

"DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY"

THE LOCAL HISTORY BULLETIN
OF THE
DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

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Editorial

This issue of the Miscellany includes articles on an unusually wide variety of subjects. Mr. C.J. Williams of the County Record Office has given an account of a seventeenth century burglary and from Mr. Robert Thornhill there is another sidelight on the nineteenth century. Mr. Derek Wigley's documentation of his ancestors shows how patient research can bring the past to life.

Two items have been inspired by earlier Notes and Queries. Mr. F. S. Ogden has recalled Stanley Colliery and has included a sketch of the area as it looked in 1903. Miss Barbara Mason's record of St. Alkmund's Churchyard was made when she was at school. It is a pity that it is not possible to reproduce her photographs. Further information is wanted about this recently demolished area, which included the New Inn, the Old Forge and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.

Mr. W.H. Brighthouse has explained why so many local places have a "Woodhouse" nearby. Extracts from the Bamford and Stevenson diaries are continued.

Two memorable expeditions in the summer of 1966 are recalled. Mrs. M. A. Bellhouse's notes on Bradshaw and her drawing call to mind a pleasant day spent in the Combs area. Her book about Combs is now available. Mr. Brian Lamb led an enthusiastic party around the Bugsworth district, about which his knowledge was impressive. Mr. Lamb's notes on the area have been reproduced for the benefit of those members who were unable to attend.

The Editors will be glad to receive articles and notes on Derbyshire for future publication.

A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BURGLARY AT CARNFIELD HALL

by

C. J. Williams

In 1627 Carnfield Hall, lying on the south side of the road from Alfreton to South Normanton, was occupied by a 65-year-old bachelor called George Revell, the eldest son of Edward Revell who built the house in 1567. George Revell's brother Edward, who was two years younger than him, was a lawyer and lived several miles away at Brookhill.

George Revell must have been ill for some time before his death, for it was the custom for one of his servants, William Hawley the younger, to sleep in his room with him for several years before his death. Apart from the servants, he was alone in the house when he died, between six and seven o'clock in the evening of Tuesday 20th March 1627. We know the names of eight of his servants, the leader of whom in the events that followed his death was a man called Thomas Thorpe. He had been a servant of George Revell for twenty-two years, he stated when examined afterwards, and when he entered service he "was worth nothings in substance". His master paid him no wages, but five years before had made him tenant of a farm in South Normanton worth about £10 per annum for a yearly rent of 40 shillings, and about three weeks before he died leased the farm to him for three lives at the same rent. This form of tenancy instead of wages was common, and the Revells often made use of it, not only to servants but to skilled workmen such as carpenters and colliers, stipulating what service the tenant owed to his master.

Soon after his master was dead, a servant called Richard Haslam set out to Brookhill to tell Edward Revell. On the way he met Thorpe, who persuaded him not to go. Haslam claimed that Thorpe bribed him with five 20 shilling pieces of gold not to go, saying he would go himself, but Thorpe in his examination does not mention this. Whatever happened, both of them returned to the house.

Thorpe reached the house about seven o'clock, and went into his master's bedroom, finding him "lying breathless and departed this life". He took his master's purse and the key fastened to it from the pocket of his breeches, and with William Hawley the younger unlocked a cupboard in the pantry. Out of it they took some wooden dishes and some silver and gold. Hawley put these in a leather satchel, but what he did with them afterwards Thorpe claimed he did not know. Thorpe meanwhile took three keys from the cupboard, went into the chamber adjoining his master's, called Fortune's Chamber, and with one of the keys opened a little wooden chest. Afterwards he claimed that he did so to look for a will, although he could neither read nor write.

What happened then is not quite clear, because he made two statements afterwards, which contradict each other over this incident. In the first he said that John Smyth and Thomas Spalton took out three bags with money in them, while he took out five gold 20 shilling pieces and gave them to Richard Haslam. Later he said that he took out all nine purses, giving three of them to the elder Hawley, two to Spalton and one to John Smyth, keeping three himself, and giving five gold pieces to Haslam.

At this point George Smyth, another servant, entered the room, and seeing Thorpe standing over the open chest with papers and purses in his hand, said sarcastically, "What, have you ransecked the house allreadie?". There seems to have been ill-feeling between Thorpe and Smyth, and the circumstances brought it to a head. Seeing all the money Smyth abandoned his moralistic tone, and "told ye said Thomas Thorpe that if he would give him twenty pounds he would desire no more, to whom Thomas Thorpe made answer, that he would not give him a farthinge, for that he had allwayes sought his undoinge, whereoppon he told the said Thomas Thorpe that he would goe to Mr. Edward Revell-----and acquaint him with this dishonest dealinge. Then the said Thomas Thorpe promised him, (if he would stay), to give him twenty pounds, whereuppon the said George Smyth stayed and did not goe to Mr. Edward Revell aforesaid".

However, Thorpe later denied giving him any money.

There was another iron-bound chest in the room. Two of the servants claimed that Thorpe said there was money in it. According to Smyth he said "Maisters here is enough in this chist for us all if we could fynd the keyes, there is five hundred ponds in it". Thorpe later denied this, and he may have been telling the truth, for it was Haslam and the younger Hawley who picked up this chest and, for no very clear reason, carried it out of the house "in a rope uppon a stangeon there shoulders". Then Thomas Spalton helped them to carry it into a close called the Broade Meadow about a quarter of a mile away. They were joined by another servant, Humphrey Davenport, and a miller called William Sweates. When they got to the Broade Meadow Sweates broke open the chest with a coal axe, and they shared out between them the bags of money and loose gold which they found inside. Then they carried the empty chest into an adjoining close called the Cow Close, hid it with some of the money in the rushes, and then returned to the house.

None of the servants seems to have shown any sign of remorse in their examinations. Thorpe in particular considered he had been hard done by, in that he didn't get his fair share of the money in the first chest. His explanation was that his master "about 2 dayes before his decease sayd to this examinant in the hearinge of this examinant's wife that there was the summe of £100 in silver and gold in the foresayd chist standing in the chamber called Fortune's chamber aforesayd, which summe of £100 the sayd George Revell had this examinant take for him selfe after his decease. And further said to this examinant that the rest of his-----servants should likewise have somethinge which he would give them when he dyed".

What happened to the servants is not quite clear. Thorpe, Haslam and George Smyth were examined the following day. Thorpe did not sign his examination, and in fact all three may be drafts. Thorpe was then examined a second time on 30th March before Sir Peter Frecheville, a justice of the peace. On 27th April he surrendered in the presence of Edward Revell his right to the farm leased to him by his late master. This document is endorsed by a later member of the family, Lt. Col. Tristram Revell who died in 1797, to the effect that Thorpe was imprisoned by Edward Revell, but that this surrender got him his liberty.

However, Thorpe was in prison on 27th October 1627, for on that day he sent a petition for mercy to Edward Revell:

"Right worshipfull master,

My dutie moste humblie remembered, these are in most submissive manner to desire you to comisserate this my miserie and distresse wherein I am, and which is not unknowne to your worshipp, to tende to my utter over-throwe and undoinge if your worship's favour be not the greater. Wherefore for God's cause, yf it do lye in your worship's handes to enlarge me, either of yourself or by any other his Majesty's Justices here in the countrie without my Lorde Chiefe Justice, I most humblie beseech you that soe it may bee, but if it lye not in your power here to bayle me without my Lorde Chiefe Justice, that then you wilbe well pleased under your hande wrytinge to certifiye Mr. Pym my keeper that you will be well pleased and will not be any hinderance, so as I may procure bayle till the next Assisses, whereby Mr. Pym may make knowne to my frends of your favourable consent, for that neither I nor any frende I have would willinglie go aboute the same to incurre your worship's displeasure, and that you will not be offended with any whome I shall procure to bayle me or shall take anie paynes for me in procuringe the same and upon aynie enlargemente I shalbe at your worship's comannde in the best service I can. So wisshinge longe prosperitie & happines to your good worship, most humblie I ende this 27 of October 1627.

Yours to his best service and power
Thomas Thorpe"

He was probably imprisoned in Derby Gaol, but no record of the gaoler at this period survives to allow us to identify the Mr. Pym mentioned. Both Thorpe and Haslam each wrote another undated petition. Thorpe's refers to his "longe disgracefull & chargeable imprisonment", and warns Edward Revell not to listen to tale carriers. This last reference may be explained by an affidavit sworn by the two men in March 1628. They are still in prison, and Haslam seems to be trying to dissociate himself from the suspicion of helping Thorpe to forge a will.

"And they said William Hawley the younger said that he never hard Thomas Thorpe speake of any will to be made by his said late maister before he spoke thereof to the Lord Judge at the last Assisses at Derby, and further said that William Hawley his father sent to him aboute a moneth

before the Assisses to bid him beware he sett his hande to nothings that Thorpe should move him to for he was aboute plottes that were altogether untrue and would doe him no good. And yonge Hawley beinge asked what John Strelley did write when he and Thorpe were with him aboute a moneth or three weekes before the Assisses at Derby, he protested not any thinge, but hearinge some prisoners should be pressed for souldiers, (and doubtinge himselfe), desired they said Strelley to write a letter for him to his uncle to entreate him to move Sir Henery Willoughby for his favor, which Strelley did, and not anythinge els, and doth further say that yf either Thorpe or Strelley doe report that he sett his hand or gave allowance to eyther of them to sett his hand or marke to any other thinge, he protesteth they report an untruth".

Perhaps Thorpe was trying to forge a will justifying the servants' crimes. Unfortunately, neither Quarter Sessions nor Assize records survive for this period, so we do not know what happened in the end. We can only hope that Col. Revell's theory was correct, and that the unfortunate men escaped with no worse punishment than a year's imprisonment in the squalor of Derby Gaol.

(From documents in a private deposit, number 184, at present being catalogued in the Derbyshire Record Office.)

BOOKS FOR SALE

Will anyone interested please contact Mr. R. Hayhurst, telephone Parwich 217.

Haddon, The Manor, The Hall, its Lords and Traditions, G. Le Blanc-Smith 1906. Chantrey's Peak Scenery, 1886. Robinson's Derbyshire Gatherings, 1866. Rhodes' Peak Scenery, 2 Vols, 1818. A Guide to the Peak of Derbyshire, Revd. R. Ward, Seventh Edition. Glover's Peak Guide 1830. Glover's Directory of Derbyshire 1829. The Peak of Derbyshire, John Leyland, 1891. Watson's Derbyshire Strata. Derbyshire, Gazeteer and Directory, (with Burton-upon-Trent), Samuel Bagshaw, 1846. Bygone Derbyshire, William Andrews, (privately printed, Copy 402) 1892. Pictures of the Peak, Edward Bradbury (Strephon) 1891. Notes from a Peakland Parish (Hope). William Smith Porter 1923. Descriptive Notes on the Tapestry in Haddon Hall, Lady Victoria Manners. Derby from Age to Age, John Ward, 1892. Tourists Guide to Derbyshire, J. C. Cox, 1878. George Eliot in Derbyshire, Guy Roslyn, George Barnett Smith, Second Edition, 1874. The Derbyshire Highlands, Edward Bradbury, 1881. Bemrose's Guide to Derbyshire, 1869. The Peak and The Plain, Spencer T. Hall, 1857. History of Derbyshire, John Pendleton, 1886. The Peak Country, A. R. Hope Moncrieff, 1908. Bateman Collection, Catalogue, 1855.

SOUTH WINGFIELD WOODHOUSES

by

W. H. Brighthouse

In Mediaeval times and before, most villages consisted of houses built of wood, some of which in later Mediaeval times were built at a distance from the nucleus of the village community and are still represented to-day in several local villages, by the name Woodhouse being added to the name of the village, as at Stanton, Mansfield, Horsley and Dronfield. Villages have also been named Woodhouse or Woodhouses as in the counties of Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Yorkshire, so called no doubt from the existence of such buildings.

That South Wingfield had its woodhouses is evidenced by a reference to them in the copy of a manuscript in the County Library at Matlock written originally in 1761. In this manuscript we are informed that:-

"The woodhouses were formerly two tenements in South Wingfield Parish, within the manor of South Wingfield and in 1458 belonged to John, second Earl of Shrewesbury. The tenants living there at this time were surnamed De Woodhouse, one of which, John De Woodhouse was Baliff of the manor in ye year 1458, and I find William Wodehouse and Thomas Wodehouse there in ye reign of Edward ye Fourth (1461). The lands called now (1761) Woodhouse Fields and the wood closes are parcel of several farms whose houses stand in Wingfield Town. The Woodhouses have long been decayed, but some rubbish and several Gooseberry bushes served very well to indicate the place where they stood, which were not quite cleared away till within my time".

A plan of South Wingfield drawn in 1655 by Francis Allen copied in 1798 by J. Cotes shows Woodhouse Field and several wood closes (presumably Moor Wood) between Boggy Brook and the Mediaeval "Wingfield-to-Crich" road and this same plan shows two tenements with adjacent crofts roughly covering an area now occupied by Wingfield Hall and its small wood. An old etching belonging originally to the Haltons, a copy of which I have with me, shows a view of Wingfield Manor House, drawn from a position above these tenements so that the houses, road and "Fishpond" are shown in the foreground, with the Manor House in reasonable repair and still containing glass in its windows. In the background beside the pond stood the stocks belonging to the Lord of the Manor, and the old saying of "Duck'em and Dry'em" only died at the end of the last century, referring of course to the treatment meted out in the 18th century to offenders who were dipped in the pond before being placed in the stocks.

Considering the position of South Wingfield Church (just within the

boundary of Oakerthorpe) about one mile from the village and the several Mediaeval references to houses, halls, barns, gardens and curtilages in the vicinity of the Church, it might well suggest that, with the movement of the Manorial Seat (Ufton Hall) from the Oakerthorpe area to Cromwell's Manor House about 1450, on the opposite side of the valley, the woodhouses were an early evidence of a similar movement of the village from beside the church to what is now called Manor Road, and would explain the isolation of the Church at the present day.

The woodhouses could also explain the assarting and 15th century enclosing into fields of the park extension granted to Henry De Heriz (1248-61)(1). The shape and formation of these fields although definitely enclosed by 1655 offer no flowing pattern whatever, as would be expected of enclosures at that time.

When Immanuel Halton wantonly destroyed the old manor house in 1744 to build himself a hall on the opposite hillside, the old "fishpond" was filled in and the Boggy Brook directed along a stone wall course between his hall and the manor house, leaving only a waterfall to mark the position of a very old mill which was built to utilise the flow from the fishpond, and a flat lush meadow to mark the position of the pond. Even the crofts of the woodhouses disappeared in the grounds of his new hall. The Mannor well (a spring) used extensively in the last century can still be seen at the bottom of the road to the manor, beside the brook, but no traces exist of the stocks.

References

1. See Darley Cartulary pp.353/4.
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DERBY MUSEUM

The Athenaeum advertisement on page 159 mentions that provision should be made in the plan for the housing of a Museum.

According to Mr. F. Williamson's account in his Short Guide to the Museum and Art Gallery published in 1934, a number of local men "under the stimulus of Dr. Watson, a local physician" had created a Derby Town and County Library in 1835 situated in Full Street. In 1836 rooms were placed at the disposal of Dr. Watson who deposited specimens there. So in February 1836 the Derby Town and County Museum and Natural History Society was established.

In 1840 the Museum was transferred to a specially designed first floor room in the Athenaeum building. However, in 1859 it was moved again to "a spacious mansion in the Wardwick" and here the Museum and Library came together again under the description of the Derby Town and County Museum and Library. This private enterprise ended in 1871 when the Town Council took
(continued on page 169)

STANLEY KILBURN COLLIERY

by

F. S. Ogden

The outcrop of the Kilburn seam of coal or, to use another description, where the seam bassets out, runs through the southern part of Stanley parish and into Dale Abbey parish from N.W. to S.E. There was an old shaft some distance from the outcrop, the coal being at that point about 30 yards down. According to an old plan the shaft would be in the N.E. corner of O.N.166 (1901 Edt.) near Sough Farm. The depth is recorded in a note made in March 1884 which gives the following particulars:-

"Total depth from top of bricking to bottom of Coal 30 yds 1 ft.

From top of bricking to bottom of rock 32 ft.

From bottom of rock to bottom of Coal 59 ft.

The blue bind or shale immediately above the Kilburn Coal at Stanley in the above shaft is 9 ft. thick".

There is a note also about this date that "coal workings from the shafts in Sough Lane were mostly to the rise with a limited area of dip working.

There is no doubt that coal had been worked along the outcrop from very early times. One of the earliest opencast workings started in the 1940's was near the top of Stanley Hill on the northern side of Luke Lane; Luke lane being the commencement of a bridle road to Dale Abbey and a road to Locko Grange Farm. "Old men's workings" were found and an underground road junction with junction plate and timbering in position was exposed.

There is a reference to Mining in Stanley in the Derby Mercury of June 11th 1747, issue No.12. This is an account of "A shocking accurence at a coalpit near Stanley about three miles from hence on Saturday last when a man with a boy about 16 years of age going down the said pit the usual way another man also attempted to go down at the same time and flung himself upon the rope". As he lost his grip the result was fatal to them all.

In the Derby Mercury of March 17th 1748 an advertisement appeared as to the intended sale of "A moiety of Farms * * * likewise Coals in the Manor of Stanley to be valued". Enquiries were to be made to Wright, attorney at Law, Derby.

White's History and Gazetteer of 1856 has an entry under Stanley - "John Barber, Brickmaker and Coalowner". Bagshaw's earlier volume (1846) has no reference to either Barber, brickmaking or coal in Stanley, however

that cannot be taken as evidence that these operations were not going on.

The colliery was worked for some years by T. & G. Small - brothers - who had colliery interests in other areas, at Kilburn and South Normanton. The South Normanton Colliery Co. Limited was registered about 1875 to acquire the Hill Top Colliery, South Normanton. Among the original subscribers to the Company were T. H. Small, Kilburn Colliery, Nr. Derby, who held 40 £100 shares and G. Small of the same address, who also held 40 shares. W. G. Cursham, a Nottingham solicitor also held 40 shares. The Firm got into financial difficulties, and became bankrupt in 1885. On the application of the Bank the Official Receiver appointed Mr. G. Lewis of Derby as Manager of the South Normanton and Stanley Collieries, pending a meeting of Creditors.

I have no information as to what happened between then and 1893, when a new Company was formed. The new Company was called the "Derby Kilburn Colliery Co. Limited" and the registered office was at the Counting House of Cox and Bowring, Irongate, Derby. Applications for the payment of accounts were sent from that address over the name of R. S. Taylor.

This Company drove the Footrill on the outdrop near the top of Stanley Hill (Derby Road). The main underground road was driven in the seam in a N.E. direction to a point north of Stanley Brook and eventually from there in a N.N.E. direction up to the fault north of Morley Lane.

Ordnance Map L.NE shows the Footrill and also the tramway from it to the "Junction" near the G.N.Ry, and thence to a point on the boundary of Chaddesden parish not far from the Cemetary off Nottingham Road, Derby (sheet L.NW). Here a wharf was established and a landsale trade carried on.

After the opening of the Footrill the Company entered into negotiations with the G.N.Ry. Co. with a view to a railway siding near the 'Junction'. It would seem that the tramway to the 'Junction' was put down in the expectation of a siding. This scheme fell through and the Company decided to 'go it alone', hence the tramway from the 'Junction' into Derby. An engine house was built and haulage machinery put down at the 'Junction' to work the Derby tramway. Trams were clipped on to an endless rope running over rollers between the tramrails. The first leg was from the Footrill down to the 'Junction' here the trams or 'tubs' were transferred to the Derby rope.

Before the construction of the tramway coal was hauled from the Pit (Sough Lane) and the Footrill to Derby and elsewhere by horses and carts. There were several local 'carters' each of whom had one or more horses and carts regularly employed on this work. I well remember the terrible state of the road between Stanley and Derby, particularly along 'Locko Woodside' in the winter when traffic was at its peak and 'road mending' consisted in shovelling broken slag clinker into the ruts. In summer the winter's black mud containing a good proportion of coal dust, became clouds of black dust.

After the driving of the Footrill the old Pit in Sough Lane was retained for pumping and ventilation. The pump was a massive slow-motion machine with a peculiar and characteristic sort of grunt. The winding engine when in use also had its own signature tune and when the cage (only one of course) was reaching the end of its journey and the engine slowing down it developed a peculiar kind of double knock sound. It also regularly produced a series of magnificent steam 'Rings' from the short vertical exhaust pipe above the roof of the engine house.

Sheet L.NE of the 6" Ordnance Survey shows the Stanley Colliery in Sough Lane, nearby are shown 'Brickyard Cottages'. These cottages are close to the site of a former clay-pit. It is not clear whether there was a kiln here or the bricks were burnt in 'Clamps'.

In 1875 T. & G. Small entered into a Mortgage agreement with Adams Brothers, builders of Derby, to supply them with bricks. It would seem probable that the bricks were supplied from Kilburn.

After the establishment of the Footrill bricks were made there for home consumption and burned in two 'Beehive' kilns. Bricks were also produced on a more extensive scale at the wharf at Chaddesden. The Company built four pairs of semi-detached houses on Morley Lane, Stanley, north of the railway, in the part known locally as 'Klondike'.

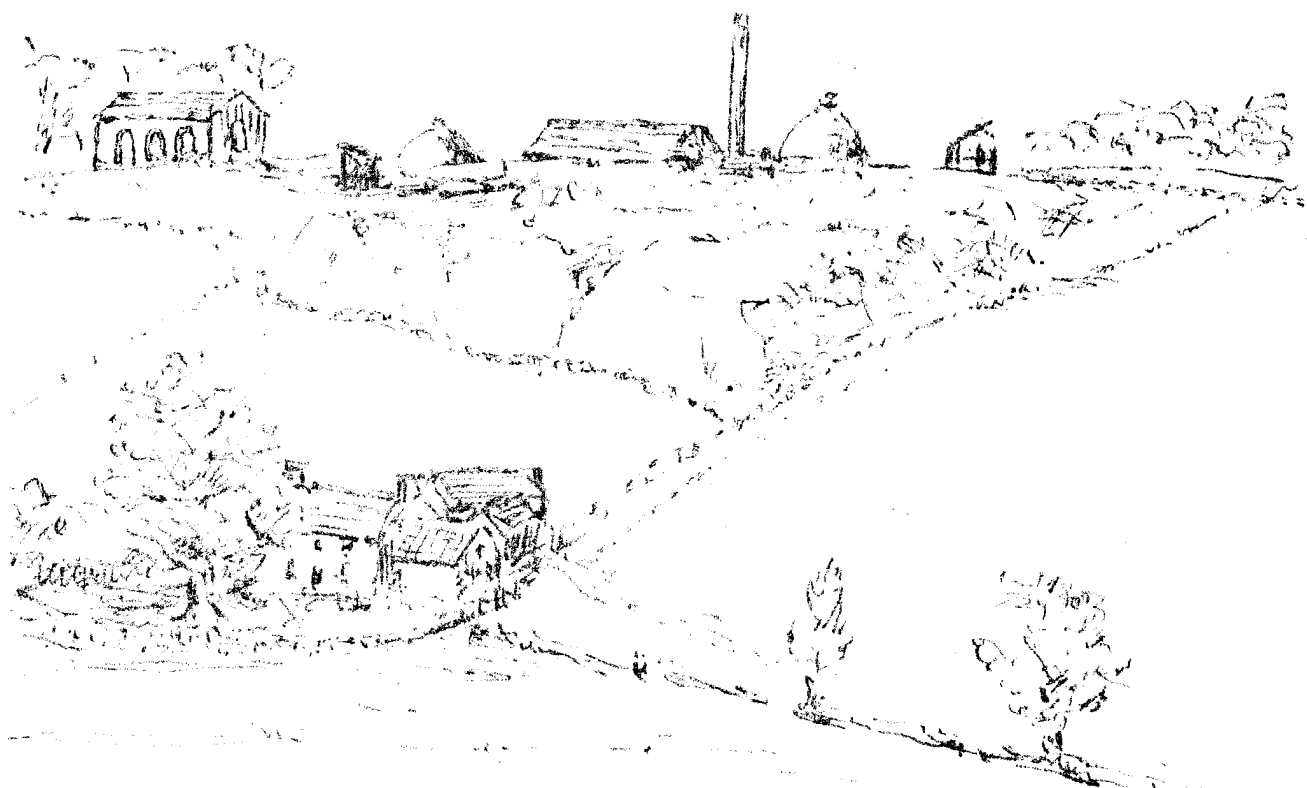
A few years before the final closure a Footrill was driven from near the Junction and under the railway to get at coal lying north of the railway.

In April 1918 the Colliery was put up for auction as a going concern by Order of the Court on the application of the Bank. Included in the sale were 30 acres of freehold land, 35 acres of leasehold land and 500 acres of Minerals. The property was withdrawn at £35,000. The end came in 1919 when there was a sale of the freehold lands the Colliery having been closed down and dismantled.

This was also the end of direct underground mining in Stanley Parish. Although the Mapperley Colliery Co. had a Pit near West Hallam Station called 'The Stanley Pit', ('Nibblum' to the miners), from which coal was worked under the parish, no part of the surface works was in the parish.

Notes

1. There was a brief mention of Stanley Kilburn Colliery in Derbyshire Miscellany Vol.III No.7 p.633.
 2. The sketch shows how the footrill and the Manor Farm appeared from Morley Lane, Stanley. These have now completely disappeared except for the building on the extreme left which was the workshop and is now a store for farm implements.
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Derby Kilburn Colliery - Stanley Postmill & Mainor Farm. 1903.

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BRADSHAW HALL

M.A. LIFE.

YEAR 1907

On Saturday July 30th 1966 Mrs. Bellhouse organised an expedition to Bradshaw Hall - with the kind permission of the new owner Mrs. Macmillan of Combs, who met members at the Hall and pointed out the restorations already carried out. Mrs. Bellhouse has now written some notes on the history of the Hall, and has included a sketch of the building as it appeared in 1907.

SOME NOTES ON BRADSHAW HALL

by

M. A. Life

The first Hall was built about 1215/21, perhaps by John de Bradsha, but re-built by Francis Bradshaw (who married Barbara Davenport) about 1619. (See date and initials over the gateway.)

According to Cox in "Memorials of Old Derbyshire", there was a Hall there in 1235, and from a Deed of that date, there is a mention of Richard, son of Will de Bradshaw, who about this time made an addition to the land in Whitehall, which his Father, William, had assarted previously.

In the time of the clearance of the Forest land, there were grants to Ivo de Bradsha, and Walter de Bradsha. Both held lands "In Capite" of King John and Henry III.

The Heralds Visitation begins the pedigree with John de Bradsha, in possession, Son of Richard Bradsha, in a Deed of 1332, who, by marriage with Cicely daughter of Thomas Foljambe, was father of William.

A Deed of 1457 says that William's Mother was Joyce. Cicely outlived her husband, for she enjoyed an annuity from the estates until her death in 1408(?).

John de Bradsha settled on certain trustees "all the lands in the Ville of Bowden.....after the death of Cicely Foljambe".

1483. There was a Lawsuit for trespass against Reynold Legh of Blackbroke, in "Hollo Medo".

Five years before the death of William, his son Henry had been practically master of Bradshaw. His Father was very old when he died.

A Lease had been executed by William, which seems to have been in lieu of a Will, letting for 21 years to his son "Hare", "his place called ye Bradsha and all ye lade and meydo, ye appurtenances" etc. "Except a Wode called ye Greyve Crofts", etc.....also "all his stuffe of Howsholde, wit all things of his yt longus to husbandry". Dated 1478, at Chapel in ye Frythe.

This was providing that "Hare", took the burden of the estate on his shoulders.

Henry died 1523, and made a Will two years previously:

"I beqweth to my Wyff Elizabeyth to her dowary and joyntre a Mesne place and land called ye Tornecrofts, wt all apartenas and all ye Bradmarchys wt aportenas unto the end of hyr lyffe and after to ye performacyon off my wyll yt ys to wytt unto my too sonnes Wyllm and Henry, to ye age of XXI zeres ffully".

At the close of his will, he mentions that John his eldest, was deceased, Richard was his heir and a minor and was left under the guardianship of his two Uncles. He also had a daughter, Margaret. He beseaches "Sir Godfrey Foljambe of Walton, (Knight) and Sir George Savage of ye Spetyll, (Parson), to be oversears of thys sympull testamett and last Wyll", etc.....

Henry Bradsha's Wife, Elizabeth, was one of the daughters of Robert Eyre, the second son of William Eyre, of North Lees. His deceased eldest son, John, had married Isabella daughter of Peter Ashton of Halmear Grange, Spalding. Both he and his wife had died leaving one child, Richard, ten years of age in 1523.

Richard was wild, and came to grief at the age of thirty. His possessions passed to his Uncle William. 1542 - The absolute sale took place of his interests in Bradsha, to his Uncle William of Marple. Always borrowing money, he married Kathleen, daughter of Elys Staveley of Redseats, near Castleton. They had a son, Thomas.

William came to own Bradsha. His second son, Henry, succeeded him at Marple. He married Margaret (?) and died in 1561. A Deed of 1562 mentions her as a Widow. She was a daughter of Christopher Clayton of Strindes Hall.

The three eldest sons were born before the time of Parish Registers.

1531	September 29th	Birth of Godfrey
1533	August 24th	" " Elizabeth
1535	September 6th	" " Henry
1539	July 10th	" " Margaret
1543	June 14th	" " Francis
1545	February 3rd	" " Anthony
1555	February 17th	" " Francis (Son of Godfrey).

Godfrey inherited Bradshaw. Henry purchased Marple and founded the family of Bradshaw of Marple. He was Grandfather of John Bradshaw, President of the High Court at the trial of Charles I, who signed the death warrent of the King. Born at Wybersley in 1602, he died in 1659.

Anthony, the youngest son of William of Bradshaw, (born 1545), (see his quaint monument in Duffield Church) was educated at Oxford, took his B.A.,

and entered as a student of the Inner Temple. He lived at Farley's Hall, Duffield, and wrote a long poem on Duffield. He left all his manuscripts to his son, Jacynth. (Reliquary) He had two wives and twenty children, and died in 1614.

His first wife was Griseld Blackwell of Over Haddon, and by her he had four sons, Will, Francis, Exupie and John. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Hawghton. They had sixteen children - Jacinth, Antonie, Michael, Elizabeth, Felix, Qwyntin, Petronilla, Athanasia, Isadura, Mildrede, Brandona, Erasmus, Josephe, Millicent, Cassandra, Vicesim.

He left legacies to Francis of Bradshaw and a ring to John Curzon of Kedleston.

1570, April 10th - Godfrey executed a Deed of Entail of Bradsha on himself for life, with remainder to Francis, his eldest son, etc., etc.

1607, Godfrey died.

His wife was sister to Leonard Shallcrosse.

Francis succeeded at Bradshaw and married Anne, co-heiress of Humphrey Stafford of Eyam. (According to registers, he was only nine years old.)

1568 - A Deed was executed to enable Francis and Anne to enjoy a fourth part of the lands lately the inheritance of Humphrey. This constituted much of the ancient domain of the Staffords, with the OLD Hall, also lands in Moneyash, Chelmorton, the whole of the township of Bretton and Foolow.

There is no evidence that this Francis lived at Bradshaw Hall, which was re-built by Francis (son of the above) in 1619. He married Barbara, daughter of Sir John Davenport. Their initials and the date are carved on the stone arch to the Hall, which originally had double gates.

On the side opposite the Hill is a shield bearing a coat-of-arms - Argent, two bendlets between two Martlets sable, for Bradshawe, impaling "Or, a Chevron gules between three Martlets sable", for Stafford. Above the shield is the Bradshawe crest, "A Stag at gaze proper, under a Vine tree fruited proper".

The Coat of Arms bears the impression of the work of an amateur, as Francis Bradshawe could only have impaled the Davenport Arms, as borne by his wife's family, while HE had the right to bear the Stafford Arms, quartered with his own, because his Mother was an heiress. Had his Father built the archway, the Stafford Coat would have been borne over the Bradshawe Shield on a "Scutcheon of Pretence".

On the reverse side of the Arch is the inscription "Francis Bradshaw 1610" below which is a shield bearing the curious device, apparently heraldic,

of a Thorn Tree between six Nails.

A feature of the Walling round Bradshaw is its heavy double coping. The building of the Arch and fence (stone) would not have been built till after the "Bulky traffic" necessary during building operations. This would account for the date of the gateway being a year later than that of the Hall.

Francis, in 1630/1, served the office of High Sheriff for the County, (see D.A.J.1904).

During this year Barbara died. Entry of her death is in the Parish Register of 1631, "Barbara, the Wife of Francis Bradshaw, High Sheriff for this Countie this yeare was buried in the chancell the XVIIIjth day".

1632, July 31st - He married Lettuce Clarke, widow, described in the Register as "Step daughter of Sir Harvey Bagott Knt". She was the eldest daughter of Sir Thos. Dilke of Maxstoke Castle, Warwick.

1635, March 25th - Francis died and was buried with his first wife on the 27th. His Will, made about one month after his second marriage, left two-thirds of his residue to his brother George, his successor to the family estates, and one third to his widow. She made Bradshaw her residence until 1637, at which date Bradshaw was occupied by Mr. Thomas Wigstone, described as of Bradsha, in the Register of Baptism of his daughter Lettuce.

He may have been a friend or a relation, but Nicholas Lomas, who according to the Register died at Bradsha in 1640, was certainly the tenant.

Francis was the last member of the family to reside at Bradshaw.

George lived at Eyam, the old Hall of the Staffords (his Mother's ancestors) having been entirely re-built for him. He was buried at Eyam on June 25th 1644. His widow lived on at Eyam until she and her daughter were driven away by the plague, 1665/6.

Francis, the eldest son, who inherited all the Bradshaw estate, married in 1652, Elizabeth Vesey, a Yorkshire heiress, and lived in his wife's home at Brampton, and there did all the future Bradshaws live.

Francis died at Brampton on December 21st 1659, leaving two sons, Francis (the elder) died unmarried in 1677 and left all his estates to his brother John.

In 1660, during the minority of his brother, the Hall had been let to Edward Ash and Thomas Wright and in 1693 he let it to John Lowe.

In 1717 John was High Sheriff for the County of Derby, and died at Brampton in 1726, leaving his wife Dorothy, daughter of Anthony Eyre of Rampton (Notts.) and a son George and daughter Elizabeth.

George succeeded to the estates, but died childless in 1735.

The estates devolved on his sister's son as his heir at Law, and through him descended to the Bowles family.

The last official act of George, the last Bradshawe of Bradshawe, was three months before his death, to execute a lease of the old Hall dated September 13th 1735, for 11 years to Robert Lowe and John Jackson.

Description of the Garden

1542 April 20th.....Deed.

Mentions a Pleasance, Terraced Gardens and Orchards, below the House. Below them was the Home Croft, a 7 acre field, now called Hall Meadow. East of the Hall is a field called Hob Hollin.

A pasture called "Greavy Croft", originally a wood, described in Lease of August 15th 1478 "A Wode calde ye Greyve Crofte" (D.A.J. XXIV).

The Turncrofts mentioned in 1398, when a grant of "Seven Acres of land, lying in Turncrofts", was made by John de Bradsha son of John Senior, to William, son of John de Bradsha Jnr.

A dwelling house and farm buildings stood on the land, and formed a separate farm.

The fields known as Bradmarsh, mentioned in deeds of 1429, in a conveyance by John Bradsha to William.

Description of the Hall (Gunson D.A.J.XXV.)

"The Chimney contained a broad Archway opening into the room in which the log fire was kindled. This seems to have been the case at Bradshaw, for on the line of what was formerly the outside wall of the Hall is still standing a great stone chimney stack." (Up to the time of Henry VII, the fires were in the Hall and the smoke went out of a central chimney.)

"That it was the chimney to the ancient Hall and is the oldest part of the present building, there can be but little doubt, for it plays no part in the later design."

"Moreover, a portion of the top, where the plaster parging of its flue can still be seen, has been taken down to allow the main timbers of the present roof to pass over it's head. It has been filled in and it's archway beneath, built up."

"When the architect built the later building, he found that this old stack fell into line with his plan and served as a support for the great staircase, which he built round it."

"The staircase is supported on bearing timbers made of principals from the high-pitched roof, in which the mortices and oak pins, still disclose

their previous use and design; these, after serving their original purpose for generations, were yet sound enough to be used to sustain the heavy staircase - a remarkable testimony to the quality of the oak selected for such purposes some six centuries ago, and still apparently as good as ever."

"The Hall contained the Dining Hall (also used as living room), out of this opened the Withdrawing room. These two rooms occupied the whole of one wing and were accessible from the main entrance through a vestibule or small hall, lighted by a quaint window on the right and entirely shut off from the big staircase."

"The Dining Hall was a spacious room, lighted by a pair of four light windows, (now modern sash). Above, to support the floor of the upper storey, are massive oak beams about 16 ins x 14 ins wide."

"On the left, is a very fine segmental arch over the entrance to the staircase, it has a span of 4 ft and its depth from front to back is 4 ft 1 in. being deeply splayed on the outer side."

"Altogether, the design is striking, and if the old window lighting the staircase behind it, were but opened out, the effect would be distinctly quaint and picturesque." (N.B. This has just been done.)

"Another archway leads to the kitchen and at the top of the Hall, was the original great fireplace and the door which led into the withdrawing room. The same kind of beams cross the ceiling of this room, though in a different direction to those of the hall, and is lighted by similar windows."

"All the rooms are exceptionally lofty and the windows which have not been tampered with, are beautifully proportioned examples of the plain mullioned and transomed type."

"An especial feature of Bradshaw, is that all the door jambs have been splayed off. The direction always follows the line of general traffic and the idea was to cut off the corners, and in especially the case of the Kitchens, no doubt to facilitate the carriage of the heavily laden trenchers to the Dining room." (N.B. It is thought now, that the original kitchens were in the wing demolished.)

"The massive staircase is about 4 ft. in width, and consists of solid oak steps; it is supported by the ancient chimney stack and opens onto a small landing on the first floor from which access is given to various bedrooms and through them, to others."

"The landing, which was originally lighted by the usual four light window, has a remarkable ceiling, cornice and frieze in plaster work. Around the latter, in raised letters, is the following:-

LOVE GOD BUT NOT GOLD. A MAN WITHOUT MERCY OF MERCY SHALL MISS
BUT HE SHALL HAVE MERCY THAT MERCYFUL IS."

Allanta in "Secret Chambers and Hiding Places", mentions:-

"Bradshaw Hall has or had a concealed chamber high up in the wall of a room on the ground floor, which was capable of holding three persons."

D.A.J. XXV. An Inventory of the contents of the Hall taken after the death of Francis, gives the names of the rooms:-

"The Gallerie, the Gallerie Chamber and the Clocke Chamber".

The contents of his own bedroom are:- "One bedstedd with curtains and Vallancies and all other furniture, a truckle bedd & Fether bedd thereon. Two tables on standinge cupboard. Three chaires, two plaine chairs, Nyne joynt stooles, two little ones, a close stoole, six tables and cupboard cloathes. Two skreenes and Lookeing glasse, Three Brushes and a pr of snuffers. Firepan & Tongs."

"Over the kitchen, a fine example of an oak panelled room still remains in good condition."

"The contents of the Cellars are described in the inventory as:-

'One greate tuninge Vessel and three lesser Vessells & twentie barrells'."

"These big cellars have been filled in and flagged over, for in spite of the legend that they still exist (with secret passage) it has been found impossible to discover their position."

"Of the outbuildings, the big Cow House and Barn still remain of the same date as the Hall, with windows of similar design."

"The principal entrance to the Hall, with it's porch (removed), originally faced Eccles Pike, over which ran an ancient Highway and connected with this was as old bridle road leading to the stone arch, which was the main gateway." (End of D.A.J. Account.)

One wing of the Hall was demolished in Bradshaw times and the stone used to build their "town house" in Chapel later the "Town Head" Farm and now the King's Arms Hotel.

From about 1640 the Hall was let to the Lomas family, whose descendants have lived there until recent times. The Hall and lands were then divided into two separate farms and the rooms were made smaller by lath and plaster partitions. The great stone fireplaces were bricked up and another staircase added. Mullioned windows were replaced by sash ones in some rooms, and the walls were plastered covering both fireplaces and some windows, and new fireplaces were put in.

The north part has not been occupied for twenty years, (except the

panelled room) and although gently decaying, it is perfectly dry, with no trace of must or damp, as it stands on raised ground, and perhaps the "lost" cellars are still open.

Mrs. McMillan of Combs has recently commenced restoring it, with great success, having stripped plaster off the walls, to reveal fireplaces and bricked-up windows and doors, but much remains to be done.

Some tiny clog-like shoes have been found, hoarded in a hole under the stairs, also several ancient bottles and skeletons of bats and rats. The shoes still have the mud left on them from the last time the wearers walked out in the muddy yard.

Written by Judge Bradshaw, on a Tombstone at Macclesfield:-

"My Brother Henry must heir the land,
My brother Frank must be at his command.
Whilst I, poor Jack, will do that
That all the world shall wonder at."

This account is mainly from "Memorials of Old Derbyshire", Cox, and from Derbyshire Archaeological Journals.

There are many notes about Bradshawe in "Jeayes Derbyshire Charters".

The Bowles papers are in the Sheffield Public Library.

HISTORY OF COMBS by M. A. Bellhouse

The above book is being printed privately. Subscribers are invited to write to: Mrs. M. A. Bellhouse, Old Brook House, Combs, Chapel-en-le-Frith. Only limited copies will be printed at £3 Os. Od. plus 2/-d. postage.

The History contains: Geology, Archaeology, Items from 1216 to present day, Village History, Inns, Shops, Schools, Chapels, Industry, Trackways, Field Names, Heraldry, Superstitions, Ballads, Reservoir (1797), Railway (1863), Census 1841/51/61, Rating List by Adam Fox (1804), Old Dwellings, 60 drawings of Farms, 12 Plans and 8 Photos, etc. 333 pages.

HISTORY OF COTTON MANUFACTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN by Baines, published 1835.
New edition 1966 with new introduction. £5 5s. Od.

OLD HENRY WIGLEY

by

Derek A. Wigley

"Upon Old Henry Wigley of Middleton his Monum't Erected on ye North side
ye Chancell: who was Grand father to Henry above written: Vizt

"The ffigure at length of old Henry & his Wife In antique dress, with
their hands elivated as in prayer. Between their heads ye Arms of Wigley vizt

Paly of 8 pieces crenelle.

At ye feet of Henry his 8 sons are yet to be seen. But his Daughters at
his Wives feet are defaced p. Age. In a Border round ye Edge of ye Covering
Stone of ye Tombe of Alibaster

"Here lyeth Henry Wigley of Middleton Gentleman. He dyed ye 18 day
of June Anno: 1610. And Eliz his wife Daughter of Raph Gell of
Hopton Gentleman.

On a border round ye face of Stone

"I know yt my Redeemer liveth And yt
I shall rise out of ye Earth in ye last day
And shall be connected again into my Skinne
And shall see God in my flesh
Yea I my selfe shall behold him."

This quotation, taken from a manuscript volume of Derbyshire church
notes, was written by Francis Bassano, an heraldic painter in 1710. The
volume itself was used by Samuel and David Lysons in writing "Magna Brittania"
Vol.V (Derbyshire) and is now in the library of the College of Arms.

Besides this tomb there were four other memorials to the Wigley family,
and a mention of St. Catherine's Quire - which incidentally was still painted
at that time, having apparently survived Edward VI's acts of dissolution.
This could have been because St. Kathirine was the Patron Saint of the
Babingtons as well as the Wigleys.

One error occurs in Bassano's note which is that Old Henry was the great-
grandfather of Henry of Wigwell whose monument is still on the north chancel
wall of St. Mary's, Wirksworth. (Derbyshire Miscellany Vol.III No.6 page 584.)
All the other gravestones and memorials were removed in the "renovations" of
the 1820's.

Henry lived at a time when the administration of England passed from the church to the layman, and when the layman himself was having more to say in his country's government. During this time also the roots of his Faith were under heavy attack and subsequent revisions and amendments came to pass which caused, and allowed, the laity to reconsider their religious practice. The lack of true guidance caused many to form a local code of practice and adopt a more personal religion - which nevertheless fell within the dogmas of the "established" church.

During Henry's lifetime Caxton's work, particularly in printing the Holy Bible in English, had begun a standardisation of written English at least. The comparative isolation of central and northern Derbyshire allowed the spread of this only slowly, and in Richard Wigley's Will of 1540 phonetic spelling is often used.(1) It seems that fairly consistent and comparable writings did not occur until the 1580's. William Nassyngton's statement of the late 14th century ".....old and young All understanden English Tongue", was rather premature - for the English Tongue was spoken in many very different dialects, quite often producing misunderstandings between fellow Englishmen. The fact was that nearly all legal documents were written in Latin, and this seems to have been the practice until about 1590 when some types of document were written in English, Wills and Inventories being an exception.

Although we know when Henry died his date of birth is not accurately known. But even so many of his activities can be seen and something of his philosophy, and the convictions he passed on to his children. The story begins in Wirksworth in the early 1530's.

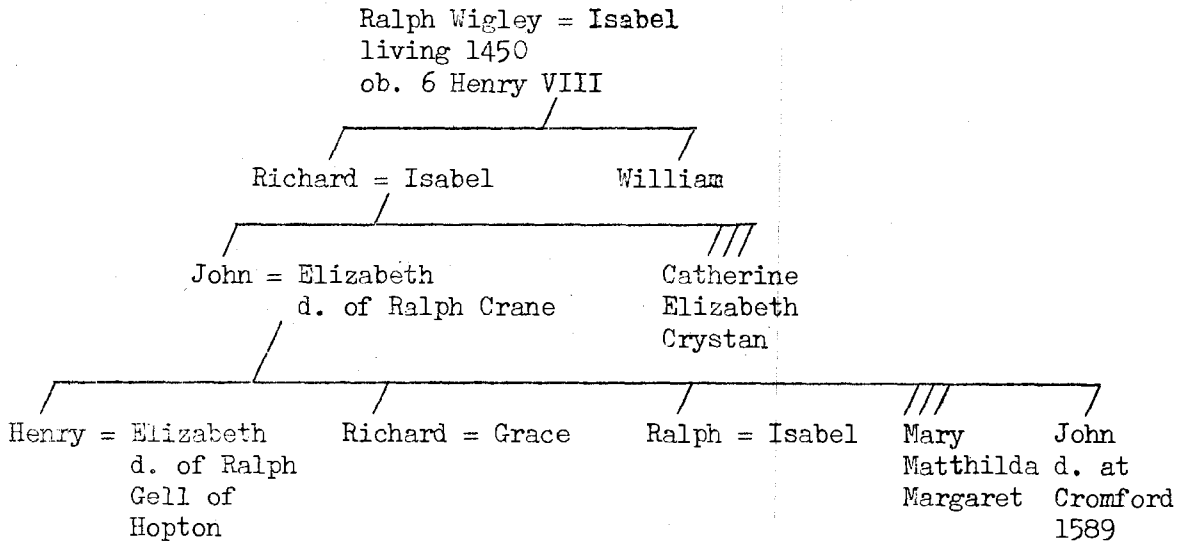
Prologue

Richard Wigley was a yeoman, probably born in the 1480's. As a farmer he grew wheat, barley and oats, and in pasture there were sheep and goats. His wife and daughter wove the wool into cloth which was in great demand at that time. This alone could have founded his family's fortunes, but he also had a bole for smelting lead. Consequently he had amounts of ready money which he reinvested partially in land, for the bole required a great deal of firewood, and it was better to grow timber on one's own land than to buy it. By 1530 Richard had lent £30 to William Tagg, yeoman of Matlock, but since William could not repay this he sold two messuages, a cottage and thirty acres of land to Richard.(2) This land was tenanted by Roger Walker.

In 1532 (September) William Tagg, perhaps in need of ready money again, contracted a sale to John, Richard Wigley's elder son, for the remainder of his houses, lands, tenements, pastures and services. In the conveyance Richard Wigley's brother William (whose descendants lived at Mylnehouses) was a witness. A close on this land was called "Senior Field".

In 1532 Richard purchased a fourth part of Roger More's lands in Middleton-by-Wirksworth for £8.(3) At that time John Wigley was unmarried,

and More, a draper of Derby, and presumably a business acquaintance, agreed to an abatement of half the purchase money if John would marry one of his daughters. The proposal was not favourably received because John, shortly afterwards, married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Crane, a cousin of the Gell family. About 1533 their first son, Henry, was born.



Young Henry

Henry's earliest tutoring was probably from chantry priests, and the effects of the Reformation were not entirely unwelcome. The effect of the Dissolution of Monasteries was more noticeable in the temporary lull of the lead trade, and in Edward VI's dissolution of Chantries John, Henry's father, profited by purchasing Chantry lands near Iyonbrook Grange - still known as Wigleymeadow.(4)

Henry's education consisted of reading and writing English and Latin and some arithmetic. His addition was not perfect but was adequate and comparable with that of his fellow men. On the athletic side, Henry and his brothers Richard, Ralph and John, practiced archery and played ball games, for Richard's Inventory (1613) (5) shows a "battell and seaven wodd balls". Henry also had three sisters - Mary, Matthilda and Margaret. They would learn weaving and stitchcraft and the growing and use of herbs and other household crafts from their mother and aunts.

When Henry's grandfather Richard died in 1540 (for his Will see Derbyshire Miscellany Vol.III No.7 page 625) widowed Isabel went to live at Senior Field and John and Elizabeth and their children moved to Middleton, and from their house on the hillside, later called The Hall, Henry could look out over many of the lands that he was later to own. He also made friends with the Gells of Hopton who were their nearest neighbours. His Aunt Catherine married Henry Gell of Carsington and Aunt Elizabeth first married Henry Hopkinson of

Bonsall, across the valley, but she was widowed; soon afterwards she married John Statham. It is not clear what had happened to Aunt Crystan.

In this fairly sizeable estate it was necessary for each member of the family to have a particular skill. Henry as son and heir to John was concerned with the general management of the estates; brother Richard was concerned with the mining of lead and the knowledge of shoreing of shafts and the use of tools made him the mason of the family. Ralph was concerned with crop husbandry, and later lived at Millers Green, and John, having learned silimar things, later farmed Senior Field at Cromford. All the brothers learned about pasturage and livestock.

In 1550 Richard became a Juror on the Barmote Court.(6) He served three times at least, probably more, but perhaps not when Sir Anthony Babington brought a cause against his father John who, with John Hill and Thomas Wyllymote, claimed "Lott and Cope and admeasurement of the ore by the King's dish". This cause was in action for over twelve months (1553-1554) and by this time young Henry had achieved maturity.

Yeoman Henry

The period of Mary Tudor's reign was not an easy one. Those who had profited under Henry VIII and the sales and transactions in monastic property and lands were concerned lest they should have to return them; but the lands stayed with their owners, and the real difficulty lay in the return to the old religion. This could have provided Henry with some mental problems but was probably accepted with more equanimity by his parents. Generally the people of the area disliked change and interference from outside, and in the "King's Field" itself the freeholders particularly were jealous of their rights and customs.

The particular importance of the land was for pasturage. At this time the Middleton lands supported about a hundred and fifty sheep, fifty goats and a few horses and cattle; the Senior Field lands supported thirty sheep and a dozen or so oxen and cows, and in the close itself was a flock of birds. In a normal year the ploughlands produced about a hundred "thraffe" of wheat, the same of barley and thrice the amount of oats, besides some peas and a large quantity of hay. Henry probably participated actively at lambing and shearing time; perhaps also at haymaking and harvest time during his younger life.

In 1556 Grandmother Isabel made her Will (7) and made small bequests to Henry and his brothers - also a sheep to his cousin William of Miller's Green, and Henry's Aunt Elizabeth was appointed sole executrix. The witnesses were William fflint, priest (who wrote the Will), John Lane, Alexander (?), Thomas Woodwyse and Roger Walker - who still tenanted part of the lands which John had bought in 1532. Henry was probably contracted to marry Elizabeth Gell about this time, and Izabel in her Will bequeathed to Elizabeth Gell "j foder lead (value £5) j mattress j bolster ij pillowes ij payre sheets ij coverletts and one cowe". Elizabeth was the daughter

of Ralph Gell by his second wife, Emma Beresford. Ralph's eldest daughter by his first wife was Helena, who married John Wigley of the Gatehouse - a cousin of Henry, and Helena's niece Godytha married Henry, the fourth son of Henry Wigley of Scraftoft. Izabel died in September 1558, and among the appraisers of her estate were William Woodwyse, Edward Hygton and Henry Rag. One item of interest in the Inventory were the four fadders of lead which could have been used as security against cash or goods. Two of these were bequeathed to "Elizabeth Gell my daughter's daughter". Isabel's death was not a cause of sadness for this was regarded (and so called in her Will) as being "brought home" - a convenient feature of the reformed church being the absence of the doctrine of Purgatory - so that the departed soul could pass straight "home".

Elizabeth Gell married Henry at Carsington when she was about 15 years old (probably about 1566). The customs of the times indicate that Henry would have courted her for about six months and that she was agreeable to the match. After the wedding the bride and groom lived at Ralph Gell's house for their "honey-month" and at the end of that time the dowry was paid and they went to live in Henry's house which was probably in Senior Field.

Elizabeth I came to the throne in 1558, and the reformed religion was more firmly established, but with Elizabeth's accession there came also the fears of the possibility of an invasion from Spain. To prepare for this a muster of county forces was called in November 1588. A new "Acte" was also passed, revising an older one, that each and every family, according to their means should provide arms, horses and men. The first muster showed that Henry's father "John Wigley, gent, hath a coat of plate furnished, one black bill, one sheaffe of (24) arrows and a scull (steel cap)." The armour was in brother Richard's house when he died in 1613.

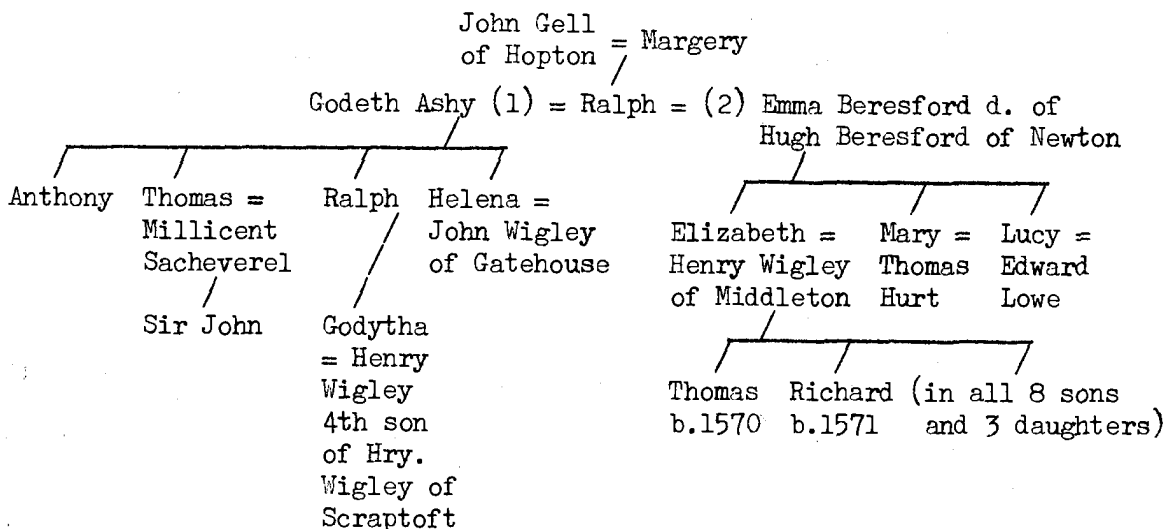
The muster of 1587 showed one of Henry's sons - also called Henry - to be an archer. After this time the family's main contribution was through taxes.

Besides going to market in Wirksworth Henry also went to Derby - and it was through their wool that John Wigley and his family met the Sleights who were merchants of the Staple, and in 1567 purchased from them the Old Rectory of Sheen. Henry himself never lived there but one of his sisters, and later a daughter, did.

Social gatherings took place fairly often, but particularly when great events had occurred. When news was brought the church bells would be rung and after the story was told - assuming the news to be joyful - merrymaking would follow.

Family gatherings were held at Middleton, but there was often visiting between friends and neighbours - perhaps to discuss the latest tracts or even books, market prices or local gossip.

In 1570 Elizabeth gave Henry his first son, who was called Thomas. This would cause a major celebration, to be followed a year later by a second son Richard. In all there were eight sons and three daughters. Henry and Elizabeth were very happy. Many of their children were named after their godparents. Their eldest son's Godfather was Thomas Gell (Sir John's father) the second son's Godfather was brother Richard, Mary's Godmother was Mary Hurt, Elizabeth's sister. Anthony was Godson to Anthony Gell. John was Godson to John Wigley of the Gatehouse, Henry's brother Ralph was Godfather to the fifth son. The other godparents are more difficult to find, but by the time the sixth child was born, in 1579, John, Henry's father died. Elizabeth his widow went to live in a cottage in Senior Field, and Henry and Elizabeth and their children went to live in "The Hall" at Middleton.



Henry Wigley, Gentleman

Henry was better educated than his father had been, but his speech was still "countrywise", and his writing was always "bold". His interests in agriculture gave him a great awareness in the laws of nature which induced a deep religious characteristic. Besides this there were some slightly superstitious beliefs brought down from his grandfather's days. Some of these are revealed in a commonplace entry book, of which more later. But Henry would have known of such beliefs as revealed by the Wills in being "brought home" or paying a priest to sing thirty masses for his soul (known as Trentals) when the soul would be in purgatory for only the time that the masses were being said.

The church, as a building, had more than a religious function, for many parish meetings were held there. Two notes in the commonplace book referred to a meeting to discuss levies of the Parish rate (8) - and also of a court-leet.

Three years before his father's death Henry had acquired lands that had belonged to Richard Wensley - and land was a fine investment, but occasionally money was lent at interest. In 1581 Peter Barley mortgaged a rent charge of £20 to Henry (9). This appears to have been Henry's first large loan.

The success of many families of yeoman stock was largely due to their ability to economise and, if they had ready money to spare, to invest wisely. Henry seems to have had no small ability in these matters - and was careful for his family's health. In his garden there were roses and some of the hardier English flowers but there were many herbs, and his wife Elizabeth was well skilled in making herbal brews which were considered efficacious - for in his commonplace book, headed "The Vertues of Nynewater", Henry wrote the following:-

"Water of Churnell is good for a sore mouth,
Water of Calaminte is good for the stomake,
Water of Plantin is good for the flixie and whott dropsie,
Water of Fennell is good to make a gt bodye small, and for the eye.
Water of Vyolette is good for a man that is swollen in the bodye or
for the raynes & the liver.
Water of Endyve is good for jaundice, dropsie & the stomake.
Water of Burradge is good for the stomake & the collique.
Water of both sages is good for palsy.
Water of Betanye is good for heavinges and all manner of Sickness
in man's boddye."

Besides these Henry grew "Hyssope, Thyme, Winter Sage, Sweet Marjoram and Rosemary", and he had a small orchard.

Hospitality and good neighbourliness were to be expected, and when called on Henry would help his neighbours, particularly in legal matters, and they in turn would give their time to him. Besides this he had a fatherly interest in other Wigleys of even more remote kinship. But he was not particularly trusting when strangers were involved, particularly if their religious convictions were different from his own.

Henry was probably aware that the Babingtons were in financial difficulties, which reached a peak shortly before the plots to remove Queen Elizabeth from the throne were discovered. Neighbourliness did exist, for his youngest brother John was an appraiser of one of the Babington Inventories. But early in 1586 Roland Eyre purchased Peter Barley's mortgage for £300, and shortly afterwards he purchased the Wigwell estate from the Babingtons for this sum.(10) While attempting to clear the title of the estate it was discovered that Anthony Babington had secretly conveyed Wigwell to John Draycott, his guardian's brother, and it was Henry Foljambe, Anthony's stepfather, who untangled the title. Part of the estate was leased at that time, and five years later litigation occurred.

A Herald's Visitation took place in 1586, and the original manuscript

shows an interesting deletion. The entry naming Henry and Elizabeth Wigley first quoted their arms as Paly of three Raguley Argent and Sable. This was probably written before the Herald's arrival at Henry's house, for this is crossed out and "Paly of Eight embattled Argent and Gulls" is written below. These arms applied to all the descendants of John Wigley who was living in 1451. Many of these coats with varying impalements can be seen in connection with the Scraftoft Branch. The quartered arms that can be seen on the memorial to Henry Wigley in St. Mary's, Wirksworth are from a variant granted to Henry's second son Richard in 1611. Thomas the eldest son retained the Paly of eight.

The Statute of Artificers ruled that no-one could engage in trade unless he had served an apprenticeship or already served for seven years in that trade. Henry's business interests were wide, but only one was affected by the Statute, which was tanning. To solve this problem his fifth son Ralph was bound to George Tatam, a Tanner of Leicester. The connection was brought about through the offices of his Scraftoft cousins. How Henry placed his other children will be seen later.

The destruction of the 'great' Spanish Armada in July and August 1588 gave a temporary respite from the fears of an invasion. More equipment and men were thought to be necessary for the defence of the country, and the following year Henry made his largest tax payment of £25 when "Royal Aids" were called for. Assessments were generally made on the basis of a rate of 4/-d. in the £ for the annual value of land or 2/10d. in the £ for goods.

Early in January 1591 Henry's youngest brother John died. He did a good deal of the family weaving and in his cottage at Senior Field were three looms. There was also a little livestock - three cows, a heiffer, twenty wether sheep "oij sixe shepe & iij hoggs" (11) and a "flocke of birds p'sed at two shillings". He also had two books which indicates the fact that all the males of the family could read and write. Henry's wife Elizabeth could not do either and when required she made her "mark".

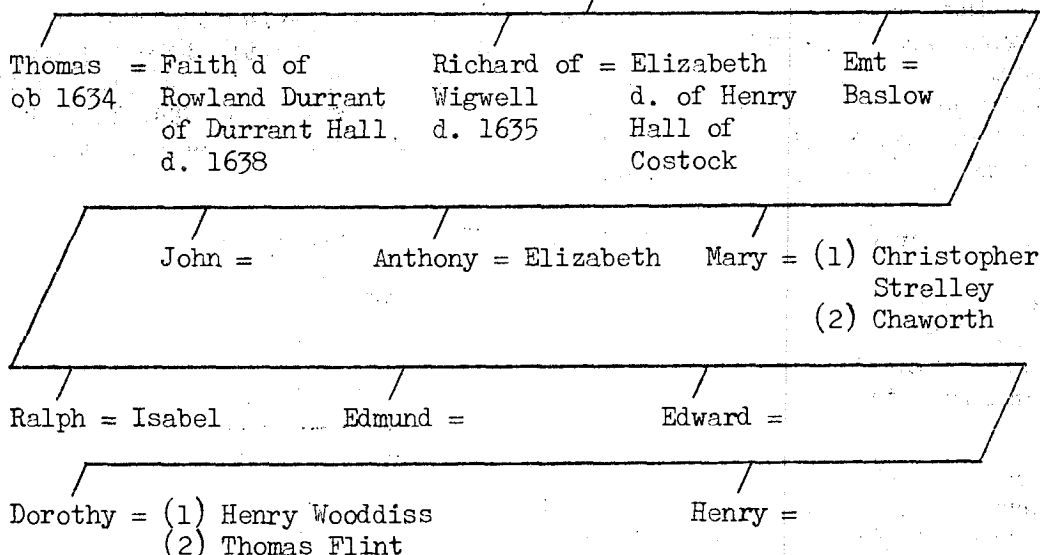
Early in the 1590's Henry's cousins from Scraftoft asked him to lend them money to purchase their lands which until that time had been leased. They had worked hard on their estates and after initial opposition they had convinced their local neighbours of the value of enclosure and other measures. Henry lent them £600. This sum was to be repaid within eight years, but in 1601 acknowledged the debt (12) and agreed that failure to repay would allow Henry to claim land, goods, cattle and chattels to a larger amount.

Henry's brother Richard was now living at Tansley with his wife Grace and four children, two of whom were named Francis and Elizabeth. His brother Ralph was living near Mylnehouses with his wife Isabel and son Henry (one of Henry's godchildren). Ralph held "customary messuages" in Wigley Moor (situate near Haarlem Mill) and a close called "The Leas" in Wirksworth. As a matter of interest, Ralph was styled gentleman, but Richard, and deceased John were styled Yeomen.

Besides their own business it was necessary for everyone to participate in local government. Many officers were elected locally and then took their oaths and were "recognised" before a group of J.P's. It was expected that recompense for expenses incurred would be made, and in some cases there could also be profits.

In 1591 Henry Wigley was called to take up an onerous duty and before Henry Sacheverall, Francis Fitzherbert and Richard Harpur he took his oath as Collector of the Subsidy for the four southern hundreds of Derbyshire.(13)

Henry Wigley
of Middleton = Elizabeth Gell



Henry - Tax Collector

When Henry was "recognised" he received an entry book containing an assessment of Wirksworth made by J. Asshenhurst for 1558/9. A large amount of his time was spent in Appletree, the Hundred with the highest assessment, but from 1596 when he became Bailiff of Wirksworth he occasionally sent Richard in his place. He must have met with resistance from time to time, for in 1598 John Manners wrote to him (Add 6704 fo.171) "Mr Wigley I am informed that you have abused Martyn Marshall very greatly & stricken in yll sorte and it is well knowne that you have borne an yll mynde towards him A greate whyle which thinge noe doubt ye yf it be complayned of unto my Lord Anderson to whom the man is well knowne it may breede you muche troble and distrease. Theirfore I have thought good to wryte these fewe words unto you both Requiringe and Commandinge you that he maye goe in Safetie withoute enye Vyolence offered by you and yours. And yf you will uppon Contemplacon hereof take some Order with him for his Satisfaction in that behalfe I thinke you deale as a wyse and honeste gentleman should do: but in case you do not regarde theise my letters, but offer him further miseries wheareby he shall

be in danger eyther of you or yours I will assuredly both informe the Judges theirof and for myne owne pte doe as much as I maye with equitye for him that he may be in Safetie from anye suche vyolente dealings. And hopeinge you will respecte hearunto with my harty commendacons commit you to God.
ffrom Haddon this IX day of Sep. 1598

Yo lovinge frende
John Manners"

It is difficult to assess the justification of this letter, and John Manners (who was Sheriff in 1594) wrote at least one other letter in similar vein to another person. Sir Edmund Anderson was Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, perhaps too important a person to be concerned with the results of tax gathering sorties. Of course people did not like paying taxes - and it will be remembered that John Gell drove John Stanhope's cattle into a pond until payment was made. The Collectors themselves did not in all probability enjoy their job - which was allegedly voluntary - so this case must be left to our own interpretation. The following account gives some idea of the work involved: (Add Mss 6704 Fo.211)

The Manner of my Accounte with the Auditors & afterwards

Appletree	£119	9	4d
Repington	£85	9	4d
Workesworth wa	£64	0	0d
Morleston etc	£94	17	8d
	<hr/>		
	Total	£364	16 4d
For the allowance of the			
Certificates in Mr. Fanshawes office		3	4d
For the all/ces wth the Auditor		5	0d
For the tallie & quittance			22d
Itm. for the Constate		2	4d
To the auditor for drawinge up			
the acct & the bagg		7	0d
To the Baron for Warrant Attorney		1	8d (20d)
For entering the acct in Mr Fanshawes office		2	0d
For entering the acct in Osbornes office		1	0d
For joining the tallies in the pype		2	0d
For the quietus est in Mr Vaughans office		6	8d
For taking oute the recognisance			12d

(The following was written on the right of the above column)

	£	s	d
Thos Gerrard	10	0	0
Dorothie Oakeover		13	4
Thos Gilbert		16	0
Jo. Ward		8	0
Brian Bewley		12	0
Henry Hardy		12	0

(continued)

	£	s	d
Robt Benbridge		40	0
Willm Robts		12	0
Thos Smythe		12	0

Summa 16 5 4d.

Balance £348 1 0d

Flood £8 14	Bal. £339 7 0d
Inde £8	Bal. £331 7 0d

The took a debet of £331 7s 0d paid it and stricke a tallie and then got a constate the effect followeth

In felle Ret'n q Termino Michaelis Anno Regni Eliz. 43rd 44th

Derby { Thurs II February Wed. 5th May
{ Henry Wigley Gent. Collector of the whole subsidy of
{ four subtenements from leases in the 43rd yr. of the reign
{ of Queen Elizabeth in Hundred of Appledore & other is
{ free of the same subsidy.

Easter Term of reign of Elizabeth from four subtenements from leases in the 43rd yr of the reign of Queen Elizabeth in the hundred of Appledore: and the other owe thirty one pounds seven shillings of the same subsidy.

ex Chi.

Clericu pellien.

Ans soe carried this constate tp the auditor and made up my accompte and met the auditor at the Barons chamber and tooke my othe that it was A trewe accompt and then enetered the acct. in Mr Fanshawe's office and alsoe in Mr Osborns office and delivered the acct in the pype office & Mr Vaughan Clerk of the quietus office and showed it to Mr ffanshawe & soe received the Recognisance.

(The sum of the total for the four hundreds is actually ten shillings in excess, perhaps due to the use of Roman figures.)

Besides the Subsidy Henry also collected the payments for the domestic accounts of the Royal Household called the "Board of Cloth Green", and on January 22nd 1596 Mr. Myllward collected from "Wigley the Baylif 40s. 7d. These duties brought Henry and his sons into contact with many more people than would have been the case with his normal activities.

As Bailiff Henry was deeply involved with the Manor Court and Courtleet; and the responsibilities increased in magnitude towards the end of the century. The administration of the "Poor Law" was difficult and the

maintenance of the highways was another expensive problem. The highways were of particular concern to Henry, and he left money for paving in his Will.

The manor courts were both guardians of the peace and custodians for the lord - in this case the Duchy of Lancaster, and the office of the Constable was not a popular one, but in 1598 Roger Wigley performed that duty. Roger could have been a cadet of the Gatehouse Branch and would have been a kinsman of Henry's.

A note in the commonplace book indicates that the court-leet dealt with moral misdemeanours also. The entry on fo.212 is headed "A declaration to be made by Richard Hall & Frances his wyfe of Wirkesowrthe", and continues, "The sayde Richard and his wyfe shall repaire to the Church of Worksworth uppon the firste Sunday in Lent nexte att the beginninge or endinge of morninge prayers & then & their before the minister churchwardens and some of their honest neighbours shall saye after the minister as followeth:- "Whereas wee good people forgettinge & neclecting oure dewties to almighty God have comitted the filthy & detestable sinne of fornicacon togeather before wee weare married to the daunger of oure owne soules and are hartely sorye for the same and doe repent as from the bottom of oure hartes prayinge Almighty God to forgive us bothe this and all other offences and sins & to ayd us with his Holy Speritt". Another entry shows the names of people who "are cleared of the plague". Other entries cover the "charge of a court-leet" and notes of the offences that could be tried by the local courts. Other notes cover drafts of mortgages, leases and other legal formulae.

In 1597 Henry arranged to have Letters Patent for a lease of lands in Nottingham for Richard with John Brownlow and George Caldecott as joint lessees. The lands were in Adbolton, Bridgeford, Basford and Radcliffe, also including the rights of fisheries and a chief house in Adbolton.(14) The lease was for the life of the longest lived of the three at an annual rent of £4 7s. 4d.

At this time Henry was considering what he could do to assure the future of his children. Thomas would inherit much of the estate automatically, but there is some evidence to suggest that Richard's more active nature had as great if not a greater share of his father's confidence. Richard later followed in his father's public footsteps as treasurer of the King's Bench Court and Marshalsea prison in Derby. Anthony was a general farmer at Senior Field - his Inventory is similar to John's (Henry's youngest brother) but excludes the looms. When he died in June 1629 he left a widow Elizabeth and a daughter Anne. One of his appraisers was a younger brother, Henry - who did the writing with Edward Higon (his mark X) Will Jebands () and Edward fflint ().

John the fourth son married a girl in Scropton and farmed there. (An exchequer receipt for lands dated 1616 bears his name.)

Ralph was the tanner. His home was in Cromford. Edmund spent much of his life in Mansfield and Edward became a tradesman in Wirksworth and was living at the North Towne End in 1649.

Henry was probably fortunate in having to provide marriage settlements for three daughters only - Emt, Mary and Dorothy. A little is known about Mary and Dorothy which will be told later.

About that time the smelting bole was being superseded by the lead mill with bellows and the requirements for timber were becoming critical, and the marriage settlement of Elizabeth Hall retained the right to take timber from Hazeleas on the Wigwell estate to Henry and his heirs "for ever".

The need for timber was quite acute by 1596, and this led Henry into a legal battle with William Blackwall of Alton. The preparation of this case was lengthy and a sound knowledge of the title of the estate was necessary. Some of the deeds were in Henry's hands but other items were considered necessary, and the notices of Inquisitions concerning Wigwell were written in the commonplace book in latin.(15)

"32nd Hy VIII

a) Godfrey Foljambe found heir after the death of his father of one parcel called Watfield.

b) In the same record John Wigley was found heir after the death of his father Richard Wigley of the Hall, Orchard and a backhouse with divers other things.

2a) Inquisition held at Derby on Wednesday 20, before the Feast Mr. Robson of St. Kathirine the Virgin 17th year of King Ed 4th against John in the Page Henry 3. At Wigwall in the said County. Tower to 80 acres of land in his holding which is worth about...*...per be founde ann, besides profits as dowry of...*...(* omissions in text.)

Mgar de Ferrariis Countess of Derby, pro dat 31

Booke of Derby Ed.I. Abbot of Dereby 34.

Wigeswalle Grange

Wigely
Ashlowhaye
Fernleghe

Henry 3 in the duchy to be found.

William Fowne 1 portion of land called Shiningcliffe in Alderwashleighe yielding in past time 6s 8d now be increment 10s per ann.

John Wigwale held 8ii acres of land with one messuage lately William Wigwall and afterwards Alice Corte, & it yeilds per ann xjs xvjd. The same John held one hundred forty acres land, later the said William & afterwards the said Alice & it yeilded per ann ld. The heirs of John Wigwall held 1 acre of the said land & afterwards John Wigwell per ann 16 pence.

"Wigley Clife"

The figures in the last line are as written.

The remainder of the deeds were kept at Wigwell and are reproduced in full in "Reliquary" Vols XVII and XVIII. The lease to Richard Blackwall was made by the Babingtons in 1568 and was for a term of fifty years, but when Richard died his cousin and heir William Blackwall of the Inner Temple succeeded to the estates and lived at Alton. On August 21st 1596 John Cley and William Buckeley, Justices of the Peace, appointed James Wilgoose, then living at Wigwell, to summon William Blackwall to come to "Bealper Chappell uppon Tewsdaye being the laste of this present monthe of Auguste by nyne of the Clocke in the forenoone of the same daye".(16) This appearance was to determine a date for the preliminary hearing - and this was two years later! On Friday 18th November in the 40th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Mr. Justice Beaumont, Mr. D. Husse, Mr. D. Carewe and Mr. Lambarde heard Mr. Blackwall claim that he understood that his lease was for fifty years and that it was for the lands called Hazelees. Henry's claim was based on the capability of the Lessor to have made the lease. The decision of the panel was that the case should go forward to "Receave a speedy tryall". The exact outcome is not clear, but Henry's title to Wigwell was absolute in 1602 when he released the estate to his son Richard.

From 1595 to 1601 there was considerable anxiety that a Spanish Invasion could be launched from Ireland, and the troubled state of that country needed horses and soldiers. Copies of Henry's accounts for 1601 and 1602 are in Henry's entry book, and it seems that he paid the Subsidy into an exchequer office in Nottingham, and these were the last times that he acted as "Collector in Chief of the whole Subsidy for the Hundreds of Appletree, Repingdon, Workesworthe & Morley in the County of Derbyshire".

Homes and Estates

Henry liked the "Hall" at Middleton. It was a mature house with a barn adjoining the kitchens. He made two additions only - the first was a new parlour and the other a fireplace in his own chamber. A large number of cushions suggest that there were a number of window seats besides the usual forms, but there were only six chairs. It was expected that a gentleman would have some decorative items in his home, but Henry's yeoman background would not allow much ostentation. There were a few treasures, however. Some large brass candlesticks, two Venice Glasses, a Flanders chest, silver spoons and gilt bowles, a pair of virginals and a library of books.

In his own room he kept his weapons and the dagger that he often wore when he was away from home. The books were not listed, but would include a Bible, a Statute Book, one or two books on husbandry and perhaps Hakluyt's book of English Voyages.(17) It could be expected that there should be some music for the virginals, and perhaps a few sheets of madrigals also.

All Henry's business was done in "the house" wherein were two chests,

three tables, five cushions and a chair, and sundry items. Next to the House was the old parlour, then the buttery leading to the kitchens, the Hall and "dyninge place". The kitchen led to the bier house and the barn. There were four chambers on the upper floor - Henry's own, the chamber over the parlour where much of the linen was stored, and in the third chamber held four beds for servants, and the chamber over the old parlour. The large amount of pewter in the buttery gives some idea of the size of entertainments at "The Hall" although the fare would have been fairly simple.

The Gatehouse was a simple house with an Elizabethan-type staircase until the major alterations were made in the early 18th century. This house and pleasure grounds were among Henry's last acquisitions from his Scraftoft cousins. The sum of £600 which Henry had lent to his cousins was due for payment in 1601, and in April of that year they made their recognisance of the debt before John a Chippingdale, one of the Magistrates of the Court of Chancery, agreeing that the debt should be paid before the 1st May. (18) In the defeasance of the recognisance Thomas, son of Francis of the Gatehouse Wigleys, was to act as their representative in all matters concerning the loan, also that he need not travel more than 32 miles to answer any charge. A further clause stated that if the debt was not paid when due Henry could possess himself of messuages, tenements, goods, chattels and cattle to the value of £800 "wheresoever located within the Kingdom of England". In this transaction Henry's fifth son Ralph acted jointly with his father.

The freehold lands belonging to the Scraftoft branch were worth more than the £800 already mentioned, so to ensure that they had sufficient capital to develop the Scraftoft lands they sold other sections of freehold land to others besides Henry. Abstracts of some deeds are to be found in Enrolled Deeds and others are among the Wooley Manuscripts.

On September 24th 1600 Henry and George (sons of Edward Wigley) of Scraftoft sold some of their freehold lands to Ralph Wigley of Wirksworth, gent, (Henry's brother). These were Wyvar St. Moor, also in the Long Flatt above Maston Ashe Green and also in the Leys. A cottage and nine acres of land in Wirksworth were granted to John Wooddis of Cromford, and a number of closes near Mylnehouses were sold to George Summers of Yeldersley. These were "a piece of ground called Poole's Carre, a meadow called Pooles Meadow and a messuage or tenement in Mylnehouses. Two closes of ground called Cockes Closes otherwise called Mylnehouses close, and a close called Fyshe Poole Flatt".

The Gatehouse and another house (in the grounds) were conveyed to Henry and Ralph his son on March 27th 1601, but Thomas, son of Francis continued to live there until 1605 when he released the remainder of his holdings to Henry of Middleton and then he moved to Scraftoft.

Henry's intentions to hold the entire estate as a unit are quite clear.

His convictions were that there should always be a house and some land for whoever should require it. This was perhaps a little feudal in outlook, but Henry had been brought up in this way. Henry's brother Ralph and Isabel, Ralph's wife and Henry Woodward and Felicia his wife surrendered all their "customary messuages" lands and tenements (freehold) situate in Wigley Moore and one close called the Leas in Wirksworth to the use of Henry Wigley of Middleton". Three years later Ralph was very ill and perhaps thought to be dying, and he appointed Robert Bott and Edward Bourne to be his attorneys and in a small court on 9th March 6 Jac 1 he surrendered a copyhold "messuage or tenement situate in Wirksworth into the hands of the King to the use of Thomas Wigley of Middleton and his heirs, for ever". Shortly after this Thomas and his wife Faith moved into the Gatehouse.

Any land had its uses to the estate as a whole, but unless it was a large piece or very close to the remainder of the estate it was not necessarily as economic as it could have been. And in 1608 Sir John Harpur of Swarkestone negotiated with Henry to exchange a fourth part of a messuage and commons in Wirksworth and Middleton for a fourth part of a messuage in Parwich. Two years later Henry decided that he had rather more land at Middleton and leased part of it to Henry Gee.

Henry had acquired Homesford and Flaxlands Meadow in 1600 to add to Wigwell and Watfield, so in addition to these there were lands in Middleton, Wensley, Cromford, The Gatehouse, Millers Green and the old Rectory of Sheen. He had a lease on a house and lands in Litchurch and Osmaston also. It seems that Henry's eldest son Thomas lived at Middleton until 1608. Both Thomas and Richard did not marry until they were thirty and the other brothers were single at least as late as thirty, perhaps more. The daughters were much younger, probably about sixteen.

Richard could be considered as the adventurer of the family. Letters Patent of 1598 (Add 6704 fo.134) were granted for a fine of 60 shillings to John Brownloe, Gent, of Nottingham, Richard Wigley and George Caldicott of Basingfield, gent. All rights were granted "except however, that to our heirs and successors shall be reserved altogether the great trees on our premises existing and all the beautiful oak saplings which seem to grow larger and plentifully into timber." Part of the lands were "the former possession of a certain Robert Strelley".

During the few years that Richard spent near Nottingham he absorbed something of the way of life of the town dweller and their methods of entertaining. He was on very good terms with the neighbouring families and in two of them found his own wife-to-be and a husband for his sister Mary.

Wigwell was released to Richard in 1603 and he decided that a new house must be added in the latest architectural style. No accounts appear to exist for this, but it does seem possible that his uncle (and Godfather) Richard should have had a hand in the construction. There would certainly

be no charge for the stone, which the freeholders of Wirksworth claimed to be able to quarry as of right. The timber and slates for the roof were available from the estate - and the lead was also available from the family business. The garden was laid out in formal classical style with sculptures and arbours. There was also a bowling green. The more exotic flowers were grown in a walled garden. The touch of urban culture which Henry did not really approve of was the use of footmen, but since gentlemen were expected to be a little more extravagant in their lives he said nothing. Richard's marriage could well have been a love match. Elizabeth Hall of Costock was very capable and she applied her talents very well in later life when she was widowed and her eldest son was still in his minority. Her sister married Edward Lowe who was well liked by the Wigley family.

Richard's sister Mary was first married to Christopher Strelley of Woodborough. They lived at Watfield for some years, but Christopher died while Mary was still young, and with two sons, William and Thomas, and a daughter Mary. Under Thomas Wigley's Will William inherited Watfield.

Senior Field was a very valuable part of the estate. Situated on the west bank of the River Derwent by Cromford Bridge, the Cromford Canal now ends in the close itself. The remains of a few old cottages can still be seen. Until about 1640 Senior Field was often the home of the unmarried children and the Wigley widows, but some new houses were built about that time and it became a more important home.

Wigley Meadow lies in a hollow near Ivonbrook Grange, and was a farm chiefly used for pasturage.

The old Rectory of Sheen is about a mile to the west of the church. Eighty acres of land belonged to it. The soil is generally too shallow to support crops, although a few strip fields can be seen near Sheen Lane. In 1602 Henry conveyed the old Rectory to his brother-in-law William Walker and son-in-law Henry Wooddis. Henry later became the godfather to William and Mary Walker's second son Henry Walker.

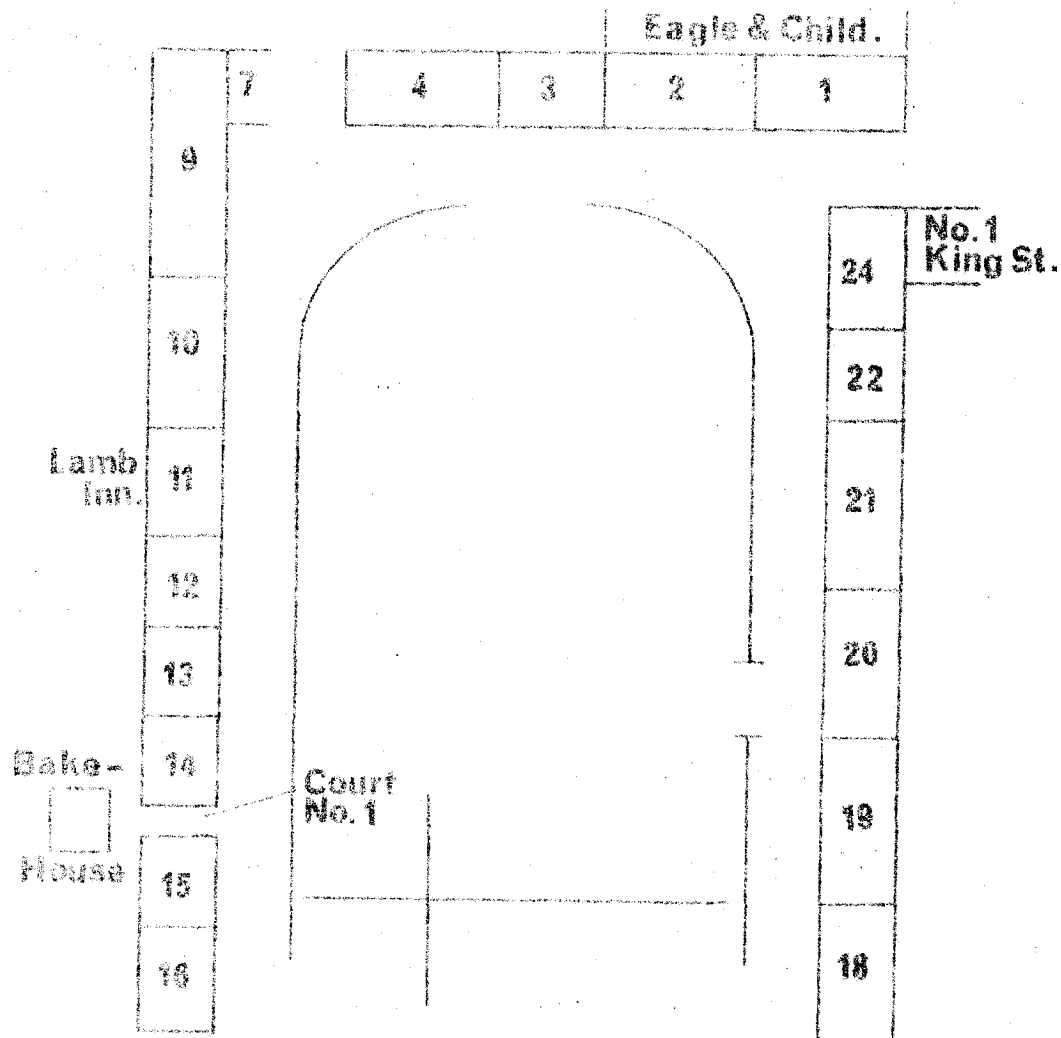
It seems that Henry's sister Mary and her husband had been living at Sheen for some years before the lease was made, and that the real effect was to provide part of his daughter Dorothy's marriage settlement. Mary Walker had died before 1610 and her elder son continued at Sheen, but William Walker and his younger son moved back to Riber. Henry Wooddis was dead before 1606 and Dorothy was married to Thomas Flint of Matlock.

Henry was involved with an event which has not been satisfactorily explained to date. About 1600 Henry sent his son Ralph (the tanner) with William Dethick to abduct Edward Lowe from his guardian at Chellaston. After spending a few hours in Henry's house Edward Lowe was taken to Mr. Bentley's house (Newton Grange). This was connected with some irregularities in Edward Lowe's Wardship which is told in D.A.J. Vol.III. As far as Henry and his son were concerned, this was a "good neighbour" act. Henry himself

did not go far from Middleton now if it could be avoided, and his sons carried out most of his commissions. Indeed in the conveyance of the rectory of Sheen Richard is appointed to enter in and act for Henry. For the occasions when Henry did go visiting he now selected a more docile bay mare to ride on, but his mind was as active as it had ever been.

It seems that the Scraftoft branch of the family kept in touch with Henry for it is recorded that Clement Wigley of Scraftoft visited him at Christmas in 1608 and that his daughter Ann, who was three years old, died there.

(to be continued)



B.M.

PLAN OF ST. ALKMUNDS CHURCHYARD.

On Saturday July 9th 1966 members of the Local History Section under the guidance of Mr. Brian Lamb spent a most interesting day at Buxworth in the North West of the County. A fairly full account of this excursion is given here together with a brief account of the Peak Forest Canal and Tramways in the area.

Editors

THE BUGSWORTH COMPLEX OF THE PEAK FOREST CANAL AND TRAMWAY

by

Brian Lamb

History

The Peak Forest Canal was authorised by an Act dated 28th March 1794. Cutting the Canal began almost immediately, and was "staked-out" from Ashton Junction, through Dunkinfield, Hyde, Woodley, Romiley, Marple, Disley and Bugsworth to its terminus at Chapel Milton. From Chapel Milton a "Railway or Stone Road" was to be laid to Loads Knowle, nowadays known as Dove Holes. The plan of the Canal envisaged two sets of locks, one flight at Marple and the second at Whitehough, one mile east of Bugsworth, four tunnels, Butterhouse, Green, Hyde Bank, Rosehill, on the line of the Canal, and Stodhart, on the line of the Tramway, an inclined plane east of Chapel-en-le-Frith, and numerous company wharves and warehouses. However the Canal "as built" terminated at Bugsworth, due to the cost and maintenance of the Whitehough Locks, and to this decision by the Canal Company Bugsworth owes an importance during the life of the Canal and Tramway which was out of all proportion to its size.

The Tramway and upper level of the Canal were built and in use by 1796, the lower level of the Canal was built and in use by 1799. Goods were transhipped from narrow boat to tramway waggon at Brickbridge, near to Marple Basin, run down a double line incline plane built alongside the locks, (under construction 1796-1804) and again, transhipped from tramway waggon to narrow boats by Marple Aqueduct. Marple Locks were built and completed by 1804, when for a further two years both tramway and locks were used.

During the building and cutting of the Canal and Tramway the Company experienced many financial difficulties which caused construction to proceed in a "stop and go" manner. During all those difficulties the only work never allowed to be held up was that connected with Marple Aqueduct and Marple Locks. The Engineer of the Canal and Tramway was Benjamin Outram of Alfreton, Derbyshire, with Thomas Brown of Disley as his Works Superintendent. Samuel Oldknow, contrary to popular belief, was not the chief promoter, but initially only held shares until he was elected to the "committee for managing the

affairs of the said Company of proprietors....." on 7th August 1794. After election he made his mark on the Canal Company in many ways and was the driving force in having the Canal finished. It should be noted that on the successful completion of the canal depended Oldknow's success for his factory and other operations at Marple.

Bugsworth

The place name was deliberately changed to Buxworth in 1930.

This hamlet was until 1794 concerned with burning limestone in two kilns, the stone being supplied from Doveholes by pack horse and the lime going to bleach mills in Stockport and adjacent areas. Coal was mined locally. With the building of the canal there was not only a considerable increase in population but also a large "floating" population had to be catered for.

Before the making of the canal and even until 1830 there was only one road which came from Whaley Bridge and Chinley over Eccles Pike. Then the Bugsworth New Road Turnpike Trust built a road to Bridgemount. The toll house was demolished in 1964.

Bugsworth Hall was built in 1627, but after the coming of the Canal the area developed rapidly. The Navigation Inn was built about 1810 and served also as a shop, a Canal carriers' office and stables (note the large door at the end of the building). During the 1890's the shop had a turnover on an average of £100 during the week ends when the families from the narrow boats bought their food and other provisions. This Inn faced the original lime kilns. The other Inn - the Bull's Head, was licenced until a few years ago. The Weigh House (WPD 1870) was probably built by a member of the Drinkwater family after the Tramway had been laid down.

A school was built in 1826, the original Post Office was opened in 1865 and St. James' Church in 1874. The Church was built in Bull Croft where between 1799 and 1810 a tramway had run to Clough Head Pits, though no trace of it is now visible.

The Hall is now three flats, and the Chimney seen behind it the only visible sign of the Bugsworth Hall Pit. The pit buildings were demolished when Bugsworth Railway Tunnel was opened up.

Besides the two collieries there was an early Cotton Spinning Mill owned by Jonathan Wright, who was living at Bugsworth Hall in 1846. This mill was rebuilt in 1851 by F. S. Cawthorne, and is now the Britannia Wire Works and Meredith Spring Seat Co. Limited.

The Canal basin itself covered an area of three-quarters of a mile east to west and a quarter of a mile north to south - with 6,500 yards of Tramway and 1,000 yards of wharves.

The Bugsworth Complex may be split into: Entrance, Lower, Middle and Upper Canal Basins; Western and Quarry Tunnel Tramway Areas and Crist and Barron Clough Quarries.

The Entrance Basin was entered through a "Gauging Lock" opposite which was the Canal Office and Wharfingers House. Directly ahead of the Entrance Basin was the Lower Basin Wharf used for loading limestone, lime and ballast from the Stone Crusher at the eastern extremity of the Wharf. To the right of the Lower Basin Wharf was the Main Line of the canal continuing round to the Middle Basin Wharf; to the left of the Main Line was the Lower Basin Arm which had a substantial stone warehouse built over it which could be secured by doors and water-grilles to safeguard goods.

The Middle Basin Wharf had three sheds overhanging the canal, allowing Narrow Boats to be loaded, with lime from the Second Phase Kilns, under cover. To the left was the Middle Basin Arm, also with a large substantial building built over; this also allowed Narrow Boats to load lime under cover from the Third Phase Kilns across Blackbrook. Between the Middle Basin Arm and the "Navigation Inn" were situated the original First Phase Kilns.

The Upper Basin Wharf and Arm were situated on the opposite side of Chinley Road Bridge. The Upper Basin Wharf was the main area for loading limestone - it being served by a Waggon-Tippler and extensive tramway sidings as well as having "Loop" limestone pens and limestone storage areas. The Upper Basin Arm had a warehouse built over, and allowed tramway waggons to be unloaded and the limestone loaded directly into Narrow Boats. At the entrance to the Upper Basin was a large wharf and crane with a SWL of 4 tons; this wharf also had tramway access.

The vast network of tramway sidings, some 6,500 yards in all, were developed from the double main line from Dove Holes, and allowed large numbers of waggons to be received, unloaded and returned to Dove Holes.

In the 1880's the Bugsworth Complex boated out some 600 tons of lime and limestone a day and handled 30 to 40 Narrow Boats bringing in all manner of goods.

To boat out 600 tons of limestone involved some twelve "gangs" of twenty loaded waggons from Dove Holes per day. Together with the workmen required to load the waggons at Dove Holes, and discharge and stack the stone, and load the Narrow Boats at Bugsworth, a vast number of men would be required. One can visualise then the activity centred on Bugsworth.

The Peak Forest Canal and Tramway was originally intended to open-up and supply lime and limestone from the "Derbyshire Dome" to the Industrial and Agricultural areas in Derbyshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and even to Yorkshire - in the 131 years of its active life it did this and more.

Following the article by Mr. S. Simpson in our last issue, it was thought that readers might be interested in the following enquiry made for designs for the proposed Athenaeum in 1837 and in the plan and sketch of the building. (Reproduced by the kind permission of the reference department of the Derby Borough Library.)

Editors

TO ARCHITECTS

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN DERBY

A COMPANY being about to erect a POST OFFICE, HOTEL AND ATHENAEUM etc. in DERBY, Architects who are desirous of furnishing Designs for the proposed Buildings may obtain a Plan and Section of the Land and other particulars by applying to Mr. CHARLES PRATT, at the Town Hall, Derby.

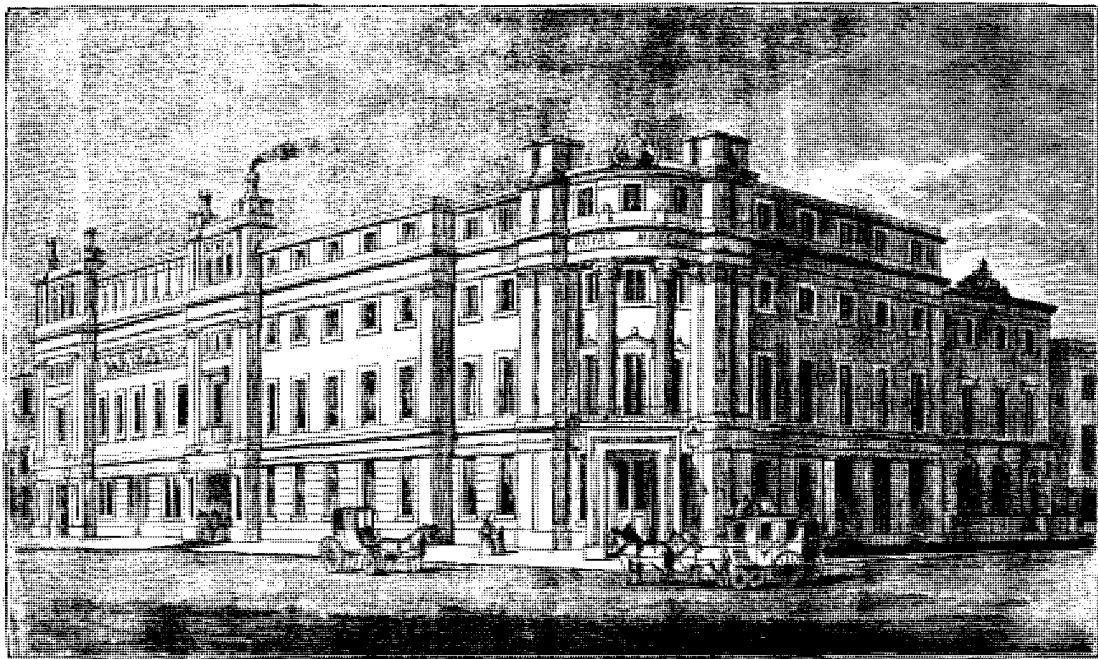
Each Design to be sent directed to the Athenaeum Committee, under cover to Mr. C. Pratt, Town Hall, Derby, with a cypher or motto (also a sealed letter containing the name and residence of the Architect) on or before the 24th day of May next (free of expence).

A Premium of £40 will be paid to the Architect who shall furnish the Plans most approved; £20 and £10 to the Architects who shall supply Plans which shall be considered the second and third best, with the understanding that all such Plans shall be at the disposal of the Company; and that no such Premium shall be claimed by, or paid to, the Architect who shall be employed.

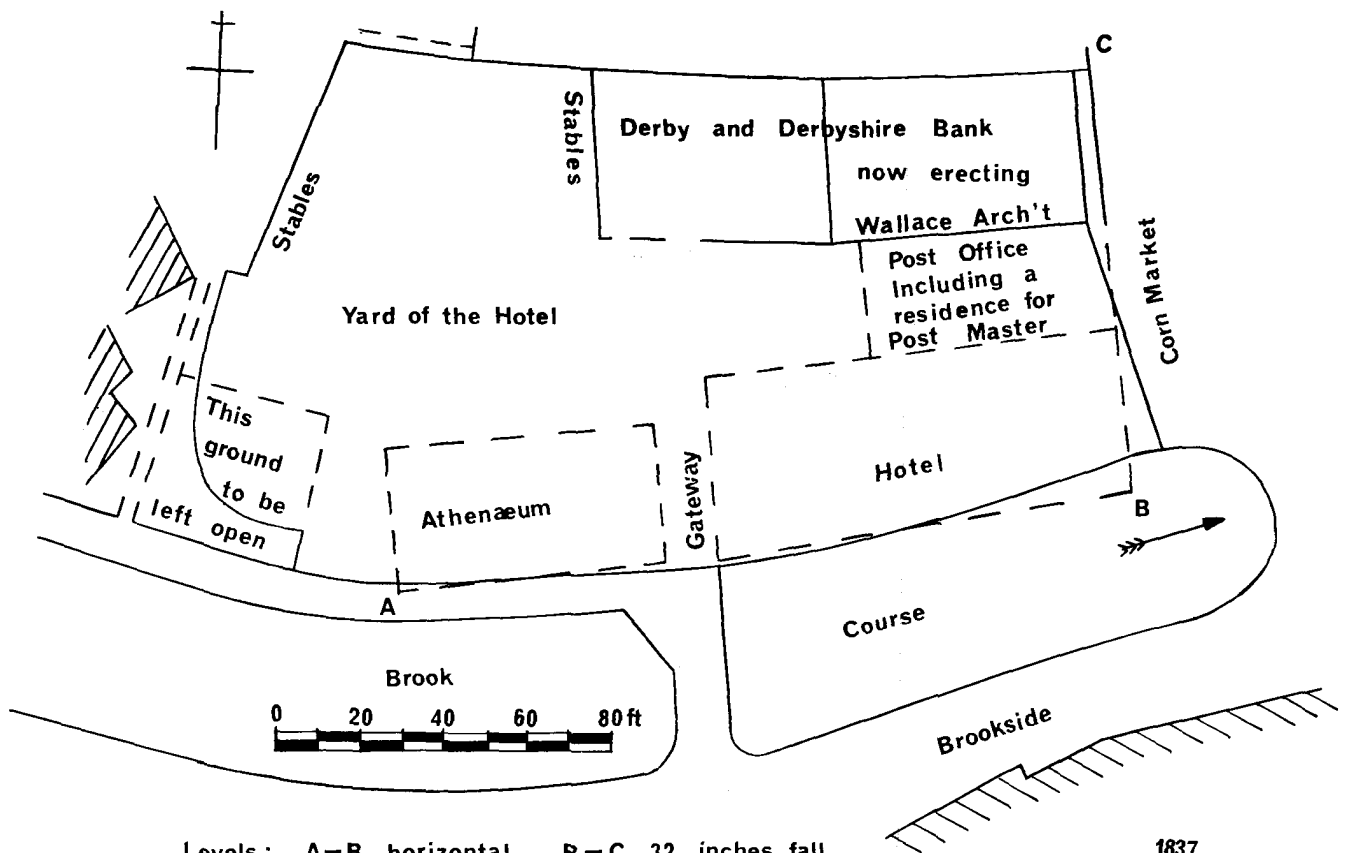
TOWN HALL, DERBY, APRIL 12th 1837

INSTRUCTIONS TO ARCHITECTS

- 1st The site of the Building to be the same as marked on the Plan; and the Post Office and Hotel to be four stories high. The Corn Market frontage of both to have the appearance of one building, and to be cased with stone.
- 2nd The front next the Corn Market to be as near as convenient to the dotted line marked on the Plan; but the Brookside frontage may be intersected with moderate breaks, for Architectural effect.
- 3rd The gateway leading to the Hotel yard on the Brookside, must be at, or about the place marked on the Plan (as a right of carriage road is reserved through the same to the Bank property).



PROPOSED ATHENAEUM BLOCK, DERBY 1837



Levels: A-B horizontal. B-C 32 inches fall.

1837

- 4th The principal room in the Athenaeum must be about 60 feet by 30 feet inside and placed on the first floor; there must also be a New-Room, Reading Room, and Library, in this building and if convenient, provision may be made for a Museum, over the large room.
- 5th Provision must be made for an internal communication from the large room in the Athenaeum to the first floor of the Hotel, but the staircase and principal entrance to the same, must be independent of the Hotel.
- 6th The public drains and sewers will not admit of the low kitchen and cellars being more than 8 feet below the ground story.
- 7th It must be understood that the Architects are not to be confined to the exact size of the buildings as marked on the Plan, but they may vary the same, more or less, for Architectural effect, or internal convenience, (but the Corn Market frontage cannot be extended beyond 62 ft. as marked.)
- 8th Each design to be drawn in Sepia, to a scale of eight feet to an inch; and in addition to a geometrical drawing one or more perspective elevations may be sent, if the Architect thinks fit.
- 9th Complete plans to be sent for each floor, of the several buildings, with proper sections for explaining the designs.
- 10th Each design to be accompanied by a Report, stating the general mode of construction and the materials to be used; with a separate estimate of the probable cost of each Building, and a statement of prices of the principal materials, on which the estimate is founded.
- 11th The sum to be expended in Buildings, should not exceed NINE THOUSAND POUNDS, to complete the same, fit for occupation.

N.B. It would be desirable that the Building to be occupied as a Post Office should be so arranged, that it might hereafter be laid to the Hotel, if necessary; so as the same might be used, at any future time, as a private, or family part of the Hotel. The Brook-Course marked on the plan will be covered over by the Corporation of Derby before the Buildings are erected.

Printed by G. Jewitt, Curzon Street, Derby.

ST. ALKMUND'S CHURCHYARD (1962)

by

Barbara Mason (See plan on p.155)

St. Alkmund's Churchyard is made up of twenty-four houses which form three sides of a square round St. Alkmund's Church and Graveyard. The present church was build in 1846 on the site of the old one which had been there since shortly after St. Alkmund's death in 819 A.D., though the Saxon Church had been much added to. By looking at the eighteenth century houses one can see how greatly this square has deteriorated. There is a sketch of the gated entry to the Churchyard from King Street in Stephen Glover History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby 1829 Vol.II p.475. The grocer's shop on the corner (Columbell, Grocer, Dealer in Flour) has now been pulled down. It was not numbered as part of the square but as No.1 King Street. In the 1828 directory a Richard Collumbell lived at No.3 St. Alkmund's Churchyard. He was a tailor and probably related to Collumbell the grocer who is referred to as a grocer at No.1 King Street in the 1835 directory. Down St. Michael's Lane can be seen the warehouse of Collumbell, clearly the descendant of the same family.

St. Alkmund's Churchyard

No.1 and 2 have been used as the "Old Eagle and Child" public house since at least 1828.

No.3 Richard Collumbell, a tailor, lived here in 1828 and in 1831 Maria Church, a needlemaker for a stocking factory. Later it was a butcher's shop, then a brewer's home, and in 1921 it was a fried fish shop. Now it is completely derelict.

No.4 Nothing has been found out about this house until 1878 when it was a greengrocer's shop. In 1921 it was a sweet shop. Now it is very nicely painted and belongs to a bookmaker. The back is very gay with window boxes which recently came in view when nearby houses were pulled down.

Nos.5-8. These houses have now been demolished but in 1828 No.8 was the home of Mrs. Ann Weatherhead described as "gentry" in the directory.

No.9 is a beautiful red brick Georgian house three storeys high and five windows broad. The windows are beautifully proportioned and the two over the door have been blocked up, probably during the window tax period (1695-1851). For many years this was the home of Surgeons. Peter Brown, a surgeon, lived here in 1828; Wooler and Allbutt, Surgeons in 1831, Thomas Buxton a Surgeon lived here until his death in 1848. Thomas Buxton is buried in the graveyard and his is one of the last tombstones. Robert Hamilton followed Buxton and was also a

surgeon. In 1878 a professor of music lived here, and later in 1921 John Adkins a builder. Now the house is occupied by several families.

No.10 is a less imposing Georgian house where John Saywell a gentleman and miniature painter lived in 1828. In 1848 and 1857 J. Johnson, a surgeon and M.D. lived here. Later in 1921 Edwin Nelson kept a registered lodging house, and it is probably much the same today.

No.11 was the Lamb Inn.

No.16 was occupied by a baker for many years, and has an Elizabethan bakehouse behind which is said to have been built with stone from the old St. Alkmund's College. The bread ovens can still be seen but the bakehouse is no longer used. The house itself looks much earlier than the other houses in the square as the first floor overhangs. After being a bakery until 1878 or later it became a general store, probably in this century, and is now disused. A doorway between Nos. 15 and No.14 leads to the bakehouse and over this door is a notice saying BAKEHOUSE. This doorway is numbered as Court No.1. No.16 is the last house on the east side of the Church and it joins St. Alkmunds Churchyard to Bridgegate.

No.18. This is the corner house in the west side, now called "The Old Church House. The curate of St. Alkmund's Church lives here.

No.19. This was the Vicarage (but the vicar now lives elsewhere). On the side door down an alley is a stone inscribed "Wm. Cantrell 1732". Cantrell was the vicar from 1712-78, and probably made alterations to the vicarage in 1732. In 1802 when Charles Hope was the Vicar a terrier of the lands belonging to the Church stated "Imprimis, A vicarage, with a brew-house, stable, garden and other appurtenances". In 1831 during Reform Bill riots, crowds went to the vicarage to demonstrate. In 1897 the Vicarage became a Church institute and the vicar moved out of the square.

No.20. This is another interesting brick Georgian house. It is three storeys high and there is an unusual fanlight above the door. Another door has an attractive round head. This house in 1828 belonged to John Hill, "a gentleman much respected. His only son John Hill Jun. is an eminent surgeon and one of the Brothers of the Corporation". (Glover 1829) John Hill was still living in the house in 1852 and later Walker an accountant, later still a Solicitor named Alpheus Roberts. It is now an antique and curiosity shop.

No.22 was owned by James Sale, an attorney who was followed by William Smith, a surveyor and land agent who is recorded in both 1848 and 1857. George Dickens, a dentist, lived here later and in 1921 an ostrich feather cleaner, Miss Sarah Ann Archer.

No.24 belonged to James Peach a hairdresser and perfumier in 1828, and in 1878 a newsagent occupied the building. Recently it has been a fish and chip shop and now it is unoccupied. This house was originally joined on to No.1 King Street, but when the shop was pulled down No.24 became the corner house into King Street, and it is the last house in the Churchyard.

Many directories do not give the numbers of the houses occupied, but before 1850 there lived in the Churchyard a Millwright, a Milliner, several dressmakers, a carver and gilder, and a spar merchant. Later in the century a bookseller, a cabdriver, a gas fitter and a locksmith lived there, and the square has gradually decayed, although from the outside the beautiful houses still stand with dignity.

The Graveyard of the church is a quiet square of grass with six trees growing there. However there are not many tombstones and all are flat now. The earliest legible inscription on the tombstone is of Isaac Tomlinson who died March 13th 1795 aged 57, and of Mary his wife who died in 1798. Next is Emma Ann Nutt who died in May 1813 aged 7 weeks, and in 1819 a Tomlinson baby, perhaps grandchild to Isaac Tomlinson, also 7 weeks.

An interesting tombstone is inscribed "Underneath this stone and the adjoining steps lie the remains of Charles Church needlemaker of this town who died June 10 1819 aged 52 years; also of Mary Church his wife who died October 21 1819 aged 57 years; also of David Church son of the above and his first wife, who died June 6 1827 aged 38 years. The steps mentioned are no longer there but may have led out of the churchyard. Immediately facing the stone is house No.3 which in 1831 was occupied by Maria Church, Needlemaker.

The following epitaph is inscribed on the tombstone of Jonathon Twigg who died September 17th 1826 aged 61 years - "Reader look unto this stone, And see how soon this life is gone, Death did to me short warning give, Therefore be careful how you live."

Another on the tombstone of Josiah Marshall who died March 25th 1829 aged 36 reads - "The frowns of the world are with him at the End, Exchanged for the smiles of his Savior and friend, Escaped from the regions of sorrow and woe, Affliction and trouble no more shall he know".

Eliza Stone who died in 1836 aged 21 evidently died happily, and caused someone to say of her - "Cheered by this promise, with God, On Earth thy spirit dwelt, In every path thy footsteps trod, Thy soul His presence felt. And in life's close, who saw thine eye, Light upon its dying bed, No more from death may shrink or sigh, In fear the grave to wed".

It is sad that there is no tombstone for Fortunatus Charles, Mrs. Cavendish's black from "Guinea in Africk", who was baptized in 1718 and died in the same year, according to the Parish register.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN IN 1847

by

Robert Thornhill

When looking through a file in which papers relating to railways had been placed I came across a booklet entitled: "Instructions for Travellers by The Excursion Train from Liverpool, Manchester etc. to London and Back."

This must have been very useful when it was issued in 1847 as railways were still comparatively new, and only a few years had elapsed since the first excursion had taken place. Now, however, it can be read in a different light, but it is as well to recall what happened in those early days. The first passenger carrying railway was the Stockton and Darlington one opened in 1825 (on which a speed of 15 miles per hour was attained) and the Liverpool and Manchester Railway followed in 1830. The first railway excursion was that organised by Thomas Cook in 1841 covering a journey from Leicester to Loughborough, and although six years had elapsed since that historic event one can imagine that instructions would be welcomed by those embarking on the "Seven Day's Trip on Saturday Morning the 22nd of May 1847", or on the "Fourteen Day's Trip" on the following Monday morning. These were the only ones mentioned in the 32 page booklet which commenced with an introduction by H. R. Marcus, Conductor, following which was advice to carry clothes in a carpet bag, then instructions for the journey under various headings.

INTRODUCTION "In presenting this Book of Instructions for the information of those who may avail themselves of the Excursion to London, during the Whitsun Week, the Manager is desirous of impressing upon all, the importance of seconding him in his efforts to make the Excursion, that which he is most desirous it should be - a party of pleasure.

From the large number of passengers on these occasions, it must necessarily occur, that more confusion will be created than by the usual Trains; it is therefore most requisite, that the instructions should be strictly adhered to, so that as far as possible, much confusion may be avoided.

The Manager would impress upon every one, that the time in which the journey will be performed, will greatly depend on the passengers themselves; if obstacles are placed in his way by a want of punctuality, heavy luggage, leaving the carriages unnecessarily etc. delay will be the consequence, or possibly the parties left behind.

These excursions particularly call for a large display of that kind feeling, and wish to accommodate each other, which will remove the tediousness of the journey, and greatly enhance the pleasure of the trip."

IMPORTANCE OF A CARPET BAG. "Among the most common of street sights is that of a gentleman hurrying along towards railway or river, bearing with him a

little carpet-bag. So common it is, that it fails to attract the slightest attention...We feel no envy for the man on whom has devolved the charge of a heap of luggage. The anxiety attending such property outweighs the pleasure of its possession. But a man with a little carpet-bag is one in ten thousand.. Whilst other passengers...are looking after their trunks and trappings, he enters and has the best seat...No man with a little carpet-bag in hand has his last shirt on his back...When he retires to rest at night, the presumption is that it will be in the midst of comfortable and easy night-gear. A little carpet-bag is almost always indicative of a short and pleasurable excursion..."

TIME OF STARTING "Trains will leave the Edge Hill station, Liverpool on Saturday Morning the 22nd of May at Six o'clock PUNCTUAL, for the Seven Day's Trip, returning from the Euston station, London, on Friday evening May 28th at a quarter before Seven o'clock."

Instructions were repeated for the fourteen day's trip and times given for passengers to leave other stations in order to join the Liverpool train at Crewe, early starts were necessary the first being Carlisle at 12.30 a.m., Penrith 1.15 a.m., Lancaster 4.0 a.m. and finally Crewe at 7.0 a.m.

"Passengers must be particular in arriving at the various Stations, at least a quarter of an hour before the Departure of the Trains, as the time of leaving will be strictly adhered to."

Trains were also due to leave London Road Station, Manchester at six o'clock on the Saturday and Monday mornings to join the Liverpool train at Crewe, the warning about being at the stations early was repeated.

NOTICE. LUGGAGE "It is particularly requested that this Notice will be read with attention."

"From the great inconvenience and delay usually caused on these occasions, by the immense quantity of Luggage. It is decided that nothing but PERSONAL LUGGAGE of 28 lb. each passenger will be allowed, and that so packed, as to be under their OWN CHARGE as neither the Company nor Conductor can in any way become responsible in case of loss or damage; all beyond this WEIGHT, will be charged at the rate of 1d per lb."

PARTING WITH FRIENDS "No person, under any circumstances, will be permitted to pass the gate at the Stations, unless going by the Train; therefore, part with your friends before you arrive at the Station.

DESCRIPTION OF CARRIAGES "There will be three Descriptions of Carriages: First Class, Second Class, and Third Class; and all persons should be particular in seating themselves in carriages corresponding with the class of their Ticket...No person under any pretence whatever, will be allowed to ride on the outside of any of the Carriages, and any person attempting this will forfeit his Ticket, be left at the first Station at which the Train may stop, and be at his own expense up to London."

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The time of Departure from the various Stations is fixed by the Company. Be at the Station not later than a quarter of an hour before the time of starting.

Immediately upon being admitted to the Station, take your seat in the carriage, and if you are expecting friends, it will be much more easy for them to find you in the carriages than out of them.

Those having tickets for Parties, should also do the same, then all confusion will be avoided.

Immediately on being seated prepare your Ticket for inspection, in order that no delay may be caused.

Show an accommodating disposition, and a desire to oblige, and all will be agreeable.

Upon arriving at Birmingham, your Ticket will be examined, and on arrival in London, they will be marked, BUT NOT exchanged. Notice the number of carriage in which you may be riding, so that you may find it easily again.

REFRESHMENTS "Refreshments up to Town will be provided at the Queen's Refreshment Rooms, Birmingham, and three-quarters of an hour allowed; they will consist of Cold Meats, Tea and Coffee etc., the Charge will be 1s 6d. each person. Wines, Spirits or Ale Extra. Should any person go out of the Station Yard at Birmingham, they must be particular to return, and be in their carriage before a Quarter past Eleven, as the gate will be closed at Twenty Minutes past Eleven, and not opened again to any person till after the departure of the train."

DIRECTIONS ON RETURNING "The Trains are appointed to leave the Euston Station on the Evenings of Friday, May 28th and Monday June 7th, at a Quarter before Seven. It is necessary to be at the Euston Station Half an Hour before the time fixed for departure - have your Tickets ready to show upon entering the door of the Station.

Upon entering, immediately take your seats, and all will be pleasant.

Ten minutes will be allowed at Wolverton on going up, and returning from London, and Refreshments will be provided at the Grand Junction Refreshment Rooms, Birmingham, by the Down Trains, where the Train is expected to arrive at Half-past Eleven at night, and One Hour allowed for Refreshments. The Trains are expected to reach Liverpool and Manchester at Seven o'clock on the mornings of May 29th and June 8th."

TICKETS ARE NOT TRANSFERABLE "And are only available to the original holder...The name and address of each Person being booked at the time of purchase, and placed against the number of the ticket."

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS AND DETENTION "Do not under any circumstance leave your seats at any of the Intermediate Stations, as the Trains only call to take in fuel and water.

Mr. Marcus, Conductor of this Excursion, has taken an Office...in London... and will attend there from Eleven to Three every day, and will be happy to afford any assistance or information."

Annexed is a list of Places worthy of being visited by Strangers.

PAINTINGS The list commences with the National Gallery and includes Dulwich Gallery, Dulwich College, admission was free but Admission-cards had to be obtained at Cornhill, Pall Mall or Cockspur Street. "No card of Admission can be procured in Dulwich".

PANORAMIC EXHIBITIONS Four were open daily, two in Regent Park the others in Leicester Square and Regent Street.

MUSEUMS The British Museum was open on Monday, Wednesday and Friday but to visit Soan's Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields "Visitors must leave their name and address in writing at the Museum, a day or two before they can obtain admission". The Geological Museum "is attractive to those who take an interest in the structure of the earth, its strata, minerals etc. All the specimens are British, except the ores". Eleven museums were listed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Tower of London. "This National fortress, the oldest in England, contains the finest collection of arms and armour that this kingdom can boast of. The crown and all the state jewels are kept here, and shown to visitors".

Bank. "Strangers may walk through between the hours of 10 and 5."

Royal Exchange. Open from 10 to 4 daily. When in this neighbourhood, parties will find good fare, comfortable accommodation, civility from attendants, and moderate charges, at Pamphilon's Bank Dining Rooms, opposite the Auction Mart.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Ludgate Hill. Daily from 10 to dusk, 4s. 4d. "This is the dearest spectacle in London. The charge may be thus divided: Monuments 2d., Galleries 6d., Vaults 1s., Clock 2d., Libraries Models etc. 1s., Ball 1s. 6d."

Westminster Abbey, Palace Yard, Westminster. Daily from 9 to dusk 6d.

The Monument, Fish Street Hill. Daily from 9 to dusk 6d.

Greenwich Hospital 3d. "A most noble national asylum for retired seamen.

The Painted Hall is the chief attraction, it is shown at a charge of 3d. to each visitor, and the person who shows it will conduct strangers to the other parts of the building for a trifling fee in addition."

Duke of York's Column, St. James' Park, 6d.

Guildhall and The Custom House free.

The Mansion House. "The Egyptian Hall and six other state apartments are magnificent and are freely shown to visitors, who should give a fee of 1s. to the female in attendance."

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITIONS

Vauxhall Gardens, Zoological Gardens, Regent Park, The Mint, Woolwich Arsenal and Dockyard, The Thames Tunnel.

CHIEF STATUES List of over 20 given followed by "Places which form an agreeable Morning Lounge, and may all be visited free of charge". Names of bazaars and arcades are given with the information that "The Bazaar in Soho Square was the first established in London, and as a place of fashionable resort, has ever ranked high in public estimation. It is remarkable for taste, neatness and good order".

PARKS AND BRIDGES Parks are the best places in town for air and exercise, whilst to appreciate the noble structure of bridges they should be viewed from a boat as well as from "the summits of the bridges themselves."

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION can be found in Boarding Houses and Hotels including Clifford's Inn Coffee and Chop House, Fleet Street - The cheapest house in London. Clean, Respectable and Convenient. Observe!! Clean and well aired Beds 10s. 6d. per week, with Breakfast included. 2969 Omnibuses pass and repass this house daily. Bradshaw's Railway Guide regularly taken.

Worthington's Boarding House, Aldersgate Street - most centrally and pleasantly situated. Private Drawing and Sitting Rooms, Beds 1s. 6d., Breakfast with meats 1s. 8d., Dinner 2s., Tea 1s., Servants 6d. per day, Boots 2d. per day; or including all charges 6s. per day. References if Required.

More expensive was the Queen's Arms Commercial Tavern in Newgate Street "Near the General Post Office and St. Paul's Cathedral. Bed, Breakfast and use of Sitting Room 21s. per week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cocker near the General Post Office charged 4s. per day for bed, breakfast and tea, dinner if ordered was 2s. and servants 8d. "References to W. Dow Esq., Temple and W. Wilkinson Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields". At other places the charges were about the same but in one instance there were "No servants fees". In most cases omnibuses passed every minute or set down

and take up at the door.

Amongst these notices was one for the Royal Hotel, Great Yarmouth, where "Families or Single Gentlemen accommodated by the week. Baths always ready". The charges were stated to be "economical".

The final two pages dealt with the CREMORNE GARDENS, CHELSEA. "This great National Arena will be opened on Monday, on which occasion Mr. Green, the veteran aeronaut, will make an ascent with a dozen friends in the monster balloon, the Great Nassau...The grand Pagoda has been removed to a central position...and brilliantly illuminated with 30,000 jets of gas...A grand riverside entrance has been formed to the Gardens, and also a new entrance to the Hotel...there are no premises in the wide vicinity of London surpassing Cremore House and Gardens for the accommodation of numbers - none equal. The great Banqueting Hall will dine 2000 comfortable; and remember, the fare by Steam-boat is now only Twopence."

Keeping company with the booklet was a photograph taken in 1861 showing the building of the first pier for the Monsal Dale Viaduct and a return half ticket number 000 Bakewell to Hassop dated AU 1 (1862). The first class ticket covered a journey of only a mile and was enclosed in a note stating that it was as far from Bakewell Station to the Town, as from Longstone to Hassop.

An agreement by "Midland Railway (Rowsley and Buxton Lines)" dated 1860 shows that they paid £180 for three roods of land through which the railway was to pass.

A newspaper cutting (unfortunately not dated) refers to MONSAL DALE. "The Midland Railway Company opened a new station in this delightful spot for passenger traffic on Saturday last; and, perhaps, there is not in the whole range of the Peak scenery such a lovely landscape in so small a space, as can be viewed from the platform of this singular and romantically situated station."

A letter written from Manchester in June 1863 refers to returning "last evening from London, we came by the new line, and passed through Longstone... we were much pleased with the line from Derby to Buxton". The journey had to be continued by road as the last bus left Buxton at 4.30.

DERBY MUSEUM (continued from page 126)

over the building and there came into being a Free Library and Public Museum. Later the "Museum" became too small for its purpose. It was demolished and the present building was erected on the site at the expense of Michael Thomas Bass. The new building was opened in June 1879 and an Art Gallery was added to the gift in 1883. Extensions have been made from time to time, the most notable being those of the early 1960's. Unfortunately Mr. Williamson's interesting booklet (price one penny) is now out of print.

EXTRACTS FROM WILLIAM BAMFORD'S DIARY

Edited by
Cyril Harrison

(continued from page 49 Vol.IV)

1832

Jan. 15. On Sunday afternoon about four o'clock, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex arrived at Mr. Gores, for dinner. He was met by Mr. George Benson Strutt and the Revd. John Harrison, who dined with him. On Monday it was stated he was to set off for Newstead Abbey, the residence of Colonel Wildman, at half past eleven, but he did not set out till after twelve o'clock.

Belper and Milford Mills stopped work at eleven. When he arrived at Belper, the horses were taken from his carriage outside Wards Warehouse and he was drawn through the town by men who had been provided with ropes and by the orders of Mr. John Strutt, (whose excellent Band of Music was also in attendance,) as far as Mr. Houghtons in Bridge Street, where a halt was made and he addressed the people somewhat as follows. Dear people, Fellow Countrymen, Fellow Subjects, Inhabitants of Belper, etc. etc. He declared himself the "Friend of the People" and told them the Reform Bill must pass. He expressed himself highly gratified with the reception he had received and the people of Belper would be remembered by him. He requested three cheers for King William the Fourth, which were heartily given and on his going forward, a person cried out "Three cheers for His Royal Highness," which were given in like manner. He bowed very politely to all who noticed him as he passed through the town and very heartily shook hands with B. Wigley, who styled himself "General Blucher".

Many respectable persons were with him and all seemed much pleased. The greatest praise is due to the Strutt family for their attention, and particularly to Mr. John, who on such occasions is indefatigable in his exertions.

Mr. Joseph Strutt and Mr. and Mrs. Hurt, came from Derby.

It is reported that nine men were sentenced to death at Nottingham for setting fire to the Castle.

Feb. 3. Friday. Three men were hanged at Nottingham on Wednesday, for their part on the occasion of the burning of the Castle.

March 18. Joseph Staley, who keeps the Beer shop, on Hopping Hill, Milford, "Speed the Plough", died suddenly about noon.

April 5. The remains of Richard Arkwright, junior, passed through Belper on their way to Cromford, the burying place of his family.

May 8. News arrived of the Reform Bill, being lost in committee, by a

majority of 35.

May 10. News arrived that Ministers had resigned, the King refusing to create the new Peers, as he always professed he would. (Is not this very treacherous conduct?)

June 1. Mr. Paas of No.44 High Holborne, London, barbarously murdered in Leicester, and afterwards his body burned by a Book Binder, of the name of James Cook. Cook was taken up near the Black Rocks, at Liverpool, and conveyed to Leicester. He was tried at Leicester Assizes, where he pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be hanged and gibbeted, the latter was afterwards dispensed with under signature from the King.

June 5. Tuesday. Received the news of the Reform Bill having passed the third reading in the House of Lords, majority 84. Preparations for a Public Festival in Belper. The town to be divided into 24 districts, each with its own committee. The committee for No.2 district, met at the George Inn, on June 15, and began collecting the same night. Two fat beasts given by Messrs. Strutt. Samuel Jackson commissioned to buy four more.

July 2. Mr. Jedediah Strutt had in his Paddock, a very large party to tea. The day was very fine, there was a great number of flags on the ground and the excellent Band of Mr. John Strutt, made a very enlivening scene. A temporary Bridge was thrown across the road, for the greater facility of conveying the Tea Service from Mr. Strutt's house, (Green Hall) and also it rendered the scene more private. The bridge was tastefully decorated with flowers placed in bottles with water. The Belper Union (Friendly Society) walked in procession with a number of flags bearing appropriate motto's, which had a very imposing effect.

Annalysis.

Making tables and forms and conveying to and from Paddock.

	£11	7.	5½.
1122 Buns and cakes	6	11.	3.
Tea 3lbs.		16.	6.
Butter, 36 lbs.	1	12.	0.
Milk, 45 quarts		7.	6.
Sugar, 50 lbs.	1	16.	5½.
Decorating Bridge		6.	2.
Use of Spoons		1.	10.
	£23	9.	2.

Costs borne by Messrs. Strutt.

Mr. Jedediah Strutt, finding the bridge a very convenient and private walk to his Paddock, had a more permanent structure put up at his own expence. Finished, August 22 1832. Cost £42 10. 9.

June 13. A Lawyer, from London, with several "Limbs of the Law" from Derby, proceeded to the Four Lane Ends, Belper, and took possession

of a house, (said to be owned by a man named Turner) on behalf of Samuel Street.

Laws are so imperfectly made, that the honest and industrious man can be robbed of his property, by men of the most vile character and the Harpies of the Law.

This is a disgrace to our nation, yet at the same time we are taxed beyond measure and surely in return, our property should be secured by good and wholesome laws, but instead of this, the taxes are applied to support licenced profligacy and the most unbounded dissipation, instead of the real interests of civilized society being, (as they ought to be) wisely attended to. (Lamentable!)

June 18. A disturbance with fighting between William Butler, and young Bower of Fritchley, the former having about twelve months ago, bought from the latter, two cows of which he called for payment, but Butler, utterly denied the owing but for one only, consequently a scuffle ensued and Millward, the constable was sent for. The same night, William Stringer, broke his leg in a scuffle with some men in his house "The Talbot Inn", Derby.

I took a walk after tea towards "Moscow" (The farm between Milford and Duffield C.H.) and on passing Milford House, stopped to view the beauty of the scenery and to hear the singing of the birds. The place indeed seemed calculated to efface all sadness and despair and a man would be loath to quit it to rest in the bosom of his forefathers. On contemplating the luxuriance which reigned around I was suddenly aroused from my reverie by the knell of death from Duffield Church, which proclaimed a fellow creature was about to be consigned to the grave, which all of us must sooner or later go. Then what avails Mansions, Lawns, Terraced Gardens, Hothouses and the pageantry of wealth. Verdict! Health is the greatest of all possessions.

June 20. Mr. Barber, a London Lawyer, and a Mr. Mosely, came to Belper to make enquiries concerning the patent rights of a cart with flat wheels made from iron and made by Messrs. Strutt in 1814. Mr. Anthony Strutt, lent them the "Building Ledgers" for the years ending March 1st 1815 and 1816 to take to London. Samuel Marsh, William Roland, William Hibbert and Thomas Alcock to accompany them as possible witness's. Samuel Marsh was beastly drunk nearly all the time he was away, even to such a degree that when his companions came back, he was in such a state, he could not accompany them, and returned the day after. Judgement was given in favour of Jones. Pearce was fined one shilling and costs for infringement.

July 3. The Grand Jubilee at Belper. As early as three o'clock on Monday morning July 2. the different Public Houses and also private neighbourhoods began to make triumphal arches of evergreens, and garlands decked with ribands and flowers. Almost

all the flower gardens and shrubberies in the town were put in requisition, likewise the females were very busily engaged in making the garlands and decorating the flags, of which each Public House had one and some had more. The sight was a very beautiful one.

On the morning of Tuesday, the day of the Jubilee, the committees of the different districts in the town began to deliver their quotas of Meat, Pudding, Bread and Ale, and so anxious were the children, (even those whose parents were not in real need of it) to partake thereof that it engrossed their whole attention and in all probability will pin it indelibly on their minds, so that the Glorious Epoch of 1832, The most "Triumphant Victory of Reform" ever to be remembered, would be communicated to their childrens children and would, even by such traditionary means shew to prosperity (posterity) that a people to be free have only to will it.

Analysis of Costs				
Meat	5633 lbs $\frac{1}{2}$	£138	8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Ale	836 gallons	73	0.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Pudding	33 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cwts.	76	14.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Bread	7242 loaves.	25	16.	10.
Flags		3	3.	$\frac{1}{2}$.
Dancing	Long Row	1	5.	11.
	Watering Streets	1	2.	5.
Printing		3	0.	0.
	Mr. John Spencers Services	2	2.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
		£324	14.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Money from sundry subscribers		£224	11.	4.
	Messrs. Strutt	70	3.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Mr. George Benson Strutt	30	0.	0.
		£324	14.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

July 20. This day, William Moon died. This man in his junior years had amassed a pretty competency, but his wife dying, he got connected with a female in Nottingham Infirmary, having been sent there by Messrs. Strutt to make some alteration to the Heating Stove, and with whom he went about the country drinking and rioting, so that in a few years he was reduced to complete beggary. He was found in an outhouse almost starved to death and taken and put in the Workhouse. When he had been made comfortable in here some time, he left and married Mary Needham, alias "Slack" who at first behaved very well to him, but latterly very moderately. He was, before his death in an insane state of mind and died rather a miserable death.
"It is a rare occurrence for a man to get a fortune and then squander it".

July 24. A party of the 35th Regiment of Foot passed through Belper on

their way to Manchester.

July 25. A Booth at Derby Race Course fell down, many people severely injured.

The Festival to celebrate the Passing of the Reform Bill, was held in the Exchange Rooms at Nottingham on August the 6th.

Mr. T. Wakefield, presided, and the speakers were Lord Viscount Lumbley M.P. Sir Thomas Denman. General Sir R. C. Ferguson and Colonel Cooper Gardiner.

The "Derby Mercury" says in words, "There was, at one time in the Market Place, fifty thousand persons and five thousand flags. The "Reporter" says in figures, 50,000 persons and 500 flags. One must be in error!

It is much to be lamented that on such an occasion as this, any angry feelings should have prevailed, but alas this happened to be the case. It arose from Sir Thomas Denman, having been the "Prosecutor" of the three men who were hanged for setting fire to Nottingham Castle in 1831. George Beck, aged 20. George Hearson, aged 22 and John Armstrong, aged 26. The general feeling in Nottingham and neighbourhood was against the execution of the three men.

During their evening at the "Change Rooms" these angry feelings burst forth when the parties were flushed with wine and from words they came to blows and a terrible scene of confusion ensued, decanters were broken and glasses shattered to pieces, and the meeting broke up in a very unsatisfactory manner.

Such conduct, so diametrically opposed to what should have been, shews that mankind are not yet sufficiently enlightened to see their own interests and to know that a "Want of decency is a want of sense". They should know that such conduct tends to weaken any cause however meritorious in the eyes of sober reason. Unanimity is the indissoluble bond, no other can prevail. Brutal force and spoliation will only make the world a wilderness, which is the duty of every honest man to deprecate.

August 24. A man brought through Belper, by the Constable of Crich, who was taking him to Derby Gaol for having killed a woman at Crich. This man had not been liberated long out of prison, and is the same person who flung himself into the canal and afterwards attempted to cut his throat.

Sept. 6. Spencer, the Constable had some ribs broken by Cooper when taking him up for poaching.

Sept. 7. John Poyser brought to the Lock-up for stealing glasses from Polly Deukers.

Sept. 24. Monday. This day died Mr. Evans, Schoolmaster. He had been preaching at Morley the day before and was taken ill in the Pulpit.

(thoughtless man, boast not of tomorrow!) He was brought home to Belper on the morning of Wednesday September 26, at which the people of Belper were very indignant. He was buried same night at the Methodists Chapel in a grave over six feet deep, the Minister refusing to approach the grave to perform the last sad rites over an unfortunate fellow creature untill it was nearly filled up with mould. The straw which was put in the Hearse he came in was burned. He had Preached for the first time in the Methodists Meeting House on Sunday morning.

Sept. 25. Another instance of the uncertainty of human life happened at Derby. Ann String who lived at Bridge Hill, from whence she was married to her cousin of the name of Kniveton, was at her fathers house at Derby, the Talbot Inn, at half past eight in very high spirits, her husband and her went to bed about ten o'clock, when no sooner was she there when she ejaculated "How very ill I feel" and never spoke again after then and life was extinct before half past ten.

Sept. 27. Dick Millward was taken ill at one of the lodging houses in Derby, and died some time in the night. The man who kept the lodging house is said to have since died.

(It may be the above were isolated cases of that dreadful scourge, the Asiatic Cholera. A few cases appeared in Nottingham and round about earlier in the year, but in August it reached alarming violence and in the second week of September 104 cases were reported and thirty-six deaths. The authorities allowed only a short time between death and burial so that it created in the minds of many, the victims were buried alive. So dreaded was the disease and so rapid the decomposition of the body, that in one case no-one could be found to bury the victim and the Doctor and his assistant carried her to the Churchyard for burial and the Clergyman read the burial service to her relations two hours after the grave had been filled. C.H.)

Oct.3. Lord Waterpark commenced his canvass at Belper. The reception he met with must be highly gratifying to him as the votes almost universally were promised to him. Mr. Evans, Surgeon, objected but at the same time promised not to vote against him. Mr. Tunstall and Mr. Ward were out of the way, supposed to be intentionally so.

Oct.4. Out of ninety votes at Heage, Lord Waterpark got fifty-five. Sir Rodger Greasley had been there before him. Very unfair means were tried at Duffield to cause the electors to vote for Sir Rodger Greasley, this is contemptible and will lead to the secret ballot. The Balguy's and the Curson families have disgraced themselves by such august interference. Sir Rodger was ill treated at Holbrook, this is very wrong. Those who behave in such a manner are no true reformers.

Oct.11. A most dreadful circumstance happened at the Pennock Heron House. Mrs. Langton and one of her daughters having some quarrel about a Cap, the daughter pushed the mother down the stairs, where she caught the



Left

Princess Victoria visiting
Belper Mills, 1832

Below

The Strutt Bridge over
King Street, Belper
Built 1832 — Dismantled 1867



back of her head. She lay in a poor state till next day when, dreadful to relate, she died.

Oct.17. George Flimmon, who was apprenticed to Mr. Lomas, Surgeon, at Belper, and after comming out of his time went to London, and got soon after to be foreman in a large Druggists Store in the High Street, Borough of Southwark, was seized with Cholera and died a few hours afterwards.

Oct.23. Tuesday. The Duchess of Kent, and her daughter, the Princess Victoria, arrived here at the Mills a little past twelve o'clock in the Duke of Devonshires Coach, drawn by six excellent horses, accompanied by the Duke himself. There were two other Carriages drawn with four horses each and a numerous retinue of young Noblemen, likewise several young Ladies. Messrs. Strutt had spared no expence to make the visit equable. Coffee and dry buscuit were provided in more than one place, of which, as soon as they arrived the Duchess and Princess partook.

Nothing could exceed the cleanliness of the place and carpets were laid along the water-wheel houses where the floors were damp.

The girls at the Mills wore white aprons and stood in rows for the Duchess and party to pass between. The young Princess, (she is thirteen) seemed much amused. Mr. John Strutts Band were in attendance and played admirably.

After having visited the most interesting places they went up Bridge Hill to Lunch. Mr. George Benson Strutt's carriage came and took the Duchess and her daughter.

After staying on the whole about two hours, they again set off for Chatsworth being highly gratified by the reception.

The day was very fine and a numerous assemblage came to witness the scene, all very respectably dressed and on the whole behaved very well.

Expenses were £5 7. 2.

The names of the Party were -

The Duchess of Kent

Princess Victoria

Lady Catherine Jenkinson

Baroness Stockmar

Sir John Conroy

The Duke of Devonshire

The Earl and Countess of Newbourghe

Lord and Lady Wharnecliff

Lord and Lady Cavendish

Mr and Lady Caroline Lascelles

Hon. Mrs. Talbot

Count Karoli

Lord Waterpark

Hon. Mr. Cooper

Mr. H. Greville

Mr. Rombold

Mr. Edward Strutt

Mr. Williamson and son William came from Derby with Mr. Joseph Strutt.

Oct.31. Belper Fair. Old Billy Peat of Wirksworth buried this day out of the Alms House. He had been an eminent boot maker, also had much to do with the Church, singing in his junior days and playing the German Flute.

Nov.21. Wednesday. A most brutal attack was made on John Banks (Clerk) by Joseph Taylor (Clerk) when comming in the Counting House. He knocked

him down and afterwards kicked him, he lay for some time while Taylor put his coat and hat on to go home again, when Banks was getting up, Taylor on passing knocked him down again. Such a brutal ruffian is a disgrace to society and whoever supports such a wretch will be treated the same as the countryman who cherished the frozen viper in his bosom.

Nov.23. The brute Taylor has absconded. He clucked to his neighbours about what he had done and meant to do more had he not been prevented.

Nov.26. Mr. Edward Strutt began "canvassing" in Derby. A little after three o'clock in the afternoon the "tea place" was demolished by an explosion of gas, fortunately no personal injury was sustained.

Dec.4. Sir Rodger Greasley and his Party came to Belper. There was much prejudice against him, however, his reception was more favourable on the whole than might have been expected. A concourse of people followed him down to the George Inn, where he addressed them from a window but they were very noisy. Kerry (a local orator) got on a wall and spoke to the people. He exhorted them to be more peaceable and, though they did not approve of Sir Rodgers sentiments, he requested them to give him a patient hearing. He said "for once let the people of Belper, whose character is considered so very black, shew to the world they can behave like rational human beings". This had a good effect on them and Sir Rodger addressed them from the window for a full half hour, but all his oratory could not convince that he was a fit person to represent them in Parliament. The people were very attentive and behaved civilly, Kerry put some questions to him which he declined to give an answer or answered not at all satisfactorily. On his retiring, he thanked them for their attendance and civility shown him, (which was indeed praiseworthy for the people of Belper) but there was no applause. Joe Palmer got up and talked a great deal but in a manner not very becoming, his object was display and the very thing he professed to reprobate, he in a great measure was guilty of. He himself has to learn "Imodesty admits of no defence". Kerry behaved in a more dignified way than Palmer.

Dec.10. Nominations for the election of Members for the Derby Borough. Cavendish. Colville. Strutt.

Dec.11. Polling day. Strutt 563. Cavendish 483. Colville 234. Sir Charles Colville said to have made a poor do of it!

Sir Rodger Greasley served very scurvilly at Ashbourne. (This is wrong.) The vote by Ballot must be adapted in pity to some of our fellow citizens to prevent them exposing themselves to the quantity of trash which has been sent forth, it becomes nauseous.

Dec.14. A great many of the more respectable inhabitants of Belper, sworn in as Special Constables.

Dec.15. It is reported that eight men were killed in Manchester, and eight in Sheffield in electioneering fracas's.

Dec.18. The first Election held at Belper. Three Booths were erected by T. Ride, for Polling. No.1 at the Market Place, No.2 at the Butts, No.3 at Field Head. At about half past eight in the morning the electors began to assemble. At the termination of the day Poll there appeared for Vernon 658. Waterpark 660. Greasley 248. At the close of the Poll for the whole Southern Division, the results were, Lord Vernon 2956. Lord Waterpark 2775. Sir Rodger Greasley 1923. At night Lord Waterpark met the electors in the schoolroom and addressed them. There were there also Kerry, Palmer, Vickers and Smith, who all displayed their oratorical powers on the occasion. The meeting was numerously attended and perfect order prevailed. It broke up about nine o'clock when Lord Waterpark set off in his carriage for Derby, drawn by four horses. Poor Sir Rodger has closed his career in the political world for ever. Let us not insult a fallen opponent, but rather wish he would amend his ways.

Dec.19. William Crooks had his leg broken this morning in the "Clusters" when coming with a load of coals, by the horse running away and the wheel of the cart went over him.

Contributions to the County Elections, Southern Division, included, George Benson Strutt Esq. £200. Jedediah Strutt Esq. £50. Anthony R. Strutt Esq. £100. John Strutt Esq. £100.

A man lodging at John Watsons, fell downstairs, he was so injured he died in a day or two. Came from Ilkeston as a Constable, name of Bostock.

George Slater taken ill at Thos. Smiths, owing to excessive drinking, went partly mad.

Dec.29. Saturday. Mr. Jedediah Strutt sent Mr. Tunstall down to Mr. Barber in his own carriage to get to know if he would allow marriages to be solemnized at St. Peters, Belper, on paying double fees, he intending his eldest daughter who is on the point of matrimony with Mr. Abney, to be the first couple to be there married. (Mr. Barber was Vicar of Duffield. Mr. Tunstall was Schoolmaster and Lay Reader. C.H.)

1833

Jan.1. A girl of the name of Bunting had her arm and thigh broken near to Milford Bridge by the Bruce Coach running over her. The same afternoon her mother was taken in labour. The family are very poor and this sad accident to this poor girl, who went to work and earned a little, will only make their situation more wretched. (A marginal note says "This girl almost miraculously got better".)

Jan.17. On Thursday afternoon, a climbing boy of Dakin, the chimney sweeper from Wirksworth, suffocated in Ormond Leivers chimney.
(to be continued)

Note: Anyone wishing to find out the relationship of the various members of the Strutt family mentioned in the Diary will find a short pedigree in Glover Vol.II p.573 and in "The Strutts and the Arkwrights" by Fitton and Wadsworth, p.326.

THE DAILY JOURNAL AND MEMORANDUM OF
J. A. STEVENSON

(Continued from page 54 Vol.IV.)

1879

Dec.9. Went to Wirksworth and Measd at Rantor the was the only measure to day as it had been a very hard Frost since the 25th of last Month.
Lead Ore 43/6 for 60-.

11th Measd at Mill Close Walker & Co. 37 - 5)
Ingman & Co.109 - 1) 146 - 6

16th At Wirksworth and measd at Ratchwood. Lead Ore 43/9 for 60.

20th Measd at Bage 60 - 8 belonging to 7 Companys. Lead Ore 45/- for 60.

23 Measd at Griffie Bage, Elm Tree, Springers, Spar Rake, Ash Tree, Ratchwood, Gills Northcliff and Brights Friendly. I recd a Cheque from Mr. Miers for £100 and recd Cash at the Bank.

24 Measd at Wakebridge 60 - 5 and 125 - 4 for 2 Companys respectively.

26th Measd at Mill Close Walker & Co. 59 - 1)
Ingman 165 - 7) 224 - 8

30th Measd at Round Low and White Low Torrs at Brassington, Welshman and Magpie in Middleton and Rantor in Wirksworth.

1880

Jan.1. At Cowhouse 15 Great Flood on the Derwent Mordecai Cardew's Bridge at the High Tor washed down.

2 Measd at Mill Close Proprietors 77 - 3)
Ingman 100 - 8) 178 - 2 at Cowhouse 15

3 At Cowhouse 16. Paid Mr. Wrights bill £5 8 10 in respect of the widows Houses repairing. Recd of one Quarters Rent from Mr. Wilson for the Lot on Oker he having with the sancion of the Trustees transferred his Leave to W. Stafford also recd the signature of

18th Mr Wass having been solicited to become a Partner in a Company intended to be formed for the purpose of working certain Mines in the Liberty's of Youghreave & Over Haddon which Mine had upto last December been in the possession of the Youghreave Consolidated Mining Company - I was requested by him to go over to Alport to Mr. J. Evans (he being one of the promoters of the Company) to inquire as to the plans & object of the Speculation and to gather what information I could respecting the prospects of the Mines & Co. and report to him the result, and as far as I could give him my opinion upon it.

Feb'y 19th. Measd at Mill & Stoop Proprietors 77 - 2 }
Ingman & Co. 26 - 5 } 103 - 7
Both the Measures were got in Stanton Liberty.

20 Measd at Mill Close South Side the Brook 6 - 8 at 30/- belonging
S. Hodgkinson & Co.

21 Went to Elton and Weighed and brought sample of 2 ton 15 cwts of Linnetts at Hard Beat belonging to Daniel Stone. I afterwards went Youlgreave to make some inquires respecting the Mill Green Mine in Lathkill dale.

23 Paid I. Marshall & Co. for the Ore and at Blaklow Field Mr. Miers having assayed the Samples & found the Ore worth £7 10 0 and the Linnetts 25/- per ton & also recd 7/6 from G. Bark as part of the money which had borrowed leaving 6/6 unpaid.

24th Measd at Bonnie Lass (Cromford) Springers & Whippet (Middleton).
I recd a cheque from Mr Miers for £100 and got it cashed to day at
Wirksworth.

25th Went to Matlock Fair in the morning and afterwards went to Wakebridge and measd 155 Lds 132 Load of this ore had been got by 5 Men at 10/- per Ld Cope the value of this ore was 59/6 per Ld.

Feb'y 26th. Measd at Mill C Stoop Proprietors 81 - 6 }
 Ingman & Co 81 - 6 } 162 - 3

Went at Night to Darley Reading Room to a Lecture given by the Revd Daniel Vawdrey on the Parish of North Darley its Church, Old Families, Old Houses and remarkable Characters.

27 Measd at Dirty Face (Winster) belonging to Mr. Newton.

28th Went to Brassington & Measd at Standhills Coarse Hill & Charles's Lum.
I went to look at a few Dishes at Round Low but did not buy it.
John William Lowe (Son of the late George Lowe of Wensley) died this
morning at his brother Samuel's at Wensley aged 28 years.

2 Went to Bonnie Lass & Measd 4½ Dhs I did not go to any more Measure
as the morning was so stormy with Snow Rain & Wind I returned home.

- 4 Measd at Mill C. Stoop Proprietors
Ingman & Co.

I saw Mr. Wass to day at the Mill Close & told him what information I had obtained respecting Alport Danger Mine he directed me to meet him with some Gentlemen at Bakewell on Monday next at a Meeting respecting the said Mines.

- 8 Met Mr. Wass & Mr. J. Evans at the Rutland Arms Bakewell and looked over some Old Plans of the Mines & views in the Lathkill dale and agreed to meet on the Mine at an early date.

- 9th Measd at Horse Founder (Brassington) Old Gells Quarry Vein and Nightengale this measure at Old Gells was the heaviest & best Measure of Ore I have bought since I began Ore Buying weighing 68 lbs to the Dish the Price being 58/9.

- 10 Went to Youlgreave by the direction of Mr. Wass to make some inquiries respecting the Alport Mining Company and the names of the present Shareholders. It appears this Company was at the time they ceased to work these Mines in 50 Shares with a balance of Cash at their Banker this money it was agreed should be drawn upon from time to time to meet any expense that might be incurred in repairing the Hill Carr Level or any other Matters connected with the Mine's. Since that time many of the Shareholder have withdrawn taking their proportionate share of the Money in the Bank and their Shares have become the property of the remaining Share holders. From this cause and the necessary repairs of the Level & Mines the cash is now reduced from over £800 to some little over £100 and the following Shareholders have all the Share in their hands.

	<u>Original Share</u>
Brittlebank C.M. (Winster)	1
Devonshire Duke of	6
Farburn John (Danger Mine)	5
Nightengale W.E.	2
Rutland Duke of	1
Staley Jno Exo	3/24th
Teasdale W. Exo	1/2
Wall W.	16/24th
	<u>15 1/2</u> 19/24th

- Mch 11th. At Mr. Vawdreys in Morning with a Statement of the Ore A/c for 1879 to be Signed to send to the Charity Commission. Waling at Cowhouse in Afternoon.

- 15 Mr. Wain of Cowley having appealed against the rating of his Farm I was summons'd to attend the Assessment Committee to day at Bakewell. I went and made arrangment with Mr. Fidler respecting it & came back before the Meeting began as I had to Measure at Mill Close but Mr. Alsop not attending we only Measd the following
- | | | |
|-------------|--------|----------|
| Proprietors | 54 - 5 | } 63 - 3 |
| Ingman | 8 - 7 | |

(to be continued)

SECTION NEWS

Saturday November 25th, 1967

Paying a return visit, the Rev. M. Austin gave a most interesting and amusing account of Derbyshire Clergy between the years 1770-1830. He spoke of the struggle to survive which some vicars and curates experienced when their livings were poor. Incomes were low, vicarages large and inconvenient, families often numerous and in many cases it was a meagre existence.

Vicars were often father-figures in their parishes, called upon for advice on many subjects and Mr. Austin quoted entertaining incidents of encounters with parishioners.

M.E.R.

Saturday February 17th, 1968

At the Annual General Meeting of the Section Mr. Rennie Hayhurst, who has been a member of the Section from its inception, ended his term of office as Chairman. His enthusiasm and friendliness have endeared him to us all, and his extensive local knowledge has enabled him to contribute something of interest on every subject that has arisen. As well as attending almost all meetings and expeditions, Mr. Hayhurst was for many years in charge of the exhausting task of duplicating the Miscellany. Fortunately, as a member of the Committee of the Section as well as of the Council of the Main Society, we shall still have the benefit of his wide knowledge and experience.

A list of the officers elected to serve for the year 1968 appears on the back cover.

March 8th, 1968

At the Conference of the Council for British Archaeology held at the Goldsmiths Hall in London the subject was the Problems of Urban Recording. Mr. F. P. Heath attended as representative of the Local History Section, and his report follows:-

This problem of Recording, together with that of the Preservation of Buildings of Historic or Architectural interest is bound to be at the heart of an Association such as ours, and we are particularly aware of the problem in all parts of Derbyshire, especially in the small country towns such as Ashbourne, Bakewell or Buxton, and old farms or country houses threatened with extinction, and especially in the County Town of Derby, where so much has already gone, but where there is still so much to preserve.

A few quotations from speeches may be enough to set us thinking. The Chairman, Prof. Asa Briggs, said that cities are always changing --- in fact, there are major changes every twenty or thirty years, and quoted Paris in

1851, and how the making of roads especially around 1907, tore up medieval buildings and beautiful vistas, so that the Paris of 1951 was far from being the Paris of 1851. At the same time, it must be admitted that the population of 1951 could not possibly have lived in the Paris of 1851.

The rule for preserving a city, while also keeping abreast of modern developments, is to "Keep the Best while seeking the Best". The great need is for co-operation between the Historian and the Architect.

Dr. H. J. Dyos of the University of Leicester, spoke on manuscript and printed sources of Urban History. He asserted that the main documents are in the Buildings themselves, reflecting the foibles and thoughts of a former age. Among sources, he referred to Old Maps and Plans, Enclosure Awards, study of railways in Victorian Cities, and maps in Estates Offices or the record offices of Local Authorities. He said, "We must be quick to find papers when they are being dispersed. The first 1800 volumes of records reached the L.C.C. via the 'Destructor' in 1931". He noted that in the United States there are street directories of all houses and of occupations. This is only done on a partial scale in Liverpool in this country.

Mr. J. S. Millar, City Planning Officer, Manchester, said that the law under which Preservation can act is contained in the 1947 and 1962 Acts, which give power to the Minister to compile lists of buildings, or approve lists compiled by others. There can be no planning permission to demolish unless a building is listed, when two months is required. The Local Planning Authority can then (1) do nothing, in which case demolition follows, or (2) refuse, or grant permission subject to conditions, e.g. to incorporate the present facade in any re-building.

In the new Town and Country Bill, positive permission to demolish is needed. We must note that the owner has a right to compensation if demolition is refused, and further, that the Local Authority should find some adequate use for the building.

F. P. Heath

Saturday March 23rd, 1968

Mr. E. W. Danson was welcomed on his return visit to give another talk on coins. This time he spoke about Trade Tokens which were issued by manufacturers and traders at a time when small currency of the realm was scarce. Many tokens were issued during the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the earliest ones being of brass, round, square or heart shaped. As a rule they were of small denominations, and the trader's name, the town and the value were all indicated. Later issues were of copper, very heavy and occasionally made payable at a Workhouse.

The tokens circulated over a small area, and in Derbyshire about 120 different ones have been recorded. One issued by Sir. Richard Arkwright was a Spanish silver dollar over-stamped "Cromford Mill" and worth 4/9d. To-day tokens are scarce and fetch fairly high prices among collectors.

M.E.R.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

Officers for 1968

Chairman:	Mrs. R. Evans,	10, Field Crescent, Alvaston, Derby. Tel. Derby 71125.
Vice-Chairmen:	Mrs. M.E. Robson,	Fleet House, 25, The Fleet, Belper, Derby. DE5 1NU.
	Mr. L.J. Stead,	48a, Sandbed Lane, Belper, Derby.
Secretary:	Mr. F.P. Heath,	20, South Drive, Chaddesden, Derby. Tel. Derby 61716.
Treasurer:	Miss Joan Sinar,	County Record Office, County Offices, Matlock. Tel. Matlock 3411, Ext. 37.
Editors:	Mrs. F. Nixon,	Southlea, Hazlewood Road, Duffield, Derby DE6 4AA. Tel. Duffield 2325.
	Mr. V.S. Smith,	Bradfield, Broadway, Derby. DE3 1AU. Tel. Derby 58090.
Records:	Mr. A.E. Hale	237, Porter Road, Derby. Tel. Derby 21517.
Committee:	The above,	together with:
	The Rev. D.H. Buckley Mr. C. Castledine B.Com. Miss B. Grieve Mr. R. Hayhurst Mr. T.J. Larrimore Miss L. Northrop. Mr. C. Smith	

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