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EDITORIAL

We are pleased to publish an article on a subject and part of the county not usually touched on, by Dr. A. R. Griffin, BA, Ph.D, MBIM, who is Special Lecturer in Industrial History and Industrial Relations at the University of Nottingham. Further notes on the Coal Industry will be welcomed.

Our other contributors are well known to regular readers, and all cover aspects of Derbyshire life and times in their inimitable ways.

Mr. L. J. Stead has, as before, drawn the maps for us.

We begin in this number to publish Mr. C. H. Handford's Catalogue of Derbyshire Maps. It will be so arranged that a separate booklet can be built up from parts published in our next few issues.

In the Spring we hope to continue with Mr. R. C. Smith's detailed history of Ashbourne and also to start on the story of John Wigley and the Senior Field, Cromford; he is the last character in this saga, for the time being.

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BY POSTER

by

A. R. Griffin

I. INTRODUCTION

Prior to the 1880's most colliery proprietors in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire refused to negotiate with trade unions except for brief periods when economic circumstance left them with little option. Instead, they conducted industrial relations by poster. For example, alterations in wages and conditions of employment were decided upon unilaterally and notified to the workmen by posting notices at the pit heads.

One interesting series of posters published during the "coal famine" of 1871-3 by the Butterley Company shows the owners appealing to the workmen over the heads of their leaders. This series deserves separate treatment. The present article is concerned with a later series issued by the Blackwell Colliery Company between 1876 and 1885. All the notices issued in this period were copied into a book labelled Copies of Notices to Workmen. In many cases the person who posted the notice (usually the underviewer) certifies having done so thus:-

"I hereby certify that 5 copies of the New Contract Rules were posted by me in accordance with the last clause but one in the same, on Sept. 18th 1877.

1 copy on A Hard Coal Bank
1 " " B " " "
1 " " B Low Main "
1 " " A Soft Coal Bank
1 " at General Office

Joseph Walters
Underviewer

And remained up More
than 14 days October 11
J. Walters."

II. CONTRACT RULES

The Contract Rules formed the basis of the employment contract.(1)

The first eight rules governed the relations between the masters and the individual workmen. The Company undertook to find work for their employees whenever the state of trade permitted subject to interruptions of work through strikes and lockouts, repairs and accidents (Rule 1). This is very one-sided because the workmen were required to attend every day unless excused, and failure to attend could lead to the wages due being withheld (Rule 19) whereas the owners could always refuse to find employment at any time on one or other of the pretexts included in Rule 1.

All the workmen were to be regarded as direct employees of the Company (and not of the contractors, or Stallmen as they were referred to in the Rules). However, the Stallmen were responsible for paying their day-wage or piece-work assistants. The Stallmen were particularly annoyed by Rule 4 which provided that they were "bound to accept the assistance of such labourers as the Owners or their Agent, Manager or Underviewer may provide". They felt that they should be allowed to choose their own men. In practice, of course, they very often did so, whatever the Contract Rules might say.

Another rule which was a source of grievance gave the owners the right to move any man from his own stall or work to any other job without compensation for any loss of earnings entailed in the move.

Rules 9 to 17 are headed "Regulations for Work". They give management the sole right to determine the hours of work, impose on workmen the duty to arrive punctually at their working places and to stay there until the hour fixed for leaving, and make Stallmen responsible for seeing that the stalls and gates are left safe. Rule 12 provides that where the usual putter is absent the Stallmen and labourers must do their own putting for whatever rates the Underviewer might fix. This again, was very one-sided.

Rule 13 provided that workmen should provide their own tools, candles, oil and powder whilst Rule 14 insisted that coal should be hand-picked or loaded with a screen and should be free from dirt.

This problem proved to be a perennial one. The owners were always complaining about the quality of coal sent out of the pit. A notice addressed to the "A" Winning Blackshale coal getters on May 7th 1878 announced that the seam "had never paid for itself" because of the large proportion of dirt and slack sent up in the coals. This was made an excuse for reducing the contract price by 1d. per ton. Less than a month later, the price was reduced again as the following notice shows:-

"In accordance with the wish of the men in this seam, we shall not require the coal to be hand picked after Tuesday June 25th, but will allow the coals to be forked and make a reduction of twopence per ton.
June 4th 1878 For the Blackwell Colly. Co. Ltd."

Similarly, on May 6th 1882 we find Mr. Longden (the Manager) complaining to the "A" Winning Low Main men that the proportion of large coal being sent out of the pit had fallen from 60% at the end of 1879 to 52% and because of this, the price paid for getting was cut by 1d. per ton.

On February 28th 1883, the attention of the same workmen was drawn to complaints by coal merchants regarding "small and dirty" coal. There was said to be 10 per cent. more slack going through the screen bars than at "B" Winning and other neighbouring collieries. Stronger action was threatened should there not be an improvement.



A TYPICAL CLAY CROSS COLLIER.

On January 14th of the following year the complaint was renewed. The percentage of slack from the Low Main had risen from 36 at the beginning of 1883 to 41 during the first fortnight of 1884. At "B" Winning it was only 28 per cent. The Company therefore announced that:-

"We must therefore resort to the old system of fining every man caught shovel filling Five Shillings, and give Two and Sixpence out of it to the person who gives information which leads to a fine."

But this did not cure the trouble. From time to time men were fined or suspended or dismissed for sending out dirt or slack in the coal and as late as 1925 there was a strike over the sacking of several men by the Blackwell Company for sending out slack.(2)

Rule 21 imposed on the owners the obligation to provide medical attention for all their workmen in return for which the married men were to pay 6d. and the single men and boys 4d. per week from their wages. The Company did, in fact, build a hospital at Primrose Hill in 1881 at a cost of £1,000. It comprised "several lofty and well-arranged rooms, a dispensary, nurse's apartment, and rooms for the resident surgeon". This surgeon in 1895 was W. B. Oliphant, M.D., M.B. & C.M. (Ed) an extremely well-qualified man for such a small place.(3)

Rule 16 was extraordinary. It reads: "No Workman will be allowed to keep any fighting or running dogs, or fowls, ducks, or pigeons, or to have them on the Works".

Another one-sided Rule authorised the Agent, Manager or Underviewer to impose any fine he thought appropriate (up to a maximum of 10/-) for a breach of the Contract Rules. The workman had no right to argue about the fine, the manager being judge and jury in his own case.

Rule 22 provided that wage rates could be altered by the owners at any time without consultation, merely by giving 21 days notice to be posted at the General Office and on the pit banks. This was the cause of considerable friction from time to time.

These Contract Rules were signed by J. A. Longden, the Manager, on September 18th 1877.

III. WAGES QUESTIONS

The capital for sinking and opening out the Colliery was largely raised during the boom of 1871-3, but by the time Blackwell came fully into production economic depression had set in; and there were no large profits to be made even by a new and efficient enterprise. Costs therefore had to be reduced, and since wages formed something like two-thirds of total costs, they came under attack. Most of the cuts in wages were made uniformly throughout the

district after discussions between colliery owners.

The following notice is typical:-

"Notice

We hereby give 21 days' notice to all men and boys employed by us that on and after the fifth day of April, 1876, there will be a general reduction of fifteen per cent. Further particulars will be posted in the first week in April.

Any man who objects to this reduction can give 14 days' notice on Tuesday next, the 21st, as per contract Rule No.22.

For the Blackwell Colliery Co. Ltd.

April 6th 1876

J. A. Longden, Manager."

This general reduction in wage rates was followed by the negotiation - if negotiation is the right word - of revised price lists. Deputations of contractors were met on 10th and 16th May, but the men were in too weak a bargaining position to argue very much. Subsequently, the revised price-lists were posted at the pit heads in the usual way. There were five price lists: B Winning Low Main, A Winning Low Main, Blackshale, A Winning Hard Coal, and B. Winning Hard Coal.(4)

In three cases, the coal was to be hand picked, in another case it was to be filled with a fork, and in the final case it was to be riddled. Slack and small coal were to be left in the "waste" underground.

The following price-list may be taken as typical:-

"B Winning Hard Coal

For getting Hand picked coal 2s. 6d. per ton.

Holing 3 ft. under and 2 yards long 1s. 6d. per stint. (5)

Loading hand-picked into tubs 8d. per ton. "

These price-lists came into operation on May 20th 1876. Less than a year later, on March 21st 1877, there was a general reduction of 3d. per ton in the getting prices.

On November 7th 1877 the Manager, Mr. J. A. Longden and Underviewer,(6) Mr. J. Walters, met a deputation of Hard Coal men who applied for an advance in wage-rates, but this was refused. In the Blackshale seam there was a massive reduction in the getting price - from 3s. 3d. per ton in May 1876 to 2s. 4d. in May 1878, although allowances brought the rate in difficult stalls up to 2s. 10d. a ton. Even so, the Company claimed that the rates at neighbouring pits were lower still (2s. 0¹/₂d. at Clay Cross, and 2s. 2d. at

Birchwood and Tibshelf). Partly for this reason, and partly because of the allegedly large proportion of slack and dirt in the coal, the price was reduced by a further 1d. per ton, on May 29th 1878.(7)

Further reductions followed. A meeting of colliery owners held at Chesterfield on March 29th 1879 decided to recommend reductions in wage-rates of 10 per cent. for underground men and 5 per cent. for surface men and these reductions came into effect at "B" Winning on 7th May. Shortly after, on July 30th, another reduction of 1d. a ton in the Blackshale getting price was imposed.

In the following April (1880) the Company adopted a new method of wage calculation which was no doubt very greatly to their advantage. This notice explains it:-

"Calculation of Wages

Last fortnight we adopted the course of not paying for everything under the 10 cwts. and giving a Ton for 10 cwt. and upwards. The only reason why this has been done is to save the clerks' time in calculating.

If the men as a whole object to this being proceeded with and will communicate with the Underviewer before the end of the week, we can then go on as before.

May 6th 1880.

J. A. Longden, Manager."

It appears that the men as a whole did object, and so the Company's next move was to require the men to get 21 cwt. to the ton for the same prices as they had previously received for 20 cwt. with effect from 11th August 1880.

In the Winter of 1880-1881 there was a slight improvement in trade and the miners' unions, including the recently formed Derbyshire Miners' Association, pressed for a general increase in wages. This was not conceded and many men in Yorkshire and North Derbyshire came out on strike although with little effect.

At Blackwell, an increase in getting prices of 1d. per ton was granted from March 9th 1881, but with a warning that it would be taken off again in May if the selling price of coal fell.

Similarly, a 1d. a ton increase given on October 18th 1881 was taken off some three months later because the anticipated revival in trade had failed to materialise. In informing the men of this in the usual manner (by the posting of a notice) the Manager suggested that the men should adopt the sliding scale and appoint a deputation to discuss this with him.

This suggestion was renewed in 1883.

A year earlier, in October 1882, the underground men had received a ten per cent. increase, and the surface men a five per cent. increase, in wage-rates, following agitation by the unions. An attempt was made by the unions to repeat this success in the Autumn of 1883, and at many collieries strike notices were handed in.

The Blackwell Company offered in a Notice posted on November 15 1883 to let a deputation of the men examine the books of the Company in order to satisfy themselves that it was impossible in the then state of trade to pay any increase in wages. The average selling price of the Company's Low Main coal was 4s. 7d. a ton, and the other coals had similar prices. The winter had turned out to be mild, industrial activity was once more depressed, and the long-term contracts which governed many of the selling prices were incapable of improvement. However, the Company were willing to "arrange a sliding scale so as to avoid strikes, whenever you are disposed to go into the question". The Manager hoped that the men would not "be led by agitators" to go on strike, but that "wiser councils" would prevail.

Another notice informed the "Mechanics, Banksmen, Daymen and others employed" that they could not be guaranteed employment if the colliers went on strike. In fact, the colliers did not go on strike and the general wages movement initiated by the Miners' National Union (to which the D.M.A. were affiliated) collapsed.(8)

The "sliding scale" which the Blackwell Company advocated was a device for tying wages to the pit head price of coal. This was adopted in Northumberland, Durham and South Wales for many years, but the Derbyshire men would not have it. There was no guaranteed minimum wage at all in a sliding scale district, and the men had to bear the brunt of any fall in coal prices.

Those who opposed the sliding scale argued that a living wage should be the first charge on the industry and that coal prices should be adjusted accordingly.(9)

In 1885, the Derbyshire colliery owners decided upon a concerted move to reduce wage rates. Blackwell followed the lead of Clay Cross in giving notice to reduce getting prices by 2d. a ton and surface men's wages by 5 per cent. When the notices expired on April 21st 1885, the Underviewer, William Elliott (who later became Manager) noted that all the men but 44 had decided to continue at work at the reduced rates. The remaining 44 left the Company's service.

IV. HOURS OF WORK

Some of the posters laid down the hours to be worked.

On and after Monday October 2nd 1876, the pit commenced work at 7.0 a.m. and stopped at 4.0 p.m. except on Saturday which was a short shift ending at 1.0 p.m. Although the notice is not clear on the point, these are almost

certainly the hours during which coal was drawn, so that for underground men it is necessary to add two winding times (say an hour altogether) to arrive at the total shift length. This gives a working day of 10 hours, which was about average at that period.

In Nottinghamshire and the Derbyshire border area one shift coal turning was almost universal. But a notice dated September 1st, 1877 makes it clear that at Blackwell men were permitted to go down between 2 and 2.30 a.m. coming out between 1 and 1.30 p.m. if they wished to do so. Also it was permissible to go down between 4 and 4.30 a.m. However, with these exceptions men could only go down between 6 and 7 a.m. It seems strange that any men should wish to start work in the small hours of the morning, especially when they were penalised by being made to work at least half-an-hour extra; but it may be that those concerned had part-time jobs in agriculture which made it convenient for them to work an early shift. Another possible explanation is that very early shifts starting at all sorts of odd hours were common in the North of England and it may be that immigrants from Northumberland and Durham introduced the practice at Blackwell.

The fact that such a notice as this was issued suggests that some men had been riding the shaft - or seeking to do so - outside the normal winding hours. Contractors who were short of money could, by coming to work early, increase their output and therefore their pay. It is significant that no provision was made for winding men "wishing to go down between 4 and 4.30 a.m." out of the pit any earlier than the normal day shift. To do so would have interfered with coal turning. Such men as went down early were thus voluntarily working a day in excess of 12 hours.

On March 8th 1881 the Manager, Mr. J. A. Longden, announced that the pits would commence work at 6 a.m. instead of 7 a.m. in the six Summer months at the request of the "A" Winning Hard Coal stallmen. A census taken at both collieries showed a majority of 60 in favour of the change (320 for starting at 6 a.m. and 260 for continuing with the 7 a.m. start). The notice continued:-

"If, however, I find the men neglect their work, and are too late to get down the pit at the appointed time, I shall go back to the arrangement which has been in force for some years of starting all the year round at 7 o'clock, there being so small a majority for 6 o'clock under any circumstances."

The 6 o'clock start was put into effect on April 1st and it resulted in a sharp increase in absenteeism. During the first full fortnight in May some 1970 shifts were lost, an average of 162 men a day being absent, out of the total labour force of around 800. A fresh census showed that only 176 men were still in favour of the 6 o'clock start, whilst 495 men wanted to go back to a 7 o'clock start. The hours were thereupon altered back to the original arrangement.

V. ALLOWANCE COAL

There is a reference in one notice, posted in September 1876, to a stallman changing a "motty" on a tub. The motty showed which stall had filled the tub and should therefore be credited with the coal. Changing motties was a fairly common practice among a small minority of dishonest workmen at all collieries and it was regarded as a very serious disciplinary offence.

In the Blackwell case, the men were invited to "take such steps amongst themselves as will prevent a recurrence".

Quite a few notices regarding concessionary coal were issued. Prior to February 6th 1877 this had apparently been free, but from that date all allowance coal was to be deducted from the total tonnage in arriving at the Stallmen's wages. At the same time, the rents of men living in Company houses was reduced by 6d. a week.

The pretext for this change was that the workmen had been taking coal home with them, and the Company estimated, according to the notice, that they had been losing a hundred tons a week in this way.

The practices regarding concessionary coal varied from pit to pit. At some collieries the value of the coal supplied was deducted from earnings in one way or another, Blackwell being by no means alone in this. In other cases the workmen were charged a small sum for the coal and were responsible for arranging their own leading. For example, the practice at New Hucknall (Nottinghamshire) eighty years or so ago was for the men to pay 2/6d. per ton for their coal at a time when the average pit-head price was little more than 5/-d. a ton.(10)

Over the years the rise in the market price of coal, with concessionary coal charges rising very little in comparison, has made the concession increasingly valuable.

To return to the Blackwell case, the men protested at the change in the arrangements and a deputation met the Manager and Underviewer on November 7th 1877. The Manager offered to cease deducting the home coal from the weight of coal gotten, but instead to charge 4/- per ton for it, that is, something not far short of the commercial pit head price of the coal. The men refused this offer, and at a second meeting agreement was reached that home coal should be sold to the men at 2/6d. a ton at the pit head. Deduction from the stallmen's tonnages therefore ceased.

The allowance was fixed at 1 ton per month during the six Winter months and 15 cwts. per month during the Summer, and all householder employees were entitled to it. The men were warned that:-

".....any persons found stealing coal either from the banks, dirt tips, railways or other places about the collieries will be severely dealt with." (11)

VI. CHECKWEIGHMEN

Another prolific cause of disputes concerned the checkweighing of coal.

There can be no doubt that, at most if not all collieries, the men were credited with less coal than they had actually produced. The weight of coal sold over the landsale and railway weighbridges almost invariably exceeded the official pit head weights on which the men's pay was based.(12)

As a result of considerable pressure from miners' unions (especially the South Yorkshire Miners' Association) provision was made in the 1860 Coal Mines Act for the men to have the right to appoint checkweighmen. Many owners proved obstructive, however. Further, the man appointed as a checkweighman remained the Owners' servant and he could be dismissed by them if his conduct displeased them.

The 1872 Coal Mines Act strengthened the checkweighmen's position, but it was not until 1887 that they were given full security of tenure.(13)

The Management at "A" Winning in the late 1870's were annoyed by the conduct of Mr. Wild, the checkweighman, who was using his position to make complaints about what he considered to be unfair practices. At a meeting with the Checkweigh Committee, the Manager put pressure on the Committee to muzzle Wild, and this they appear to have done. It was agreed that if there were any complaints in future they should be made by the Treasurer and Secretary of the Committee to the Underviewer. It should be remembered that the Company did not recognise a trade union at this time (indeed, there was no effective union in existence) and they were not prepared to let Wild act as though he were a Lodge Secretary.(14)

There appear to have been some doubts expressed as to whether the weigh machines were properly balanced, because the Manager sent for deputations from all seams and told them they could see the weigh machines tested on Monday 15th October 1877.

In answer to further strong complaints of unfair weighing in 1882, the Manager insisted that the men had been getting the benefit of a wrongly balanced machine for some time and he told the men:-

"I wish to remind you that we only take the draught up to the $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. At an immediately adjoining colliery, they take the draught under the cwt. At another colliery, the colliery consumption and colliers' coals are deducted from the men's weights. At another colliery the slack is deducted from the men's weights. As far as these matters are concerned, you are more favourably situated than any other colliery in the neighbourhood."(15)

Quite apart from their statutory function of checking the weight of mineral gotten on behalf of the men, checkweighmen took the lead in labour relations questions generally.

Because they had a measure of independence from the colliery proprietors, and because they were always available on the pit top, checkweighmen usually became officials of union lodges. Indeed, the miners' unions which emerged in the 1880's owed much of their success to the work of dedicated checkweighmen.

VII. SICK AND ACCIDENT CLUB

One of the conditions of employment at Blackwell in the 1880's was that everyone had to belong to the "Club" (i.e. The Sick and Accident Club).

As we have seen, the Company undertook to provide medicines and medical care in return for the payment of 6d. per week for married men and 4d. a week for boys, these payments being deducted from wages. This was embodied in the Contract Rules of 1877.

Subsequently, provision was made for payments to men off work as the following notice shows:-

"Club Pay

By resolution adopted at meeting held on Monday May 2nd, 1881, it was decided that, in future, married men who had previously paid 6d. per week should receive 12/- per fortnight without any stoppage whatever, and that unmarried men and boys, who had previously paid 4d. per week, should receive 8/- per fortnight without any deduction whatever - subject to the other conditions in the rules.

May 6th 1881

By Order of the Committee"

This notice does not specify under what conditions the payment of 12/- (or 8/-) per fortnight shall be made. It is possible however, that this was just accident pay.

Until 1880, a workman who was injured at work could only obtain compensation if he could prove negligence against his employer in an action at common law. Few workmen could afford a lawyer to bring an action and in any case it was very difficult to win in such an action because of certain peculiarities in the law.

For example, if the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow workman, then an action for damages could not succeed. Even more far-reaching was the doctrine "volenti non fit injuria". This means that when a workman enters into employment under a contract of service, he accepts voluntarily all the risks which normally go with the job.

The Employers' Liability Act of 1880 gave an injured workman the right to claim damages:

where the accident was caused by a defect in the equipment, premises, etc., provided by the employer for carrying on the business; or

where it was caused by the negligence of a supervisor or by a fellow workman acting under instructions or in accordance with rules of the employment.

Unfortunately, this Act proved to be of very little use to workmen. Various legal decisions whittled away the protection which the Act was intended to give. In particular, it was held by the Queens Bench that a workman could "contract out" of the Act by coming to some agreement with his employer. (16)

Most colliery companies asked their workmen to "contract out", substituting their own compensation for the protection of the Act. There is little doubt that the payments to workmen of 12/- a fortnight (8/- for single men) referred to in the notice were of this kind; although they may also have applied when men were off work through illness. (17)

One puzzling feature of the notice of May 6th is that it appears to say that the payments of 6d. and 4d. will no longer be stopped from wages. However, the Club continued to receive payments, and one assumes that what the notice means is that stoppages would not be made from Club pay when a man was off work.

In July 1883, following the case of Flint v The Blackwell Colliery Co. Ltd., the Committee of the Club decided to enrol all members in the Midland Miners' Fatal Accident Relief Society. It was hoped that the contributions could be paid out of Club funds without asking the workmen to pay anything extra.

The benefits to which members became entitled from this Fatal Accident Society were as follows:-

Full member leaving no widow or children	£15
Half member leaving no widow or children	£10
Full member leaving a widow and children:-	
Funeral allowance	£5
Cash allowance to widow	£2 10s. 0d.
Widow, per week	5s. 0d.
Each child, per week	2s. 6d.

Upon a widow re-marrying, she would receive a lump sum payment of £10, but her own weekly payments would cease, although any children's allowances would still be payable.

VIII. SAFETY REGULATIONS

Some of the notices embody or re-inforce safety regulations. For example, in 1877 the men were warned by the Manager that they must not carry pick blades when riding the shaft. There had been an incident where a pick blade was dropped down the shaft, striking a cage in which men were riding and this could have had serious consequences. The manager announced his intention of prosecuting the next offender.

In July 1880, the Mines Inspector prohibited the use of paraffin lamps in the stalls and travelling roads. This arose from an incident at another colliery where a boy was burnt as a result of a paraffin lamp turning over. The paraffin lamps referred to were simple lamps with a naked flame, not safety lamps, and they were replaced by candles. The notice announced that the men could buy their candles from the Company who sold them "at as low a price as any one else".

Again, in September 1883 the Mines Inspector (Mr. Thomas Evans) wrote to all colliery owners in his district drawing their attention to the Regulations which required all working places to be examined before they were entered by workmen. The Inspector said that in the opinion of the Secretary of State, this examination had to be made within 2 hours of the workmen entering the working place if the Rules were to be complied with. Owners and Managers were asked to comply with this interpretation.

Accordingly the Manager of Blackwell, Mr. Longden, announced in a Notice posted on October 4th 1883, that men would no longer be permitted to go down the pit before 6.0 a.m. This put an end to the early (2.0 a.m.) shift and also to the practice of a small minority of going down between 4.0 and 4.30 a.m.

IX. CONCLUSION

The last notice in the book is dated June 9th 1885. It reads:-

"As the Clay Cross men are now working at a reduction of 2d. a ton underground and 5 per cent. on the bank, in accordance with notice dated April 18th, the men employed at these collieries are now working on the same conditions. The contractors and stallmen, therefore, should sub and pay their day men in proportion.

June 9th 1885

For the Blackwell Colliery Co. Ltd.
J. A. Longden, Manager. "

From 1886, the Derbyshire Miners' Association was sufficiently powerful to command full recognition and the practice of industrial relations by poster therefore came to an end.

No doubt notices to workmen would still be posted from time to time, but

in supplementation of, rather than in substitution for, negotiations with the Union.

REFERENCES

- (1) A. R. Griffin, "Contract Rules in the Notts. & Derbyshire Coalfield", Bulletin of the Society for the Study of Labour History, No.16,1968, pp.12-18.
- (2) J. E. Williams, The Derbyshire Miners, London 1962, p.694.
- (3) Bulmers Directory of Derbyshire, 1895, pp.639-640.
The Company also provided two schools (one of which had 370 pupils in 1895) two institutes and a Wesleyan Chapel.
- (4) There were 2 separate mines at Blackwell, called A Winning and B Winning, but they were managed as one colliery at this period.
- (5) "Holing" was the term used for undercutting the coal with hand picks preparatory to shotfiring.
- (6) Nowadays the "Underviewer" is known as the Undermanager.
- (7) Poster headed "To the Blackshale Coal Getters" dated May 7th 1878.
- (8) T. Ashton, Three Big Strikes in the Coal Industry, Manchester, n.d., p.23 et. seq.
- (9) R. Page Arnot, The Miners, London, 1948 pp.59-61 et seq.
Sliding scales were favoured in the exporting districts whose prices were subject to wild fluctuations.
- (10) New Hucknall Colly. Co. Ltd.'s Balance Sheet Book.
- (11) Notice dated Nov. 20th 1877.
- (12) For example, during the period 1894-1898 for which full financial accounts are available for 6 half-years, the South Normanton Colliery Company Ltd. (a near neighbour of Blackwell) recorded "gains in weight" five times out of six. For half-year ending 31st August 1894 for example, the real output figure was 18736 tons 4 cwts. but the output shown on the men's pay bills was 18501 tons 3 cwts. giving the owners a "gain in weight" of 235 tons 1 cwt.
This is one reason why output figures have to be treated with caution.
- (13) R. Page Arnot, op. cit. pp.44-50, D. Morrah, "A Historical Outline of Coal Mining Legislation", Historical Review of Coal Mining, London 1925, pp.313-316.

- (14) Notes of Meeting held on June 4th 1877.
 - (15) Notice signed on August 14th 1882.
 - (16) Sir A. Wilson & Prof. H. Levy, Workmen's Compensation, Oxford 1939, I, p.45 et. seq.
 - (17) However, a Blackwell employee, Flint, brought a case against his employer in 1883, and this suggests that Blackwell men were not "contracted out" - J. E. Williams, op. cit., p.460.
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The Rayner Family of Artists

Two pictures of Derbyshire by members of the Rayner family are to be sold by auction through Henry Spencer and Sons, Retford, and the proceeds of the sale will be donated to Derbyshire Miscellany towards the cost of printing further records of local history by the owner, who is also a member of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society.

The larger picture is of the Chapel at Haddon Hall before the restoration. The size of the picture is 19" x 27". The other picture 17½" x 23" is of a tomb in recess with recumbent figure, printed 1866.

Sam Rayner had five talented daughters and the whole family painted.

ABOUT BOOKS

A History of Alfreton by R. Johnson

Mr. Johnson has studied the history of the Alfreton area in great detail and for many years, and we have all hoped that this book would eventually be written by him. It is a private publication made possible by the generosity of the local Council and of friends, and is limited to one thousand copies which should be in circulation early in December of this year.

The price is 25/- per copy plus 3/-d. for postage and packing to be enclosed with the order. Or, if the book could be collected, instead of the postage charge a stamped and addressed envelope should be sent with the order. Customers will then be advised when the book is ready. Any profit from sales will be donated, at Mr. Johnson's request, to a local charity. All orders should be sent to: Mr. R. Wilkinson, Glencoe, 32 Flowery Leys Lane, Alfreton, Derbys., who is in charge of distribution.

Transport and Technology Catalogue 865, from Blackwell's Antiquarian Department, Ship Street, Oxford.

This most elegant catalogue has been assembled by Mr. Fenimore of the
(continued on page 125)

THE BUXTON CURE

by

Ivor E. Burton

In 1572 the great numbers of poor people coming to take the Buxton waters had created a problem in connection with poor relief which called for legal action. The Poor Law of 1572 contains a special clause which provides that "Whereas a greate number of pore and dyseased people do resorte to the Cytte of Bathe.....and the Towne of Buckston.....for some Ease and Releife of their Diseases at the Bathes there, and by meanes thereof the Inhabitauntes of the same Cytte of Bathe and Towne of Buckstone are greatly overchardged", hereafter "no dyseased or ympotent poore person living on Almes" shall be permitted to visit either place unless he has received a licence from two Justices of the Peace and is provided for by the place from which he comes. The fact seems to be that Buxton sprang into fame because here a rich benefactor was forthcoming in the Earl of Shrewsbury. Of the buildings which he put up for the convenience of bathers we have an account in a tract dedicated to him which was published in 1572 - "The Benefit of the auncient Bathes of Buckstones, which cure the most greevous Sickneses, never before published: Compiled by John Jones, Phisition (1572)".

"Joyning to the cheefe springe", we are told, "betwene the river, and the Bathe, is a very goodly house, foure square, foure stories hye, so well compacte, with houses of office, beneath and above, & round about, with a great chambre, and other goodly lodgings to the number of 30: that it is and wilbee a bewty to behold: & very notable for the honorable and worshipfull, that shal neede to repair thither: as also for other. Yea, the porest shal have lodgings, & beds hard by, for their uses only. The baths also so bravely beutified with seats round about: defended from the ambyent ayre: and chimneys for fyre, to ayre your garmines in the Bathes syde, and other necessities most decent."

I cannot ascertain the exact date at which Lord Shrewsbury made these improvements, but Dr. Jones's tract has the tone of an advertisement for a new establishment, and it is not always possible to be sure when he is speaking of achievements and when he is only telling us about a project. We gather that there was to be a resident physician "with a competent stypend", but that he had not yet been appointed. There was to be a register kept of all those who came to the baths; and Dr. Jones gives us a scale of charges varying according to rank, from £5 for an Archbishop and £3 10s. Od. for a Duke down to twelve pence for a yeoman. Half of the monies raised by these means was to go "to the use of the poore that only for help, do come thither", the other half "to the Phisicion, for his residence".

We may fairly doubt whether any Archbishop had actually paid his £5 when "Buckstones Bathes Benefyte" was announced to the world. But the misfortunes of a Queen were soon to give Buxton the invaluable advertisement of royal patronage. The Earl of Shrewsbury was Mary Queen of Scots' gaoler, and she spent many weary months of captivity in the neighbourhood of the Peak - sometimes at the Earl's castle at Sheffield or the adjacent Manor House, sometimes at his manor of Wingfield in Derbyshire, and sometimes at Chatsworth, which belonged to the Countess of Shrewsbury, the celebrated "Bess of Hardwick". In the spring of 1571 Mary had expressed a desire to go "to Bwkstons Well for a few days", and she seems to have made another attempt to get the necessary permission in the summer of the following year, when Elizabeth made it an excuse for refusal that "the house is not finished" - a statement, which perhaps gives the clue to the date of Shrewsbury's improvements. At length, in the summer of 1573, the unhappy prisoner was allowed to go: she left Chatsworth on August 21st or 22nd and was back there on September 27th. We note that in a letter to the French Ambassador, in which she instructs him to thank Elizabeth for this concession, Mary speaks of the "new building" at Buxton and says, "I have not been at all disappointed, thank God, having found some relief". She made several subsequent visits to Buxton, the last being in 1584, when she is said to have inscribed on a window pane the farewell lines:

"Buxtona, quae calidae celebraris nomine Lymphae Forte mihi post
hac non adeunda, Vale." (1)

Nor was the Queen of Scots the only great person to visit Buxton at this time. Burghley was there in August 1575, apparently not for the first time, but Elizabeth seems to have suspected that he went for political reasons rather than for reasons of health. In a letter to Shrewsbury he says "at my being at Buxton, her Majesty did directly conceive that my being there was, by means of your Lordship and my Lady, to enter into intelligence with the Queen of Scots; and hereof at my return to her Majesty's presence, I had very sharp reproofs for my going to Buxton, with plain charging of me for favouring the Queen of Scots".(2)

However, Burgley went there again in 1577, being "thoroughly licensed by her Majesty to come thither". He wrote to Shrewsbury beforehand asking him to obtain lodgings for himself, his son Thomas Cecil, and Mr. Roger Manners, and sent a servant "to receive your Lordship's commission to such as have the custody of your house". Burghley evidently thought the new hydropathic establishment might be crowded, and that it might not be easy to get rooms there at short notice. In his letter of July 19th he says, "I doubt your Lordship is, and shall be, pressed with many other like suits for your favour to have the use of some lodgings there"; and in a subsequent letter he tells Lord Shrewsbury, "I have given my servant in charge.....not to suffer any to be displaced for me, except they were far inferior". There can be no doubt Burghley went to Buxton for a cure: in the letter of July 19th he speaks of his "old crazed body", and on July 31st sends the Earl of Sussex a detailed account of his treatment - how he had

started to drink the water, and intended to drink for ten days before bathing.(3)

Just as Elizabeth had suspected Burghley's motives in 1575, so the Queen of Scots suspected that the real object of Leicester when he came to Buxton in 1577 (just before Burghley) was to discover the feelings of the nobility in regard to his projected marriage with Elizabeth - a fact which, incidentally, seems to suggest that Buxton was already on the way to become a rendezvous of fashion.(4) But at least we know that, a year before, Leicester's physicians had ordered that he must "drink and use Buxton water twenty days together", and there was talk of the Court being moved to Lord Huntingdon's seat in Leicestershire "to end the water of Buxton might have been daily brought thither for my Lord of Leicester, or any other, to have used". We learn these facts from a letter written from the Court by Gilbert Talbot to his father, Lord Shrewsbury, and this letter contains the additional information that "My Lady Essex and my Lady Susan will be shortly at Buxton, and my Lady Norris shortly after".(5) This was in 1576; and in 1577 there is reason to believe that the Earl of Sussex, as well as Leicester and Burghley, paid a visit to Buxton, for Burghley writes to him "From Buxton in your chamber", as if he was occupying a room which had recently been occupied by Sussex. Sussex was certainly taking the waters at Buxton in August, 1582.(6)

It is worth noting that all these exalted visitors seem to have come in the summer, which was evidently the Buxton season. It was in the summer of 1576 that the Queen of Scots and those who were with her were excited by a rumour that Elizabeth herself was thinking of coming to the Buxton baths "there to relax herself in disguise, and without the knowledge of her Court, to come and see our Queen at Chatsworth".(7) But the long-cherished hope of an interview once more cheated the captive; and we may suspect that the baths alone would never have drawn the Queen of England to Derbyshire. Probably Elizabeth regarded all this bathing as a craze; in 1573 she certainly expressed a fear that Mary would be disappointed by the Buxton waters.(8)

The careful dieting which the physicians recommended as an accompaniment of a course of baths was to her a subject for uproarious mirth. At least the idea of Leicester being dieted was infinitely funny. There is preserved in the Record Office the draft of a letter from the Queen to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, thanking them for their kindness to Leicester at Buxton. In it Elizabeth says:-

"We think it meet for the saving of our credit to prescribe unto you a proportion of diet which we mean in no case you shall exceed, and that is to allow him by the day for his two meat ounces of flesh, referring the quality to yourselves, so as you exceed not the quantity; and for his drink one twentieth part of a pint of wine to comfort his stomach, and as much of St. Anne's sacred water as he lusteth to drink."

She adds:-

"On festival days, as is fit for a man of his quality, we can be content you shall enlarge his diet by allowing unto him for his dinner the shoulder of a wren, and for his supper a leg of the same, besides his ordinary ounces. The like proportion we mean you shall allow unto our brother of Warwick, saving that we think it meet, in respect that his body is more replete than his brother's, that the wren's leg allowed at supper on festival days be adated; for that light suppers agreeth best with the rules of physic."

But second thoughts came to the rescue of royal dignity, and before this lively epistle was dispatched another of a more decorous nature was substituted for it.(9)

Whether Dr. Jones's "The Benefit of the auncient Bathes of Buckstones, which cureth most greevous Sickneses" 1572, and the examples of the great folk who visited Buxton had much influence, or whether these things are but the symptoms of changing opinion, there can be no doubt that the cult of natural baths made great advances during the latter part of Elizabeth's reign.

The tendency for the miracle-working holy wells of mediaeval England to become the medicinal springs of an age whose faith was in doctors rather than in saints is evident. Though Drayton, referring to the Derbyshire resort, speaks of "that most delicious Fount, Which men the second Bath of England doe account" (10) and though Ben Jonson mentions "Saint Anne of Buxton's boiling well" (11), a slight suggestion of contempt may perhaps be detected in the remark of the Lieutenant of the Military Company of Norwich to the effect that he and his companions, while passing through Derbyshire in 1634, had no thirst "to drinke at Buxton, at St. Anne's holy well".(12)

Though in the latter part of the 17th century Buxton, Harrogate and Scarborough were still the leading watering-places in the north of England, as well as the oldest, Buxton seems to have been under a cloud - an example of precocious but stunted development. The accommodation which had been splendid in the days of Elizabeth hardly satisfied the higher standards of the Restoration period. Shrewsbury's edifice had been jerry-built, as we learn from Charles Cotton's "Wonders of the Peake", published in 1681:

"But, either through the fault of th' Architect,
The Workman's ignorance, knavery or neglect;
Or through the searching nature of the Air
Which almost always breaths in Tempests there;
This Structure, which in expectation shou'd
Ages as many, as't has years have stood;
Chinckt, and Decay'd so dangerously fast,
And near a Ruin; till it came at last,

To be thought worth the Noble Owners care,
New to rebuild, what art could not repair,
As he has done, and like himself, of late
Much more commodious, and of greater state." (13)

The noble owner was William, Earl of Devonshire, but even after his rebuilding there is still a note of complaint in the accounts of visitors. Buxton always attracted attention - its springs were one of the Seven Wonders of the Peak and the others were near at hand, and the waters were reputed good - yet the town, or rather village, did not yet rise to its opportunities. What Richard Blome says of Buxton in 1673 - that it was "much frequented especially by the Northern Nobility and Gentry, and would be much more, were there better conveniences of lodging and entertainment" - remained true, it would seem, for the next half century. (14)

References

- (1) They are given in Camden's 'Britannia', not in the first edition (1586), but in that of 1590 (pp.443-4).
 - (2) E. Lodge, 'Illustrations of British History' (2nd ed. 1838), vol.ii, page 54, quoted Leader, op. cit., pp.362-3¹/₂
 - (3) Lysons, 'Magna Britannia' (1817), vol.v, p.36, footnote.
 - (4) See a letter of Mary to the Archbishop of Glasgow dated July 12, and quoted Leader, op. cit. p.383, footnote.
 - (5) Lodge, op. cit., vol.ii, p.75.
 - (6) Lysons, loc. cit.; Lodge, op. cit., vol. ii, pp. 231-2.
 - (7) See Nau's postscript to a letter of Mary's quoted J. D. Leader, 'Mary Queen of Scots in Captivity' (1880), op. cit., p.376, footnote.
 - (8) See Mary's letter of Sept.27 to the French Ambassador, quoted by Leader, op.cit., p. 305.
 - (9) Leader gives both these letters, op. cit., p.385, footnote.
 - (10) Drayton, op. cit., part ii, p.125.
 - (11) Ben Jonson, 'Love's Welcome: The King's Entertainment at Welbeck' 1633.
 - (12) 'Relation of a Short Survey', p.62.
 - (13) Op. cit., pp.23-4.
 - (14) Richard Blome, 'Britannia' 1673, p.75.
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THE COMBS SMITHY

With Records of the Jackson family of Blacksmiths

by Marguerite A. Bellhouse

Over the centuries there have been several smithies and wheelwrights' shops in Combs Edge, but these records deal with the main smithy at Mozoley, about 200 yards west of the Mill.

The Smithy, built of Bank Hall Quarry Sandstone, adjoined the Cottage where the blacksmith lived, and which according to verbal records had a large arched doorway, with a loft above having two windows facing the road.

Around the turn of the last century, the smithy was still standing, and my mother remembered seeing the anvil and discarded tools lying in a corner.

A few years later, it was used as a shippon with tying for four cows, by George Swindells of Lane Ends near the Bee Hive Inn.

The Cottage, which probably only had four rooms, is still intact, but much altered inside, and with an extra portion built on to the north side.

The Smithy was re-built as a house by Joel Morten of Smithy Cottages (near the Mill), the arched doorway becoming two windows and the roof being raised several feet.

Joe Morten was brother to Joel the father of our present post mistress, and father to Hettie who married a Jackson in 1915 and who was schoolmistress in Combs for many years. She died in 1968.

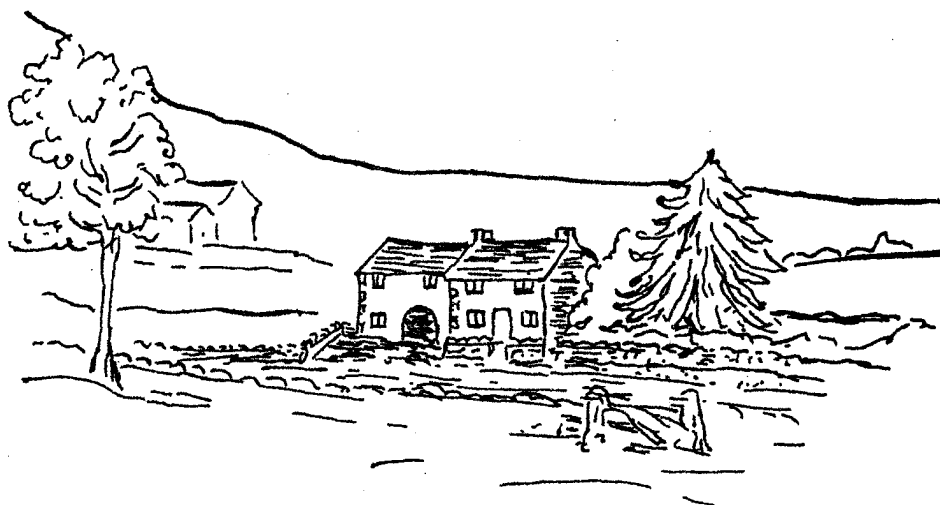
The cottage at the north end had a garden wherein grew a large old yew tree cut down around 1953 by the (then) owner, Mrs. Sillivan, in order to erect a second garage.

Across the road from the Smithy was a semi-circular piece of ground adjoining the brook, where wheels were soaked or horses were watered.

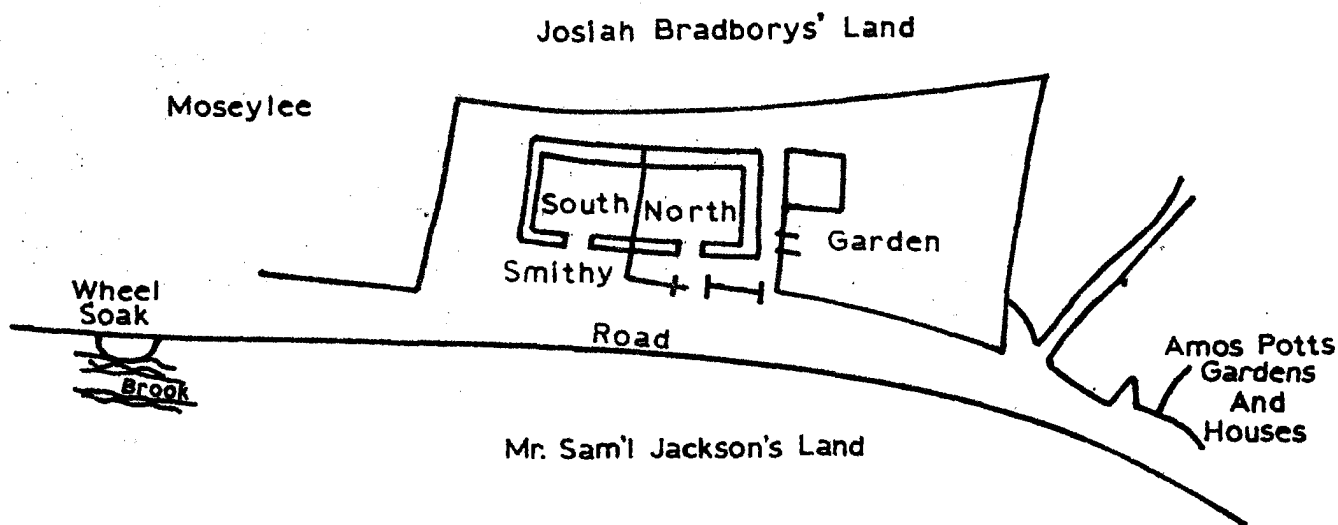
The land is now walled off from the brook, and nobody cares for it.

When Mrs. Anson lived at Yew Tree Cottage, she planted it as a wayside garden, with forget-me-nots, aubretia and many colourful plants. After her death in 1935, friends planted on the plot a red hawthorn tree which blossomed until 1967, when it suddenly and mysteriously died.

In the early census records, the Smithy Cottage was known as "The Smithy, Mozoley", then later as "Yew Tree" Cottage. Now it is simply "The Cottage", although the two are now one.



Reconstruction



Plan June 15, 1840

THE COMBS SMITHY

The Jackson or Jakeson family have lived in the Valley since around 1222, and were recorded as "Brewers" from 1439, but it is only from 1761 that the name occurs in the Parish Registers as being a "Blacksmith".

The first "Blacksmith" Adam Jackson, appears to have had a large family, for several of his sons, grandsons and great grandsons carried on the same trade, spreading to the nearby villages of Chapel, Brgsworth, Chinley, Crist, New Mills, Whaley Bridge and Sparrow Pit.

It may well be that the Jacksons were smiths before 1761, but in many cases the trade of the father in the Baptism records was not recorded.

BLACKSMITHS AT MOZOLEY (Ref. Chapel Parish Registers)

1761 Adam Jackson
1785/94 William Jackson
1813 Jonathan Jackson
1824 John Jackson

From this date, there is a gap in records until:-

1837 George Brocklehurst, who died Dec.3 1885 (Ref. Land Valuation List)
1841 George Brocklehurst (Ref. Census)
1846 George Brocklehurst
1851 George Brocklehurst, Mosey Lee (Ref. Census)
1857 Jonathan Proctor, Blacksmith at Combs & Cockyard (Kelly's Directory)
1860 Jonathan Proctor was at Fernilee. Died March 23 1895 aged 78 and
Buried at Fernilee.
1860/1885 (app.) George Brocklehurst

The cost of shoeing a horse at this time was 4/-d. all round.

The following names from Burials in the Parish Register have the address "Combs Smithy", but may refer to "Smithy Cottages".

1761 Dec.4th Joseph son Ralph Shallcross
1775 Apl 18th Ann wife of Joseph Bottoms
1778 Charity wife of Stephen Robinson
1797 Aug.2nd Stephen Robinson
1801 Oct.7th Robert son of Jno. Barton

RECORDS OF THE JACKSON FAMILY born at Combs Smithy and other Smithies in the locality.

Baptisms, (Chapel Parish Registers)

1740	Sep.26th	Elizabeth	D	of John Jackson	"Smith of this town"
1761	Jan.31	Adam	S	Adam "	Combs Smithy
1785	Mar.25	Ann and Jonathan)	S & D	William "	Combs Smithy, Blacksmith

1787	Jan.14	Molly	D	William & Mary Jackson	Combs Smithy, Blacksmith		
1789	Jan.3	Rachel	D	" "	" "	"	"
1791	July 7	William	S	" "	" "	"	"
1794	July 13	John	S	" "	" "	"	"
1813	Nov.25	William	S	Jonathan & Emma Jackson	" "	"	"
1816	Mar.10	Adam	S	" "	Sparrow Pit, Blacksmith		
1818	Jan.15	James	S	" "	" " Labourer		
1821	July 8	Joseph	S	" "	Furness Vale, Blacksmith		
1823	July 13	Samuel	S	" "	New Mills,	"	
1824	July 15	James	S	John & Sarah Jackson	Combs,	"	
1826	Jan.5	Adam	S	" "	" "	"	
1828	Feb.24	John	S	" "	New Smithy,	"	
1830	Jan.31	Rachel	D	" "	" "	"	
1833	Nov.21	Joseph					
		James	S	" "	Bugsworth Basin	"	
1835	Apl.19	Sarah Ann	D	" "	" "	"	
1838	Sep.16	William	S	" "	" "	"	
1840	Nov.15	Mary Ann	D	" "	" "	"	
1853	Mar.27	Matilda	D	John & Hannah Jackson	" "	"	
1855	Jan.6	Ann	D	" "	" "	"	
1855	Feb.18	Francis	S	Adam & Mary Jackson	Crist	"	
		James					
1856	Sep.21	Mary Hannah	D	John & Hannah Jackson	Bugsworth	"	
1858	Sep.26	Joseph	S	" "	" "	"	
1861	May 12	John					
		William	S	" "	" "	"	
(1863	Oct.25	Martha Ann	D	Adam & Mary Jackson	" "	"	
(1863	Oct.25	Adam	S	" "	" "	"	
1864	Apl.24	Sarah	D	John & Hannah	" "	"	
(1864	Sept.25	Mary Jane	D	Adam & Mary	" "	"	
(1864	Sept.25	Eliz. Hannah	D	" "	" "	"	
1865	June 11	James	S	John & Hannah	" "	"	
1866	Apl.15	Joseph	S	Adam & Mary	" "	"	
1871	Oct.1	Emma	D	John & Hannah	" Bridgemont	"	
1889	Aug.11	Joseph	S	John William & Emma Jackson	Furness Vale	"	
(1890	June 29	Judith	D	John William & Ellen(?) Jackson	Bridgemont	"	
(1890	June 29	Hannah					
(1890	June 29	James	S	" "	" "	"	

Burials (Chapel Parish Registers)

1745	July 28th	Jonathan Jackson, Combs Smithy, Smith.
1745	Nov.6th	Ann d. Anthony Jackson, "Smith of this Town".

1747	Mar.28	George Jackson (Senr.), Milltown, Gloss. Par., Smith.
1779	Oct.19	Jonathan, S. Adam Jackson, Combs Smithy, Smith.
1786	June 27	Jonathan, S. Jonathan Jackson, Whaley, Smith.
1787	May 23	Rachel, Wife Adam Jackson, Combs Smithy, Smith.
1789	Dec.15	Adam Jackson Jnr., Combs Smithy.
1804	June 5th	Adam Jackson, Combs Smithy.
1831	Aug.31st	Mary Jackson, Combs Smithy.

OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF THE SMITHY COTTAGE

1836	The Charity Land on Lefser Lane, which prior to this year was let to Joseph Green of Alstonelee, at a low rental, was from September 11th taken over by George Brocklehurst at a higher rental, (app. 4 acres).
1840	John Vernon of Haylee (owners) sold the cottage in this year for £52 to George Brocklehurst, son of William "old stuff and trouble", of Cockyard, the cow doctor.
1840	In the occupation of Grace Lomas, who vacated for George Brocklehurst.
1841	George Brocklehurst and his three children, William, Elizabeth and Sarah.
1851	George Brocklehurst and his children and Ann Brocklehurst (servant).
1861	Alfred & Fanny Simpson, bricklayer (census).
1885	Sarah Brocklehurst, North Half } owners & daughters of Elizabeth Swindells, South " } George (husband Thomas)
?	Mrs. Adin
1889/1906	Mr. & Mrs. Hulse, cousin to Mrs. Swindells of Lane Ends. Mr. T. Hulse was the water engineer for the Reservoir, he died Feb.16 1889 aged 67. Mrs. Sarah Hulse died on June 8 1906, aged 83.
1906	George Frederik Swindells, son and sole heir of Thomas & Elizabeth Swindells.
1906	Joe Morten (tenant) and Mr. Arthur Kennerley.
1909	Dec.15. Deed of Conveyance to William Barratt for £175, who owned until 1920.
1920	Conveyed to the Public Trustees in favour of Mrs. G. Maud Anson (nee Langridge) wife of Canon Anson of Manchester.

She lived in the South end, at a nominal rent of 1/-d. per annum.
Mr. Halliday (North Cottage)

- ? Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Howes and Mr. & Mrs. Mills (tenants).
- 1936 April 1. Cottages conveyed to Mr. F. P. Grant for £1,000.
- 1936 April 1. Mr. Freeston (tenant) North end.
- 1940 Jan 24. Conveyed to Mr. J. F. Lockwood (Now Sir Joseph).
- 1952 Sept. 24. Conveyed to Mrs. H. Sullivan.
- 1954 Aug. 11. Conveyed to Mr. G. M. Robinson of Alderley for £4,250.
- ? Conveyed to Mr. & Mrs. Astell of Spire Hollins.
- ? Conveyed to Mr. & Mrs. W. E. J. Rowley.
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Mr. Henry J. Stevens the Architect mentioned in the article on the Derby Post Office 1839-51 (p.88) did much work in the Derby area. He was Churchwarden at All Saints, Derby, 1841-43, but no biographical details appear in any of the more readily available reference books.

Osmaston Manor 1846-49 was possibly his most imposing work. Among other buildings for which he was responsible were:

- St. Alkmunds, Derby, 1846.
St. Bartholomews, Clay Cross, 1851.
St. Mary's, Coton-in-the-Elms, 1844-46.
Christ Church, Cotmanhay, 1847.
St. Michael's, Derby, 1858.
Savings Bank, Friargate, Derby, Stone faced neo-Greek, 1839-40.
St. John's, Hazlewood, 1840. Restored again after fire 1903.
All Saints, Heath, 1853.
St. Martin's, Osmaston, 1845.
Chapel, Repton School, 1857.
St. James', Shardlow, 1838. (Stevens considered this a failure).
Emanuel Church, Swadlincote, 1848.
St. George's, Ticknall, 1842.
St. Stephen's, Woodville, 1846.
Donisthorpe Church.
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SAMUEL SLATER OF BELPER

A Local Boy Makes Good

by

M. E. Robson

Samuel Slater was born in 1768 at Holly House, a farm, at Blackbrook near Belper in Derbyshire. He was the fifth son of William Slater, a yeoman farmer and timber merchant, and an acquaintance of Jedediah Strutt who started the cotton industry in Belper in 1776.

Strutt needed land to build his mills and water rights to use the river for driving his water wheels, and in William Slater he found a man capable of dealing with such matters. Slater was commissioned to make the considerable purchases necessary for such an undertaking.

Young Samuel was said to resemble his father both in looks and intellect, and he was sent to Jedediah Strutt at the age of fourteen to learn the business of cotton spinning, which also involved the building of machinery.

Samuel, having given satisfaction during his period of probation, was now apprenticed to Strutt for a period of six and a half years. This apprenticeship was just beginning when disaster overcame the Slater family. William, the father, fell from a load of hay, incurring injuries from which he later died. However, Samuel continued to give satisfaction in his work, during the course of which he made small modifications to a process of winding the cotton on to bobbins, enabling the bobbins to hold more yarn. This greatly pleased Jedediah Strutt, who had tried to obtain the same results himself and failed, and he gave Samuel one guinea for his effort.

Like his master, Slater had great interest in machinery and his work included the making of the 'frames' at the Milford foundry. There he saw all the processes carried out and as at that time a number of law suits over the patent rights were brought against Strutt he also gained an insight into this side of the business.

Slater having served his time well and conscientiously, Strutt came to trust him, and indeed promoted him to supervise the erection of new works at Milford. In this he showed great proficiency. Strutt was by nature an economist, and never lost an opportunity to point out that by saving waste a fortune could be made, even a small matter like gathering up the waste cotton from the floor was impressed upon the young man.

Slater had a reasonable education for his time. According to the record he could "write well" and was "good at figures". He later

corresponded with his former schoolmaster, a Mr. Jackson, who kept a "Gentlemen's Readerey" on the Butts, Belper, in a building now demolished. At this time news of other countries was slow to filter through to the rural districts such as Belper, but newspapers did occasionally find their way there, and Slater read an account in a Philadelphia newspaper of generous bounties offered to encourage manufacture.

This evidently excited the young man, and in 1789, in secrecy, he went to London and bought himself a passage to New York, having only posted a letter to his Mother telling her of his intentions as he boarded ship.

He knew well the risks he was running, as machinists and engineers were forbidden to leave the country and severe and harsh penalties were enforced. Search was carried out very thoroughly by Government officials, so Samuel entrusted all the knowledge of machinery and cotton spinning he had learned from Jedediah Strutt to his excellent memory, and carried only his indentures, which he kept secretly hidden, travelling as a farm labourer.

It was well known that American cotton spinning was very inferior to the English product, and spinning by water power was unknown. The human treadmill and donkey wheel had been employed, which together with the poor machinery, produced a very uneven 'lumpy' yarn.

When Slater first landed in New York, after a journey of sixty-six days, he obtained employment with New York Manufacturing Company. However, he did not stay long with them, for by January 1790 he heard of a post as manager for cotton spinning was needed in Providence, by a Quaker, Moses Brown. So Slater was engaged to "perfect and conduct" the business of Almy & Brown at Pawtucket. When he first inspected the machines he was to use he was disappointed to find that they were useless. Brown was extremely anxious to improve his product and his business and offered Slater the profits of the business "over and above the interest of the money they (new machines) cost and the wear and tear of them".

There was only a temporary water right at Pawtucket, but Brown was so impressed by Slater's conduct that he proposed new machinery should be built to Slater's specifications. However, Slater would not agree to this unless a competent woodworker be found, this man to be put under bond not to steal the patents or disclose what was being done. This was a massive undertaking for such a young man - he was only twenty-two years old. He took full responsibility and even had to make the tools for the construction of his frames.

After many disappointments, trials and errors, Slater finally made machinery able to produce a yarn comparable with that made by Jedediah Strutt, and he was "not ashamed to send his first yarn home to Mr. Strutt". A specimen of this yarn was deposited in the Philadelphia Museum.

After this success in building machines using his knowledge of the Strutt

method of building cotton spinning machinery, Slater entered into partnership with Almy & Brown, becoming proprietor of half the machinery.

Whilst engaged on this enterprise he lodged with another Quaker, a talented blacksmith named Oziel Wilkinson, who had two daughters, one of whom, Hannah, Samuel Slater married in 1791. Her parents overcame their objections to him not being a Quaker and gave their blessing to the marriage.

In 1798, Slater entered into partnership with his father-in-law and two brothers-in-law, and the firm was known as Samuel Slater & Co., with Slater holding half the stock. He was a good master, stern but just, and not afraid to resist unreasonable demands from his workers.

Like Jedediah Strutt he started a Sunday School in connection with the Pawtucket Mills, its denomination is not stated, but Slater himself was of Methodist stock and one of his relatives, John Slater, erected a Chapel at Blackbrook, Belper, in 1816. Before this services had been held in the kitchen of Holly House, his father's farmhouse in Blackbrook, from the year 1767.

Samuel's private life had its troubles, for in November 1801 he wrote to his Mother "under the most weighty load of sorrow and affliction" telling her of the death of his first born son, William, aged four years and five months.

There were seven more children, six boys and a girl, and in 1812 Hannah Slater died leaving Samuel with a small baby; the others ranged from three to eleven years of age.

A brother, John Slater, had come over from England in 1806, and together they now founded a large spinning business and the village known as Slatersville. More mills were started in 1812 in the town of Oxford, now known as Webster.

In 1817 Slater proposed marriage to a Philadelphian widow, Mrs. Robert Parkinson. His very formal letter is worth noting:

"Mrs. Robert Parkinson, Widow,
Philadelphia,
North Providence R.I.

September 23rd,
1817

Dear Madam,

As the wise disposer of all events has seen fit in his wisdom to place you and me in a single state - notwithstanding, I presume none of his decrees have gone forth which compels either of us to remain in a state of widowhood. Therefore, under these and other circumstances, I now take the liberty to address you on a momentous subject. I have been inclined for some time past to change my situation in life, and have at times named you to my brother and sister for a partner, who have invariably recommended you as

suitable and have fully acquiesced with my ideas on the subject.

Now if you are under no obligation to anyone, and on weighing the subject fully, you should think you can spend the remainder of your days with me, I hope you will not feel reluctant in writing to me soon to that effect. You need not be abashed in any degree to express your mind on this business, for I trust years have taught me to receive your reply favourably, if my understanding has not.

I have 6 sons to comfort you with, the eldest is about 15 years, he has been at Oxford (U.S.) about a year. The youngest is in his sixth year. I believe they are all compos mentis, and they are as active as any six boys, although they are mine. Cousin Mary is now down from Ludlow on a visit. She has a noble corpulent son about 6 months old. I should have divulged my intentions to you months past had not my brother given me to understand that he expected you daily on this way on a visit. Probably you may consider me rather blunt in this business; hope you will attribute that to the country that gave me birth.

I consider myself a plain candid Englishman and hope and trust that you will be candid enough to write me a short answer at least, whether it be in the affirmative or negative; and should it be in the negative, I stand ready and willing to render you all the advice and assistance in my power relative to settling your worldly matters.

With due respect, as a friend and countryman, I am dear Madam, your well-wisher, Samuel Slater.

N.B. Hope you are a Freemason as respects keeping secrets."

The widow accepted him.

In the year 1829 the commercial outlook was bad, and Slater felt this as much as everyone else. His capital was locked up, but he calculated his assets exceeded his liabilities by some 900,000 dollars. Even so, he did not escape without loss.

The President of the United States, General Jackson, when on a visit to Pawtucket, expressed his admiration to Samuel Slater as founder of the industry. Slater had made a sizeable fortune by the time that he died in 1835 - his second wife had nursed him carefully during his last illness, and theirs had been a happy marriage.

Samuel Slater had always been ready to help newcomers to America, providing they would help themselves too, and his descendants there have a reputation for generosity. A nephew, John Fox Slater, gave 1,000,000 dollars in 1882 for the education of the freed men of the south.

One of Samuel's sons was named Horatio Nelson Slater, an indication of

his loyalty to England, and since then there has been an Horatio Nelson Slater in each generation. The present holder of the name visited Belper a few years ago in search of information about his ancestors. Most of the Blackbrook Slater family lies buried in Duffield Churchyard, and their gravestones were cleaned or renewed some time ago by American descendants.

The old "Holly House" has almost disappeared in ruins, but another rather imposing one was built close to it by a member of the family, Colonel Slater, in about 1910. This porticoed house stood empty for many years and was known locally as "Millionaires Mansion". Tales were told of a deserted bridegroom left on his wedding morning, with the breakfast reception all laid out. However unlikely and untrue this was, it was eagerly believed by the locals and schoolchildren would not venture near the place.

In the 1920's the house was occupied by a retired Police Superintendent, and later it was turned into flats. The present owner, Mr. J. A. W. Fransham, bought the estate from the executors of Col. Slater's widow.

The old Slater Mill at Pawtucket has been made into a museum, with examples of the old machinery and a garden where those plants are cultivated which used to supply the dyes for the early cotton goods.

One of Samuel's descendants, Lawrence Bert Slater, is a Senator. He has had a family tree prepared, and this covers all the American descendants and is a document of considerable size. It was published in 1958 and there is a copy of the tree in Belper. There are still members of the Slater family living in and around Belper and they have every reason to be proud of Samuel, who in spite of tremendous difficulties, overcame all obstacles and employed his talents to provide work for many thousands of people.

References

Much of this material has been based on the "Memoir of Samuel Slater" by George S. Whites, published in Philadelphia in 1836, a copy of which belonged to Hon. Frederick Strutt.

Various newspaper cuttings were also used, and a report of a lecture given to the Belper Debating Society in December 1901, by the Hon. F. Strutt has provided useful information.

RECOLLECTIONS OF UNCLE POP

by

Robert Thornhill

It was shortly before the Boer War that I became acquainted with "Uncle Pop" and it happened in this way. My father and T. R. Hodgkinson, who had a business at Market Head, Derby, were very old friends. T.R.H. had a son, Whawell, who was interested in farming rather than the grocery trade, and as my father had at that time a fair sized farm in Yorkshire, it was arranged that he should join him there. Any thoughts that experience on an isolated farm - a mile from the nearest house, would damp enthusiasm for life in the country were quite wrong.

Two woods adjoined the farm and there were plenty of rabbits and foxes about, in fact rabbits were quite a plague and Whawell, a young sportsman, did his best to reduce the number. He was seldom without his gun and it was not surprising that his youthful admirer, then about seven years old, called him Uncle "Pop".

My parents were very fond of the young man, and I think they were the last to say good-bye when he left for South Africa to take part in the Boer War.

Amongst my stamps are some cut from envelopes to show the franking, circular ones "Field Post Office, British Army S. Africa" dated 1901 and Feb.6 1902, also larger octagonal ones "Army Post Office, V.R. Natal Field Force" dated Oct.1900. What a pity the letters were not preserved too, as they would certainly be interesting reading now.

Another reminder of Uncle Pop, and of the first of three major wars during my lifetime, is a brooch he sent to my mother. It was made from a Boer bullet, and it is rectangular in shape with the four sections stamped. There is also a brass cartridge case and bullet. These were posted from South Africa. Whawell survived the war, but he died on board ship on his way home, and a tablet in Derby Cathedral reads:

"In Loving Memory of Corpl. Thomas Whawell Hodgkinson, Derbyshire Imperial Yeomanry (of this Parish) who died at sea June 1st 1901, while returning home after 16 months service with his regiment in South Africa during the Boer War. Aged 24 years."

I have come across a press cutting: "The Welcome to the Derbyshires". It is dated 10th June 1901 but no note was made of the paper from which it was taken. It commences "Our Derby correspondent writes:- The 8th Company of the Imperial Yeomanry, which was raised in Derby and Derbyshire, yesterday

journeyed by special train from Southampton to Derby, which place they reached about 2.0 p.m. They were met at the station by a large crowd of people, who gave them a hearty welcome home, and there was also an escort from the Bakewell Camp, where the regiment is at present under canvas....."

The report ends "A pathetic incident in connection with the return of the Derbyshires was the death on board the boat, while homeward bound, of Corporal Hodgkinson, son of Mr. T. R. Hodgkinson, grocer of Derby, who first heard the sad news while waiting on the quay at Southampton to greet his lad".

I wish I could remember more of my early days at Westfield Farm, but think it would be Lady Day 1894 when my parents went there, and I was then only one-and-a-half years old. My brother John was born there later in the year, and T. R. Hodgkinson was his godfather.

Near the house was a small sand pit where I used to play, a fox terrier called Rose being sent with me "on guard". Rose and a pet lamb were constant companions at that time. The guard must have been missing at a later date when I fell into a ditch containing sewerage, and received first treatment from a watering can on the lawn, before being taken indoors.

Foxes which caused losses with poultry had good cover in the woods, where they had earths, on a slope near one of these I used to watch the cubs playing.

With being rather isolated, contact was maintained with the outside world by having a daily paper delivered by post, groceries were bought in Doncaster each week, when butter and eggs were taken to the market. It was necessary to drive to Norton station and catch a train there.

There was usually a barrel of beer at the farm, and when the road man called he generally had a glass, but one day none was available so he was offered some home made wine instead. On his way home he met one of my father's men and told him what had happened, and added that it was poor stuff. The next day he had a different story to tell, and recounted the difficulty he had later in finding his way home.

Although a horse was the form of transport, the safety bicycle had been introduced, and my father had one, but I am not sure of the safety element. There was no free-wheel, so one mounted by means of a step, the brake was a rubber pad which pressed on the front tyre, but if there was a puncture the brake was ineffective. As there were thorn fences everywhere I am afraid the machine was often in trouble.

The nearest church was at Kirk Smeaton more than a mile away. My parents became very friendly with the Rev. and Mrs. Stanton, and later I attended the school in the village. I have no idea when I started, but a book inscribed "Presented to Robert Thornhill on his leaving Kirk Smeaton Nat: School 10 May 1901, J. Roberts, Teacher", shows when I left. The

book was one of Moffatts Explanatory Readers, a very instructive book of 114 pages with hard covers. It was one of a series of eight starting with First Primer costing 2¹/_d. to Standard VI which cost 1/6d. The one given to me was for Standard II and if it represents the type of instruction used at my first school, I was fortunate to have made a start under Mr. Roberts.

There was no public transport to school in those days, and it was necessary to walk diagonally across a 24 acre field when leaving the farm, then pass the end of Flee Lane, a frequent camping site for gipsies, so naturally I had always to be accompanied.

Further recollections of the Boer War was a flag which father put up at the relief of Mafeking. It was on a pole fastened to a tall fir tree and in a flat country could be seen from a good distance. Of special interest was a journey when I was taken into the refreshment room at Sheffield station and Lord Roberts was pointed out to me - his birthday was on the 9th November, the same date as mine.

After seven years in a "foreign" county my parents returned to Great Longstone, and recollections of some of the vast changes which have taken place in almost seventy years since then is another story.

In the Derby Mercury, June 5th 1901, there is the following comment:
Illness of a Derby Trooper

Mr. Thomas Hodgkinson, grocer, Market Head, Derby, received on Saturday a telegram from the War Office, stating that his son Trooper T. W. Hodgkinson (No.5099) who is returning home with the Derbyshire Company of the Imperial Yeomanry on board the transport Mongolian is dangerously ill suffering from enteric fever. The information was conveyed to the War Office from Las Palmas where, as we reported, the Mongolian arrived last Friday. Mr. Hodgkinson has also received a telegram from Captain Gisborne who is in charge of the Derbyshire Company, to a similar effect. Trooper Hodgkinson went out with the first batch of Yeomanry some sixteen months ago, and enjoyed the best of health up till last January, when he had to go into hospital for a short time. He, however, was soon able to return to duty and we sincerely hope his recovery from his present indisposition will be equally speedy.

Derby Mercury Wednesday June 12 1901
Home coming of the Derbyshire Yeomanry - Enthusiastic Welcome

The arrival after a long and tedious voyage of the Mongolian with Derbyshire, Notts and Yorkshire Yeomanry detachments from South Africa on board was the occasion for a grand demonstration at Southampton on Saturday afternoon..... The Mongolian was delayed some time in Southampton Water pending the usual medical examination and did not enter the dock until shortly after four o'clock. By this time a thousand people were congregated on the quay, and as the vessel came alongside enthusiastic cheers were raised on ship and shore. All told the Mongolian brought home 41 officers and 671 men under

the command of Colonel R. S. F. Wilson. There were seven deaths during the voyage, those not previously reported being Corporal Hodgkinson and Trooper Fletcher of the Derbyshire contingent, both of enteric.....34 Derbyshire Yeomen returned out of the 36 who embarked on the Mongolian on May 8th.

Derbyshire Welcome

Anticipating the arrival of the Yeomanry the inhabitants of Derby hung out a grand display of flags and bunting some days ago. Fortunately, the weather continued beautifully fine and therefore the brilliance of the street decorations were not in any way marred. Crowds of people assembled in the streets on Monday to see the procession of gallant Yeomen as, on horseback, they passed from Normanton Barracks through the town..... The men were dispersed near Five Lamps, the large crowd of people cheering again as they fell out of the ranks.

Friends of the Hodgkinson family had contributed to a home coming present, and an 18 ct. gold watch had been bought and engraved with the words "Presented to Corporal Hodgkinson D.I.Y. By A Few Friends On His Return from Active Service in South Africa June 1901". Mr. T. B. Hodgkinson of Market Head, Derby still has his uncle's watch.

Further notes on Road Development in Darley and Matlock by Mr. Ernest Paulson. (See Vol V. Part 1 Page 38.)

1. There was a toll bar at the top of Tansley hill at the junction with the Ashover road. The toll house is on the right going towards Alferton and is easily distinguished by a "pack horse" doorway. There is a reference to it in Miscellany Vol.V pt.1 page 11. The house was probably the blacksmith's shop.
2. The ease with which the Matlock Steep Turnpike toll house could be avoided by using Bank Road or Lime Tree Lane caused the bar to be moved to the junction of the Chesterfield Road with Horse Carr Lane (Asker Lane). It is shown on the Matlock Enclosure map of 1848 and on Sanderson's map of 1836 which was brought up to date (1881) by Bemrose.
3. There was a toll bar at Warnly Lea, Darley Dale from about 1825 when the new road was opened. It is mentioned in "Gems of the Peak" (Moncrieff). No trace of this remains, nor do I recall any.

N.B. The Editors apologise for the misplacement of Mr. Paulson's map at p.6 instead of p.38.

THE POST OFFICE AT DERBY 1839-1851

by

Samuel Simpson

Housed in the Records room in the Headquarters building at the General Post Office, London, is a collection of letters and internal official correspondence relating to the Post Office at Derby during its existence in the Corn Market between 1839 and 1869.

Extracts from this correspondence appeared in Derbyshire Miscellany Vol.IV Part 2 p.60 and these are now continued. The documents have been reproduced with the kind permission of the Principal Recording Officer of the General Post Office Records Department, London.

Derby. 20th Nov. 1839

ATHENAEUM SOCIETY TO POSTMASTER GENERAL

Sir,

Enclosed, I send a copy, (signed by the Chairman) of a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Athenaeum Society held yesterday, sanctioning the grant of a Lease of the Post Office Buildings on the terms agreed upon.

The Lease has since been executed by all the Trustees and delivered to Mr. Bainbrigge, the Postmaster here together with the Counterpart to be forwarded to Mr. Karstadt from whom he received them, and who will no doubt return them to you.

The Buildings are quite ready for the Postmaster's reception, and as it is the wish of all parties that he should remove without delay, it is hoped that the necessary instructions will be given to him. He is particularly desirous himself to remove immediately.

The counterpart of the Lease may be executed at your convenience, and its nonexecution need be no impediment on the part of the Lessors, to the Postmaster's entering into possession.

I am, Sirs,

Your obedient Servant,

Jessopp.

M. B. Peacock Esq.

Sheffield, 22nd November, 1839.

Sir,

I beg leave to return the Leases of the new Post Office at Derby, which have been examined with reference to Mr. Peacock's suggestions, and the Premises found to correspond with the delineation in the margin.

Mr. Jessopp, the Solicitor to the Company has caused the Post Office yard to be tinted Blue, which colour now comprises the whole of the Premises.

Mr. Jessopp has likewise availed himself of the Meeting of the Trustees to get the Lease signed by those Gentlemen, and I believe has written to Mr. Peacock as regards the completion of the documents.

As the Premises are ready it is very material the Postmaster should be authorised if possible, to take possession immediately, that he may get settled in the Office before the changes in Postage take place.

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedient and Faithful Servant,
G. J. Karstadt.

Post Office, Derby, June 16th 1840

Sir,

As the half years Rent, and the Rates and Taxes for the Post Office Premises are now due, (as held under lease, by Her Majesty's Post Master General) I will thank you to inform me whether it is the pleasure of my Lord the Post Master General, that I should discharge the same; and after deducting the twenty-five pounds for the half year, (being the amount which was judged proper I should pay,) charging the surplus in my next Quarters ~~Incidental~~ account, or in any other way you would please to suggest.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
T. W. Bainbrigge,
Post Master.

Lt. Col. Maberly,
G.P.O. London.

Mr. Barth
Present Net Receipts of the Post Master of Derby.
25th June, 1840.

I should estimate the Net Income of the Post Master of Derby at £270 a year:-
it probably fluctuates £10 on either side of that amount.

N. Barth,
27th June, 1840

Post Office, Derby, July 4th 1840.

Sir,

In answer to yours of the 1st Inst. as to the amount of liability of the Post Office Premises here, for Taxes due, I beg to state they are as under, annually:-

Window Tax for 27 Windows	£8	11	0
with an addition of 10 per cent. new Tax.				
Poor Rate. Rent £120. Reduced Rate £105 at 6d. in the)				
pound £2 12 6. Four books in the Year amounts to:-)	£10	10	0
Gas Rate for new Office per annum	£14	0	0
Water Rate per annum	£1	0	0
Town Commissioners Rate at 6d. in the pound on reduced)				
Poor Rate £105 Rental. Two Rates in the Year)	£5	5	0
		£39	6	0

So it appears that £39 6s. 0d. is what the Premises are at present liable to which will be increased to upwards of Forty Pounds when the new additional Tax of 10 per cent on Windows takes place.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
T. W. Bainbrigge,
Post Master.

Lt. Col. Maberly.
G.P.O., London.

(Address to C. Dashwood Esq., Date undecipherable, probably June 1846)

Sir,

I beg to lay before you two Certificates from my Physician and Surgeon, strongly recommending the necessity of a change of my Residence, from a low and close situation in the centre of the Town, to one in the Suburbs.

This change they have pressed upon me for several years past, and having now an opportunity of taking a house, a little more than a quarter of a mile, or five minutes walk from my Office, may I request the favour of you, to lay this application, and the Certificates, before my Lord, the Postmaster General, for the purpose of obtaining his sanction to my removal.

I beg to add, this change will not at all interfere with my Office Duties, which I shall carry on in all respects as at present, taking care to have a Confidential Clerk always residing in the Office Premises.

Mr. Godby has kindly given me a fortnight's leave for change of air.

I remain, Sir,
Yours Faithfully,
Thos. Bainbrigge,
Postmaster of Derby.

Lt. Col. Maberly,
G.P.O., London

Derby. June 1st 1846.

I have attended Thos. Parker Bainbrigge Esq. professionally for many years. During the last three years his health has suffered much from having been obliged to live in the centre of the Town, and I have considered it absolutely necessary to request him to leave Derby for several weeks in each of the three last years, to have the benefit of June air. When he has had such change of air his health has soon been restored.

From the opportunities I have had of frequently seeing Mr. Bainbrigge, I am well convinced his health will suffer seriously if he does not live in an open situation, a little distance from the more crowded parts of Derby, and therefore that his present residence at the Post Office, is one not suited to secure to him health.

Douglas Fox.

Friar Gate, Derby. June 1st 1846.

I have no hesitation in certifying that the health of Mr. Bainbrigge would be much improved where he able to reside out of the limits of Derby.

Two years ago I attended Mr. Bainbrigge professionally, and then considered that his health was impaired by his residing in a low and central part of this Town, a town that at times ranks low when estimated as to salubrity or the Contrary.

Wm. Baker, M.D.

NOTES

10th June, 1846

Derby. W. J. Godby Esq.
For the Postmaster General,

I submit that it will not be right to permit the Postmaster of Derby to underlet his official Residence, being part of the Post Office Building, to any person unconnected with the Department; but in case he can make an arrangement for one of his Clerks to Rent the Premises, perhaps Your Lordship would offer no objection to such a proceeding.

The Post Office at Derby is held on Lease by the Department at a Rent of £120 per Annum, of which the Postmaster pays £50.

13th June, 1846.

Mr. W. Godby anwd.

J.B. 16th June, 1846.

NOTES

Immediate

Mr. Compton,

Will be good enough to state the Salary and Allowance of the Postmaster

of Derby. Also the amount paid annually from the Revenue as Rent for the Post Office at that place.

J.C.

11th June, 1846

Salary to Postmaster.....£300 per annum.

Assistance..... £60 per annum.

Rent at £120 per annum, 7/12 of which is paid from the Revenue, that is £70 from Revenue and £50 by Postmaster.

7/12ths of the amount paid per year later is paid by the Revenue.

11th June, 1846

C/O Charles Dashwood Esq.,
Beccles, June 17th /46.

Sir,

I am very sorry to appear in any way impatient for an answer to my request to be permitted to reside outside the Town of Derby, (on account of my health) but the fact is, the Landlord of the only available, and most convenient house, (especially from its short distance from my Office) is pressing me for an answer, whether I will become his Tenant, as others are applying for it; might I therefore presume to recall my application to your recollection, I beg for a speedy reply.

I find my health so much improved, from the change of air I am now enjoying, that I have written to Mr. Godby, for an additional fortnight's Leave, having heard from my head Clerk, Mr. Keaton, that all is going on well at home in the Office; may I hope for your concurrence with this request. After Saturday next my address will be P.O. Blofield, near Norwich.

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,

Thos. P. Bainbrigge, Postmaster of Derby.

Lt. Col. Maberly, G.P.O. London.

Manchester, 15th August, 1846.

Sir,

I beg to forward to you the accompanying letter addressed to me by the Postmaster of Derby, referring to the recent permission which has been accorded to him to let his Residence at the Post Office to some person connected with the Department, and proposing one of his Clerks, Mr. Sheppard, as the Tenant.

The House being too large for Mr. Sheppard's own occupation, Mr. Bainbrigge further requests that he may be allowed to receive some respectable person as a lodger, which would reduce the expense to Mr. Sheppard, the Postmaster holding himself responsible as to the character and respectability of the

person admitted.

I believe Mr. Sheppard to be a very creditable person and the Postmaster considers him in every respect trustworthy, and as the dwelling house can be to all purposes kept quite separate and unconnected with the Office, I see no objection to a compliance with Mr. Bainbrigge's request, should the Postmaster General be disposed to entertain it.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient faithful Servant,

W. J. Godby.

Leut. Colonel Maberly.

NOTES

15th August, 1846.

Manchester

W. Godby Esq.

The Postmaster General,

I cannot recommend your Lordship to comply with the application of the Postmaster of Derby, for Mr. Sheppard, one of his Clerks, who he proposes to occupy the Dwelling House part of the Office, taking a Lodger, and I submit the reply may be accordingly.

Approved. C.

24th August, 1846.

Mr. Godby informed, August 29th 1846, R.C.B.

NOTES

Sheffield

23rd July, 1847.

W. J. Godby, Esq.

Mr. Crompton,

What was the amount of the Derby Office Gas Bill for the half Year ended 5th Jan. 1846?

J.B., 26th July, 1847.

The amount paid for gas at Derby for the half year ended 5th Jan, 1846, was £11 17. 3.

J.P.

A.G.V.

27th July, 1847.

The Postmaster General,

that the course pursued in former years in regard to the Gas Account for the Post Office at Derby should not be departed from. The Postmaster has ceased to reside at the Office for his own convenience, and I see no

reason on that account to make any alteration in the authorised arrangement for the payment of the Rates and Taxes of the Office.

3rd August, 1847.

Approved, Aug. 5th/47.

Mr. Godby informed 10/8/47.

P.O. Derby, July 17th 1847.

Dear Sir,

I beg to call your particular attention to my having for the last year, now past, cut off all communication with my House Gas Pipes from the Metre thro' which my Office gas is consumed. No gas whatever, during that period is now burnt in the House, therefore the Bill now enclosed for your signature is for gas entirely consumed in the Office, in the regular Office hours. I therefore humbly submit that the whole of this Gas Bill should be allowed me, especially as it does not amount to more than the 7/12ths of the former bills, when both the House and the Office Gas, were united in one Bill. I am sure you will see the justice of my demand for the whole of this and every future Bill for Gas, (so long as none is consumed on my private premises) and

I remain, Yours very truly,
Thos. P. Bainbrigge,
Postmaster.

W. J. Godby, Esq., G.P.O. Derby

Sheffield, 23rd July, 1847.

Sir,

I beg to forward the enclosed Account for Gas consumed in the Post Office at Derby for the Half Year ended the 5th of January, last, with a letter from the Postmaster begging that he may be allowed to claim the whole amount instead of the 7/12ths only.

The Postmaster has heretofore always paid 5/12ths of the Gas Account, because it has included the Gas consumed in his house as well as in that portion of the Post Office building in which the duties are performed, but when he ceased to reside at the Post Office, he caused the communication between the Office and the House to be cut off, and erected a separate metre for the Gas consumed in the House, for which he, or the Clerk who occupies the House, pays independently of the Office Account.

Under these circumstances I think the Postmaster's application is entitled to favourable consideration and I submit that hereafter the total amount of the Office Gas Account be paid by the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,
W. J. Godby.

Manchester, 27th Jan. 1848.

Sir,

The increase in the business carried on in the Post Office at Derby, particularly in the Money Order Department, has been so great since the present Premises were taken in the year 1840, that with the existing interior arrangements, great difficulty is experienced in the performance of the duties, and much inconvenience is suffered by the Public; it therefore becomes my duty to bring the subject under your notice, and to suggest such alterations as are necessary to give greater accommodation for the working of the Office, and remove the inconveniences of which the Public is beginning to make serious, and not ilgrounded complaint.

At present, all the duties, viz. the receipt and delivery of Mails, the sorting and despatch, the business also of the Letter Carriers, and Money Order Departments, are carried on in one room, which is divided down the centre by a half partition; the Money Order business and the Letter Carriers duties are necessarily performed in the same part of the partitioned room, and the space is so confined that the granting and paying of Money Orders must cease for one hour every afternoon while the delivery of the day London Mail is being prepared, which causes great dissatisfaction and grumbling, besides some inconvenience to the Service.

The remedy I beg to Propose is that an inner room, which is at present used by the Postmaster as a private Office, be converted into a Letter Carriers Office opening a door into it from the room now used by them, and that the arrangements of the front Office be altered so as to make it more commodious and convenient for the performance of the general duties and of the Money Order Service.

I enclose a specification of the necessary alterations, with an estimate of the expense amounting to £23 10. 0. It includes not only the alteration but all the new fixtures that will be required for the Letter Carriers Office.

In the event of the Postmaster General sanctioning the proposed alterations I presume it will be necessary to obtain the consent of the Landlord, as a new doorway must be opened between the two rooms.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient humble Servant,
W. J. Godby.

P.O. Derby, April 27th 1849.

Sir,

I shall feel much obliged by you laying before my Lord, the Postmaster General, the following statement of my claim, to have some deduction allowed in my present house Rent, having necessarily given up a portion of my house at the Post Office, for the Public service.

In the Public Letter to my Surveyor, W. J. Godby Esq., dated February 4th 1848 No.2355, his Lordship, the Postmaster General was pleased to authorize the proposed alterations in the Post Office at Derby, by which my private Office was turned into a Sorting Office for the Letter Carriers, and in consequence, I was obliged to give up my dining Room in the House, as my private Office. It was understood that a reduction in the amount of my Rent would be allowed accordingly; and to prove this I beg to transcribe a part of a letter from Mr. Godby, under date the 24th March 1848, wherein he states:- "I have forwarded your letter to the Secretary, and have recommended a reduction in the amount of your Rent, which I hope will be sanctioned". Not hearing any more on the subject for several months, I again called Mr. Godby's attention to it, when in answer I received the following, dated 21st July 1848, "You need not take any step relative to your Rent, and I will get the Question decided for you, as soon as possible".

I have now presumed to call your kind attention to this matter, having no doubt but it has escaped your notice; feeling sure you will at once perceive the justice of my claim for some remuneration to be allowed me, from February 1848, for the very necessary accommodation afforded the Public Service, in detaching a part of my House to the Office; without which it would have been quite impossible for the duty to be done; indeed, more is now absolutely required, which must again be brought before my Lord, the Postmaster General.

I remain, Sir, Yours very Obediently,
Thomas P. Bainbrigge,
Postmaster.

Lt. Col. Maberly, G.P.O., London.

Specification of Proposed Alterations at the Post Office, Derby, according to Plan No.2. September 4th 1849.

The front of the Office to be taken out and removed forward three feet ten inches; the front door of the House entrance to be brought forward to the same line and refixed.

The Post Office door to be removed, the space filled up with windows to match the present ones, shutters etc. complete. The floor to be repaired with new $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch battens for the space of 7 feet, and the length of the Office. A floor to be provided to the new part added, of the same material with proper joists etc. The stone steps to be removed and refixed at the top of the first flight of steps.

The stairs to be altered at foot as shown on the Plan and a partition framed lathed and plastered. The present Office door hung, fanlight glazed and fixed over, to light the stairs. A new two inch door and fittings to be provided and fixed to the Office entrance. A sliding window to be fixed betwixt Money Order Office and Waiting Room, to be taken out betwixt Office and Sorting Room, the opening to be built up and plastered.

The Money Order Office to be partitioned off, the desk removed as shown. Provide and fix a new nest of Sorting Boxes in one hundred compartments, the present boxes to be removed and refixed as directed and Gas lights. Ten labels to be provided where required. The Post Office and Sorting rooms to be stained and Painted, the whole to be executed in a workmanlike manner according to Plan and Specification.

Edwin Thompson, Builder, Derby.

Derby, 7th September, 1849

Sir,

The very serious complaints which are made by the Public, of the want of room at the Post Office at Derby, and the difficulty which is experienced in carrying on the duties of that Office from the same cause, compel me to bring the subject especially before you with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be deemed requisite, and may be best adapted to increase the efficiency of the Office, and afford proper conveniences and accommodation for the Public.

The Plans which accompany this Report will explain the present interior arrangements of the Post Office at Derby; it will be seen that the duties are performed in two rooms, one of which is devoted to the Letter Carriers, and is used by the Chief Clerk in preparing the Vouchers and other accounts and returns, and the other is divided between the Letter and Money Order Departments, which are separated by a wooden partition.

It is here that the want of space and accommodation is so severely felt, for with the best arrangement of the sorting boxes etc. which can be made to afford the utmost space, neither the Sorting Clerks nor the Money Order Clerks have sufficient room to perform their duties with proper accuracy and expedition, and persons attending with and for Money Orders are crowded together just within the Office door, where they seriously interfere with the business, and are themselves inconvenienced by the Clerks and Letter Carriers passing in and out of the Office.

This passage, of every person employed in the Post Office, through the Money Order Office, is equally inconvenient to the Money Order Clerk who, with the large amount of money which is necessarily in his possession and for which he is responsible, ought to be protected as far as possible from all intrusion.

There are two ways in which these existing evils may be remedied, the one by altering the Office so as to obtain all the room which the premises are capable of affording, which would be done by throwing the front a few feet forward, and converting the present private entrance to the Postmaster's House into a Waiting Lobby for the Money Order Office; and the other by removing the Money Order Office altogether from the Post Office, and carrying it to another room which is now untenanted in another part of the Building, about 50 yards distant from the Post Office.

The first of these Plans will cost, in alterations, about £65, and as it will injure the House very much as a residence, the Postmaster will be entitled to higher compensation for loss than he could otherwise claim. He now pays 5/12ths. of the Rent and Taxes, amounting to about £65 a year from at least £30 a year of which he ought in my humble judgement to be released if the Office is altered in the manner explained.

The second Plan will leave the Office as it is at present, with the exception of some alterations in the fittings, consequent on the removal of the Money Order business; these alterations would cost about £15, and the Department would have to pay about £25 a year for the separate Money Order Office, and it would cost £20 to fit it up. Under this arrangement however, the Postmaster would still be entitled to some compensation for when the last alteration was made, and the Letter Carriers were removed from the front Office, the Postmaster's room was made the Letter Carriers Office, and he was obliged to turn one of his private rooms into an Office. I have treated this question in a separate report which I will forward in a day or two.

Although it will at the present time be less expensive to alter the Office than to take another room for a Money Order Office, I would recommend the latter Plan as the most permanent and in the end the most economical; for however the Post Office may be altered, I see no prospect, making reasonable allowance for increase of business in both Departments, of being able to provide sufficient room for the discharge of the duties for more than four or five years, and it will not be possible to give the Public such conveniences and accommodation as they require and are entitled to, even for that short period; we shall therefore alternately be compelled to remove the Money Order Office and shall probably then be driven to great expense from the difficulty of finding a suitable Office in a central and good situation.

The Room to which I have proposed to remove the Money Order Office is in every respect most eligible for the purpose. It is close to the Post Office, its size is sufficient for any increase of business that can be contemplated at Derby, and the Rent is decidedly low.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,
Wm. J. Godby.

The Plan No.3 which I forward with this Report shows the utmost extension of which the Ground Floor of the Post Office is capable; but if the kitchen was to be converted into an Office, it would of course destroy the House as a residence, and the whole of the Rent would have to be borne by the Department.

I beg to add that the Athenaeum Committee request to be informed immediately whether the Post Office will take the room which I have proposed shall be used as a Money Order Office, there being several applicants for it. I have obtained the refusal of it for a week.

NOTES

For Mr. Godby,

As I dare say the alterations shown in Plan No.1 would at any rate give a fair amount of accommodation for as many as five years, I think it will be the best course to adopt that Plan as the lease expensive, provided that no other expense beyond the £65 mentioned by Mr. Godby will be incurred, since £65 distributed over 5 years would be at the rate of £13 a year, much less than the cost of hiring a separate room.

I do not see that the Postmaster can be entitled to any compensation on account either of the Room already taken or of the Lobby now proposed to be taken, being appropriated to Official purposes. The arrangement was thus, that the Building should be taken for a Post Office and a Residence for the Postmaster, but there was no engagement that so many rooms and such and such parts of the Premises only, and more, should be used for the Office; and that all the rest was to be absolutely and always devoted to the Postmaster's private accommodation.

Besides, in the Salary Return for 1847, which I send herewith, it is stated that the Postmaster does not reside on the premises, and his whole Rent of £50 is charged as Rent of Office exclusively, and is deducted in toto from his gross Income. If this deduction is to be admitted, the Department on the other hand has a right, without further question, to require that the whole of the premises shall be given up for Official purposes.

I beg Mr. Godby will inform me how the case as to residence really stands; whether, if Mr. Bainbrigge does not live at the House, any one else does, and what Rent Mr. Bainbrigge gets for it. I wish also to call Mr. Godby's attention to the enormous charge for Stationery set down in the Salary Return, £52, which is very much higher than the expenditure at other Offices having a much greater business than Derby. This matter ought to be enquired into and explained.

The Plan No.3, if it did not do away with the kitchen, would seem calculated to give very excellent accommodation. Would it be possible to provide a new kitchen in the upper part of the House?

It must not be forgotten that the £50 a year is a very low sum for the Postmaster to pay for a house and Office in such a place as Derby.

10th Sept. 1849.

NOTES

I think the alterations shown in the Plan No.2 (which and not No.1 I presume is intended) would afford sufficient accommodation for 5 years to come; it would, however, depend entirely upon what amount of increase takes place in the Money Order Business, for should it increase so as to require the employment of a second Clerk, the Office would again be hampered

for want of room. They would also seriously injure the House as a Residence, for the only entrance to it would be through the Public Money Order Lobby; and although for a few years the expenditure would be less than if a separate room were taken, it is highly probable that at the end of five years, or when the Office happened to be found too small, there would be great difficulty in finding a suitable room near the Post Office, and if we succeeded in obtaining one in a convenient position it would very likely be at a very high rent.

The Postmaster considers that the arrangement was, that he paid Rent for the House which the Department provided for him, and that the Crown paid the Rent of the Office. He now proposes what I think would not be a bad arrangement, to let the payments by the Crown and himself remain as at present, and to permit him to let the House on the best terms he can make. At present he is not allowed to let it to any person who is not employed in the Post Office, but if this restriction were taken off he thinks he could obtain a Tenant at £60 a year; he would of course, run all risks of having the House on his own hands tenantless.

He now pays £50 a year Rent, Rates and Taxes, and the fire and gas light for the Office costs him about £20 a year more; these payments he would still be liable to and he would have no claim to compensation which if the House be injured he considers he would have.

The Postmaster does not reside on the Premises; he was allowed to leave the Official Residence about two years ago, his health having suffered from living in the Town; the claim of £50 as Rent of Office exclusively is undoubtedly incorrect; it ought to have been the share of Rent for House and Office.

If the Department required the whole of the House to be given up for Official purposes the Postmaster could only be charged for Office Rent, about £30 a year, or at the outside £40.

The Rooms which are at present occupied in the Official House, are let to Miss Maycock, the chief Clerk, and a Mrs. Wallis, who lives there as Housekeeper. Miss Maycock pays £30 a year, and Mrs. Wallis £10. The latter would gladly take more rooms and pay £30 if she could get the dining room which Mr. Bainbrigge uses as an Office, and which he cannot spare while the Office is so crowded.

Mr. Bainbrigge claimed an extreme amount for Stationery in the Salary Return, but several new books and other large supplies were included in that year's expenses. Now that Money Order Books are supplied by the Office the expense would be much less.

I think it very doubtful whether a kitchen could with safety be made on the upper stories; it would at any rate spoil the House as a residence for the present, or for any future Postmaster.

I am quite of opinion that the best arrangement, and in the end, the least expensive, will be to take a separate room for the Money Order Office; it is the only place which seems likely to be permanent until the end of the Post Office Lease, and when that expires, I should not advise its renewal unless very extensive alterations can be made in the Premises, much more extensive than I confess, appear to me to be at all possible.

If the room which I have proposed to be taken, and the Post Office payments by the Crown and Deputy remain as at present, we know the exact extent of the additional burden on the Revenue; but if we make alterations in the Office, there is a great doubt how long they will be sufficient, and every prospect that the ultimate expense will be very heavy..

The Athenaeum Committee beg to be informed as soon as possible whether the Post Office wish to have the room there being several applicants for it.

W. J. Godby. 10th Oct. 1849.

NOTES

Send to Mr. W. Godby enclosing his Report of the 7th instant, with Plans.
10th Sept. 1849.

I beg to return the Plans etc. with my replies to the enquiries contained in this Minute, written in the Margins.

W. J. Godby, 10th Oct. 1849

Mr. W. Godby,

Before taking any further steps in this matter I must beg to have an explanation from the Postmaster why he made an incorrect Statement, though I cannot think it was intentional, relative to Office Rent in the accompanying Salary Return, and also to know how it happened that the error escaped your notice.

The Return had better be corrected at once.

15th Oct. 1849

I enclose an explanation from the Postmaster relative to his Statement of Rent in the enclosed Salary Return. As he was receiving no Rent for his Official House, and was paying Rent for another Residence, he had probably a right to claim the sum of £50 as Rent of Office, and it was very likely this explanation at the time which caused me to pass it, for I am as careful as possible in examining these Returns. A similar Return at the present time would show Rent of Office £10, only £40 being paid to the Postmaster by the occupants of the House, and his net Income would consequently be £292 14s. Od. instead of £252 14s. Od.

I am quite sure the Postmaster did not make this Return with any desire to show an incorrect Income, but that he believed he was justified in

claiming £50 as Office Rent under the circumstances explained.
W. J. Godby, 5th Nov. 1849.

P.O. Derby. Oct. 17th 1849

Dear Sir,

In the Year 1847 I had no Rent for the House, consequently, I considered, I was £50 out of pocket, as I was not permitted to let the House, to any private individual. In making out my estimate of gross Income, I thought I had a right so to account for this loss of the £50; if I was wrong, I am sorry for it.

How could I be expected to pay Income Tax upon a loss; and I considered this Return had a special reference to my net Official Income.

Pray explain this to the G.P.O.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours truly,
T. P. Bainbrigge, Postmaster.

W. J. Godby Esq.

NOTES

The Postmaster General

I beg to submit a correspondence which has taken place with Mr. W. Godby on the subject of a want of space and accommodation in the Post Office at Derby, and of the measures that are practicable for remedying the inconveniences occasioned by it.

Of the two places proposed, I am of opinion after careful consideration, that the best and most effectual and in the end the most economical, will be that of removing the Money Order Office to the separate room, (not part of the present Office but in the same building) which it seems can be obtained for an annual expense of £25 for Rent and Taxes and an immediate cost of £20 for fittings, the expense of the necessary alterations in the Post Office consequent on the removal of the Money Order duty, being about £15 more.

This plan appears to me the most desirable one; but as the question concerns the Money Order Branch of the Department, I presume your Lordship will consult Mr. Hill before you come to a decision.

With regard to the question of injury to the Apartments which form the Official Residence of the Postmaster (although he himself does not live there) I consider that he has no claim, under all the circumstances, to any compensation for the alteration which has already been made; and of course, no fresh grounds for his claim will arise, if the Money Order Office be removed and no further encroachment be made upon the Dwelling House part of the premises.

I have ascertained from Mr. Godby privately that the room referred to is still unlet.

4th December, 1849

Approved C Dec.6th 1849

NOTES

The Postmaster General.

1. I have seen Mr. Godby on this question and have suggested to him the use of part of the first floor of the present Office for the Money Order Business.
2. Under this arrangement the inconvenience of having the Money Order Business removed from the immediate superintendence of the Postmaster will be avoided, an excellent Money Order Office will be obtained, and more space will be left for the proper business of the Post Office than would be afforded by either of the other Plans; while the expense, including a proper compensation to the Postmaster, will, in Mr. Godby's opinion, not exceed that which would have been incurred on the Plan of a Money Order Office in a distinct part of the Building.
3. I submit, therefore, that Mr. Godby be instructed to consider and report on the Plan now suggested.

R.H. 17th December 1849

Approved C. Dec. 18th 1849

Friar Gate, Derby,
Dec. 27th 1849

My dear Sir,

Having heard some alterations were likely to be made in the arrangements at the Post Office in Derby which would render the house ineligible for occupation as a residence, and having examined the spare rooms, I find that they would suit me very well as offices, and I beg to say that in the event of such changes being made as those alluded to, I shall be glad to take the whole of the upper stories, with the exception of the dining room, (which I was informed would probably be retained for Post Office purposes) and should be willing to pay £30 per annum for them.

I am anxious to secure rooms as soon as possible in a good situation, and shall feel greatly obliged by your kind attention to the matter, if the propositions are carried into effect.

I beg to remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

Henry J. Stevens, Architect.

To Wm. J. Godby Esq.,
Friar Gate, Derby.

Lincoln, 13th Feb., 1850

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 27th December, forwarding for my information and Report, a Minute of Mr. Hill on the subject of the want of space and accommodation for carrying on the Money Order business at Derby,

I beg leave to observe that I do not see any objection to the conversion of one of the rooms on the first floor of the Office, into a Money Order Office, and in some respects this arrangement will be preferable to either of the other Plans which have been suggested.

The Room which was used by the Postmaster as a dining room when he resided at the Office is, as regards its position, and the access to it, best adapted for a Money Order Office, and it is sufficiently large to afford good accommodation in the event of a considerable increase of business.

I conclude, of course, that the Postmaster will be relieved entirely of the House, and will be required only to pay such a Rent as may be deemed fair and reasonable for an Office; the House must cease to be regarded as a residence, and I submit that the whole of the ground floor be made use of so as to afford proper accommodation for each branch of the duties.

I propose that the present Letter Carriers Office which is not large enough properly to accommodate the Letter Carriers and Rural Post Messengers, be used by the Postmaster as his Office, and that a door be opened from it into the adjoining room, now a kitchen, which will make a very good Office for the Letter Carriers and Messengers; there is also a small room adjoining this apartment which may be converted into a sleeping room for the Night Clerk.

The two remaining rooms on the first floor, and the upper stories of the House may with advantage be let for Offices, and I beg to forward an offer from a Mr. Stevens, an eminent Architect in Derby, to take the whole of the unoccupied portion of the House for £30 a year. By accepting this offer we shall secure a most respectable Tenant, and as Mr. Stevens is willing to take the rooms on a lease for the whole of the unexpired term of the Post Office Lease, the risk of having them unoccupied for a great portion of the time may be avoided, and a permanent diminution of expense effected.

It remains to be decided what sum per annum the Postmaster must pay as Rent of Office; he cannot obtain premises sufficiently spacious and convenient in any central and good situation for less than £40 a year including Rates and Taxes. I therefore beg to recommend that, in the event of this arrangement being finally sanctioned and carried out, the Postmaster's payment towards the Rent of the premises be fixed at £40 per annum.

I am, Sir, Your obedient humble Servant,
W. J. Godby.

Lt. Col. Maberly.

NOTES

Mr. Compton,

What was the amount paid from the Revenue during the past year for the Rent and Taxes of the P.O. at Derby?

C.J. 15th Feb., 1850
7/12ths of the whole which amounts to £84 Os. Od. for the past year.
Compton, 15th Feb. /50

NOTES

The Postmaster General

1. With reference to my Minute of 17th Dec. last on the subject of a new arrangement of the Derby Office, and to the enclosed report from Mr. Godby, thereon I submit that he may be requested to reply to the following enquiries:-
2. When does the Lease of the Derby Office expire?
3. Can the Office be so secured at night that the admission of a Tenant to the upper floors will be perfectly safe and unobjectionable?
4. Will Mr. Stevens take the upper rooms at £30 a year as a yearly Tenant? The Rent is very low, and to grant a Lease would, I think, be very objectionable, as it might prevent extension of the Office hereafter.
5. Is £40 a year a sufficient contribution from the Deputy for Rent and Taxes? On previous occasions, he has estimated these disbursements as follows:-

	Rent	Taxes	Total
In a detailed Return dated Nov. 1846	£50	£18	£68
In a Return of Salaries etc. for 1847	£50	£15	£65
In a detailed Return dated July 1848	£50	£15	£65

R.H. 19th February 1850

Send a Copy to Mr. W. Godby for his information and Report.

I.T. 21st Feb. 1850

Derby, 6th March, 1850

Sir,

Referring to the several queries contained in your letter of the 23rd Ultimo, upon the subject of the proposed new Money Order Office in Derby, I beg to state:

That the Lease of the present Post Office will expire in 1860.

That the Office can be so secured at night, as to render the admission of a Tenant to the upper floors free from all objection.

That Mr. Stevens is willing to become a yearly tenant, for that portion of the building, at a rent of £30 per annum.

That I consider the Proposed Moiety of £40 will be a fair and sufficient contribution from the Deputy towards the expense of Rent and Taxes, as it will in future be a matter of necessity that he should find another residence, while he has hitherto done so only to suit his own convenience.

I am Sir,

Your obedient faithful Servant,

W. J. Godby

P.S. Since writing the above I have received an offer from Miss Maycock,

Clerk in this Office, who now occupies the House as the Postmaster's Tenant, to pay a Rent of £40 a year (to include Taxes and Rates) for the upper rooms of the House which will not be required by the Office, if the Postmaster General will accept her as the Tenant.

I do not see any objection to the letting of the rooms to Miss Maycock, and altho' her Tenancy is scarcely likely to be so permanent as Mr. Stevens would be, it is perhaps preferable to have a person who is connected with the Department in the House, than that it should be occupied by a stranger; besides, the rent offered by Miss Maycock is higher than Mr. Stevens appears to be willing to give.

If the present kitchen is converted into a Letter Carriers Office, Miss Maycock will require a kitchen upstairs, the expense of making which she is willing to incur.

W. J. Godby.

Rowland Hill Esq.

London Road, Derby.
April 5th, 1850

Sir,

My estimate for the proposed alterations at the Post Office, Derby, according to the accompanying plan and specification is fifty-nine pounds, ten shillings. (59 10s. Od.)

Waiting your commands, I am Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(signed) Edwin Thompson

W. J. Godby, Esq.

Specification of alterations proposed to be done at the Derby Town Post Office.

Take the cellar steps and partition out of kitchen; take away the grate and build up the opening; make good the floor and plastering; remove the present sorting table, provide and fix a new one as shown on the plan; build a half-brick partition coped with wood; cut out for, and fix a new window over door; the roof of the water closet and adjoining room is to be lowered so as to make room for new window. Provide and fix Money Order counter where shown; the present one is to be used as far as suitable; champhered hung glass at end; cut out opening and hang a pair of folding doors on the line A.B. as shown, with light over. A light to be provided and fixed over door into the Postmaster's room as shewn on the line E.P.

Provide and fix two pairs of sashes and frames, with all fittings between Postmaster's room, Money Order Office, and Sorting Office.

The present entrance door to Post Office is to be taken out and a

new sash and frame with shutters and all fittings. Cut out opening and fix a new door with jambs and architraves complete. Build a half-brick partition wall to cellar steps and stairs to upper rooms; plaster on both sides. The present Office door is to be hung at foot of stairs with all necessary fittings.

The cellar steps are to be fixed under the stairs to upper rooms, door hung to top of cellar steps. All the above doors and windows to be finished in a similar manner, as the present doors and windows, and the work in general.

The gas lights are to be removed and fixed where directed.

Derby, April 5th, 1850

Sir,

You will see at once that the amount is more than the sum I named, but I think you will remember that you proposed the folding doors with light over, and a light over the other door; the addition of another Sorting Table, and I thought I had better include another item for gas fitting.

Hoping the amount will prove satisfactory,

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

(signed) Edwin Thompson

N.B. There is nothing included for stove and alterations in the Office boxes etc. I have only just time to say that one of the present estimates was £73 10s. Od., the other £65 0s. Od.

W. J. Godby

Derby, 9th April, 1850

Sir,

I beg to acquaint you with reference to my letter of the 6th Ult. on the subject of the new Money Order Office at Derby that Miss Maycock the Clerk who resides in the Official House as the Postmaster's tenant, and from whom I submitted an offer to take the unoccupied rooms at a Rent of £40 a year, now finds that she cannot make the arrangements under which she hoped to have been able to pay that sum. I therefore beg again to submit for consideration Mr. Stevens' original offer to become the tenant of the principal rooms in the House at a rental of £30 a year, and to state that he is still willing to take them if he can receive a final reply before Monday next on which day he is under an obligation to accept or reject other premises of which he has the refusal.

Mr. Stevens would only occupy three or four of the principal rooms and would leave Miss Maycock her sitting room and bedroom, which is all the accommodation she requires, and for which she would willingly pay £20 a year; so that by accepting Mr. Stevens' offer the portion of the

House which will not be required for Official purposes would bring a Rent of £50 a year.

The arrangement is a very advantageous one, and as I think it is not desirable to lose Mr. Stevens as the tenant, I beg a reply by Saturday next if it be possible to give me one by that date.

I am, Sir, Your obedient humble Servant,
W. J. Godby

Derby, 11th April, 1850

Sir,

I beg to acquaint you in reply to your letter of the 14th Ult. on the subject of the proposed new Money Order Office at Derby that the estimated cost of the alterations to be executed by the Department if the Money Order Office is carried upstairs, including the fitting up of that Office is about £50.

During the year 1849 the expense of the Derby Post Office to the Revenue was:-

Rent 7/12ths of £120 a year	£70	0.	0.
Taxes and Rates, 7/12ths of £46 8s. Od... ..	£27	0.	0.
	<u>£97</u>	<u>0.</u>	<u>0.</u>

The remaining 5/12ths of these payments are paid by the postmaster.

The proposed arrangement will relieve the Postmaster of the House, and charge him £40 a year for the Office, and if the rooms in the House which will not be occupied as offices be let, as they may be for £50 a year, the future cost to the Revenue will be £76 8s. Od. a year, viz:-

Rent	£120	0.	0.
Taxes & Rates (say as during 1849)	£ 46	8.	0.
	<u>£166</u>	<u>8.</u>	<u>0.</u>
Deduct Postmaster's Rent			
for Office £40	£40		
Rent for spare rooms			
in House £50	£90	0	0
	<u>£76</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Since I reported on the subject last Month another Plan for affording

the required accommodation has been proposed to me, drawings of which I submit herewith for consideration; it possesses the great advantage of keeping all the business on the same floor, and bringing the several departments of the Office under the immediate eye of the Postmaster whose Office will open into the Money Order and Letter Carriers Office on the one hand and into the Sorting Office on the other. Thus the efficiency of the superintendence would be improved and as there would be a good waiting room for the Public, and space within the Office for two Money Order Clerks if such a force should become necessary, I think the Plan has a strong claim to careful consideration.

The expense of the alterations in this case will be £66, including a stove in the Money Order Office, about £16 a year more than the outlay required to complete the other Plan; but as the whole of the upper stories of the House will be left uninterfered with I feel no doubt that the increased Rent would more than compensate for the extra expense.

I believe Mr. Stevens who is anxious to take the rooms would willingly pay £35 instead of the £30 a year if he could have the dining room, which it has been intended to make the Money Order Office.

I am Sir, Your obedient & humble Servant,
W. J. Godby.

Rowland Hill Esq.

Immediate.

April 11th, 1850

The Postmaster General.

1. In submitting this further Report from Mr. Godby with reference to the Derby Office, I beg to recommend that the arrangement now proposed be sanctioned, and that Mr. Godby be authorised to let the upper part of the House in the manner proposed, on a yearly tenancy.
2. The proposed contribution by the Postmaster (£40 a year) would, in my opinion, be too small considering that he has uniformly estimated his previous expenses in providing an Office, at from £65 to £68 a year; but as his net Income has hitherto been small, compared with that of some other Postmasters of equal duties, I do not advise Your Lordship to object to this part of the arrangement.
3. On the whole, the arrangement now submitted for Your Lordship's approval, while it will afford improved accommodation for the business of the Office, so far from adding permanently to the expenses of the Department, will effect a saving therein of £20 13s. Od. per annum, though there will be an outlay in the first instance of £66 in effecting the necessary alterations.

12th April, 1850.

Approved

C. Ap. 17th 1850

Draft to Treasury.

22nd May, 1850

My Lords,

It having become necessary, as represented in the enclosed Extract from a Report of the District Surveyor dated 7th of September, 1849, to make an improved arrangement of the rooms of the Post Office at Derby, in order to provide better and more spacious accommodation for the performance of the duty, and the convenience of the Public, I have had under my consideration several Plans for effecting that object, and I have come to the conclusion that it will be most advisable to alter the premises according to the Plan shown by the accompanying drawing, as proposed in the latter part of a further Report (the copy of which I also include) from the Surveyor dated 11th Ultimo. This Plan will afford the additional accommodation required, with the further advantage of keeping all the Offices on one floor, under the immediate eye of the Postmaster, an advantage which others of the Plans that have been proposed did not possess.

The expense of effecting the necessary alterations is estimated at £66, and I request the Authority of Your Lordships for incurring that outlay accordingly.

It is also desirable to adopt a fresh arrangement in regard to the appropriation of the upper part of the Post Office premises at Derby, and in regard to the share which the Postmaster pays of the Rent, Rates, Taxes etc.

Hitherto the upper rooms have been allotted to the Postmaster as a residence, although for some time past he has not lived there, and he has been required to pay 5/12ths of the amount charged for Rent, Rates & Taxes... the remaining 7/12ths being defrayed from the Revenue. I purpose, with the approval of Your Lordships, to relieve the Postmaster of the House for the future, charging him £40 a year for his share of the Office Rent, and to sublet the upper floors to yearly Tenants, means being taken to secure the Office at night so that the admission of these Tenants to their rooms will be perfectly safe and unobjectionable.

Anticipating the consent of Your Lordships to this arrangement, I have authorized the Surveyor to accept offers from parties wishing to become Tenants, at Rents amounting to £50 a year.

It will be seen from the statements submitted by Mr. Godby, that during the year 1849, the cost of the Derby Office to the Revenue was £97 ls. 4d. and under the new arrangement it will be only £76 8s. 0d. per annum, so that the measure, instead of adding permanently to the expenditure of the Department will effect a saving of £20 13s. 4d. per annum, though there will be an outlay in the first instance of £66 for alterations.

I have, etc.

P.S. I beg that the accompanying drawing, which is original, may be returned to me.

Treasury Chambers, 3rd June, 1850.

My Lord,

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having had under consideration your Lordship's letter of the.....Ultimo, submitting measures for altering the Post Office at Derby, and for rearranging the expenses thereof, I am commanded to acquaint you that My Lords are pleased to authorize the alteration of the premises in question according to the Plan (herewith returned) which accompanied your letter, at the estimated expense of sixty-six pounds (£66).

With regard to the appropriations of the upper part of the Post Office, and to the share which the Postmaster is to pay of the Rent, Rates, and Taxes, My Lords sanction your proposal to relieve the Postmaster of the House for the future, charging him Forty Pounds a Year for his share of the Office Rent etc., and to sublet the upper Floor to yearly Tenants, means being taken to secure the Office at night so that the admission of these Tenants to their rooms will be perfectly safe and unobjectionable.

My Lords are also pleased to approve of your having authorized the District Surveyor to accept offers from parties wishing to become the Tenants, at Rents amounting together to Fifty Pounds a Year (£50).

I am, My Lord, Your Lordship's obedient Servant,
W. G. Hayten.

NOTES

I presume the Rent receivable from the Tenants will be remitted to London by the Surveyor, either Quarterly or Half-Yearly as may be decided upon.

Compton.

Lt. Col. Maberly.

13th June, 1850

Mr. Compton,

What is the arrangement in the case of Hull? Does not the Surveyor report when the Rents are paid in order to the Postmaster being debited with the amount in his Account? It seems to me that this is the most convenient arrangement.

J.T. 14th June, 1850

The Surveyor in the case of Hull directs in a letter to the Secretary that the Deputy should be debited in his Quarterly Abstract with the amount of Rent received, and also his portion due to the Revenue. This letter is forwarded to this Office with the necessary directions and returned when done with. I submit in all similar cases the same rule may be observed as it will prevent any omissions of the proper Debits in the Postmaster's Abstract.

Compton

I. Tilley, Esq.

15th July, 1850

Derby, 26th June, 1850

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 12th Inst. informing me that the alterations in the Post Office at Derby had been sanctioned and desiring me to invite Tenders for the execution of the work from three or four of the respectable Builders in Derby, I beg to inform you I have applied to some of these Tradesmen and have submitted the Plans and Specifications to them, but they state that without more detailed descriptions of the alterations, and the work to be done to complete them, they are not able to estimate the cost of the work so as to make a satisfactory Tender, and that any offers they might make upon the present Specifications, and Plans, would probably leave many extras, which the Tenders, if made on proper Plans etc., ought to and would include.

I cannot obtain the required Plans and Specifications without employing an Architect to draw and make them, and for this I require your authority as it will involve an expense of £5 5s. Od.

This expense, and a probable further payment of about £3 3s. Od. to the Builder who has made the present Plans etc., in the event of the work being given to another person, would be avoided if it be thought right to accept the offer of Mr. Thompson whose Plans and Specifications have been submitted, and were returned to me in your letters of the 12th and 20th Insts.

I am Sir, Your Obedient humble Servant,
W. J. Godby

Lieut. Col. Maberly

NOTES

For the Postmaster General's information. 7th June, 1850
Inform Mr. W. Godby and beg he will invite tenders for the execution of the intended works from three or four respectable Tradesmen at Derby, to be submitted for the decision of the Postmaster General.
11th June, 1850

NOTES

W. J. Godby Esq. 26th June, 1850
The Postmaster General,

Under the circumstances represented by Mr. W. Godby, it will perhaps be the cheapest plan to accept the offer already made by Mr. Thompson to execute the intended works in the Derby Post Office for the sum of £59 10s. Od. and I beg to recommend that the adoption of this course be authorized by your Lordship.

28th June, 1850

Approved.

C. 29th June, 1850

Mr. Compton

Mr. Godby,

July 1st. 1850

J.B.

1st July 1850

Attended to.

C.B.T. 5th July, 1850.

Notes

Request that the Surveyor will adopt in the case of Derby the same course as is pursued in regard to Hull respecting the Rents receivable from the Sub Tenants of the Post Office, and inform the Accountant General that this will be done.

17th July, 1850

Derby, 3rd January, 1851

Sir,

The alterations in the Post Office at Derby which were authorized by your letter of the 12th June last, having been completed, I beg to forward the Builders Account, and to request the Postmaster General's authority for the payment of the amount, £64 16s. Od.

The expenses of these alterations were estimated at £66.....viz £59 10s. Od. for altering the rooms and fitting up the new Money Order Office and £6 10s. Od. for a stove by which it was proposed to warm that Office; it was found, however, as the alterations were proceeded with, that it would be much better and less expensive to change the proposed fittings of Money Order Office, and to make a fireplace in lieu of the stove, and I am glad to say that by this arrangement the whole of the Works have been finished and all omissions and extras included for £64 16s. Od. being £1 14s. Od. less than the amount of the Estimates.

I am Sir, Your obedient and humble Servant,
W. J. Godby

Notes

The Postmaster General,

Although it has fortunately happened that the amount authorized to be expended on the alterations of the Derby Post Office has not been exceeded (there being on the contrary a small surplus left) yet Mr. Godby acted incautiously in allowing the Contract to be departed from without having obtained Your Lordship's sanction, inasmuch as he thereby released the Contractor from all obligations imposed by the original agreement, and left him at liberty (had he been so disposed) to make any difference in his charges that he pleased. I think, therefore that Mr. Godby should be requested not to allow any departure from a Contract in future, unless he has Your Lordship's Authority for it, as the consequences might possibly be very inconvenient.

The enclosed Account for £64 16s. Od. has been properly certified, and I request your Lordship's Signature to the Warrant prepared for its payment.
20 January, 1851

Derby, 22nd July, 1851

Sir,

The Postmaster of Derby having received one years Rent to Midsummer last from Mr. Stevens and Miss Maycock the Tenants occupying the house annexed to the Post Office at Derby, I request that the amount £50 may be placed to his debit.

I have directed the Postmaster to remit the amount.

Mr. Stevens.....£30

Miss Maycock.....£20

—
£50

I am Sir, Your obedient humble Servant,
W. J. Godby

Lt. Col. Maberly

Notes

I have charged the Postmaster with the sum of £50 for Rent received and the same will appear in his Abstract of Charge and Discharge for the Quarter ended 5th July, 1851

C.B. August 14th 1851

I. Tilley, Esq.

ORDER QUOTED IN "A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE POST OFFICE"

To All Postmasters and Sub-Postmasters. General Post Office, 25th April 1840

It has been decided that Postage Stamps are to be brought into use forthwith, and as it will be necessary that every such Stamp should be cancelled at the Post Office or Sub-Post Office where the Letter bearing the same may be posted, I herewith forward, for your use, an "Obliterating Stamp", with which you will efface the Postage Stamp upon every letter despatched from your Office. Red Composition must be used for this purpose, and I annex directions for making it, with an impression of the Stamp.

As the Stamps will come into operation by the 6th of May, I must desire you will not fail to provide yourself with the necessary supply of Red Composition by that time.

Directions for Preparing the Red Stamping Composition.

1 lb. Printer's Red Ink.

1 Pint Linseed Oil.

Half-pint of the Droppings of Sweet Oil.

To be well mixed.

By Command,
W. L. Maberly.
Secretary.

SECTION NEWS

In May the Industrial Archaeology Section co-operated with the Peak Mines Historical Society, the Glossop Historical Society, the County Record Office and Derby Museum and Mr. Christopher Charlton of Tawney House in mounting an exhibition of pictures illustrating Derbyshire's Industrial past.

The Section's contribution comprised a large collection of photographs which had been taken in connection with a study of the industrial history and archaeology of the Bull Bridge area which had been carried out by members of the Section. A large scale map of the area had been drawn by Mr. D. B. Foden's son.

During the Exhibition, which was held at Tawney House at Matlock, and which continued throughout two weeks, Mr. F. Nixon and Mr. J. Rienwerts gave talks, and despite bad weather both lectures attracted large audiences.

Mr. Charlton is to be complimented on his initiative in setting up the exhibition, and in particular for the fine catalogue. This catalogue is in fact much more than a simple list of exhibits. It comprises a useful guide to many of Derbyshire's industrial relics, and it includes short introductory articles by Mr. Nixon, Mr. Rienwerts and Dr. Strange, and for the Industrial Archaeology Section by Mr. Victor Smith and Mr. L. J. Stead and by Mr. L. Knighton. The catalogue cost 3/6d.

On Saturday, May 17th, about fifty members of the Local History Section met together in the Cattle Market, Bakewell, in very heavy rain. Well prepared with umbrellas and macintoshes, we split up into four parties and started off on our "General Town Perambulation", complete with the notes so admirably set out by Mr. Lawrence Knighton, who is also a member of the Bakewell & District Historical Society.

Unfortunately we were unable to derive full benefit from the notes during the tour if we hoped to keep them from being reduced to pulp.

We were unable to go into the Market Hall, now being restored as the Peak Park Planning Board's Information Centre, but recent discoveries have indicated that one wall at least contained open arches, similar to Winster Market Hall.

Our walk took us over the bridge built 1300, and along the Baslow Road to Holme Hall, a delightful 17th century house with mullioned windows, and where we had permission to walk through the gardens. This led to the Packhorse Bridge, the present one built 1664, and to the Ashford Road.

After taking note of the cast iron window frames in various cottages, and looking at Bakewell Hall, also known as Bagshaw Hall, we visited the Old House Museum.

Prior to the Reformation there were two Chantries belonging to the

Bakewell Church, and it is now thought that the priests of the Chantry of Our Lady occupied the museum house, as in the past it has been alluded to as the Old Priests' House or the Parsonage House.

This building was purchased by Richard Arkwright in 1796 from the Gell family, and was divided into six cottages. It remained so until 1952 when four of the cottages became vacant, and a closing order was put on it by the Urban District Council. The Harrison family (last of the various property investors between 1861 and 1955) gave the property to the Bakewell & District Historical Society. Investigation of the house and essential reconstruction were started immediately upon the Society's receipt of the four cottages in the first deed of gift, and detailed enquiry started in 1966 when the remaining two cottages were vacated.

One interesting feature of the house, and there are far too many to write about here, is the width of the doors - 3 ft. 8 ins. to allow a pack horse, complete with packs, to enter.

After tea, very welcome in view of the weather, we paid a visit to the Church, and finished our tour of Bakewell at the Old Town Hall, now owned and beautifully restored by Mr. M. Goldstone, the antique dealer.

In 1601 Elizabeth I gave an order to create, with John Manners, a court house and town hall in Bakewell. The ground floor was used as a lodging house for six poor single men of Bakewell.

The restoration of the upper room, reached by an outside staircase, has revealed interesting roof timbers - the Quarter Sessions were held here until 1796, but were discontinued after a riot when there was a dispute concerning ballotting for the Militia.

After seeing the Old Town Hall, Mr. Goldstone very kindly allowed the party to see the delightful court yard at the rear of his shop, where he has carried out considerable restoration.

By this time the sun was shining, and we saw the countryside at its Maytime best on our return home.

Vera M. Beadsmoore

Mr. Knighton supplied a guide sheet for those who attended the Meeting, and this is appended for the benefit of those members of the Section who were unable to attend.

BAKEWELL - GENERAL TOWN PERAMBULATION

by M. L. Knighton

"Bakewell a market town and township in the hundred of High Peak, of which district it is termed the Metropolis".

Pigotts Directory 1841.

MARKET PLACE
BRIDGE STREET

DR. DENMAN'S HOUSE

The heavily parapeted early eighteenth century house, standing back from the shop fronts of Dunn and Sketchley, was the birthplace in 1733 of Dr. Thomas Denman one of the Court physicians in the reign of King George III whose son was Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice (1832-1850) a noted Liberal. The original door and surround still remains, having been brought forward parallel with the shop fronts.

MARKET HALL

With little gables and low two light mullioned windows stated by Pevsner to be late seventeenth century. Recent discoveries have indicated that one wall at least contained open arches instead of ground floor mullioned windows. These would appear to have been filled in and windows inserted at the time the extension towards the east was built.

It is hoped a more precise date of construction will come to light as a result of the "restoration" now being made. The Market Hall will become the Peak Park Planning Board's Information Centre.

QUEENS ARMS HOTEL

Georgian period building which before modernisation in the 1860's would appear to have been called the 'Durham Ox'. Facade towards Market Place recently restored by Mansfield Brewery Company.

BRIDGE HOUSE

This residence was built about 1800 and is now a Government Office. Garden laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, the Duke of Devonshire's brilliant gardener and adviser.

BRIDGE OVER RIVER WYE

Built 1300, with five ribbed pointed arches, widened in the nineteenth century.

CASTLE HILL

Late eighteenth century house with stuccoed fine bay front. Formerly the residence of the Duke of Rutland's Agent and now Lady Manners School Boarding House, a modern annex is immediately to the south. This school was originally founded in 1636 and refounded as a co-educational school in 1896. It is understood that the old road from Bakewell towards Pilsley and Edensor passed through what is now the court yard of this house.

SCOT'S GARDENS

This field between the river and the Baslow Road was presented to the town in 1936. In the 1799 Duke of Rutland's survey map a row of cottages are shown near the bridge in this field. On the opposite side of the river are the backs of Castle Street, good quality eighteenth century Artizans houses.

HOLME HALL

A delightful seventeenth century hall - windows mullioned and transomed and the house embattled.

This Jacobean residence was built in 1626 by Bernard Wells whose daughter Mary married Henry Bradshaw of Marple, brother of the regicide John, President of the Tribunal which condemned Charles I to death and whose other daughter Anne married Robert Eyre of Highlow.

Upon Bernard Wells death in 1658 - there is a brass to him in All Saints Church - the house passed to the Eyres. Since that time the house has been lived in by many families including Twigg (John Twigg, Sheriff of Derbyshire 1767) Birch, Barker and Gisborne. The present occupant is Col. Hunt.

PACKHORSE BRIDGE

Present bridge built in 1664, ford on North side. A supposed Roman altar built into the parapet of bridge.

Former BAKEWELL MILL

Built by Sir Richard Arkwright in 1778 at Lumford and described by Pilkington as "employing 300 hands, mostly women and children". Leased to two cotton spinners in 1844 and sold in 1860, burned down in 1868 and rebuilt.

At the present time owned by Electric Power Storage, successor to D. P. Battery Co. - makers of accumulator batteries.

The old water wheels - the large wheel measuring 25 feet in diameter and 18 feet wide was built by Hughes and Wren in 1827 and the small wheel (21 feet in diameter and 7 feet wide) being built by Kirkland and Son, Mansfield in 1832 - were in use until 1955 and fragments are to be seen in the Bakewell Old House Museum.

BUXTON ROAD or MILL STREET

Mill cottages on west side, corn mill on east side.

ARKWRIGHT SQUARE

Typical court of industrial revolution period, limestone cottages with cast iron window frames, a then modern invention.

BAKEWELL HALL

Also known as Bagshaw Hall, facing east, down the hill, front with one bay gabled side projections, the centre balustraded at the top, central door with segmental pediment; a date is to be seen on an old lead water spout.

Built by Thomas Bagshawe "a lawyer of great repute" in 1686. His daughter Rachel (born 1685) married William Fitzherbert of Tissington, Recorder of Derby and the house subsequently passed to that family, later it was sold to the Barkers of Darley. The present owner is the West Derbyshire Conservative Party.

CUNNINGHAM HOUSE now Old House Museum

The present house is typical of Yeoman houses built in Derbyshire and Yorkshire in the fifteenth and sixteenth century. The plan of the original house was T-shaped, an east extension being added in the late Elizabethan or early Jacobean period. The house was owned by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield and was purchased by Ralph Gell the Dean's Bailiff in 1549 together with all the Lichfield Church land in the town. In 1778 the Gell's leased their Bakewell property to Richard Arkwright who purchased it in 1796. For nearly 100 years until taken over by the Bakewell and District Historical Society it was owned by small property investors (see Old House Museum by J. Marshall Jenkins in Vol.LXXXVII of the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal).

ALL SAINTS PARISH CHURCH

The Domesday Survey mentions the Church here as having two priests, an unusual distinction, Repton being the only other in the County with more than one.

The Church was Collegiate, hence its size, the total length being 150 feet. Its importance goes back many centuries for there are considerable Saxon fragments and Norman work.

Spire, Tower and Nave, were taken down and rebuilt 1841-52. Early fourteenth century font, octagonal - fine monuments to Sir Godfrey Foljambe died 1377, Sir Thomas Wendesley, died 1403 and the Vernon Manners family.

Anglo Saxon cross stump with vine scrolls and animal and very defaced human figures (9th century) originally from near the former Hassop Railway Station, another stump with the usual interlace patterns of the 11th century originally from near Two Dales.

SOUTH CHURCH STREET

IVY HOUSE

Evidently modernised in the eighteenth century - heavy semi-classical alterations, date 1743 on lead water pipe.

OLD "THATCHED" COTTAGES

Once an irregular row of 7 cottages, the last two of which lost their thatch only a few years ago. Sundial to be seen on wall; at one time Lady Manners School occupied one or more of these cottages.

A similar row of thatched cottages existed about 50 years ago higher up on the other side of the street.

ALMS HOUSES (ST. JOHNS HOSPITAL)

The present Almshouses, six in number, were erected in 1709 at the back of the Town Hall, previously the occupants had lodged in cells below that building.

The present charity dates from 1602/5 and may well have been the successor of an earlier charity, many charities being re-incorporated at this time.

The Charity was a gift of the Manners family and was for six single men, one of these was called the Governor. They were incorporated as "The Governor and Poor of St. John's Hospital in Bakewell".

The poor men were to be chosen by John Manners or his heirs, the Vicar and Church Wardens and also the Bailiff of Bakewell and were to wear gowns with a cross of blue and yellow on the left breast but this uniform was later abandoned in favour of ordinary clothes.

By the early nineteenth century the income amounted to £40 per annum and at this time the candidates were selected by the Vicar and Church Wardens and chosen by the Duke of Rutland's Agent. (See Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire concerning Charities and Education of the Poor in England and Wales 1815-1839).

KING STREET formerly The Corn Market

OLD TOWN HALL

This seventeenth century building has three-light mullioned windows, a steeply pitched roof and is constructed in limestone. Recent restoration by the present owner, Mr. M. Goldstone, has revealed interesting roof timbers in the Upper Chamber.

The site is certainly old for the following intriguing reference appears in the Commissioner's report on Bakewell Charities, it being remembered that the Almsmen lived below the Upper Chamber, "that so much of a newly erected house in Bakewell being part of the Chapel, as contained four lodgings below". Skeletons have been found in the vicinity and one wonders what sort of Chapel there could have been.

The centre of Bakewell was here until about 1800 when the Duke of Rutland rebuilt

parts of the town, a crossroads, in effect, existed in front of this Town Hall; and the predecessor of the Rutland Arms, the White Horse Inn faced West instead of East, the road passing between this Inn and the Antique Shop owned by Mr. Goldstone, a shop embodying a medieval timbered structure with additions ending in 1780 when the present Georgian front was built.

It was in this Town Hall, Quarter Sessions were held but none have been held since the riot of 1796 when there was a dispute concerning balloting for the Militia culminating in the burning by the mob outside the White Horse Inn of lists of men liable to serve. (See Common Place Book of White Watson as reproduced by Cox in the Derbyshire Archaeological Society Journal dated February 1889).

CATCLIFFE HOUSE

Mid eighteenth century, Ashlar, with door and window surrounds with intermittent rustication.

RUTLAND SQUARE

RUTLAND ARMS

Present building erected 1804, fine bays, square, of stone, with a Tuscan Doric Porch. Most well known landlord was William Greaves, Secretary of Hunt from 1860 onwards, whose first wife was sister-in-law to Sir Joseph Paxton. It was at this time a mistake in the kitchen gave birth to the Bakewell Pudding. Jane Austin stayed here whilst writing part of *Pride and Prejudice*.

RUTLAND STREET

Early nineteenth century terrace of Town Houses on west side, earlier building line visible between North Church Street and this terrace.

BATH STREET

BATH HOUSE

Built in 1697 by the Duke of Rutland and later partially rebuilt, a bath (33' x 16') vaulted in 1705. The exterior of the house gabled with low mullioned windows. Its most noted resident was White Watson F.L.S., a noted geologist of his day who was proprietor of the marble works. The pool 33' x 16' has been disused for many years - the temperature of the Chalybeate water being alike all the year round, 59 degrees. This spring was just one of the many Bakewell Wells, most have now disappeared into modern culverts and drains. Bath House is now occupied by the British Legion.

RUTLAND SQUARE

RUTLAND ARMS (see above)

R. ORME & CO'S SHOP (1936-9)

Built in a neo-Jacobean style. On this site was the finest late Elizabethan/early Jacobean town house in Bakewell, destroyed when the new shop was built. It consisted of four stories including the attic gables, three of these gables facing the street and may have been a Dower House to Haddon Hall.

RED LION

This is a seventeenth century structure but much rebuilt - only the roof construction and floor joists are original.

WILLIAM DEACONS BANK

Built about 1838 on the site of a farm and public house for the Sheffield and Rotherham Banking Co., who had taken over the assets and liabilities of the Bakewell Branch of the Northern and Central Bank. A severe building dominating the northern side of the square - bearing witness to the views of the then Chairman of the Bank, Mr. Joshua Walker, that there should not be too much ornament for a place of business. The Sheffield and Rotherham Banking Co. was taken over by Williams Leacons Bank Ltd. in 1907. (For an account of the activities of the Bakewell Branch 1836-1857 see article entitled "Mr. Harrison - Branch Manager" in The Three Banks Review, June 1957).

Prior to the Duke of Rutland's alterations in about 1800, already referred to, there was a row of houses in the middle of what is now Rutland Square. Considerable rebuilding in this vicinity took place at the turn of the century when the Westminster Bank, the New Post Office, New Town Hall, Lady Manners School (now Rural Council Offices) and ancillary buildings were erected.

Visit to the Winster Area - 5.7.69

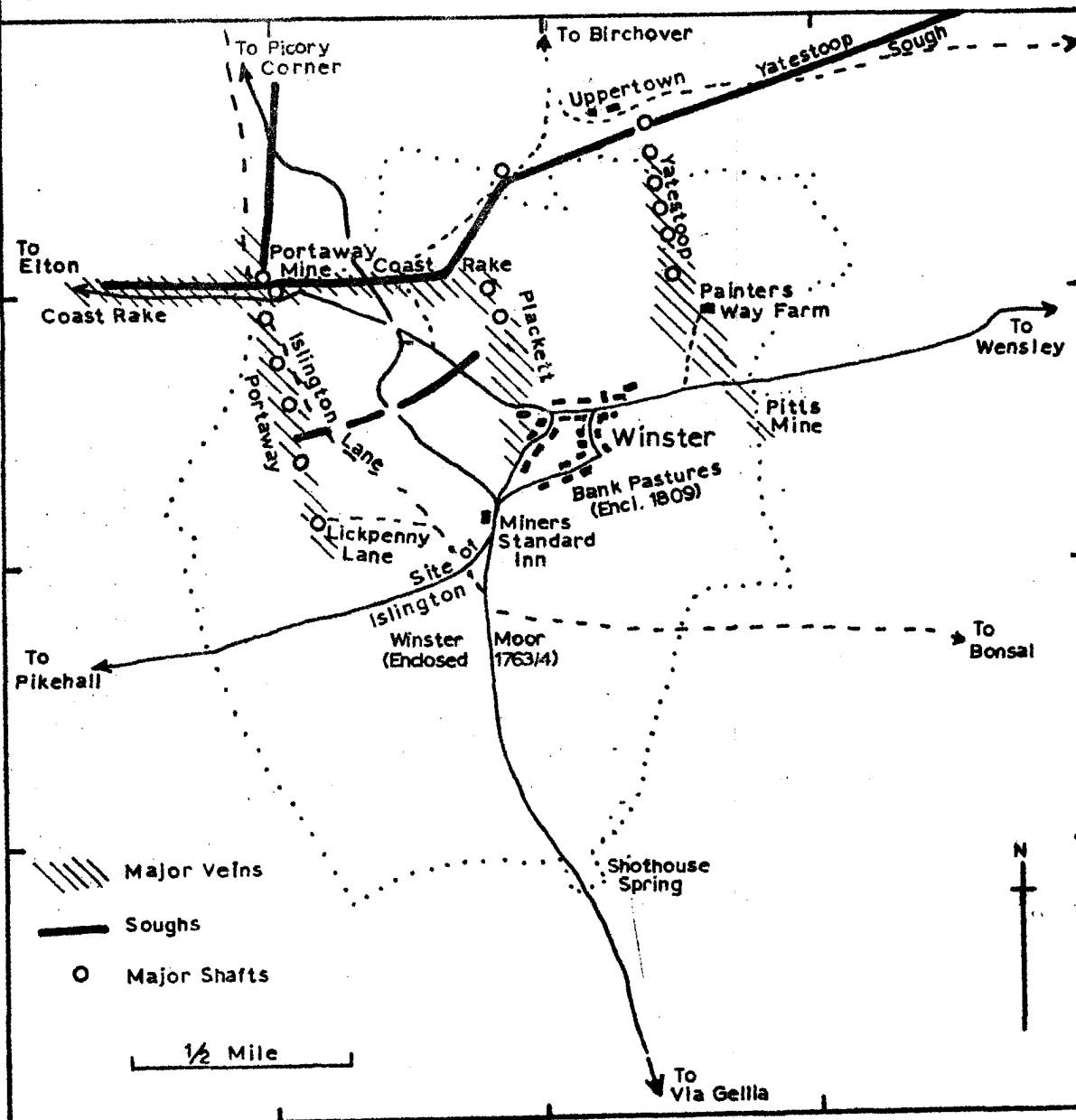
On Saturday, July 5th, quite a large party of members and friends of the Local History Section, led by Mr. L. Willies of Matlock Bath, visited Winster.

Leaving our transport by Mill Close Mine, we walked to Yatestoop Sough Tail, where it flows into the River Derwent. This sough drained the mines in the Winster-Birchover region and was later extended to the mines at Elton, and is four miles long. The work was started in 1743 and is said to have taken twenty-one years to reach its objective, and cost £30,000. The water level on this day was not so high as usual.

We then proceeded to Uppertown, duly negotiating the fleet of cars into and out of a farm yard! From the lane we looked across the countryside, in warm sunshine, to various features, including Winster, which gave a very good view of the lay-out of the township with the inverted U-shaped croft in the centre.

From Uppertown, down a delightful lane with wonderful views across the

Winster - locations



Derwent Valley, we descended to Portaway Mine. Nearby, the old mounds are being opened up, as what was waste in the days of lead mining, can now be used in so many different ways.

After tea at the Miners Standard Inn, the party split into two groups to look at the very interesting maps Mr. Willies had on display, and to visit Islington and Lickpenny Lanes, and what may be the lost village of Islington.

A tour of the township followed, noting the pre-17th century houses with the market house as the centre, then those between 1700 and 1760, and the modern council etc. houses at the south end of the village. 1750 was possibly the peak year, with 24 public houses and 2,000 people, but by 1760 these figures had fallen to 18 and 1573. Today there are two public houses and about 700 people. The tour ended in Painters Way Lane, standing by the mouth of a very well preserved shaft on the Yatestoop Vein, while Mr. Willies gave us a very able account of the viability of farming on the uplands of Derbyshire.

We are very much indebted to him for sharing with us his knowledge and enthusiasm.

A sketch map was provided by Mr. Willies.

Vera M. Beadsmoore

Visit to Etwall and Egginton, 9.8.69

Members were met at Etwall Church by Mr. J. B. Henderson of Nether Hayes, Etwall, who traced the history of the manor and parish since the Domesday survey. Of particular interest was the Port family, who made their money as merchants in Chester. Henry Port, a mercer, died in 1512. He and his wife are buried in the Church; their stone with effigies remains, though Henry's brass has disappeared.

Prior to the Dissolution, the Manor of Etwall was held by the Carthusian Priory of Beauvale (near Eastwood, Nottinghamshire), while the Premonstratensian Abbey of Welbeck held the Church. In 1540 manor, rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted to Henry's son, John, whose father-in-law, John Fitzherbert had sold land to him in the Etwall area in 1495. Knighted in 1525, Sir John Port became a Justice of the King's Bench in 1527 and died in 1541. His tomb with his effigy between those of his two wives remains.

His son, also John, was knighted in 1547 and died in 1557. By his will he provided for the founding of two charities, Etwall Hospital for the aged and Repton School for the young. He was survived by three daughters who married respectively Sir Thomas Gerard, the Earl of Huntingdon and Lord Stanhope, who as executors set up his tomb in the south wall of the chancel and acted as trustees for his foundations.

The estate passed to the Gerards. Sir Thomas, Sheriff of the county in

1556, suffered as a recusant under Elizabeth and his impoverished grandson sold the estate in 1641.

Mr. Henderson conducted members round the Church pointing out the Norman arches, the unusual thirteenth century stone gospel shelf, the seating in the Port Chapel (1635) and the three Port monuments. They then visited Etwall Hospital, the Almshouses just north of the Church. This structure is on three sides of a courtyard, the ground floor stone faced, the gables above of brick, rebuilt in 1681. The foundation inscription is adorned with the coats of arms of Sir John Port and his three sons-in-law.

With the permission of Mr. Alan Ford, the party proceeded to Highfields Farm, a mile north of the village near the Great Northern Railway bridge on the Radbourne road. Here Mr. Henderson explained that the farm was built at the time of the enclosures (before which all farmers had lived in the village) and pointed out the date stone (1752) in the gable end and the rather unusual hipped roof below which are the attics built to house both labourers and cheeses.

The layout of the farmstead (date stone 1760) is of a type which remained popular for over a hundred years, the cowsheds, barn and stable forming three sides of a square within which was a sunken dungstead. Piggeries were near the house, the pigs consuming the whey which was a by-product of farmhouse cheese.

The Methodist Church Room, where tea was provided, is the original small Wesleyan Chapel of about 1820 hidden behind the later Chapel recently modernised. Ironwork by a local craftsman was particularly admired.

Next the party walked to the Wall (Domesday spelling of the village name Etewell - probably from Eata's Well, see Cameron, Place Names of Derbyshire Vol.3 p.559) and the site of the Hall demolished in 1955 to make way for what has now become the John Port Comprehensive School. Those who remember the fine gates by Bakewell were delighted to learn that plans are in hand to bring them out of store and re-erect them near their original site after restoration by local craftsmen.

After noting several good houses in the village including a timber framed one, probably the oldest, and the Queen Anne house facing the Sutton on the Hill road, the party left Etwall for Egginton Church, passing the newly restored Pound as they entered the village. Of particular interest in the Church are the fragments of fourteenth century glass, rebates in the chancel arch for the former rood screen, the unusual clerestory windows and a shelf on which loaves provided by an eighteenth century charity were placed until bread rationing after the second world war. Through the kindness of Mr. Nicholls, Curate in Charge, the Plate was on view. This consists of a silver gilt chalice inscribed "The Give of Vere Every widow of Sr. Henry Every Bart. 1704", a silver gilt paten of the same date inscribed "V.E." and a silver flagon inscribed "a gift to Egginton Parish Church 1753".

Mr. Henderson pointed out water colours by Miss E. M. Every showing the

Church before restoration in the nineteenth century, and reminded members that the family has been in the village since the time of Charles I. The title is a Baronetcy of England. Sir John Every, the present holder, though forced to leave the Hall (demolished about 1955) still lives in the village.

Finally, members inspected Mr. Henderson's framed six inch map of Egginton Parish showing all field names, which hangs in the Church. Interest was shown in the names 'Near Coal Pit Way' and 'Far Coal Pit Way', thought to refer to a track leading from the ford through the Trent from Newton Solney along which South Derbyshire coal was brought. (See Cameron, op.cit., Vol.2 p.460, where the name is traced to 1605.)

Grateful thanks were expressed to Mr. Henderson for arranging and conducting such an interesting meeting.

C. Castledine

(continued from page 68)

Antiquarian department and is dedicated to the memory of his father, Sydney Thomas Fenemore (1901-66) who was associated with Blackwells for fifty years.

It is a book 7" x 9½" of 204 pages, profusely illustrated with pictures from the books listed. 1158 items are described in detail and the catalogue is divided into parts dealing with General subjects of industrial archaeological interest and with Aeronautics and Aviation, Inland Navigation, Railways, Roads, Ships and Shipping and Steam Engines and Steam Navigation. This is a most valuable bibliography for students of the subject and copies of the Catalogue are available from Ship Street, price 7/6d.

Lead Mining at Crich by Nellie Kirkham.

This is a copy of a paper on the subject presented by Miss Kirkham to the Manchester Association of Engineers on Friday January 24th 1969, (Session 1968-69 No.5). It is most informative about the area, its lead mining days and its quarries, and an excellent guide to anyone going over the ground. There are two sketch maps and as always with Miss Kirkham's work, some most useful references to material about the district.

Leadmining 504B

Published by the Derbyshire Record Office.

This is a detailed catalogue of the lead mining documents deposited with the Record Offices by Brooke-Taylor and Co. of Bakewell. 56 pages describing the records and a most useful index of the Liberties, Mines and Mining Companies, Soughs, Veins and Rakes referred to in the documents.

Derby China A history of the manufacture of China in Derby from 1750 to the present day. Published in 1967 by the County Borough Museum and Art Gallery, price 2/6d. With 30 plates and on the covers three finely coloured illustrations.

It should be noted that small parties of serious students may visit the Crown Derby Museum at the Crown Derby China Works, by prior arrangement. A catalogue of exhibits is available, price 2/6d.

King Ecgbert and the Treaty of Dore by H. C. Hoffman. This pamphlet has been published by the Dore Village Society. It is an examination of the political background of the Treaty of Dore where Ecgbert of Wessex received the submission of the Northumbrian King Eanred - an important step in the unification of the English peoples. Copies of the pamphlet price 1/6d. each (by post 2/-d) can be obtained from John Dunstan, 14 Leyfield Road, Dore, Sheffield, S17 3EE.

North Midland Bibliography

Volume 7 Nos. 1 and 2 are now available, editor R. A. H. O'Neal, published quarterly, subscription £1 11s. 6d. from Mr. O'Neal, Derby & District College of Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby. In the latest number there is a report of John Dunstan's "Story of Methodism in Totley". John Norman has produced a revised edition of Ashford in the Water and its Church. A history of the firm of Courtaulds (2 vols. 1969) has been written by D. C. Coleman. Frank Clayton has written a history of Barrow on Trent. A story about Samuel Slater, Industrial Genius, has been written by S. Lewis Miner and published by Julian Messner, New York.

Tooley, R.V. Maps and Map Makers

It is understood that a reprint of this excellent book published by Batsford will be in the shops early next year, the price about 35/-d.

Maps

Saxton Derbyshire 1577. British Museum prints available from the Map Sales Department of the Museum price 7/6s., postage and packing 1/6d.

Morden Heritage Master Prints No.16, Derbyshire, price 4/6d. These can be seen at SPCK Bookshop, St. Michael's Church House, Queen Street, Derby.

SOME MAPS OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY

1577 - 1850

by

CHARLES C. HANDFORD

Derbyshire Miscellany
the Local History Magazine of
DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

EDITORIAL NOTE

Extracts from a catalogue of Derbyshire Maps compiled by Mr. Charles Handford will appear in this and forthcoming issues of the Miscellany in such a form that they may be detached and assembled into a separate volume. For the benefit of those readers who do not have W. Douglas White's short account of Derbyshire Mapmakers (Derbyshire Miscellany Volume 1, No.1 1956) this has been reprinted.

Charles C. Handford, who was born in 1890, has done much to foster the study of local history in the county. He is by profession a teacher, and was headmaster of Mary Swanwick Secondary School at Old Whittington from 1920 until his retirement in 1950. He is a founder member and the President of the Chesterfield branch of the Historical Association and of the Chesterfield Philatelic Society, both of which have been in existence for more than 21 years. He is also a lifelong member of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society and serves on its Council. Mr. Handford who was for many years a co-opted member of the Chesterfield Library and Museum Committee, is probably Chesterfield's best known historian. He has long taken a special interest in the history of Whittington and the Revolution House, and in the work of Dr. Samuel Pegge, his great predecessor in the field. In 1967 he crowned his work for Chesterfield by presenting his collection of original manuscripts and holograph copies, books, illustrations and other papers of Pegge, the history of Whittington and the Revolution House to the Borough of Chesterfield. This collection is now housed in the Revolution House, Old Whittington, where it is available to students of local history.

Amongst the many projects which have occupied Mr. Handford's energies has been the compilation of a detailed list of some of the atlases of Great Britain and Ireland containing maps of Derbyshire.

The list itself is seventy four pages long and contains notes arranged in tabular form on the editions and reprintings of the major atlas. For the purpose of this article the material has been rearranged in narrative form each section headed by the name of the cartographer originally responsible.

Mr. Handford does not claim that his list is complete but it fulfills a much needed want as nothing of the kind is at present available for Derbyshire.

The work is based primarily on Thomas Chubb "The Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland 1579-1870" published in 1927. But it must be remembered that not all County maps were issued in atlases, for example the large-scale maps of the County by Burdett, Greenwood and Sanderson. Nor does Chubb include other classes of maps such as the appropriate sheets of the early editions of the Ordnance Survey and early Geological maps. Mr. H. Nichols, who is at present engaged on a survey of Derbyshire maps, has drawn attention to a new work by Mr. R.A. Skelton - a revision of Chubb which is in process of publication in parts.

NOTES ON DERBYSHIRE COUNTY MAPS 1579-1800

by

W. Douglas White

To study local history we need the modern Ordnance Survey maps, but we must constantly go back to the early county maps for an intimate peep into our past history.

An important factor in Tudor Policy was emphasis on local contacts but, prior to the reign of Elizabeth, a necessary tool for implementing this policy was lacking, viz. a reliable map of England. On her accession, Elizabeth gave instructions to William Cecil, Secretary of Council, to obtain a detailed map of England and Ireland and "to study and digest it".

Since the year 1548 the Royal Printer has been preparing County Charts to illustrate Holinshed's "Chronicles" but this work was issued in 1577 without the maps as they were found to be incomplete. In the meantime, Thos. Seckford, one of the Queen's Masters of Requests commissioned a young man in his employ, one Christopher Saxton to survey and draw maps of all the counties in England and Wales.

Little is known of Saxton's life. Born in Yorkshire about year 1542, he undertook this immense task and in 1579 published his Atlas of County Maps of England and Wales - a work which formed the basis of all English Atlases for the next 100 years. Saxton was granted a 10 years' monopoly by the Queen. What of Saxton's tools for the job? - triangulation of a crude sort, the astrolabe, compass and cross-staff and the inclination to "ascend the highest tower in the town and thence view all around". The standard of measurement is the Old English Mile of 2428 yards. No meridians or parallels are given, but Saxton followed Mercator who drew his prime meridian through St. Michael in the Azores. Saxton's Derbyshire County Map published 1577 owes much in style to the great Dutch cartographer, Ortelius, but the engraving has a lighter touch and is less florid, also contemporary colouring is more restrained. No roads are shown, but river crossings are marked. The conventional signs for churches etc. bear a strong resemblance to our Ordnance Survey. Hills appear as shaded humps. Positions of towns and villages are only approximate. Parks are fully indicated, no doubt as an inducement to subscribers. Saxton's Derbyshire map was not only included in the Atlas, but was published as a separate sheet (the actual plate was used as late as 1720). It was also re-engraved a number of times on a smaller scale and of poorer quality and was used in editions of Camden's Britannia.

John Speed, born in Cheshire in 1552, published the second English Atlas in 1611. The Derbyshire map is finely engraved by the Dutchman Hondius and dated 1610. A plan of Derby and a curious view of Buxton are included. This map is not based on any actual survey but is largely borrowed from Saxton. Many editions were taken off the original copper plate and the date was crudely altered in 1660. In the later copies the plate is worn and cracked. In the writer's opinion, Speed has been given too high a place among our native cartographers.

Although many more Derbyshire County maps were published before the last quarter of the 17th century, few added anything to knowledge of the County. It was during this period that the splendid pictorial county maps by Blaeu and Janszon were imported from the map factories of Antwerp. The Derbyshire sheet by Blaeu is a fine example of the printer's craft and is brilliantly coloured, but again, there is no evidence of a survey, and one suspects that the map maker's chief interest was decoration.

In 1675 John Ogilby, published his Book of Roads and established himself as one of the most practical of English geographers. He surveyed the 100 main roads of England and Wales, using a compass for direction and a "perambulator" to measure the distances. The latter instrument was trundled behind a coach, and consisted of a road wheel with a device for counting the revolutions of the wheel. Ogilby was the first to apply the measured mile of 1760 yards. His road charts were engraved in strip form, and look very like the A.A. routes of the present day. Ogilby gives the Derby to Buxton route through Kedleston, (old house and Church at side of road), Hulland-open road over common, Monyash, and then by what appears little more than a track to Buxton. Here is original work, with every mile numbered and total distances expressed in miles and furlongs.

Robert Morden's Derbyshire maps were published in large numbers and varying sizes towards the end of the 17th Century. They are still easy to obtain and cheap. His maps show 3 scales of rules of varying length, an example of the confusion in measurement existing at this date. A few roads are included and meridians and parallels are indicated, also minutes of time from London.

During the 18th century there was a great demand for Atlases. Consequently Derbyshire maps of this period are in great variety, but much of the information remains vague and roads are still reluctantly included. A popular map was Emanuel Bowen's sheet of 1777. The map itself is surrounded by descriptions of the "Seven Wonders of the Peak". Some idea of his style can be gained by quoting from the map his estimate of the height of North Derbyshire hills. He says "the top of the mountains seem to be as high above the clouds, as the clouds are above the common hills"! Bowen's romantic style marked the end of an era and John Cary of London in 1787 published his first Atlas of English County Maps. Though small in size (4 to) this work set a standard which is an inspiration to this day.

Cary's Derbyshire County Maps are typical of his production. His 1787 sheet gives the complete road system with mail coach road marked out, and the beginning of our Canal System, with the "New Cut" later called "Trent and Mersey" Canal. Hill contours are hatched in for the first time. All the information is given with an accuracy never before attempted. Yet there is no feeling of crowding, due largely to the high quality of the engraving. Cary continued to publish well into the 19th century.

In 1784 General Roy measured out his first base-line (5 miles) on Hounslow Heath for the Trigonometrical Survey and in 1792 the main Ordnance Survey began: the new base-line differed only $2\frac{3}{4}$ " from that of General Roy.

A CATALOGUE OF SOME MAPS OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY

by

Charles C. Handford

Introduction

Richard Gough was the first writer to deal with maps as a subject for study, tracing their history from the crudities of the Ancient World to the reign of Elizabeth I. when real interest in surveys of our island began. Gough's first publication was "Anecdotes of British Topography" in 1768 and in this he attempted to record map production in Britain from Saxton to the latter half of the eighteenth century. The second edition entitled 'British Topography' appeared in 1780 and brought the records up to date.

It is surprising that a field so rich in material should be so long neglected, for not until the turn of the present century was the subject scientifically studied. The appearance of "The Maps of Hertfordshire" by Sir H.G. Fordham in 1907 marked the turning point which focussed the attention of students on the importance of County Maps in the pursuit of information on local affairs. In 1911 Thomas Chubb, whose vast experience, gained during a period of over forty years' work in the Map Room of the British Museum, had given unrivalled opportunities for studying maps of every description, produced catalogues of the Maps of Wiltshire, followed by those of Gloucester and Somerset. These have been succeeded by volumes on many other counties, Derbyshire being a notable exception.

A short list of fourteen maps of Derbyshire drawn up by J.S. Luxmore, first appeared in "Notts. & Derby Notes & Queries" May 1893 under the title "Derbyshire Bibliography", but no further attempt was noted until "Notes on Derbyshire County Maps" by W.D. White was published in "Derbyshire Miscellany" in February 1956.

Engravers of the great Dutch and Flemish school were mainly responsible for the numerous maps of the English Counties during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the work of both drawing and engraving being executed in the Netherlands. Apart from some of the work of Hollar, that of other artists of foreign extraction employed in this country shows less artistic merit.

A great improvement took place in the middle of the eighteenth century mainly due to the superior skill and ability shown by Thos. Kitchin, the Bowens and some of their contemporaries. The dominating figure during the first half of the nineteenth century was John Cary who has been termed by one great admirer "The Founder of the Modern English School." He flourished during a period of great activity in land surveying and map production in which he played a major roll. He combined beauty and design with a nearer approach to geographic accuracy than even the Bowen and Kitchin Circle had

attained and he maintained throughout a high standard of excellence as author, engraver, and publisher. Cary's "New Map of England and Wales with part of Scotland" issued in 1794 was the first map drawn with the prime meridian at Greenwich, adopted in the 1925 conference for the international map of the world.

A small collection of Derbyshire Maps made during the past forty years by the present writer, had been listed and mounted, when, in 1951 considerable additions were made to the Borough collection in the Chesterfield Central Library by Mr. G.R. Micklewright. These were studied and added to the catalogue. The appearance of Mr. White's "Notes on Derbyshire County Maps" provided the spur to greater activity in producing as complete a catalogue as research and ability allowed.

Wherever possible descriptions of the Atlases and other publications containing the County Maps have been given - mainly in abridged form - to enable the maps separated from their context to be correctly identified. Repetition of titles in the case of further editions and reprints has been avoided, but all alterations in imprint and other essential points are recorded for the purpose of enabling the student to determine with accuracy the date of production of the map he has acquired. It will be observed that County Maps from the same Atlas frequently carry different dates of engraving, the Atlas itself being published at a still later date. Wherever this occurs both dates have been recorded.

Students and collectors will be familiar with the position of the prime meridian fixed by Mercator as, "The line passing through or near the island of Ferro," defined as 20° W. of Paris, used by our early cartographers, but it appears to be less widely known that John Seller, Hydrographer to Charles II, James II and Queen Anne, was the first of our map makers to place it through London, c.1676. (This distinction is also attributed to John Adams whose "ANGLIAE TOTIUS TABULA ... etc." appeared in 1698).

In the compilation of this catalogue numerous works and well known authorities have been consulted, particular indebtedness being gratefully acknowledged to Sir H.G. Fordham's "Maps of Hertfordshire" and "John Cary, Engraver;" to Thomas Chubb's "The Printed Maps and Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland," and to the Borough Librarian and his staff at the Chesterfield Central Library for their untiring efforts in giving every assistance for research and for their unfailing courtesy which made work among them a pleasure.

SELECTIONS FROM A LIST OF DERBYSHIRE MAPS

1577 CHRISTOPHER SAXTON

Saxton produced the first maps of the English and Welsh Counties between 1574 and 1579, when his complete atlas was published. The maps bear different dates. The Derbyshire Map is inscribed, "UNIVERSI DERBIENSIS COMITATUS GRAPHICA DESCRIPTIO 1577. C. SAXTON DESCRIPSIT, SCALA MILIARIUM 10(= 4 inches).

1. This first impression is engraved on paper with a watermark of crossed arrows. The size of the map is $19\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Five further imprints are of the same size but distinguishable by their different water marks.
2. Watermark a bunch of grapes with letter "A" on left and "F" on right of stem.
3. Watermark a bunch of grapes surmounted by fleur de lys.
4. Watermark a bunch of grapes with ornamental appendage letter "B" on left and "C" on right, with arrows.
5. Watermark as 3, but the map is mounted. This map appears to have been specially produced for sale in the County separate from the Atlas.
6. Watermark a kneeling Saint holding a cross.

Saxton's maps were engraved on copper plate. When used, water colour was applied by hand. 8 towns are named and indicated by red towers. Hills are shown as mounds, parks are shown as ringed enclosures and woods indicated by clumps of trees. Rivers are drawn in but no roads are shown.

The map was re-issued in another edition "The Maps of all the Shires in England and Wales. Exactly taken and truly described by Christopher Saxton. And graven at the charges of a private gentleman for the publicke good. Now newly revised, amended and re-printed. Printed for William Web at the Globe in Cornehill, 1645." The Derbyshire map, which is the same size as before is described as "An Exact Map of Darbieshire Anno 1642 ... with Arms of Charles I".

An edition of smaller scale measuring $8\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches was reduced by William Hole from Saxton's map of 1577 for the 6th edition of Camden's Britannia, published in 1607. This was the last edition produced during Camden's lifetime and the first to contain a series of County maps. The text is in Latin. The title for the Derbyshire map is "Universi Derbiensis Comitatus qui olim Corit an orum fuit descriptio. Christo. Saxton descrip. Guliel Hole sculpsit, Scala miliarium 8 (= $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches)"

Hole not only reduced Saxton's map but redesigned the decorative titles, Scales of miles and other ornaments. The map is numbered 28.

This edition was re-issued in 1610 for the first edition of Camden's Britannia in English translated by Philemon Holland. Scale 8 (= $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches) as before. Re-issued in 1637. The maps in all three editions of Camden, 1607, 1610 and 1637 are from the same plate.

Saxton's maps were again redrawn in 1690 on the smaller scale 8 (= $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches) by Philip Lea in "The Shires of England and Wales" described by Christopher Saxton, being the best and original maps. With many Additions and Corrections viz. ye Hundds Roads, etc. by Philip Lea. Also the New Surveys of Ogilby, Seller etc. Sold by Philip Lea at the Atlas and Hercules in Cheapside near Friday Street and at his shop in Westminster Hall near the Court of Common Pleas where you may have all sorts of Globes, Mapps etc. (1690) Fol'.

In this edition the insert plans of the town are copied from those of John Speed's maps of the Counties of England together with the Arms of Noble men associated with the individual counties.

On the Derbyshire map, No.8 in this edition copies of the arms of John of Gaunt and Thomas Standley (correctly named on the Speed map) have had the identifying name plates transposed by Lea. He has replaced the arms of Thomas Seckford by the plan of "Darbie". The hundreds and main roads are added and the initials "C.R." above the Royal Arms.

1599 PIETER van den Keere (PETER KEER)

Keer, a bookseller, was the brother-in-law of Hondius the Dutch cartographer. He produced fine miniature county maps $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, copied from Saxton. The plates of all the Counties were first issued in 1599 but as yet no complete atlas or even a title page has been discovered. The map of Derbyshire is numbered 13 in this early issue. The scale 10 (= $15/16$ th")

This map was re-issued from the 1599 plate size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$ inches for the 1617 edition of Camden's Britannia. In 1620 the 1617 maps were reprinted for a further edition of Britannia "abridged from a far larger volume, done by John Speed anno cum privilegio (1620)".. and are to be sold by Georg Humble at ye Whit horse in popeshead Alley". The map of 1620 was reprinted for another edition of Camden. The date 1627 is engraved on the title page only. Size the same scale 10 (= $\frac{7}{8}$ inch). Other editions and reprints were produced in 1630 and 1646. The 1630 map is from a re-issue of the 1627 edition. The type has been re-set and is longer. The 1646 re-issue is precisely the same, the Derbyshire map is coloured.

In 1662 the imprint is corrected to "and are to be sold by Roger Rea the elder and younger at ye Golden Cross in Cornhill against ye exchange." This edition is referred to by Fordham in the supplement to his "Herefordshire Maps" 1666. Another edition but the date altered to 1666. The maps are the same as the 1620 issue in every respect.