

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY



N. W. view of DUFFIELD CHURCH.

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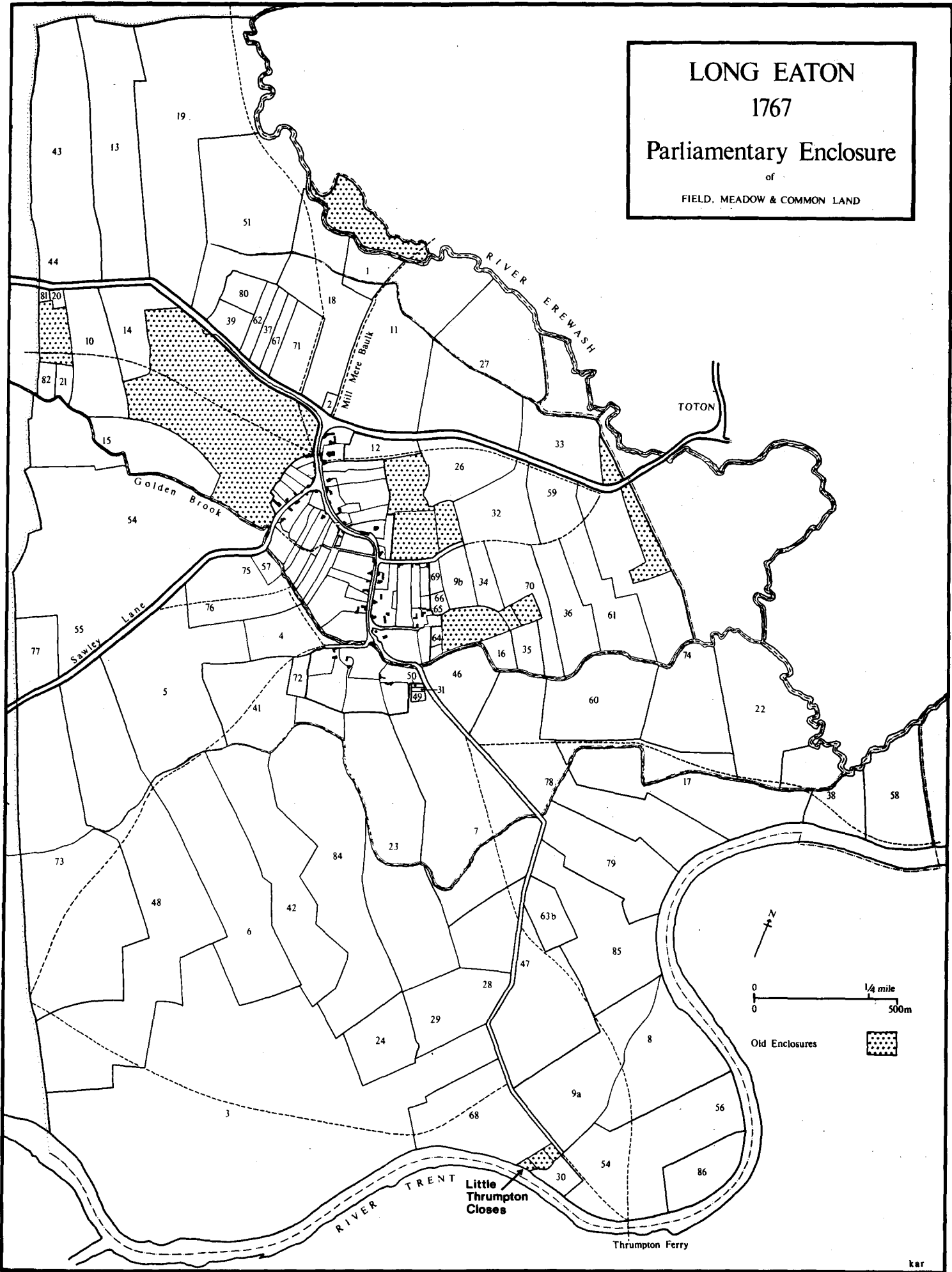
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LONG EATON
 1767
Parliamentary Enclosure
 of
 FIELD, MEADOW & COMMON LAND



LITTLE THRUMPTON

by Keith Reedman

A document of the Prebendal Manor Court of Sawley¹ first drew my attention to a place called Little Thrumpton in the county of Derby. No such place was known to me nor was it listed in any national or Derbyshire reference books or on any known maps. This led me to put the matter to the back of my mind with a slight suspicion that it may have been a clerk's error.

More recently while transcribing Sawley parish registers² several more references were found to Little Thrumpton. Marriage registers³ of all parishes in the vicinity were checked and none except Wilne (which was held with Sawley) contained the name. Eventually nine family names spanning the period 1630 - 1738 were found to have belonged to residents; seven of these names were common in Long Eaton, the other two being those of spinsters, possibly servants. Confirmation that the settlement was in Derbyshire came with the discovery of a bond of 1697⁴ given by Thomas Tebould (variously also Thebold, Teebold, Theobald, etc.) of Little Thrumpton in the Parish of Sawley in the county of Derby, who intended to marry.

The obvious place to look for the site of the settlement was in Derbyshire adjacent to Thrumpton, Nottinghamshire. Modern maps give no clue and one would hardly expect to find a habitation on this flat Trent Washland. However, a topographical clue exists in the Long Eaton enclosure award of 1767⁵ where three adjoining small ancient enclosures called Little Thrumpton Closes are found sandwiched between the former open arable fields and the common pasture called The Green. These closes are less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the ferry to Thrumpton which flourished until recent times.

Fieldwork showed the north easterly of the closes to be new pasture, the centre one has been under the plough for the last five years only, and the third is mostly under flood prevention earthworks. An area of about 30ft. by 35ft. of darkened soil in the centre close was found to have extensive remains of stone, brick and tile building materials and a considerable scatter of pottery dating from the late 16th century to the early 18th century, showing this to have been a dwelling site.

It appears that the settlement was deserted by the time of the enclosure and although only the one house site has been located, this must have been Little Thrumpton where, on the banks of the Trent much prone to violent floods, lived the families of Barker, Barrett, Bowley, Palmer, Tebbutt, Theobald and Trowell.

- 1 Derbyshire Record Office (DRO) 8B/T16
- 2 Lichfield Joint Record Office (LJRO) B/V/7
- 3 Phillimore
- 4 Lichfield Joint Record Office (LJRO) B/C/7
- 5 Derbyshire Record Office (DRO) D 1687

THE WRIGGLING ROAD

by Ernest Paulson,

Even if the 'rolling English drunkard made the rolling English Road' as Chesterton says, other pressures made the up-hill, down-hill, over the floodland, bow-to-the-church-and-pass-the-mill roads of Darley which I described in Vol. V part 1 of Miscellany. Every day as I walk parts of those roads I realise what those pressures were.

Darley is not a village. It is a string of hamlets along the eastern side of the Derwent valley, all on the spring line except for Churchtown, with the very different, physically, mentally and spiritually, South Darley and Wensley climbing up the divide between the limestone of Masson and the intrusive sandstone of Stanton on the western side.

The Derwent flows down from Chatsworth and Rowsley through a gradually widening valley which reaches its maximum width where the narrow valleys of the Cowley brook on the west and the Two Dales brook from Ladygrove and Halldale on the east enter the main valley opposite each other. Halldale and Ladygrove break the continuity of the sandstone edge which is a feature of the Derwent valley from Hathersage to Matlock as it is also broken at Baslow and, to a lesser extent, at Beeley. Thereafter the river traverses a narrowing valley made still narrower by the intrusive mass of Oker Hill until it plunges abruptly into the Matlock gorge. The side slip of the shale on the eastern side has gradually pushed the river over to the foot of the slope on the Stanton side to leave a flood plain which rises gradually from the entrance to the Matlock gorge to the limit of flooding by the church and a narrowing strip of meadow land between the church and Rowsley.

The east to west road (now the B5057) ran steeply down the eastern side of the spur between Halldale and Ladygrove (Cock's Head) to follow the brook to the ford in Oddford Lane and swing south to join the road from Matlock at the point where it turned away to the west to avoid a deep gulley made by the Two Dales brook. Thereafter it struggled across the marshy floodland to Darley Bridge and climbed the hill to Winster, keeping on the limestone.

The road from Derby and Wirksworth over Starkholmes and the Matlock Causeway to Matlock Bridge splashed its way as quickly as possible on to higher ground at Allen Hill then climbed up the Dimple past Meg Dale's inn and the road to the Moot Hall Mine to the top of Hackney, then descended steeply to follow a narrow shelf to the junction with the Chesterfield road.

At Four Lane Ends, half a mile on, the roads separated again and the Matlock-Bakewell road struggled through the mud to the church along Ghost Lane,¹ then turned to climb the valley side to Northwood by way of Stone-cliff only to plunge steeply down again to Rowsley. At Churchtown - 'no town, five houses belonging to the Rector and an inn' (Wray papers 1792) there was a private bridle way past the Old Hall to Little Rowsley through the Duke of Rutland's land.

Why such a wandering road? For several reasons. Its route had to string the hamlets together, be on land above flood level except where such land was unavoidable, and it had to take advantage of natural features

of the terrain in a way that modern roads need not. Rivers had to be bridged where the water was shallow and the course fairly straight, valleys and hills had to be negotiated as economically as possible but most of all, the road must not go where it was not wanted. It must not invade the privacy of the lord of the Manor nor cross the water meadows and spoil the early bite, but it must get to the church and give access to the mills for the cumbersome, squealing carts.

No wonder the road wriggled like a trodden-on worm!

But who made the road go where it did? The answer is the rulers of the village - the Darleys, the Columbells and their successors, the Church and, much less likely, the agrarian needs of the people. The original Darley was a small village between the Church and the Old Hall with smaller settlements at Burley, Fallinge and Farley on the wide, flat shelf above 800' which had been hacked out of the forest covering the whole hillside from Tansley to Baslow. These were farmed for arable crops, chiefly oats. Other smaller areas were cleared at Wheatley and Ryecroft for those grains. When the valley had been cleared, it was used for pasturage chiefly - horses and cattle - though traces of the common fields of the Churchtown villagers were traceable near the church until comparatively recently. Names like Dungreave Meadow, Broad Meadow, Long Meadow and Crowstones Meadow tell their own story. These old enclosures were bounded by the river to the west and the Hall Rake (Hallmoor Road) to the east. Above the Rake was the forest and above that the moor, a far better area than it is today and used as sheep pasture.

The Black Death caused a radical re-arrangement of the population centres. Burley and Churchtown were abandoned, the one to the moor and the other to the church and the people, over half of whom probably had died, emigrated to Northwood and together formed a new village. Fallinge and Farley just survived. Fallinge was taken over by the Wall family and Farley shrank in size to support only a few families subject to the Lord of the Manor. The Lordship of the Manor was, however, vacant. The Darleys were wiped out by the Black Death except for one collateral family and the Lordship was disputed by several claimants and creditors of the Darleys. When the only surviving daughter of Ralph of Darley married a Columbellof Sandiacre, their right to the manor was immediately challenged and it took twenty years for John Columbello to win his case. After being seised of the Manor at Derby in 1499, Columbello built Nether Hall above Two Dales (Toadhole) and left the Old Hall to crumble away, though he kept the lordship and gained half the land by purchase. The other half passed through several hands until it was bought by the Duke of Rutland. The moated Hall was never lived in after 1626 and was pulled down by the Duke's orders in 1771. Later the Columbello built a house at Stonecliff which gave Darley three manor houses. A fourth was added when the Dakeynes moved from Snitterton to the Knabb c. 1500.

There was a road in existence before the building of these houses, for in the Manor Court records of 1443² one Joseph Chadburn was fined 4d. for tipping manure in the road, but its course was unknown, but before 1702 it ran across the fields from Hackney, behind the Hall and up the hill to Burley fields to join the road from Haddon and Bakewell to Chesterfield³. There was also numerous footpaths used by the locals only. A cart track also ran to Warney Mill from Toadhole and the Green Lane from Northwood to the church.

In the eighteenth century all this changed. All our great houses had emparked the land around them and the road had to move. It was finally stabilised on the line I have already described⁴. There was a great loop to avoid the lands of the Knabb and Holt Houses and the park of Darley Nether Hall, another to keep clear of Cartlashe meadow and while along Ghost Lane the road separated the riverside hay meadows of Old Hay, Bridgefield and Frenshaw Flatt, at the church, the road had to turn sharply northwards to avoid trespassing on the Duke's Old Hall land. The minor road which ran from the church to Northwood Lane was always a private one. That is why it disappeared so quickly when Heathcote Heathcote of Stancliffe (c.1800) extended his private road from the Green Lane to the farm of Henry Taylor of the Torr to Rowsley with the help of the Walls of Tinkersley and Fallinge and opened the route now taken by the A6. The builders of Hillcarr Sough were allowed to use the private road and build a causeway across the river because the Duke had the mining rights to the lead under his land.

From the church the road ran uphill to pass across the face of Stancliff Hall, but it was soon diverted. Stancliff Hall had been built by the Columbells, but to avoid the financial crash which came in 1721, they sold Stancliffe in about 1651. It was owned by the Cartwrights, Stathams, Steeres and Sir Paul Jenkinson who enlarged it until it was sold to the Greensmiths in 1715. In 1791 Herbert Greensmith, a bachelor lead merchant from Wirksworth drove what is now Whitworth Road round the boundary of his park and on to Northwood. That he had to destroy two farm houses and their buildings to get the road through meant nothing. Later Sir Joseph Whitworth built high stone walls on both sides of the road behind his house to preserve his privacy and a tunnel under the road so that he could reach his kitchen gardens without being seen by passers-by, even though the new main road had by then been in existence for forty years.

At Northwood the road resumed its original route down the hillside, up Cote Hillock and across the fields to Rowsley until a short connecting road was built to the main road and the final half mile abandoned.

The Chesterfield - Winster road had fewer obstacles placed in its way. The road from Chesterfield ran over the moor to Two Dales unchanged until the route of the present B5057 was opened in the 1830s. The inn The Quiet Woman⁵ was still open in 1820 and that had been there since Elizabethan times at least. The ford in Oddford Lane and the junction with the Matlock-Bakewell road remained until the coming of the railway in 1849. Then the present road down the side of the Whitworth Park was made and part of the great sweep round Cartledge meadow eliminated. Beyond the bridge there was no other way for the road, so, in spite of the yearly flooding, the road kept to its original route past the mill and the Three Stags (1736).

The nineteenth century saw the end of the old road as the main thoroughfare. The gully of the Two Dales brook was bridged to cut out the ford, Sir Joseph Whitworth put in his 'lovely straight road' from his gates to the bridge and finally a road was built from the bottom of Hackney Lane to follow the river to Matlock. Now it is the A6 along which the cars pass, the occupants neither knowing or caring about the way they would once have had to follow.

There are of course a number of folk stories connected with the old road beside that of the Quiet Woman. These I hope to publish later.

References

1. Ghost Lane is Churchtown Lane. A pedlar was murdered there in Elizabethan times and his ghost is said to haunt the bend in the lane.
2. Manor Court Rolls of Henry Columbell. Derbyshire Record Office, Dakeyne papers, Vol. 2 f. 263.
3. Map in Wolley papers Add. MSS 6687 ff. 162-3 British Museum.
4. See Burdett's map of Derbyshire 1791 and map in Miscellany Vol. 5 part 1.
5. See story in article in Miscellany Vol. 5 part 1.

Note Sheet SK 26, O.S.1 : 25000 gives a clear picture of the road from Matlock Bridge to Rowsley. At 264632 'Site of Abbey, Augustinian Foundation &c' should read 'Site of Darley Old Hall built prior to 1066, rebuilt 1321, demolished 1771'.

FARMING IN VICTORIAN BARLBOROUGH

(by D. V. Fowkes, Staffordshire Record Office)

Revolutionary changes took place in farming in Barlbrough in the opening years of the nineteenth century. Up to the time of parliamentary enclosure in 1798, the old medieval farming system of open corn fields farmed in strips, with each farmer's holdings scattered through the fields, survived in the village together with large common pastures used for grazing livestock. There were three open arable fields - Mill Field, North Field and West Field - occupying 363 acres at the time of enclosure and three areas of common pasture - Hollinwood Common, Low Common and the Carr - occupying 384 acres. The greater part of the village had therefore already been enclosed by private agreement long before parliamentary enclosure, particularly the northern part of the village around the two great houses of the Rodes and Pole families. The parliamentary enclosure nevertheless brought about very significant changes in the boundaries and composition of farms, land use and land values in the village.

The basic trend following the enclosure was for farmers to plough up more and more land and this becomes quickly evident by comparing the first survey of the Rodes estate after the enclosure with earlier surveys. In 1727 less than a quarter of the Rodes estate was ploughed with no farm having more than a third of its land ploughed, but by 1812, fourteen years after enclosure, 60% of the estate was ploughed. By the Early Victorian Period this trend was even more marked with most farms having two-thirds of their land ploughed. A further reflection of this plough-up campaign was that 60% of the former common pasture had been ploughed up by this date. The three largest farms on the Rodes estate in 1839 were John Beeston Chambers' Nitticar Hill Farm of 277 acres, John Philip Forrest's farm of 158 acres and Thomas Roberts' farm of 137 acres. On the Pole estate Joseph Scott's 241 acre Park Hall Farm was by far the largest. The Rodes and the Poles, of course, owned the bulk of the village between them at this date, but smaller estates were owned by the Rev. Thomas Hill, Vicar and Archdeacon of Chesterfield, whose main estate was at Romeley Hall, Clowne, the Rev. J. Bowden and John Staniforth. Also there were still 71 acres of glebe land in the possession of the incumbent, the Rev. Martin Stapilton.

One of the aims of enclosure was to regroup the previously scattered lands of many of the farms into more compact units, but despite numerous land exchanges this was only partially successful in Barlbrough as the land of many of the farms remained scattered around the village in several parcels and many of the farmhouses remained in their ancient position in the centre of the village well away from their lands. Only two very small new farms were created on the former common pastures: the rest of the land was allotted to existing farms so that basically the enclosure did not affect either the number or distribution of farms.

In 1857 there is available for the first time a survey of the Rodes estate which records actual crops cultivated as well as land use (i.e. whether ploughed or grassland). It now becomes clear that a considerable part of the vast ploughed acreage was used for seeds (temporary grasses) and fodder crops such as lints, swedes and potatoes. This indicates a change from a livestock economy based on a large area of permanent pasture to one employing root and seeds crops for much of its feed. Nevertheless,

wheat, barley and oats occupied almost 60% of the cultivated area, making the cultivation of the basic corn crops the most important section of the farm economy. Wheat was by far the most popular crop occupying 249 of the 664 acres ploughed on the Rodes estate. Swedes had by this time totally eclipsed the once irreplaceable turnips as the most popular root crop.

Since 1839 the farms had been reorganised presumably to produce the more compact units aimed at by the enclosure: J. B. Chambers' 277 acre farm of 1839 had been much reduced and there were now four as opposed to three major farms on the Rodes estate - Ann Roberts (165 a.), William Vickers (152 a.), Septimus Antcliffe (151 a.) and Charles Gibson Vickers (116 a.). Oddly enough, through all the changes the average size of the farms on the estate did not change that much, increasing from 61 acres in 1727 to 81 acres in 1857, indicating that there was always a substantial number of small farms on the estate.

On Septimus Antcliffe's Nitticar Hill Farm at the time of the 1857 survey, the dominance of arable land is clear, with only two fields - Hibbert Yard and Nitticar Hill Close - in pasture, although two further closes - Little Leys and Pit Close - were in pastured seeds. Some of the field names are interesting: the now unusual element of 'wong' was frequently found in areas of former open field land indicating a consolidation of strips in the open fields. It is interesting that all three closes containing the element 'wong' were still ploughed in 1857. Little Leys is another field name probably derived from a furlong name in the open fields, leys very often being an area of temporary grass laid down in the arable fields to augment the common pasture. Hibbert Yard however, is doubtless derived from the family of that name who were much in evidence in early nineteenth century Barlborough.

Finally, it is interesting to note how enclosure, apart from radically altering the balance of arable and grassland in the village also contributed towards a revolution in land values and therefore rentals, demonstrating that it is not only in the mid twentieth century that inflation is rife. The average rent for an acre of arable land in the open fields in 1727 was 5s: by 1812 the average rent for an acre of ploughed land was over 22s. The equivalent rises in the rents of pasture and meadow land were from 9s. to 27s. per acre and from 11s. to 28s. per acre respectively.

Sources

Rodes estate records, Derbyshire Record Office, D505 (uncatalogued).

Barlborough enclosure award and map, Derbyshire Record Office.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE USE OF MAPS IN DERBYSHIRE

(by D. V. Fowkes, Staffordshire Record Office)

Maps are an invaluable and vital source to a whole range of studies whether under the heading of a historical or geographical study, a parish study or an environmental studies project. A considerable amount of basic information on the history of a place or the study of a particular theme (e.g. lead or coal mining, farming, history of houses) can be obtained from standard series of maps without turning to difficult documentary sources. On the whole series of topics therefore, one of the first jobs is to find out what maps are available and what they will tell you. This can save a lot of fruitless effort trying to deal with often complicated documentary material.

Some maps are available in Local Studies Libraries (Derby, Chesterfield, Ilkeston, Buxton, Glossop) and the Derbyshire Record Office (County Offices, Matlock) for everywhere in the county without exception. Not every type of map is available for each place in the county however, and you must not bank on finding every standard category of map for the place or subject in which you are interested. For many places in the county, for instance, early estate or parish maps dating from before the coming of the Ordnance Survey maps from about 1840 were either not made or have been lost, and not everywhere has a tithe and enclosure map.

Ordnance Survey maps of various editions and scales are the most widely available category of maps. The First and Second Editions of the large-scale 6" (1:10,000) and 25" (1:2500) made in the 19th century are among the most useful sources for any local study. Many localities have changed completely from the picture shown by the First Edition large-scale O.S. maps made between 1875 and 1884. Many of the houses, industrial establishments or woodlands may have disappeared completely for instance, the road system may have radically altered over the years, many 19th century railway lines may have vanished without trace, and even in little-changing rural villages detailed differences will be found. The earliest Ordnance Survey maps available for Derbyshire are however the First Edition one inch to the mile (1:63,360) maps dating from about 1840 and reissued periodically through the century. Despite the small scale a great deal of information about the county in the mid 19th century can be obtained from these (form of settlement, early railways and tramways, presence of industrial establishments, etc.). Maps of this edition for the whole county are only available in the Derbyshire Record Office, but major branch libraries may have copies of the recent reprints of this edition by David and Charles covering the area they serve.

First Edition 6" and 25" to the mile maps for many parts of the county are available in the Derbyshire Record Office and, to a lesser extent, in Derby Central Library. The Local Studies Libraries also have some of these editions for the areas they serve. Even the combined resources of the Record Office and the Local Studies Libraries do not cover the whole county however and there are many gaps and you will have to check with the Record Office or one of the libraries to see if the First Edition large-scale maps are available for your locality. For some areas the early editions of Ordnance Survey maps may be the first surviving large-scale maps in existence. Before the Ordnance Surveys maps, there is no single type of map that is available for all parts of the county. Different parts of the

county were surveyed at slightly different dates for the early large-scale O.S. maps but on the whole 6" maps were surveyed between 1875 and 1879, and 25" between 1878 and 1882.

Unlike the First Edition sheets, an almost complete coverage for the county exists in a combination of the Derbyshire Record Office and Local Studies Libraries of the Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6" and 25" maps issued between 1898 and 1901. Although dating from less than a hundred years ago, radical changes can again be observed in many areas - the addition of council housing estates being an obvious example - so once again these series form an invaluable source for local studies. The Second Edition 25" revisions of 1912-6, a complete set of which is available in the Record Office, and the 6" revisions of 1920-3, provide a detailed picture of the county 20 years or so further on.

The way in which the early editions of O.S. maps can by themselves demonstrate clearly and concisely the development of a locality over the last hundred years is admirably illustrated by the First, Second and Revised Second Edition 6" maps for Creswell in the north east of the county. Many places in the industrial east and north east have changed radically over this period - North Wingfield, Shirebrook, etc., but none more so than Creswell which changed from a rural hamlet to a large colliery model village in the space of 20 years following the sinking of Creswell Colliery.

Large-scale O.S. maps can therefore in themselves form a sound basis for many local projects, often used in conjunction with census and directory information. You may, however, require earlier maps and here the situation is much more complicated as the availability of pre O.S. maps varies markedly from place to place. Pre-O.S. large-scale maps may never have been made for some places, for others there may be a good series of maps at regular intervals from the mid 17th century onwards. For some studies the early county maps produced by independent cartographers from Saxton's 1577 map onwards can be useful, but all are small-scale and of little use for detailed local studies. Burdett's map of 1791 - surveyed in 1762-7 - is in fact by far the most useful of the pre-O.S. county maps as it is the first to approximate to a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile, the first to attempt to show individual buildings and the first to show the road system as a whole. Despite its small scale it can be useful for detailed local studies in the absence of large-scale local maps. It also has the advantage of being recently reprinted in facsimile form so that copies are available for use at major branch libraries and it can also still be purchased from the Derbyshire Archaeological Society. Sanderson's 2½ inch to the mile map 20 miles around Mansfield of 1834 is another particularly useful map which has been recently reprinted, but as its title implies it only covers the east and north east of the county.

For large-scale parish maps before the large-scale O.S. maps are available, for many places in the county you are heavily dependent upon the maps drawn up for the parliamentary enclosures from the early 18th century onwards and, more particularly, upon the tithe maps resulting for the Tithe Commutation Act of 1837. Not every parish underwent an enclosure in the 18th or early 19th centuries, nor had its tithes apportioned between 1837 and 1850. Some had both, some neither, some had one and not the other. Where there was a parliamentary enclosure a copy of the map accompanying the award, which shows the allotments in the common pastures and open fields made under the enclosure award, will normally be available in the Derbyshire Record Office. There may also be a copy

locally, usually in the custody of the Clerk of the Parish Council or the incumbent in rural areas, or of the District Council in urban areas. Unfortunately, because so much of the common land in Derbyshire, and particularly the open arable fields, had been enclosed by private agreement long before the 18th and 19th centuries, many of the enclosure award maps do not make good parish maps in that only small areas of common are shown in any detail (e.g. Pleasley, Morton, Staveley, Hognaston), with large areas of the village left as blank. This applies particularly to the 18th century award maps. Some of the 19th century maps where large areas of common are involved (e.g. Eyam, Dore, Totley, Dronfield, Whittington) on the other hand, form good large-scale parish maps. Unfortunately either because of their physical condition or because they are bound in large volumes, not all enclosure maps can be photocopied.

The tithe maps produced between 1837 and 1850 to assist with the apportionment of the tithe rentcharge - tithes being the tenth of the produce of a place formerly reserved for the support of a rector or vicar - between the owners and occupiers of property occur more frequently than enclosure maps. Relatively few parishes did not have tithe awards but there can be problems about their availability and their suitability for photocopying because of their sheer bulk. The Tithe Commissioners who produced the maps were instructed to make detailed large-scale plans (often 4 chains to 1 inch) of all the titheable land in each tithe district. In effect this means that for most places for which a tithe map exists, unlike the enclosure map, it covers the whole of the place in great detail. Using the schedule accompanying each tithe map it is possible to work out the field names and land use of every parcel of land in the place and, for all but the smallest buildings, the owners and occupiers of each house. A minimum of three copies was made of each tithe map and award. One copy was lodged with the Tithe Redemption Commission - this copy is now in the Public Record Office in London, a second copy with the parish which remains in the custody of the incumbent or the Clerk of the Parish Council if it has not been deposited in the Derbyshire Record Office as part of the parish records, and a third copy with the Diocesan Registrar. This third copy is often the most accessible in Derbyshire as the Diocesan Registrar's copies are deposited at their Derby Central Library, the Derbyshire Record Office or at the Lichfield Joint Record Office (Bird Street, Lichfield).

O.S., old county maps, enclosure and tithe maps constitute the standard series of old maps you are most likely to come across and use, and maps over and above them are a bonus. Where an area has been dominated by a large estate and the records of that estate have survived and have been deposited in a record office or library - e.g. the Rodes estate at Barlborough, the Gell estate at Hopton, the Vernon estate at Sudbury - there may well be estate maps for the area concerned. From the 17th century onwards and particularly from the mid 18th century, the drawing up of estate maps and surveys became a regular feature of estate administration. The earlier estate maps have to be treated with some caution as modern surveying techniques were not employed and they are often very diagrammatic or even pictorial in nature and frequently based on estimated rather than measured information. Maps were sometimes drawn up also for purposes of parish administration, particularly for poor rate purposes, in the early 19th century, for which accurate information on the amount of land each person owned and occupied was needed. If such was made it may survive among either the civil or ecclesiastical parish records.

For information on the availability of estate or parish maps, you will need to consult the Record Office.

Many of the maps mentioned above, in particular all the O.S. maps, can be photocopied as photocopying facilities are available at both the Local Studies Libraries and the Derbyshire Record Office. As mentioned in relation to tithe and enclosure maps however, some maps cannot be photocopied due either to their sheer physical size, their state of repair or because they are bound in a large volume.

Book Notes

Your Book of Industrial Archaeology by Christine Vialls (Faber and Faber),
74 pp, Price £3.25.

This well-produced book is an introduction to industrial archaeology aimed at the children's market. It sets out to demonstrate how a casual visit to an industrial site can be followed up by an investigation, and the centre-piece of the book is an account of a study of weavers' cottages in Macclesfield by a group of children from that town. The book is full of apt and well-reproduced illustrations, with this part of the world receiving its due share of attention, but even allowing for this and the inflationary age in which we live, there is no doubt that many people will be deterred by the asking price for a small A5 volume.

D.V.F.

CAPTAIN KETTLE - A MODERN DERBYSHIRE FOLK-TALE

by Ernest Paulson

This story is more recent than the others. It was told to me by an old bricklayer when we were watching the building of a new telephone exchange by about six men who had just knocked off for dinner.

Captain Kettle the tea boy was a little runt of a man with bright red hair - what was left of it - thick pebble glasses, a squeaky voice and the devil of a temper when he was roused - which was fairly often, as the men liked to see him let go. When tea-up was called at ten-o'clock, all the men rushed over to his hut for the tea which he brewed in a big, black boiler set over a stick fire which he fed with off cuts, bits of broken laths, felt, tar paper and anything he could lay his hands on. The joiners had to keep a careful eye on their timber and the slaters up aloft often heard a cracking noise and looked down to see the Captain making off with an armful of laths broken into convenient pieces. Nothing that would burn was safe from him and he even burnt a pair of new pick handles, saying afterwards that he thought they were broken. He had to be watched like a hawk.

The teaboy's headquarters was a small hut with the boiler outside the door. The men kept their snap bags inside the hut and the Captain kept the sugar and tea in a couple of tin biscuit boxes. When he came in the morning on his bike, his glasses steamed up and his breath going like a pump engine, he always shoved his bike behind the hut, hung his bag on its nail, picked up a handful of kindling, grabbed a can of diesel oil, shoved the kindling under the boiler, scused it in diesel and threw a match at it. The whole lot usually went up with a bang which effectively cleared the rest of the ashes out of the fire place. Then he'd fill the boiler with the hosepipe, make up the fire, take the Mirror out of his bag, clean his glasses again and take no notice of anybody or anything until he's had a good look at Jane.

About ten to ten he'd start again, tipping the tea and sugar into the boiler and stirring it with any old bit of wood he happened to pick up. The men gave him a nice clean lath, but he soon broke that up for the fire, so they had to put up with it. At ten-o'clock, he'd look at his watch, beat on a shovel with a hammer and everybody'd queue up for tea. The Captain would take the top off the boiler and dart in and out of the clouds of steam with a mug in each hand, dip them in the boiling brew, try to see where he was going through his steamed up glasses and swear like nothing on earth when he scalded himself or his trousers caught fire. When everybody was served, he'd get his own tea, refill the boiler, (no, he didn't wash it out. He said the next brew would be better than the first and he wouldn't need so much tea and sugar), and do the same at dinnertime and in the afternoon. The last brew was real Australian-tea-black and bitter as hell. In between he had a good rest between bouts of scrounging firewood. The only other thing he did all day long was tip the boiler over about half past four, hose it out, put it back, grab another handful of kindling and put it in the hut for morning. Then he'd get on his bike and go home.

Round about Christmas time the men all decided to give the Captain a present and everybody promised to give him something. The youngest 'prentice got the job of collecting - he didn't want to, but his Dad said he'd clip his earhole if he didn't - and he got 7s. 2d. which wasn't bad.

Theforeman said it was too much, but then, he saw more of Captain Kettle than we did. When the lad gave it to him, the Captain just shoved the money into his pocket with a grunt and went back to a copy of Gingery Stories he'd picked up on the market. The men weren't pleased, I can tell you. Anyway, they decided that they'd give him something he would remember. One of them nipped over the wall and grabbed a hen from the farm and some others wrapped a brick in fancy paper and said it would do for a box of chocolates for his missus. They gave them to him at tea time the next morning and this time the Captain did say thank you. He put the parcel in his bike bag and hung the chicken in the hut after he'd finished serving the tea.

When the water was boiling again, he fetched the hen, scalded it in the boiler, then sat down and plucked and drew it. The man who'd pinched it happened to be on a roof nearby and saw him do it. He only just finished in time to brew the tea and when the slater saw the tea go in he was right mad. He didn't want fleas in his tea. After dinner he waited his chance and when the Captain was well steamed up, he nipped into the hut and pinched the hen and put it in his own bag. No, he didn't have any tea. In fact he didn't have any more at all that day. Said it made him come all over queer to think of it.

Captain Kettle was right mad when he found the hen was gone. He tore out of his hut, picked up a hatchet and he'd have done murder if he'd caught anybody. Nobody dared come down a ladder for quite a while. Well, they got him quieted down at last and off he went on his bike with the 'chocolates' in the bag. Nobody else rode with him, I can tell you. Next morning he came in all smiles with a message from his wife. She thanked us all very much for the chocolates and hoped we'd all like the packet of special tea she'd sent for Captain Kettle to brew at dinner time.

Well, we all felt a bit ashamed at that, but we ought to have known, we ought to have known. Mind you, we knew soon enough and when we did, we were busy. Very busy. She'd laced the tea with powdered senna pods - dozens of them by the results. It must have been three days before I stopped running.

We left Captain Kettle alone after that.