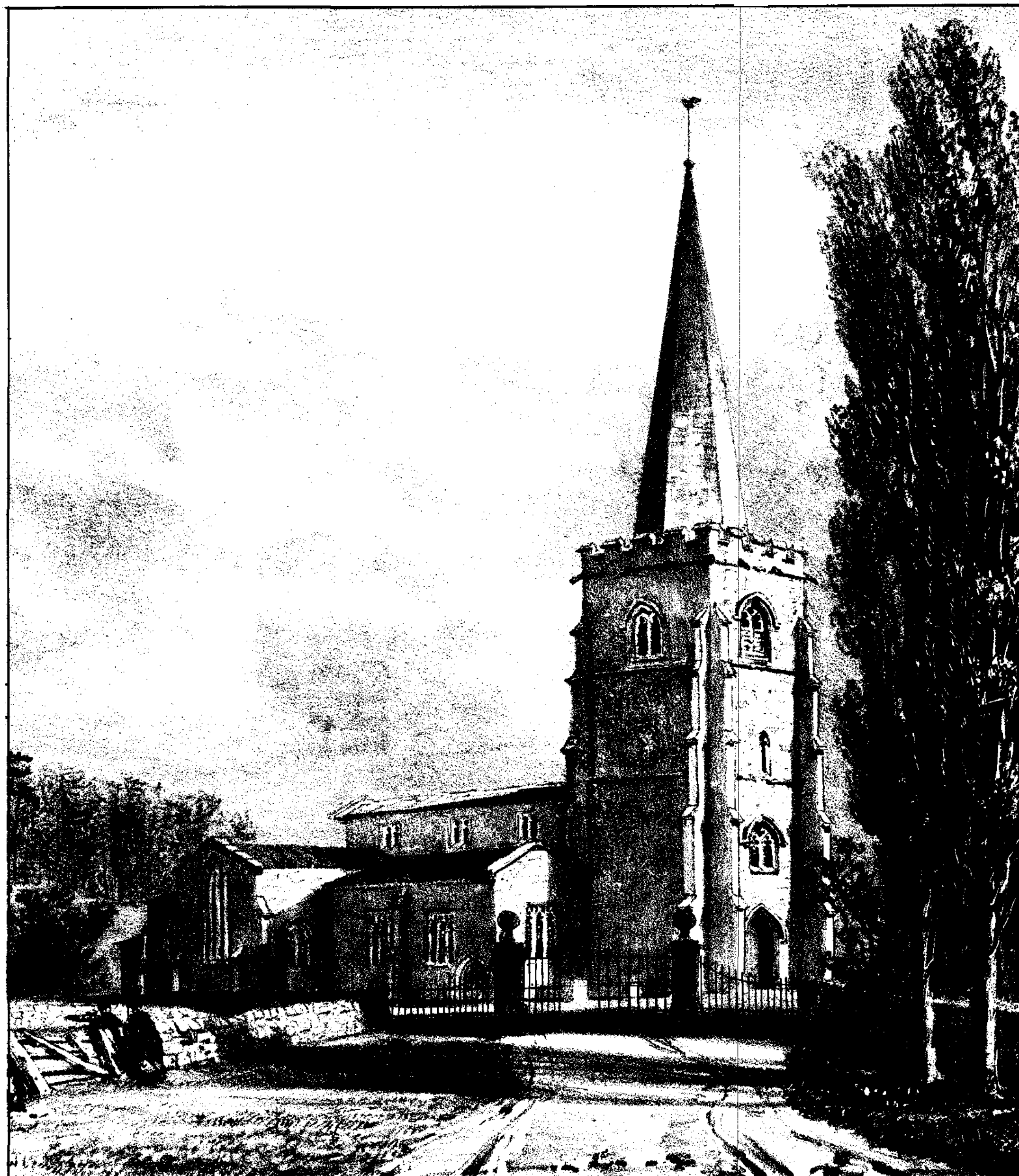
DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY



N. W. view of DUFFIELD CHURCH.

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TICKNALL - A TALE OF TWO CHURCHES

by John Hyde,

Close by the present parish church of St. George's, Ticknall, stand two gaunt reminders of an earlier edifice to religion which existed there some seven hundred years ago. Now, only the ivy-clad part of a 14th century tower and the skeletal form of a window which stood at the east end of the north aisle, remain of the church of St. Thomas à Becket, until 1941, the place of worship for the villagers of Ticknall.

Originally, the manor of Tichenhalle is thought to have been willed to the Abbot of Burton in 1002 by Wulfric Spott. The Domesday Survey of 1086 shows the village divided into three unequal parts. Along with the parts owned by the King and Nigel de Statford, were some five 'oxgangs' of land held by the Bishop of Chester but under more direct supervision of the Abbot of Bertone (Burton). Later, in 1271, a small chapel, built somewhat earlier in that century, was confirmed to the Priory of Repton. It was one of several such chapels, including nearby Calke, to be joined with Repton.

In his book Churches of Derbyshire, J. Charles Cox mentions an allusion to this chapel at Ticknall in a charter of Ralph, sixth Earl of Chester. It 'confirms a grant of his mother Bertha relative to an exchange of lands near Hartshorne, and excepts, in favour of the canons of Repton, the courtyard and enclosure of the Chapel of St. Thomas'. This, it can safely be assumed, was that same Thomas à Becket church.

The manor was held, under the Prior of Repton, by the Francis family for many generations. This was brought about originally by the marriage of one of their sons to a co-heiress of Ralph de Tickenhall.

After the dissolution of Repton Priory, the rectorial tithes were then passed to Edward Abell. Some years after his death in 1596, his son Ralph sold the property to Sir John Harpur. Consequently, from 1625 to date, Ticknall and much of its adjoining land remains in the hands of the estate now belonging to the Harpur-Crewe family.

In 1650, the Parliamentary Commissioners had this to say:
"Ticknall, formerly a chapell and a member of Repton of late distinct to itself. South-Woods and Broade-stone also members of Repton are two myles distant and

neare ento Ticknall, may be united and Ticknall made a parish church. Sir John Harpur is impropriator and he and his predecessors possessors of the said. Impropriacon have procured the cure supplyed and upon his late Composision have settled fortye pounds per annum for maintenance of a minister there. Mr. Cranwell supplyes the cure, a man able and of a good life."

The forty pounds mentioned was part of the sum ordered by Parliamentary edict of 1645. This stated that Sir John Harpur should bestow £110 annually for upkeep to be divided among the churches of Ticknall (£40), Barrow (£20) and Repton (£50).

Although thought to have been entirely rebuilt in the 14th century, by the 1700's the need for more and more costly repairs became apparent. In 1755, three aisles were reroofed and leaded at a cost of £128. 7s. 8d. Sir Henry Harpur contributed oak to the value £38. Lady Caroline Burdett also gave 10 guineas.

The bills, both large and small, continued to roll in. Very often paid with the added generosity of local landowners, the small church was rapidly becoming a liability. In October 1821, the whole of the stone floor was relayed at the cost of £530. The churchwardens who sanctioned this expenditure could not have foreseen that twenty years later, an entirely new church was to be planned and built.

Admittedly with photography only in its infancy, it is tragic that no prints exist of the old church. Perfection of that technique came a few years too late to record St. Thomas à Becket's final years. However, several pen-and-ink sketches do exist. One was donated to the church several years ago by George Harrison and has been recently reframed. Another hangs in the entrance hall of a house in High Street. Yet another was given to an ex-headmaster of the village school when he moved to Gloucester but a recent search failed to bring it to light.

From these sketches, and the two ruined remains, some measurements can be estimated. Cox assesses the nave area to have been 39ft. by 14ft. 8 ins., the south aisle 38ft. 2ins. by 10ft. 5 ins. and the chancel 24ft. 5 ins. by 13ft. 4 ins. The north aisle, which extended the whole fabric (length), was 65ft. long by 9ft. 4 ins.

In 1832, some ten years before its demise, Sir Stephen Glyn noted the following about the church:

'The Church has a west tower with stone spire, a nave and side aisles, chancel and north aisle. The whole of pretty good stone - the parapets of the body not embattled, but with good mouldings. The tower is embattled, its westwindow a lancet, the belfry windows single. The tower and spire are rather small but in pretty good proportion to each other.' He also noted that the nave was divided from each aisle by three pointed arches springing from light octagonal columns. The clerestory had perpendicular square headed windows of three lights. In the wall of the south aisle was a fine arched recess surmounted by a triangular canopy having a cross fleury as finial, and between canopy and arch, a large, bold trefoil.

It was at a Vestry meeting on 3 June 1841, that plans for a new church were discussed. The reasons were twofold. Along with the growing repair bills was a growing population that St. Thomas's could no longer contain. With potteries, lime quarries and agriculture for employment, Ticknall's population had grown from around 200 in 1676, 1125 in the first census of 1801 and finally to 1270 by 1841.

With the then incumbent, the Rev. Cox in the chair, the meeting heard that the new church, to be designed by James Stevens of Derby, would contain 734 sittings. Of these, 456 would be 'free'. Since St. Thomas's held a mere 300, seating would be then more than doubled.

Again, the wardens could not have foreseen that, from the 1841 total, Ticknall's inhabitants were to leave in large numbers until, in 1901, only some 735 remained. Local, more highly-paid industries, were to lure people from the community for many years to come.

A further meeting on 16 June 1841 accepted Mr. Stevens report that the church be built on the old site extending the area southwards and westwards. A resolution in the minutes to 'await Sir George Crewe's arrival and to let him determine where the church be built' was defeated by 12 votes to 10.

However, since Sir George had offered some £1100 'towards the fulfillment of this holy and necessary work', he was to be remembered in a novel way. The new church was called St. George's, not after England's patron saint as may be thought, but after the worthy landowning baronet himself.

Sir Stephen Glyn's remarks about the old church being of 'good stone' proved prophetic. Intending to utilise some of this stone in the new building, parts had to be blown up before it could be moved.

Built at a cost of £4,000, mainly of local stone, the new church was consecrated on October 6th. 1842 by the Bishop of Hereford. Some twelve village couples had been married at nearby Stanton-by-Bridge during the interval of demolition and erection. Also, it was from 1842 until the early 1900's that the village once more became known as Tickenhall.

The present church, in 15th. century Perpendicular style, contains several interesting features. A beautiful stained glass window, Christ blessing the Children, remembers the Rev. Richardson Cox, vicar of the parish for 46 years until his death in September 1884. The Harpur-Crewe pew in the south aisle was converted to a Lady Chapel in 1937 in memory of Isabel, Lady Crewe. Sir George Crewe himself is remembered by a window showing scenes from the life of Christ.

Gloriously depicted in the east window are the four gospellers and on the north wall is a white marble slab found under some pews during alterations in the 1820's. This depicts an effigy of a knight in armour, dated 1360, and thought to be a member of the Francis family. On the opposite wall, a somewhat worn stone civilian figure, feet resting on a dog, reclines in classic death pose. This, it is assumed, is possibly William Franceys (Francis) who refounded the old church in 1325. Another stained glass window, Christ blessing the loaves, is in memory of Richard Fynderne Harpur Crewe, only son of Sir Vauncey and Lady Crewe.

Over the years, many changes have taken place. The gallery at the west end was removed in 1965, the organ long since taken from the gallery to the more normal position behind the choir stalls. The central row of the three original rows of pews was removed in the 1930's and the seating is now some 667 places. For safety's sake, a chalice, paten and flagon, each of Britannia silver and presented to the old church in 1713 by Catharine, Lady Crewe, are now kept in a Melbourne bank vault. The clock was made by Whitehead of Derby in 1813 and has, with minor repairs, been functioning ever since.

A new vicarage was built in 1966 at a cost of £8,000 - double that of St. George's itself. The old vicarage still stands, now divided into two separate houses. An ancient village cross long ago joined the two remains of St. Thomas's.

With a reduced population, the present church still has its share of tireless workers. In 1846, six bells were made by Taylors of Loughborough from four of the old church. These were, however, of poor quality. In the 1960's, with a weakening oak frame which caused tower sway, ringing ceased. Lighter ones were offered by a redundant church at Hallam Fields. The year 1971 saw the old five and six bells recast as four smaller ones to give a total of eight.

These were hung in a cast iron frame by the local ringers, a great deal of help and effort coming from the Marriott family, long associated with the church. The clock workings were expertly lowered by Tom Marriott, many years a master-joiner on the Harpur-Crewe Estate, to accommodate the new additions. Finally in 1975, the old one and two were recast by Taylors into two smaller ones again and Ticknall now has a glorious ten bell peal to ring its inhabitants to service. The total cost was £2,900.

Finally, hard by the south door is the sandstone face of the sun dial which was a feature of St. Thomas's. Rediscovered in a garden in 1973, it now joins its fellows as another reminder of Ticknall's two churches - ancient and modern.

AN UGLY INCIDENT AT CHESTERFIELD

by Herbert Heather

On 5 July 1805 Major George MacGregor acting Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion 59th Regiment of Foot or 2nd Nottinghamshire Regiment sent off a report to the Secretary of War informing him that the Mayor of Chesterfield had called upon his Battalion for assistance in quelling a serious riot which had accurred on the evening of Tuesday 2 July at the hour of eight oclock and giving him all details of what had transpired.

From his report now preserved in the Public Record Office it appears that trouble started as a result of a flogging inflicted on a Drummer of the Battalion, by sentence of Regimental Court Martial for striking a sergeant in the execution of his duty. The punishment was probably severe, perhaps 500 strokes of the cat which was administered to the unfortunate Drummer either in full or in part at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. It was carried out at the evening parade and was watched by a large crowd of townspeople.

The Battalion had been formed in Chesterfield the previous year as a result of the need to strengthen the national defences against the threat of French invasion. Originally raised in 1755, the Regiment had always recruited extensively in the areas of North Nottinghamshire and the adjacent County of Derbyshire. In the year 1782 when County affiliations were first proposed, the Colonel of 59th Regiment elected for it to be called the 2nd Nottinghamshire Regiment of Foot in view of its past connection with that county. In the circumstances with a large influx of local men it can be conjectured that the Drummer was probably of local origin and had friends in the crowd who watched him seized up to the halberds and flogged until his back was a mass of weals and broken flesh. A harsh punishment, but one that was constantly handed out for breaches of discipline and was varied according to the severity of the offence.

The Major in his report says that the crowd showed their resentment and commenced pelting the assembled troops with stones and brick-bats at the same time calling on the men to shoot their Officers. When the punishment was complete the parade was dismissed and the troops ordered to their various quarters, in this case the inns, public houses and alehouses of Chesterfield.

Major MacGregor, seeing that the crowd had not dispersed, and expecting further trouble, asked all the Officers on the parade to accompany him to his lodging where they would be readily available in case of emergency. They were accompanied on the way back by a crowd of several hundred people, giving vent to their feelings by booing, hissing and shouting threats. When the officers arrived at the house, which appears to have been on or near the market place, they were no sooner through the door when the crowd roused to a pitch of fury, showered the house with stones and brick-bats, without any intermission, for the space of half an hour.

During this time Major MacGregor desired all the officers to sit quietly in his apartment and ordered that no resistance should be made in the face of such provocation, as he was determined that he would make no move until the civil authority called upon him for assistance.

The only casualty in the house, which by this time had its roof destroyed and every pane of glass smashed, was one old servant woman struck by a flying missile, otherwise the officers were unscathed.

Eventually, the civil authority in the person of the Mayor, Mr. Elam, who was also Chief Magistrate arrived and Major MacGregor went out to meet him and immediately expressed himself ready to obey his orders and place the Battalion at the Mayor's disposal. Mr. Elam then asked that the troops be assembled, which was instantly commenced by a Drummer beating the call to arms. During all this time of riot and commotion the armed volunteers of the Chesterfield Militia stood idly by and kept aloof from the trouble. The Major in his report to the Secretary of War commented strongly on their lack of response in the emergency, although he said the Drummer by the Mayor's order had beat the call for nearly three quarters of an hour. Not one volunteer put in appearance and reported for duty, in fact it was observed that some of the officers and in particular the Adjutant were seen to be looking on at the proceedings in the Market Place with the utmost apathy. The Major commented that had the volunteers assembled as they were lawfully required to do, the mob as such would not have existed. Curiously enough, at no time did the Mayor make any request either verbally or by written order to the Militia for assistance while the riot was in progress. Noting their conspicuous absence, he probably decided it would be better to rely on the regulars for any show of force that might be

required, although one can see the unenviable position the volunteers would have been in should they have answered the call to arms and been ordered to open fire on their fellow townsmen with all the odium and bitterness that such an action would have engendered.

Eventually the Mayor Mr. Elam who seems to have acted with great courage in this ugly situation prevailed upon the crowd to disperse which they did without it being necessary for him to ask the Military for more positive action. When the officers had been despatched to collect their men on the beating of assembly, they had to run the gauntlet of stone throwing and abuse and it was noted that a local shoemaker of some note named Joshua Batty was particularly active in encouraging and inciting the crowd to further acts of violence.

After the riot had ceased the Mayor took a precognitian of the events that had taken place and as the guilt of Batty appeared to be clear not only from the evidence of the officers but from his own confession, it was decided that a bill of indictment for riot and assault would be preferred against him at the ensuing assizes at Derby. The Mayor then had Major MacGregor as Commanding Officer bound over to prefer the bill of indictment against Batty, very reluctantly it would seem as he said in his letter to the Secretary of War that he was ignorant of the steps necessary to be taken, and with such business forced upon him his circumstances were entirely inadequate to the expense of engaging Lawyers in the matter and he appealed for advice and assistance, at the same time pointing out that he was entirely satisfied with his own conduct in the matter, having done nothing more than his duty and hoped that his conduct would meet with official approbation.

The Secretary of War passed the Major's letter on to Lord Hawkesbury who wrote to the Mayor on 10 July thanking him for his exertions in quelling the riot without it leading to any more serious consequences. At the same time his lordship was sorry to observe that the local volunteers had not assisted him in the preservation of law and order. They must, he wrote, be aware that any backwardness on their part to assist the civil power in the preservation of the peace was a positive dereliction of one of their principal duties, and had they refused to obey the summons or lawful command of the Magistrate, he would have been obliged to order an enquiry into their conduct through the Lord Lieutenant of the County. In the

meantime it was proper that the Ringleaders should be legally proceeded against and the necessary directions would be given for their prosecution. On 29 July Major MacGregor wrote again to the Secretary of War saying that the Attorney employed to prosecute Joshua Batty had intimated to him that it was the custom for the Government to draw up the bill of indictment in London. He must also be prepared to attend the assizes on the 5 August as the matter might be brought before the grand jury on that day being presented as:
"The crime against Joshua Batty of Chesterfield in the County of Derby, Cordwainer, for aiding and assisting in the riot, encouraging the mob to throw stones at the officers of the 59th Regiment and using words as "Damn you for a Rascal" "Damn you all for a pack of rascals" "Damn you for a pack of scamps", etc." On 8 August the Major again wrote to say that Joshua Batty had been indicted at Derby Assizes for riot and assault, but that his trial had been put off till the Spring Assizes.

The Attorney in the meantime had asked whether he was to submit his bill for the charges incurred or wait until the end of the trial. The Major enclosed a list of the expenses that he and the other officers had incurred on attending the Assizes and humbly requested "that as our wanting the money may inconvenience us it may please you to order the Regimental Paymaster to pay the same". From a pencilled note on the margin of the letter it seems that the request fell on stony ground. No expenses were to be allowed or paid until the trial was formally closed.

Unfortunately there is no further correspondence in this interesting case so we do not know how long the Major had to wait for a settlement of his expenses but one would suppose he was heartily sick of the whole wretched legal tangle in which he was an unwilling participant as a result of doing his duty in upholding the peace of the realm.

NOTE ON THE BATTALION AND MAJOR MACGREGOR

The 2nd Battalion of the 59th removed from Chesterfield in July 1805 and moved to Ashbourne, presumably to avoid any further trouble or friction with the populace at Chesterfield. Major George MacGregar served continuously

with the 2nd 59th from 1804 until 1812, during which time command of the Battalion devolved on him in peace and war on a number of occasions. He was at Corunna, Walcheren and Flushing until November 1812 when he joined the 1st 59th in the East Indies and assumed command as Brevet Lieut/Cononel. He commanded the 1/59 from 1812 to July 1817 in the East Indies and India, when ill health forced him to return home to England. However, in May 1819 he returned from sick leave to assume command and remained as Commanding Officer until October 1825 when again he had to relinquish command, this time because of a broken leg. All this time the Battalion was in Ceylon and India. Colonel MacGregor was appointed Station Commander in Berhamparc India until February 1828 when he again returned home because of ill health.

His name does not appear in the Army List of 1829 so he probably retired and sold out to enjoy a few years of retirement after many years on the active list. The 2nd Battalion 59th raised at Chesterfield in 1804 later saw service in the Peninsula War where it was in the retract to Corunna, being awarded the Battle honour for this action 29th April 1812. In the latter stages of the war it saw action at three major actions Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and the Nive, being awarded all three actions as battle honours 16 April 1818. The most costly action it was engaged in was the siege and assault of San Sebastian, July and August 1813, where it suffured heavily having 8 officers killed, 12 wounded, 109 men killed and 208 wounded. The Battalion was in the Waterloo campaign but took no active part in the Battle. On January 30th 1816 it again suffered heavily when the 'Seahorse' transport with a large part of the Battalion aboard was wrecked in Tramore Bay, County Waterford. 9 officers and several hundred other ranks were drowned among them being Captain James MacGregor, brother to the Colonel MacGregor of this attack.

Footnote

The main details of the riot of Chesterfield have been gathered from the relevant correspondence ref. WO40/23 in the Public Record Office. I must also thank Major Wallace of the Queen's Lancashire Regiment, Regimental Officer at Preston, for the details of Major MacGregor's Army Career.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, ART HISTORIAN AND ARCHAEOLOGIST. 1816-1886.

by R. B. Brown,

It is one hundred years ago since a book was published that had, and still has, a great influence upon researchers and students of British Ceramics. The book was Volumes I and II of the Ceramic Art of Great Britain. Llewellynn Frederick William Jewitt, was born at Kimberworth near Rotherham 24 November 1816, the youngest of the seventeen children of Arthur and Martha Jewitt of Sheffield. The Jewitt family had been connected with the Sheffield area for many years, and for at least three generations had been cutlers and members of the Cutlers Company of Hallamshire.

The third generation Jewitt insisted that his son Arthur also be apprenticed as a cutler and become a freeman of that Company when he became of age. This fourth generation Arthur, however, detested the occupation, his tastes being literary, scientific and artistic. But as a dutiful son he served his time, spending all his leisure hours in the study of mathematics, botany, geography, astronomy and drawing. On his first day of freedom he put away for ever the occupation of cutler, and on his twenty first birthday married his sweetheart Martha Sheldon and within a few weeks started an Academy at Chesterfield for which he had prepared himself for so long. For various reasons he changed his place of residence several times, at the beginning as a schoolmaster, moving to Sheffield, to Newcastle-under-Lyme, then back to Brampton, Chesterfield, and then to Buxton to the Scarsdale Seminary, where he not only taught but wrote a history of that town, and a guide to Derbyshire. In 1813 he moved as master to Kimberworth Endowed School where Llewellynn was born.

In 1817 Arthur Jewitt started a Yorkshire monthly magazine called the Northern Star and wrote a history of Lincoln and other books. He was the sole tutor of his youngest son, who was also helped in his education by his elder brothers.

The Reverend Arthur Jewitt, the eldest son, was a botanist and poet, one of whose poems was subscribed to by the Prince Regent and the Duke of Kent. He died early at the age of 34.

The second brother, Orlando, by the time he was eighteen, was a very clever boy. It was his influence that precipitated the move to Duffield in 1818. He made a walking tour of Derbyshire and wrote an account of it for his father's Northern Star. He was an important member of the family as far as income was concerned, being an excellent draughtsman, wood-engraver, and etcher on copper. He became the leading illustrator of works on archaeology and architecture, and from the book about him, it said - "Jewitt's art was once widely appreciated; it opened the eyes of Englishmen to the beauty of mediaeval buildings, and helped learned writers and leading architects to spread a taste for the Gothic." The father gave up being a schoolmaster and on removal to Castle Orchard Duffield, styled himself artist and printer. Here it was that Llewellynn learned his trade, and by the time he was twenty-one had become an accomplished writer, artist, engraver on wood, and general scientist. Many of his woodcuts were unsigned.

Early in 1838 he left Duffield for London where he joined Fairholt in the work of illustrating the leading popular literature of the day, both by engravings and drawings under the then famous Stephen Sly. After a few months he came back to Derby to marry Elizabeth Sage, daughter of Isaac Sage of Derby and Bath, on Christmas Day 1838. They started back for London the same day by coach on a very cold day, to save working time. In the meantime his brother Orlando moved to Headington, Oxford, to be nearer his work for Mr. Parker, a publisher, and the rest of the family seemed to move with him. In 1845 Llewellynn was at Buckingham Palace sketching the various dresses and shoes, even the mens' shoes composed of black morocco or kid, with red heels and diamond buckles, for a Bal-Masque for the nobility. He spent quite a time sketching all the rooms to be used for the Ball but, to quote him - "My general impression of Buckingham Palace has ever been that it is a meagre, wretched ginger bread place, not fitted for the residence of the monarch of so great a country". Finally he says "My loyalty has been excited both yesterday and today to the highest pitch by the sight of the lovely figure of the Queen. I have seen her two or three times today; she has been practising the Minuet de la Cour with the ladies of the Court, in the next room to mine. She dances well and gracefully".

In June 1845 he was at Cambridge for a meeting of the British Association, both for material and illustrations for the Pictorial Times; only a few weeks after this he was at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, and then in Wales, sketching all the time and reporting on the proceedings; a man of tremendous energy, like his father. Because of the ill health of both he and his wife suffered in London, he moved in 1846 to Headington to join his father and his brother; he did return to London for a short time where he had the management of the illustrations for Punch. By the 13 July 1849 he had moved to Plymouth as the Chief Librarian for the Plymouth Public Library, where his energy quickly made it a focal point for the learned. He enlarged the building, held lectures and talks, re-arranged the whole library and the collection of William Cotton and the Halliwell-Phillips donation of Manuscripts, which had been acquired due to his influence. He drew and engraved all the town's principal buildings, wrote a history of Plymouth, and in all ways fostered the encouragement of learning. Again because of his wife's health, which did not improve, he left on 29 September 1853 to return to her native Derby.

Whilst at Derby from 1853 to 1868, he became unpaid secretary and curator of the Town and Country Museum, organising meetings and profitable soirees, for the benefit of all; and with the help of the local M.P., Mr. Michael Bass, who erected the new museum and helped to amalgamate it with the late Dr. Darwin's Philosophical Society. He was unpaid secretary of the Mechanics Institute, and started the Derby Telegraph, a monthly penny newspaper, after the abolition of the stamp duty, carrying on with it until his removal to Winster. An enthusiastic promoter of the Rifle Volunteers of Derby and one of its first officers, there was no more soldierly figure than he; the book he wrote - Rifles, and The Volunteer Rifle Corps and their constitution - was used throughout the nineteenth century.

Whilst at Derby in 1860 he started the Reliquary, an antiquarian quarterly, which he edited and contributed to for the rest of his life, and by 1873 it was the only journal connected with antiquity. During all this time he was contributing to the Art Journal edited by his great friend Samuel Carter Hall. It is interesting to note that the proprietor of this was James Sprent Virtue of Paternoster Row, London and, of course, the publisher of the Ceramic Art of Great Britain. Virtue was the founder

of the London Rowing Club, and one of his descendants farmed on Rushup Edge in the north of Derbyshire, in the second quarter of the twentieth century.

On 28 August 1861 Jewitt's best beloved friend Thomas Bateman died at Lomberdale House, Youlgreave. So intimate and attached were these two antiquarians, and so co-operative in their antiquarian work and for so long a period, that no memoir of the one can be complete that does not mention the other. The intimacy of the two families was such that when Bateman died rather suddenly at the age of 40 his widow sent immediately for Jewitt to take temporary management of her affairs, which he did. Jewitt was responsible for 145 beautiful water coloured drawings in Bateman's "Relics of Primaeval Life in England", c. 1850, bound in green morocco. Many were the manuscripts and artifacts that Jewitt obtained for his friend, and many the visits made by the Jewitt family to Youlgreave, returning with produce from the estate.

Jewitt was a spasmodic diary writer, but on New Years Eve 1861 we get the following entry "Sent off to the Art Journal MS of the history of the Worcester Porcelain Works, which is to appear in March". From then on he was busy travelling around the country, in Shropshire, Plymouth, Lowestoft, Bristol and South Wales, visiting the various potteries and talking to their owners. His great friendship with Mr. Rose of Coalport led Rose to decide on Derbyshire as his new site when he contemplated leaving Shropshire. Coxbench was the site decided upon, and he even agreed to take Lady Darwin's house at Breadsall, and as Jewitt wrote - "So this long thought of affair is ended so far, and we shall have ere long a first rate manufactory at Coxbench". But this was not to be, Rose was taken ill and died in 1864.

On 17 February 1869 Jewitt commenced writing the Ceramic Art of Great Britain, and on the 18th he had finished writing the chapter on Celtic Pottery, 20 large folios. On the 19th, writing all day from 8 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., he completed the chapter on Roman Pottery - 59 large folios in two days. Despite the loss of one son at sea when he was killed falling from a mast, and the loss of another a few months afterwards, he continued his work. He was friendly with many of the titled people in the district, having access to their libraries; the Duke of Rutland gave him the keys to all parts of Haddon Hall to entertain his archaeological friends and the Duke of Devonshire presented him on his birthday with a facsimile of the 1603 Hamlet.

On 21 December 1871, eight taps were turned on by the Cavendish family to inaugurate a first ever piped water supply to Winster from the millstone grit, for which Jewitt had worked so hard and been helped by the Duke of Portland. This was to eradicate the disease of goitre, or "Derbyshire neck" which was so prevalent with water from the carboniferous limestone. A service was held in the Church decorated by his daughters. The years passed with him as busy as ever, and on 25 January 1878 the inaugural meeting of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society was held, which both he and the Reverend J. C. Cox had played a significant part in organising.

In December 1878 "The Ceramic Art of Great Britain from Pre-Historic Times down to the Present Day, being a History of the Ancient and Modern Pottery, and Porcelain Works of the Kingdom and of their production of every class", to give it its full title, was published. In 1880 the family moved from Winster to Duffield to a house called The Hollies, at the corner of the Wirksworth Road, and now no longer there. One of the last big visits with his wife was in June 1884 when, with the North Staffordshire Field Club and Archaeological Society, they visited the Isle of Man, looking at many sites, seeing the artifacts that had been dug up and, as he put it "It was the greatest piece of enjoyment I ever had in my life". 50 private copies of notes on the Antiquity of the Isle of Man were printed.

In 1885 his wife's health which for many years had been suspect, now started to fail, and on the 4 March 1886 she died. He could not be comforted over his loss, doing no further work, and after being taken ill with a severe chill in May, died on 5 June 1886, being buried in the same grave at Winster as his beloved "Betsy". In an obituary notice the Times said "Archaeology has lost one of its most devoted workers".

SOURCES

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3. Fremantle collection (Rotherham Library)
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THE DERBYSHIRE CONSTABULARY - ITS ESTABLISHMENT

(by John E. Heath, Trent Polytechnic)

Although the first patrols of the Metropolitan Police set out on their beats on 29 September 1829 dressed in their top hats, blue swallow-tail coats, serge trousers and boots, it was to be twenty-eight years before Derbyshire had a police force under a central control. Law and order in the County was seen to be the responsibility of the parish and the Justices of the Peace up until 1857. But in other counties such as Nottinghamshire, the County Police Force dates from the 'Act for the Establishment of County and District Constables by the authority of the Justices of the Peace' (2/3 Victoria 93).

At the Derbyshire Quarter Sessions held in October 1839 it was recommended that the Act should be adopted, but there was a question of the expense of establishing the force. To investigate this, a Committee consisting of Lord Waterpark, Sir George Crewe, Sir Oswald Mosley, Baronets, Evans, Bagshawe, Mundy, Strutt, Clark and Oakes was set up, and the Derby Mercury (1 Nov. 1839) reported that the Quarter Sessions had resolved to consult the views and feelings of the Ratepayers of the County.

Opposition to the Act, like the opposition to the 'Peelers', was soon forthcoming. The Mercury of 4 December in its leader listed the agricultural areas which opposed the Act, and recorded a memorial handed to the magistrates at a meeting of the Road Surveyors at Brailsford on 14 November which stated that there was, 'no necessity for the adoption of the New Police Act .....', and ..... 'to protect other parishes where it would be needed would be a hardship'. The parishes of Ashbourne, Marston Montgomery, Atlow and a great number of places in the Hundreds of Appletree and Wirksworth considered that, 'the present state of affairs should not be disturbed'. The Board of Guardians of the Chesterfield Union considered that the 'present Constabulary was sufficient.' The rate-payers of the Hundred of Scarsdale were circulated with a hundred copies of a Memorial against the establishment of such a force.

In general it would appear that the farming community was opposed to the institution of a Rural or County Constabulary, whereas the areas where manufacturing was predominant thought that such a body would give increased protection to property, which for a period had been under attack. The main opposition was against the expense of the increased numbers of constables that would be required, and the provision of a County Gaol. It was generally accepted that the rural areas should not be included in the scheme largely on the basis of the unfair apportionment of the expense. It was also questioned whether a force of forty to fifty constables was adequate, even if they could be assembled to 'put down any serious or tumultuous attack'.

In general the landed class and its press were opposed to any changes of the 'customs of our forefathers', and the radical elements of society saw a centralised force as an attempt by Parliament to weaken the influence of the landed interest. The Radical Party was in favour of the establishment of a rural police force and expressed their views forcibly through the local radical newspaper. They saw the appointment of the Chief Constable by the Secretary of State as lessening the power of the local magistracy. Also the disbanding of the Yeomanry by the Government was seen to the context of the Police Act along with the proposed Bills for the reforming of the collection and administration of the County Rates, and the remodelling of the County Courts. These measures were seen as a direct interference with the widely held view that the magistrates had a 'responsibility to Ratepayers alone'.

Various parishes assessed the cost of the proposed Constabulary. The Chapel-en-le-Frith Quarter Sessions estimated that a parish of 3000 would require three constables at eighteen shillings (90p.) a week plus £6 for clothing. In all this would amount to £150 a year, and such a figure would be equivalent to a third of the expense of the whole of the poor. The Chapel-en-le-Frith area was described as being agricultural except for two or three cotton mills, a paper mill and stone quarries, and where crime was rarely committed. The rate-payers of Wirksworth, Bonsall, Norton and Ashover considered the idea, 'as ineffectual and a useless expense'. It was estimated that the total expense for the County would be £4000 a year. It is not surprising that at the December

Quarter Sessions of 1839, the proposal to go ahead with the Police Force was defeated (29 votes to 26) and any decision relating to it was put off until the Michaelmas Session. At that Session (20 October 1840), an amendment not to adopt the Act resulted in a split vote (26-26) and as a result, the mover of the original motion, that the Act should be adopted, withdrew his proposal.

As a result of this decision the Country areas of the County continued to be policed by the parish constables who were overseen by the Superintending Constables. These were directly responsible to the magistrates of the respective Divisions. It is possible that this system of policing the rural areas was continued because of the comprehensive cover of lock-ups which existed in the county. In a return of lock-ups in 1790, 118 are listed. It would appear that only two were built after that date and before the establishment of the County Constabulary, those being at Chapel-en-le-Frith in 1843 and at Alfreton in 1844.

It was the Police Act of 1856 (19 and 20 Vict. 69) which compelled the County Magistrates to re-appraise the situation. During the passage of this Bill, the Derbyshire magistrates had concurred with those of Shropshire in a proposal to insert clauses into the Bill which would authorise the appointment of, and define the powers of the Constabulary Committees, because it was these committees which were to control the new police force.

At the meeting of the Quarter Sessions on 23 July 1856, it was agreed to appoint a Constabulary Committee, and at the Michaelmas Sessions, the appointments of the existing Superintending Constables was terminated as from 1 march 1857, when they were to hand over all their property to the newly appointed Chief Constable. It is worth noting that the Superintendents were to receive compensation for the loss of their jobs.

The first duty of the Constabulary Committee was to decide on the make-up of the force and to arrange for the appointment of a Chief Constable. At the meeting on 3 September 1856, it was decided that the Chief Constable should receive a salary of £400 a year with additional allowances of £100. The force was to be made up of 156 Superintendents

and Constables and their distribution was to be in relation to the density of the population. To raise the money to support such a force, it was decided to levy a Police Rate of ½d. plus a half of ¼d. in the £1.

The advertisement which appeared in the Times, The Birmingham Herald, a Dublin newspaper and in the local press brought in forty-five applications, the majority of them being from military men. Using the criteria that a newly created police force required a Chief Constable who had 'experience in the Constabulary business', a short-list of three was drawn up with two from forces in Ireland and one from Newcastle upon Tyne who withdrew before the interview. The successful applicant was Willoughby G. Fox, who was thirty years of age and who had served with the Irish Constabulary at Robertstown for eleven years. He was to commence his duties on 15 January 1857. With this appointment, the establishment of the County Force was formulated as:

a deputy Chief Constable	£140 a year
4 First Class Superintendents at	£120 a year
4 Second Class Superintendents at	£100 a year
8 First Class Sergeants at	£59-16-0 a year
7 Second Class Sergeants at	£52-0-0 a year
70 First Class Constables at	£46-16-0 a year
85 Second Class Constables at	£41-12-0 a year

These officers were given varied allowances including for travel when on Police business and for clothing and boots for which they received two shillings (10p.) a month. To administer the Force a clerk was appointed at a salary of £90 and he was responsible to the Police (Constabulary) Committee at the time under the Chairmanship of John Balguy.

The early days of the County Constabulary were not without their criticisms. The Government Inspector, General Cartwright, in 1859 recommended that the lock-ups should be improved and that detective officers should be appointed. The magistrates were unhappy about the state of the accounts, but the Force survived the criticisms, and unlike Nottinghamshire which had established a County Force eighteen years earlier, did not have to dismiss its first Chief Constable.

THE STANCLIFFE QUARRY RAILWAY

by Ernest Paulson

Darley Dale once had its own standard gauge railway. It ran from a siding on the main London-Manchester up line between Churchtown crossing and Darley Dale station in a wide sweep to Stancliffe yard, passing under the A.6 by what is now known as "Twigg's Tunnel", a pedestrian subway, and then to the far end of the quarry. From the yard another line ran up the Hillside to Halldale Quarry.

The Halldale line was used for the disposal of waste stone. Loaded wagons were pulled out of the yard on to a wide loop round what is still known as "The Tipping", where three spurs allowed the whole of the area to be covered with stone. This was later thinly covered with soil and later still was taken over by the Council as a football field. At the top of "The Tipping" there was a Y shaped junction near the bottom of Moor Lane. From it the line climbed an embankment, rising nearly 200 feet in half a mile, to cross Hallmoor Road at the 600 foot contour and run the full length of Halldale Quarry, from which Stancliffe obtained its pink sandstone. The whole system was over three miles in length.

Cranes on stone standings were placed at intervals along the track in both quarries for loading blocks of stone - some of them were only just small enough to fit under the saws - on to flat trucks for transport to the yard. The yard contained the stone-saws and a long line of mason's shops. It was dominated by two large steam cranes which could cover everything. There were produced the pulp stones, building stone, pavers, ornamental stonework, cut stone and rubble which is still doing useful service in most of the towns of the north of England, Trafalgar Square, Manchester Town Hall, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol and as far away as Sydney, Australia. A large crusher at the mouth of Stancliffe quarry produced building sand and grit for the building trade and for the production of 'Stancrete', one of the first artificial stones. The shops at the bottom of Broadwalk, Darley Dale, are built of 'Stancrete'. It was the proud boast of the Stancliffe Company that the stone could be loaded in the yard and off loaded at its destination with no intermediate handling.

The line was operated by two brown-painted 0-4-0 saddle tank engines named Sir Joseph Whitworth and Henry Dawson. Sir Joseph Whitworth, the older of the two, was once towed away for overhaul and his place was taken by 'Canada', a green quarry 0-4-0 engine. 'Canada' was not powerful enough. The Stancliffe engines could haul four empty trucks up to Halldale and bring down two loaded ones. Canada could only manage two up and one down.

Just before the war it became clear that both the engines were worn out and the company decided to do away with its railway. The quarry was also nearly worked out. The engines were replaced by lorries which transported the far smaller pieces of stone required by the post war builders until the quarry closed in 1977.

SOME SEVENTEENTH CENTURY CHESTERFIELD INNS AND INNKEEPERS

by Rosemary Milward

When Sir Francis Leake was commanded by Queen Elizabeth's Privy Council, in 1577, to submit a list of all the Alehouses, Inns and Taverns in the county of Derbyshire, the number in Chesterfield alone was sixty nine. Heading the list was Raphe Clarke, Vintner and Innkeeper, many members of whose family pursued this trade down to the end of the seventeenth century. Others on the list are known to have had secondary occupations such as Butchers, Dyers, Tanners, Mercers and Glovers. Sir Francis states that many of these people were very poor, and here small quantities of ale brewed in the sole room of the cottage would be all that was offered.[1]

In the sixteenth century several names of Chesterfield Inns are recorded. Thomas Boulsover rented a house and lands from the Earl of Shrewsbury, tactfully called The Talbot;[2] a messuage in the New Market Place 'nygh unto the Bull-ring and on the South syde of the Moothall was sometime called bye the name of the Signe of the Swann'; William Byrche, in 1562, was the landlord of the Peacock in Holywell Street, and John Whitehead had the Hart,[3] which had also been recorded in 1478 and 1489.

In the first half of the seventeenth century the earliest Innkeeper for whom we have a detailed inventory is Thomas Heathcote, who died in 1604,[4] and his was probably the most important Inn in the town, for out of its nine chambers, three were kept for the use of the Sheriff, Mr. Selioke and Thomas Warde. The Sheriff for this year was Henry Willoughby of Risley,[5] some miles to the east of Derby and a good twenty five miles from Chesterfield, and the three men serving in this office prior to him lived at Kirk Hallam, Tissington and Drakelow, so that their business in the north of the county required lodging and food. Mr. Selioke was from Hazelbarrow, only eight miles to the north, but he had property in Chesterfield and, no doubt, had other reasons for staying in the town. Thomas Warde is an unknown figure, but perhaps came to the town on business, for Chesterfield had many trade links with other areas - Kendal, Rochdale, Shrewsbury for cloth and wool, Bakewell and Mansfield and other local towns, often for second shops, and a variety of trades.

Each of these privileged customers had one bed only in his room, those of the Sheriff and Mr. Selioke being seeled with curtains and vallances, and with trundle beds under them for their servants; the former had a square table with settles, a form and a stool, and no doubt he was able to transact his business there in private. Both rooms had fireplaces.

Otherwise the public rooms were the House and Great Parlour, furnished mainly with tables and seats of various kinds, with a cupboard, two chests and a pair of playing tables, the contemporary name for a games board. Both had seeled doors with gimmers, hatch, latch and catch, and painted cloths adorned the walls of the House or Hall, also keeping out the draughts. All the glass in the windows is listed, with the iron casements, but two of the smaller rooms had only lattice windows, through which the wind could blow. Thirteen tables with many seats, large stocks of pewter, brass, linen table cloths and napkins indicate that many travellers consumed food, but the cellar at the time of Heathcote's death, surprisingly contained no liquor, only cups, glasses and brewing equipment. His inventory describes him as an Innholder, and his will as a Mercer, but no mention of a shop or stock of mercer's goods appears in either. The contents of his house amount to £90, which is considerably less than the innkeepers of a few years later.

Jeremie and Ellen Stretton kept a flourishing inn, for which they paid £5 a year for rent, up till 1623, when they died in March and April of that year, presumably of some contagious illness. It had about ten rooms, all with beds except the Hall, and all the rooms used by the customers were comfortable and orderly, with good furniture, many cushions, carpets on the tables and cupboards, silver spoons, and a few religious books. Order prevailed, too, in the service rooms - unusual at this time - the Brewhouse contained only brewing vessels and malt; the cellar drink, barrels and tobacco; the kitchen was equipped solely for the preparation of food, and only in the chamber over it was stored a variety of objects from spinning wheels and yarn, to a kneading trough and a pillion.

Stretton appears to have taken no part in the town's affairs, but as he had the lease of a farm at Tideswell from Sir Francis Foliambe, perhaps he was fully occupied with these two sources of work. The Strettons had no children, but he left £20 from the profits of the farm

to his niece, Jane Barker; Ellen, a week later, left Jane £6.13.4 and sufficient apparel, meat and drink to maintain her until she was married or reached the age of 21. The rest of her goods and money went to her own relations including her mother, who received Ellen's middle gown and her hat lined with velvet.

George Heathcote died three years later, in 1626, and was styled vintner. His inventory amounts to £24, and his establishment is very similar to the Strettons. The cellar had in it six empty hogsheads, thirty bottles, two pottle pots, ten quarter pots, nine pint pots, six earthen jugs, malt and brewing vessels, but no wine or drink of any kind.

Chesterfield at this time, and throughout the seventeenth century, was becoming more prosperous. The wealthier families were buying up land outside the town and in other parts of Derbyshire, expanding their farming activities, or letting their newly-built properties, but probably the greatest source of this new wealth was the lead trade which was at the height of its prosperity from the Restoration to the end of the century, and people of all classes participated. Several members of the Milnes family had leases of lead mines in Derbyshire and Yorkshire. Leonard and Giles Cowley, Robert Mower of the Old Hall in Chesterfield, Richard and Nicholas Youle, Thomas Bretland and Roger Coates were termed lead merchants, to mention but a few; and yeomen, butchers, grocers, gentlemen were concerned with the carriage and smelting of lead, or had some other interest in the trade. Even widows had a stake, and quite poor men such as Peter Damme of Newbold, smelter, had lead and 'ower slagge' worth £24, whereas the rest of his goods came only to £2. James Holland was stated to be a cook, yet left to his wife 'all his part of lead mines in the North'.

With more money available people extended or rebuilt their houses, shop keepers increased their stocks which also became more sophisticated, and the general growth of trade brought more men to the town who required temporary accommodation.

Nicholas Clarke died in 1637, his goods were valued at £563, and he was a vintner. In 1623 he married Julyon, daughter of George Mower of

Greenhill, a few miles south of Sheffield, gentleman, who had houses and land at Greenhill and Dronfield, where he farmed on a considerable scale, and also had property in Chesterfield, including tanyards. His eldest daughter was married to Richard Taylor, a mercer in that town, who later became Mayor, and was one of Nicholas Clarke's 'good friends'; he was trustee for Julyon, then under age, and apparently considered Nicholas to be a suitable husband, for they were married only six months after her father's death. They had six children in their fourteen years of marriage, which ended when Nicholas was forty three, but during his short life he had filled the office of Town Clerk for some years as well as keeping a very busy Inn.

The house was large, and the Hall, Great Parlour, Upper Parlour and Great Chamber catered for the general public for eating, drinking, also, no doubt, for business and social activities, being furnished with tables, forms, stools and a few chairs, and in one case a chair-table, which could be put to either use. One room was panelled, with benches fixed to the wall, most seats had cushions, tables and cupboards had carpets of many kinds upon them, and there were window curtains, pictures (though they are never described), a 'seeing glass', chests, cupboards, a glass-fronted cupboard, and a pair of virginals for musical customers. The Great Parlour was the only one of these rooms to have a stand bed with curtains and vallances, and a quantity of feather pillows, bolsters, feather beds, rugs, blankets and coverlets.

Moving on to the chambers, these amounted to about eight, and were called the Nether Room, Parlour next the Cellor, Chamber over the Gatehouse, Children's Chamber, Gallery, Parradice Chamber, Little and New Chambers, and here were a variety of beds - seeled, canopy, stand, plain beds for the children and servants - nearly all had curtains, with truckle beds beneath to be pulled out at night, and all these bedrooms contained tables, stools or chairs, so that they could be put to full use during the day time. There was also a Study which was furnished with a table, a desk, and books on the shelves; the silver plate was here, worth £4, and this was probably Clarke's private room.

Of the service rooms the Buttery was where the pewter (£13) was stored, with 16 dozen trenchers, a great many jugs, drinking pots, glasses,

Black Jacks, etc. The kitchen was more modern than most Chesterfield houses, for it had an iron range instead of the old fashioned landiron, though what form it took is not clear, the hearth still having cobirons to support the seven spits of all sizes, and a gallow tree on which hung the handled pots and kettles. Other rooms were the Brewhouse, Cellar and Boulting Chamber, and in these were brewing vessels, butter pots, milk boyes, oatmeal, flour, bacon, spinning wheels, and other objects necessary for the running of a flourishing Inn. A large supply of sheets, towels, pillow beers, table cloths and new material for replacements is listed. Perhaps the contents of the cellar are the most impressive. Clarke had a licence for wine valued at £40, which he left to his wife until his son, Richard, came of age, and it is probable that he supplied wine in bulk to the richer townsfolk and the gentry living near Chesterfield, who provided their own bottles with their initials and the year impressed on the glass, and were made locally. At his death he was owed £20 for wine, and he had five tunnes of French wine worth £120, three buttes of Sacke £72, strong waters and six hogsheads of beer.

Ralph Ashe was styled in his Will of 1641 gentleman, but his trade is revealed by 'the signe and signe postes £2', and innkeepers were sometimes called gentleman. He was not so well off as Nicholas Clarke, leaving only £235, but he does not appear to have been a vintner, which could account for this, the cellar merely containing 4 hogsheads of beer, and six empty ones besides the expected cans, pots, glasses, wooden bowls and leather jacks.

The two rooms without beds were the Hall and Parlour next the street, this latter description suggesting the medieval house pattern of only the gable end facing onto the street, the rest of the rooms extending down the yard, a plan not common in Chesterfield, but of which there were a few examples. Both the Hall and Parlour were crowded with tables and chairs, stools and forms, with cushions, carpets, screens, pictures and playing tables. Again there were eight bedrooms, in which were sixteen beds, which would sleep two or more people in each, and the Parlour next above the Hall being remarkable for the multiplicity of objects - apart from the seeled bed, a table and chairs, five chests and two trunks, there were two boxes, a saddle, a male pillion, a women's pillion, a little ladder, all the pewter, silver worth £17, 24 pairs of linen sheets and

other household linen, a tubb with oats in it, a servant's bed, books and brushes, nine dozen trenchers, tick for a bolster, eight chamber pots and yet more things.

Basically the inn and it's contents resemble Nicholas Clarke's. It had about the same number of rooms, some panelled, five or six with fireplaces, furniture of good quality, the chairs being seeled, turned and upholstered. Refinements such as pictures, wall candlesticks, sett-work cushions, coverings for the tables, bird cages were there, and very good supplies of all that was necessary for the cooking and serving of food.

Robert Travis, who died in 1642 was, in many ways, different from Clarke and Ashe. His family appears to have come to Chesterfield from 'Wiggen' about 1602, when another Robert married Matilda Wilson.[6] He died in 1630 and in the next year his son, Robert termed innholder, married Margaret, the widow of Godfrey Allwood, tanner, who had died the previous year. She and Travis had a son who lived to the age of two, but by Allwood she had six children, all of whom were provided for by their father. John, the eldest son, inherited the tanyard and two houses in Chesterfield, two of the daughters had £50 each, and three others were left land to maintain them. Margaret was to have the dwelling house for life, and to administer the Allwood property till the children came of age, so that after she married Travis she must have run the two establishments, and when her second husband died his inventory states 'Item, some household stuffe left at the house of the Relict of the Testator whoe was a wydow when Testator married her and whereof the property is not allowed £5.7.4.' After nine months of widowhood Margaret Travis married Nathaniel Large, but he only lived a further six months, and what he left to Margaret, and what became of the inn is not known.

Concerning Travis' Inn, his inventory, the total value of which was £394, starts off with fourteen horses and mares and their furniture (saddles, bridles, etc.) £50, and 'the ould white mare' £1, with two great stables, and land producing feeding stuffs listed at £39, so it seems likely that he had the monopoly of hiring out post and riding horses.

He also had the use of the barns of Mr. Forth and Mr. Taylor (which had a 'troshing flore') where he kept hay, oats and some agricultural implements which he would need to maintain the horses. To house the travellers he had many beds - eighteen in nine bedrooms - with tables and seats in most of them. Food was prepared in the Kitchen, some cooked in a brass pot in a furnace, and in the House, where the meat was roasted on spits before the fire, and in this room people also had their meals at a long table and a square one, with long seats and chairs round both. It was served in pewter dishes, porringers, cups and salt cellars, for earthenware was seldom used at this time, or for many years to come. Although he had six strikes of malt and limited brewing equipment, the inventory shows no liquor.

For the next fifty five years no man who had an inventory made in Chesterfield owned so many horses, though the need for them continued, but in 1697 George Elliott died possessed of sixteen horses and their furniture. He had also corn, hay, straw and manure stored at home and in the upper barn, and four acres of wheat on the ground, all worth £48. He is not styled innholder, but his house is so similar to Travis's, with small changes in the room names - the Matted Chamber instead of the Chamber over the Parlour, for instance - and was almost as full of beds and daytime furniture, that it is tempting to assume that George Elliott kept the same posting house.

With Richard Clarke, son of Nicholas and Julyon, the history of the Angel begins - a named Inn on a known site. The house stood in the centre of the south side of the Market Place, with a very long yard in which were buildings, workshops and gardens extending north to Saltergate. It was a considerable property and tax was paid on twenty three hearths, the second largest house in Chesterfield. This may have been so (Richard's inventory was proved in the P.C.C. and is not at present available) but the same Inn in 1700 had only ten hearths, so Clarke was probably paying tax on several other houses he owned near by, and perhaps on workshops in his yard.

The early years of the inn are obscure, for his mother, Julyon, died seven years after her husband, in 1644, when Richard was only sixteen, so perhaps his two uncles, Robert Mower and Richard Taylor, with a cousin,

Gilbert Clarke of Somersall, guardians of Nicholas Clarke's younger children, managed it for a few years. Having lost his father at the age of nine, Richard had, no doubt, been concerned with the inn from that time, helping his mother, and there would have been capable servants - Nicholas remembered four of them in his will, particularly John Cade who got more than the others, and so was in some superior position. Richard, thus, would have grown up early, for the times were dangerous, and the Royalists and the Parliamentarians both passed to and fro through the town, commandeering horses, cattle and grain, and generally making life difficult for the inhabitants and for those of the surrounding country.

In 1648 it is recorded that Richard Clarke's inn was busy quartering soldiers. 'Paid for wine and wormwood Ale for Colonel Twistleton, to Richard Clarke, 3/10'.[7] He was then 20 years old, the Angel was his inn, and his mother had been dead for four years. He was already married, and twin sons were born and had died in that year. He was also responsible for three brothers and sisters still under age, so a wife must have been badly needed at the inn.

After a few years he became involved in the lead trade and was buying ore from Lionel Tylney, lead merchant of Holmesfield, in 1654,[8] and as his wealth increased he bought land and houses, so that at the end of his life he was able to leave to his children - six daughters and two sons - three houses in Chesterfield besides the Angel; houses and land in Brampton, Walton, Newbold and Mosbrough; malthouses, horsemills, buildings, gardens and land in Barnsley, Yorkshire, all of which yielded a good income from rents. He may have had a brickmaking business - a material new for houses in the district, and soon to become fashionable, for he owned the Brickhouse and Brick kiln closes, one with a hovel on it, and his wife, dying after him in 1690, left 'all the brick which I shall bee possessed of at the time of my death' to her son, Samuel.

Apart from his commercial ventures he took an active part in public life, being Head Collector for the Hundred of Scarsdale for the Royal Aid in 1665, and letters are extant between Clarke and George Sitwell of Renishaw about the £100 the latter was prepared to lend to His Majesty.[9] An alderman for many years, he was Mayor in 1670 and 1677.

Trade at the Angel no doubt benefited from having a prominent townsman as its landlord. In 1653 Lionel Tylney paid 3/6 'for board and sacke at oure meeting at Mr. Clarkes', and a month later 'paid for sack for my pardnor and my Selfe at Mr. Clarkes, 1/10',[10] and doubtless other men from outside Chesterfield were using the Angel for their business. An interesting guest from a distance was William Dugdale, Norroy King at Arms, who was travelling over the whole of Derbyshire compiling his Visitation in 1662. 'On Monday 18th, to Chesterfield, the Angel, for the Hundred of Scarsdale'.[11] Richard Clarke apparently did not apply for Arms, but his cousin Godfrey of Somersall would have been there, Dugdale having recorded that his son, Gilbert, was, in that year, seventeen years of age. The Somersall Clarkes were granted Arms at the Visitation of 1611.

Sport was made available to its customers and others in the form of cockfighting, which was very popular until suppressed in the nineteenth century, and cockpits were usually in the possession of Innkeepers. One, well known from the sixteenth century, south of the Market Place, was rented annually by Clarke from the Corporation for £2.12.0., as shown in his Chamberlain's Accounts when he was Mayor. Many years later, in 1740, George Mower of Barlow Woodseats entered in his diary that his nephew and wife came from Nottinghamshire to stay at Barlow, and went to the Races in Chesterfield, 'and I next day to cocking at Thackers, and dined there with Sir Winsor (Hunloke)'.[12] This was Thomas Thacker, bailiff of Scarsdale, and landlord of the Castle Inn, situated in the middle of the south side of the Market Place, and almost certainly the cockpits referred to were one and the same.

Local trade had always been hampered by the shortage of small coins and this was particularly acute after the Restoration, so to ease this tradesmen issued their own half pennies and farthings, which could only be exchanged at the shops or inns of the men whose names were on them. In Chesterfield they were issued by two apothecaries, a haberdasher, two grocers and two innkeepers, one of whom was Richard Clarke; there were probably other tokens which have not survived. The dates of issue of the tokens known were 1666 and 1667.

and the information for the Angel was -

Obverse - RICHARD CLARKE at the (In centre) His Half Penny
C
R A

Reverse - ANGEL in CHESTERFIELD (In centre) A robed Angel.[13]

Richard's and Anne's friends and family life can only be surmised. There were always close links between the various branches of the Clarke family. In the late 1580's Nicholas I - an astute attorney, with Chambers in London, moved out of the town to Somersall Hall in Brampton, and into the minor gentry. He bought up property, married one daughter to a Hunloke, and generally made money where ever he could. He left a small sum to a young Clarke cousin, and when his brother, Ralph, died in poor financial circumstances he looked after his six children, establishing two of them in London, and providing marriage portions for the girls. His son, Godfrey I of Somersall, dying in 1634, 'forgave' his cousin, Nicholas the vintner the debt of £20, for which he had his Bill, and gave him £10. In the third generation Richard, of the Angel, received a legacy of £40 from Godfrey II, his second cousin. Much later, after Richard's male descendants had left Chesterfield and become land-owners in Staffordshire, there were still friendly ties with the Somersall Clarkes. Richard and Anne had another friend at Somersall, and this was Francis Baker, who seems to have been a confidential secretary and agent to Godfrey Clarke. He left them 5/- each to buy them gloves, and requested Richard to return a borrowed book - Dalton's Justice of Peace - which he willed to John Akrode, who was also part of the Somersall house-hold. With no inventory for Richard the extent of his Library, if any, is not known, nor can the house and its contents be compared with that of his father. However, twenty years later a very full one was taken.

Their friends in Chesterfield would have been the Heathcotes, the Milnes, the Websters, the Newtons next door, the Dowkers, who also lived in the Market Place, and others, and from their daughters' marriages, the Wingfields of Hazelbarrow, the Revells of Brampton. Daughter Elizabeth married a Manchester manufacturer, which indicates, perhaps, that her father had business connections with that district.

When Richard died at the age of 52 in 1680, he left a third of his estate to his wife for life, and this was to include rooms of her choice at the Angel. After her death the major part was to go to his eldest son, another Richard, with a house and money to Samuel. His six daughters were very well provided for and five had married prosperous husbands. However, Richard II did not take over the Angel - instead he went to Pennsylvania where he died some time after 1682.

At this time many of the young sons of Chesterfield families sought adventure and money in London, the north west and abroad. Of the Heathcote boys seven became merchants, one became Lord Mayor of London and another Mayor of New York. Of Richard's grandsons, three of the Dowkers went to Oporto, one dying worth £20,000, the fourth was a silk dyer in London, Ferdinando Wingfield made a fortune in Lisbon, and the young Cleggs settled in Manchester and Liverpool as manufacturers and merchants. So Richard Clarke II was only following the trend of his friends, though apparently with little success.

The second son, Samuel, was apprenticed in London and eventually became a rich merchant and a member of the Skinner's Company. He later purchased the Manor of West Bromwich and a good estate, where his family remained until the early nineteenth century, though retaining the Derbyshire estates till shortly before that time. Thus, with both her sons following their careers elsewhere, widow Anne let the Angel to Mr. Edward Dodson, apart from her own rooms the contents of which she later left to Samuel, that is to say, three suits of hangings, all her tables, a safe, her silver plate and a velvet or plush bed. A somewhat mysterious legacy 'the remainder of Lady Rodes debt, if it bee got, I desire it may bee given to my children that have most need, according to my sonne Clarks discretion' perhaps reveals another of Richard Clarke's profitable concerns - money-lending? The youngest and unmarried daughter, Martha, lived with her mother until she died in 1682. She left her share of the Barnsley property to her mother, something to each of her sisters, 10/- only to her brother Richard, but £50 for Samuel at the end of his apprenticeship. Mrs. Clarke died in 1690, after which Edward Dodson managed the Angel for a further ten years, when the value of his goods was £417.11.4.

By 1700 certain structural alterations had been made to the building, whether by the Clarkes or Dodson is not known, but it implies that the clients desired more privacy. Now eight rooms were without beds, and some of these were small, described as Boxes - a Near, two Far and a little Box above the stairs. There was also a Barr, which contained nothing but a little cistern with a cock. The Boxes had tables and seats and one had a range. Some of the rooms had colourful names, the Angell Chamber being the most important, with eighteen Rushia Leather chairs, one large chair, six settwork cushions, a looking glass, five tables of various types with green carpets on them. The Hall and the Crown Chamber were living rooms too, and were furnished in much the same way, and of the ten bedrooms some were called the Mearmaid, the Green, the Tun and the Stained Chambers, while the Long Gallery and four Garrets were also used for sleeping.

Colour was everywhere and the furniture fashionable and much more comfortable than erstwhile. Of the 130 chairs Russian leather accounted for forty eight, ten were red, eighteen arched and painted black (perhaps the type now known as Derbyshire chairs); others were cloth-covered, of sheepskin, sett work, bass, ordinary leather, or were just described as chairs. Many now had arms, and only one was a seeled chair, much prized in Nicholas' day, but now out-moded and less comfortable than the new styles.

Bedding had changed little, but of the bedsteads eight were French, one with a rising tester; one was red and another blue in the Mermaid Chamber where the chairs, ten of them, were red too, and there was 'a little French bed with printed sad colerd hangings' in the Stained Chamber. The beds of former times - seeled and half-headed - had been relegated to the garrets and the maid's chamber, and one had been painted green to bring it up to date. There were chests of drawers and dressing tables in the best rooms, a livery cupboard in the Hall, two presses and three chests in the maid's room, in which the linen was kept, but on the whole furniture for storage purposes has been much reduced.

Dodson had no books or pictures, bird cages or musical instuments; in fact the accent is on fabrics, window curtains, bed hangings, upholstered furniture and table carpets, and the visual effect must have

been gay and luxurious, especially as most of the rooms had fireplaces and there were warming pans to take the chill off the beds in winter. Another improvement was the presence of fifteen iron candlesticks to light the larger rooms, eighteen of brass and six of pewter. A close stool stood in the Chamber over the Kitchen, and two others in the Chamber next the Green Chamber and in the third Garret, while 16 chamber pots are listed with the pewter, to be distributed to the other bedrooms. Still no provision was made for washing in the way of basins and ewers, though 20 fine and course towels were in store.

The acquisition of silver was apparently important as people improved their houses and furnishings, and the Dodsons owned 8 tankards, 18 spoons, 9 forks, 1 cup, 3 tumbler cups and 5 mugs tipped with silver, with buttons and buckles probably worn by Dodson himself. There were also 29 knives and 10 more forks valued at 3d. each, all of which came to £56.16.0.

As in all the Innkeepers' inventories except that of Nicholas Clarke, the supply of drink is very small, just three hogsheads of March beer at £4.10.0. Perhaps the praisers of the inventories regarded it as their perquisite after the arduous task of listing the goods, or had it been an exceptionally hot summer when the inventory was made?

Edward Dodson and his wife had no children, so it passed to their nephew, Gabriel Millott 'now living with me in Chesterfield'. For the next few years little is known about the Angel; the Clarke family still owned it, and successive tenants were George Swift and Elizabeth Snooby, followed about 1752 by William Cowley. Some time soon after this the Angel moved westwards to a site still on the north side of the Market Place between Glumangate and the then new Soresby Street. It would have been a new building and was of brick, and no doubt larger and more convenient than the previous Angel. It, too, had a long yard full of buildings, workshops and gardens terminating at Saltergate, and here its next period of success began after Sarah Johnson bought it, together with Somersall Hall, from the Marquis of Ormond, husband of the last of the Somersall Clarkes.

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GLOSSARY

BLACK JACK - large leather beer jug coated with tar.

BOULTING CHAMBER - room where flour was sifted.

BUTTERY - store room for liquor, provisions and food vessels.

GIMMERS - hinges.

HATCH, LATCH and CATCH (of a door) - hatch, a half door, gate or wicket, with open space above; lower half of a divided door: latch, fastening of a door or gate consisting of a small bar which falls or slides into a catch, and is lifted or drawn by means of a thumb lever, string, etc. from outside.

HOGSHEAD - large cask of varying capacity to contain liquor.

LATTICE WINDOW - one made of laths, or thin strips of wood or metal, crossed and fastened together; in early times unglazed.

LIVERY CUPBOARD - one with perforated doors in which food was kept.

MARCH BEER - strong beer or ale brewed in March.

MILKE BOYES - milk pails.

OWER - lead ore.

PAINTED CLOTHS - wall hangings painted with religious scenes, mottos, flowers, etc.; cheap substitute for tapestry.

PILLION - pad or cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle, to carry a second person, usually a woman.

POTTLE POT - pottle, a measure for liquid of half a gallon, therefore a pot with this capacity.

SEELED - panelled.

SETT WORK - type of embroidery.

STAND BED - one standing out into the room (not fixed to the wall) with high back and corner posts supporting a canopy, curtains and valances.

STRIKE - a measure of one bushel.

TESTER - ceiling of a bed, made of wood or cloth.

TRENCHERS - flat wooden platters, both round and square, the latter usually having a small recess in one corner for salt.

TROSHING FLORE - threshing floor.

TRUCKLE, TRUNDLE BED - low bed running on truckles or small wheels, which could be pushed under a high bed when not in use.

VALLANCES - borders of material hanging from the canopy of a bed, and from the mattress to the floor.

VIRGINALS - keyed musical instrument resembling a spinet, but set in a box without legs.

WIGGEN - Wigan.