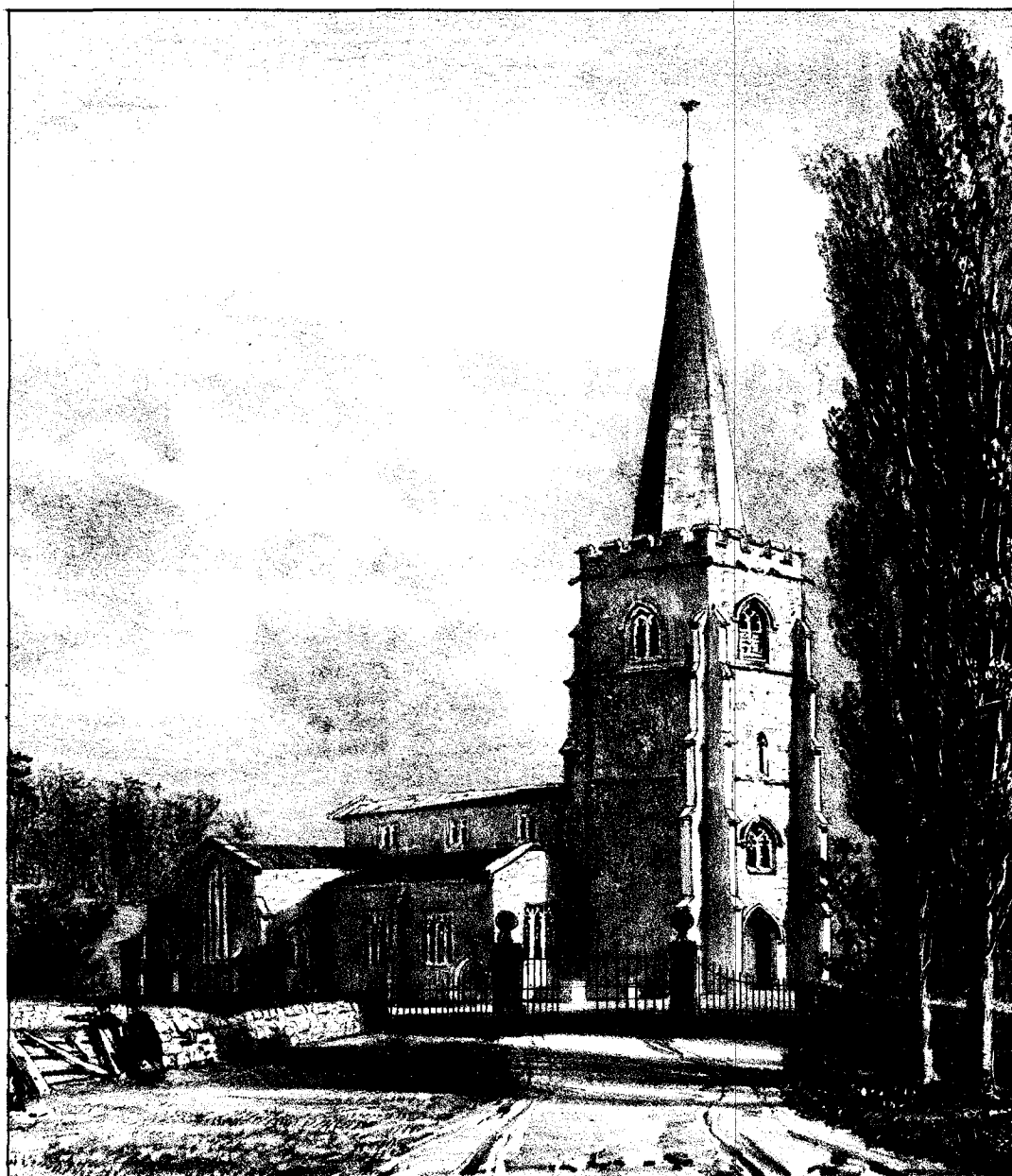


DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY



N. W. view of DUFFIELD CHURCH.

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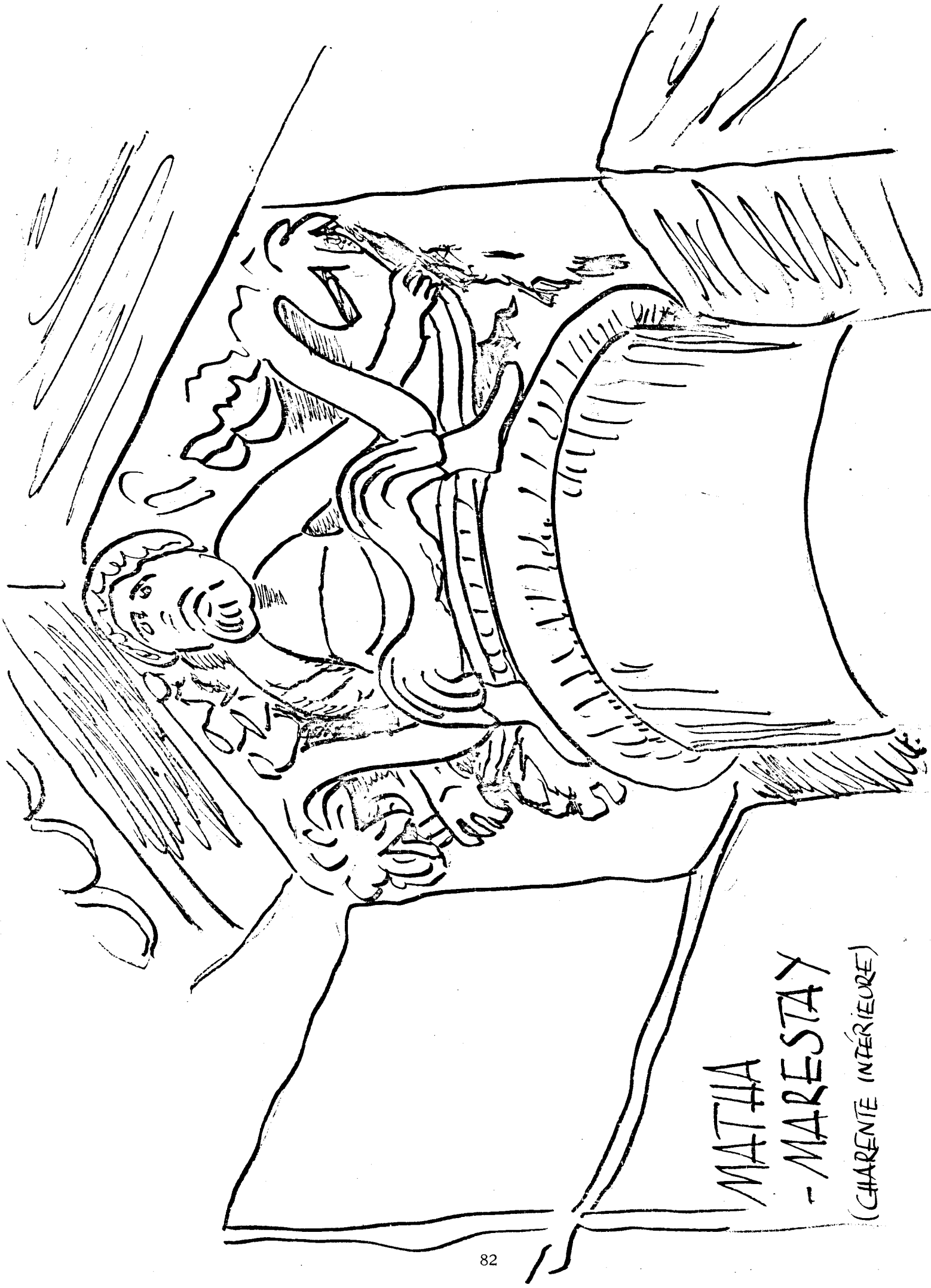
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MATHIA
- MARESTAY
(CHARENTE INTERIEURE)

LINGUISTICS AND SCULPTURE AT MELBOURNE CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE

by J. A. Jerman, School of Education, University of Leicester

Luxury, luxuriate, luxuriance, luxuriant, luxuriantly, luxurious, luxuriously - the English language is rich in such word-families. The student of linguistics notes how these patterns have been built up. Not only is English a fusion of Germanic and Romance languages, with loan-words and borrowings from others, but it was influenced by the survival of Latin in the professions and the Church until the 17th century. Within the source-languages, moreover, doublets already existed. Thus Latin had three words to mean 'debauchery, excess, riotous living', luxus (4th declension), luxuries (3rd declension), luxuria (1st declension). These words developed into French as le luxe, 'luxury' and la luxure, 'sexual indulgence'. We have borrowed the former in the phrase de luxe, and the latter has given us the large family of words above. During the early Middle Ages, especially in the 12th century, the sense of 'sexual sin' was considerably strengthened by the concept of the Seven Deadly Sins, of which LUXURIA was regarded as being the worst.

A glance at the Oxford English Dictionary shows how the first recorded meaning of luxury with the sense of 'lust' occurred in 1340 ("luxurious" in 1330). Some two centuries later this sense has begun to fade, and later still, from about 1700, the modern sense of luxury as 'something desirable' as opposed to 'something to be avoided' develops.

However, that the softening of meaning was already taking place much earlier in time, say, towards the end of the 12th century, is to be seen in a carving at Melbourne Church.

The excellent little 'History and Guide' by R. J. Barman, available to visitors, is lacking in one respect. It has little to say about the very early Anglo-Norman carvings of this magnificent 'mini-cathedral'. This is perhaps not surprising as it is always difficult to make such sense of sculptures in the years between the Conquest and the Anarchy. On the Continent, even in its hey-day, Romanesque sculpture is characterised by randomness in its choice, order, and design of motifs. In England, the Anglo-Normans, excellent builders though they were, proved to be indifferent artists when it came to decoration (they were not any better in their native Normandy). At Melbourne one can trace their laborious efforts to produce a satisfactory voluted or scalloped capital, and their attempts at figure-carving, on the piers of the tower crossing, are eccentric and barbarous. A seated Christ (?), a heraldic leopard, a man pulling a beast by its tail, a foliage-spewing cat in an acrobatic posture, may all have once had a significance, now lost to us, but the chances are they were merely copied from a Bestiary or some similar pattern-book. Like the capitals of Canterbury crypt, and Castor in Northamptonshire, they indicate a date c. 1125.

Two other carvings, of later date, do stand out as having a significance we can identify. They are the capitals of the south door (they are repeated on the north side of the church).

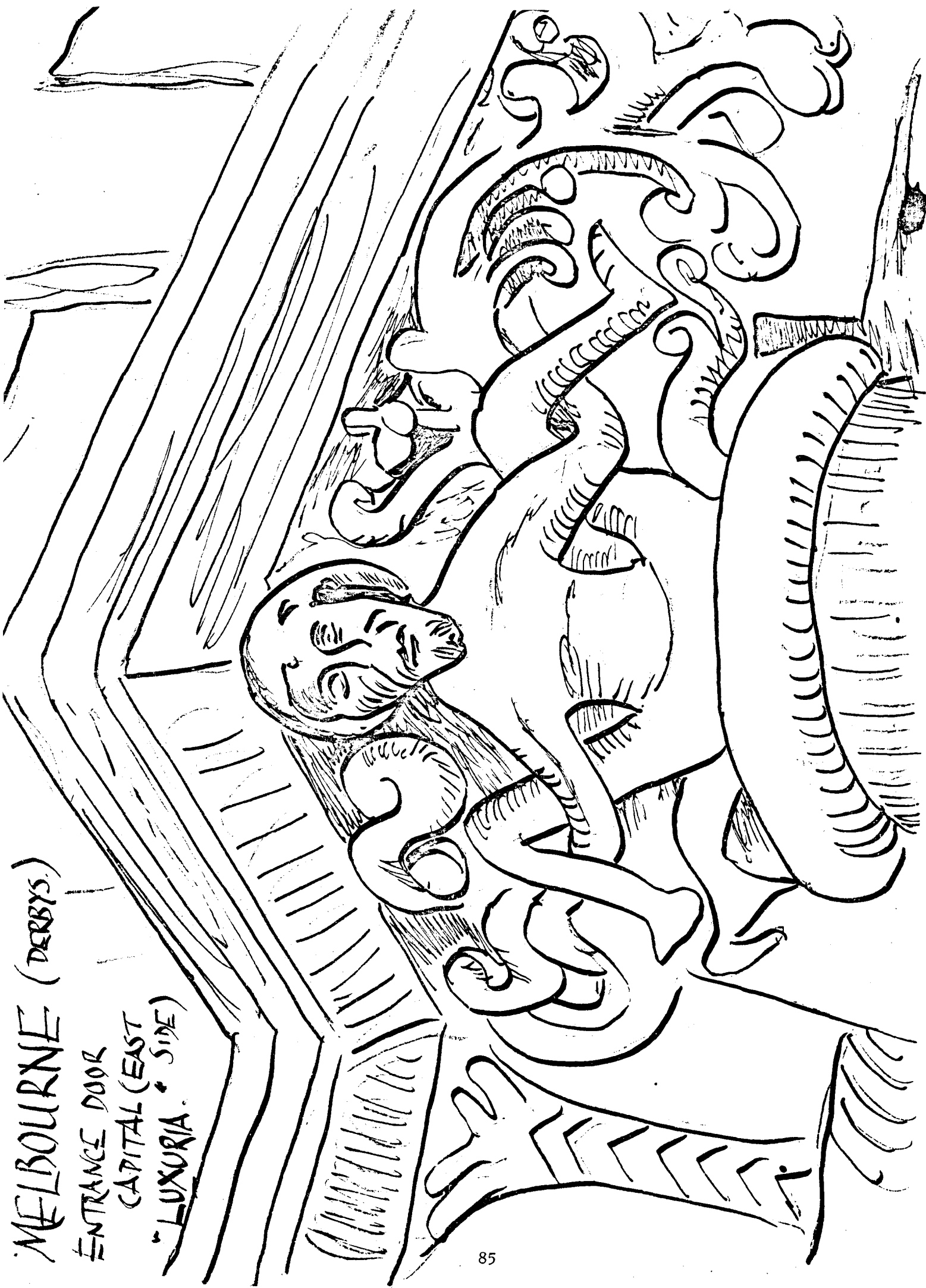


MELBOURNE ENTRANCE

W. SIDE

"AVARITIA"

MELBOURNE (DERBYS)
ENTRANCE DOOR
CAPITAL (EAST
SIDE)
"LUXURIA."



One shows a naked man, curiously contorted, writhing his way round the capital clutching a stirrup-like object in his right hand. The other, on the east side of the door, depicts a benign, bearded gentleman, squatting with splayed legs, his arms passed beneath his knees so that his hands can grip the juicy vegetation among which he sits. His posture recalls that of the 'cat' on the north-east pier of the crossing.

For the meaning of these carvings we must turn to western France, to Aquitaine, where Romanesque sculpture burst into full flower during the first half of the 12th century, especially along the pilgrim route to St. James of Compostella. The general direction that this sculpture took was largely dictated by the monastic Orders. Everywhere can be seen what Emile Mâle called 'l'empreinte monastique'. The Church at that time was organised very much by the monks, and especially by the Cluniacs. The rich iconography of the Spanish Road shows this monastic imprint, of which two particulars only need concern us here. Based on the monastic vows of poverty and chastity certain carvings castigated the sins of AVARITIA and LUXURIA, miserliness and carnal sin. Great tympana were raised over the portals of the churches with scenes of the Day of Judgment, with a view of Paradise for the blessed, and the spectacle of torments reserved for the damned. Those guilty of parsimony, like Dives, the rich man who ignored Lazarus, the beggar at his door, were dragged down to Hell; and adulterers were tortured by venomous creatures tearing at their genitals. As a terrible warning actors, musicians, tumblers, contortionists, lechers, harlots, excommunicates, all of them - who made rich pickings from the pilgrims and their retinues, were frozen into stone along the corbel tables. Such scenes can be discerned on the frieze of Bishop Alexander's west front of Lincoln Cathedral; we can see in particular the punishment of the miser and the fornicators.

At Melbourne, the west capital of the south door shows the twisting fall of the miser, dragged down by his bag of gold. AVARITIA was always accompanied by LUXURIA, so on the east capital we have the lascivious man. If at first sight he does not seem to represent LUXURIA it is because already the linguistic process discussed above had begun to take place when these carvings were made, say, in the last half of the 12th century.

A poem, in Greek, at least as early as the 4th century, and translated into many languages, including English, tells of the Descent of St. Paul into Hell. There he witnessed the sufferings of the sinful, women with loathsome creatures gnawing at them. This vision led to the motif of 'la femme aux serpents', described vividly by the Bishop of Rennes in 1168:

'Crapauz, colovres, et tortues	'Toads, snakes and tortoises
Lor pendent aux mamelles nues'	Hang from their naked breasts'.

Autun, Vezelay, Moissac, Charlieu and Lincoln, to name but a few great abbeys and cathedrals, have their 'femme aux serpents'. At Lincoln a column of the central door, much restored but undoubtedly a faithful copy, depicts the miser with his bag at the top, and below, two naked couples being bitten in the lower regions by snakes. St. Paul had noted that men as well as women were thus being punished, lechers as well as whores.

The so-called 'exhibitionists' - sheela-na-gigs for females, megaphallic barrel-toters, thorn-pullers, dwarfs, for the males - all displaying enormously distended genital organs, draw attention to the sins they represent.

No misapprehension about their didactic function is possible, they sit with wide-splayed legs and blatantly expose themselves. There are over a hundred of them in Saintonge alone, and the corbel table of, say, the Colegiata de Cervatos, abounds in such figures. Even copulating couples can be found on a score of churches. One certainly gets the impression that LUXURIA was the prevailing sin of those times.

But as the control of sculptural programmes began to pass from the monks to less-cloistered clergy by the end of the 12th century, so the emphasis on sexual sin began to relax, and the term LUXURIA began to lose its heavy sexual connotations. We can witness this diminution in the subject of the east capital of the Melbourne door. The splaylegged fellow sitting there is no longer an exhibitionist, but squats amid luxuriant vegetation. His message now is no longer restricted to sexual prohibitions; rather he warns us against high living, against too much luxury. He reminds us of Dives, that it is harder for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. With this message he guards the door of the church.

LUXURIA has become 'luxuriousness', but the process does not stop there. One further development is to take place in art. Old fertility beliefs in new life springing from dead matter, already to be seen in foliate masks, and in the Green Man and Jack in the Green ceremonies (of which Derbyshire has not a few), will join the 'luxuriant' theme, and will continue to develop together to give us those 17th and 18th century plaster ceilings, whereon human beings sprout vegetation at the end of their limbs. By then 'luxuriousness' has given way to 'luxuriance', with not a trace of sexual meaning.

THE BRADSHAW OF BROOK HOUSE FARM, COMBS

by Marguerite Bellhouse

During my research into the family of Bellott who came from Castle Naze in 1688 to live in my house, Old Brook House, formerly Brook House Farm, I came across the Bradshaw family who owned the Farm earlier.

These Bradshaws had lived at Heylee, Combs, since 1281. They are thought to be some connection of the Bradshaws of Bradshaw Hall near Cockyard also in Chapel-en-le-Frith. They owned Brook House as well as Heylee by 1471. In 1471 John Bradshaw, son of William, owned both. In 1472, 1507 and 1509 I have found mention of another William. In 1588 German Bradshaw was found "a fool but not an idiot and not able to govern himself or his land".

In 1681 the head of the family was Nicholas Bradshaw the elder. He with his "new wife Joan", his son Nicholas Bradshaw the younger and his wife, Ellen, all lived at my house, then a farm. Nicholas the elder was probably Nicholas, son of Nicholas Bradshaw and his wife, Mary, baptised on 27th January 1621. Nicholas and Mary had eight children, the last Dorothy baptised in 1636. Ten years later Nicholas, son of Nicholas and Joan, was baptised on 27 September 1646, presumably Nicholas the younger of 1681. If Nicholas the elder had a new wife, Joan, in 1681, he must have twice married a woman named Joan. I have not found the first Joan's burial but she must still have been alive in 1664 when her youngest daughter, Mary, was christened. Mary, wife of Nicholas, was buried in 1673, and Anne, wife of Nicholas, in 1678. Nicholas, son of Nicholas the younger was baptised on 11 November 1679.

In September 1681 Nicholas Bradshaw the elder, then aged 60 years, and his son, Nicholas Bradshaw the younger, then aged 35 years, agreed to divide Brook House and all the property so that the two families could lead their separate lives. This decision is recorded in a deed of 25 September 1681, the earliest surviving deed to my house.

The deed lists the properties: the messuage, buildings and fields, etc. called Brookhouses, in the holding of Nicholas the elder and Nicholas the younger, the messuage called Pityard in the holding of Nicholas Bradshaw, also Healeigh now or late in the holding of Jane Lomas, widow, Anne Morten, widow, Mary Lomas, widow, and Margaret Burton, widow, with sufficient edifices, buildings, barns, stables, gardens, meadows, water, waterings, etc. for all.

The two men agreed that on the death of Nicholas Bradshaw the elder all this "doth belong" to Nicholas Bradshaw the younger, and the issue of his body, lawfully begotten with wife. Nicholas the elder, in return for one hundred and fifty pounds in lawful English money to be paid him by Nicholas the younger, agreed to a settlement handing over half the property immediately to his son.

The deed then describes this house, and the divisions to be made in the interior. There was one staircase from the hall and I believe there to have been a ladder staircase from the kitchen, as an oblong space has been plastered over in one corner, which would lead into a bedroom, the floor of which has broad oak planks, and must be original "The Great Parlour, the two Chambers over the same, and the Buttery adjoining the same parlour, being part of the said messuage called Brook Houses" (these rooms are on the South East side) .. and "the use of one half of the New Barn and of the Shippons and half the same barn adjoining" went to the son.

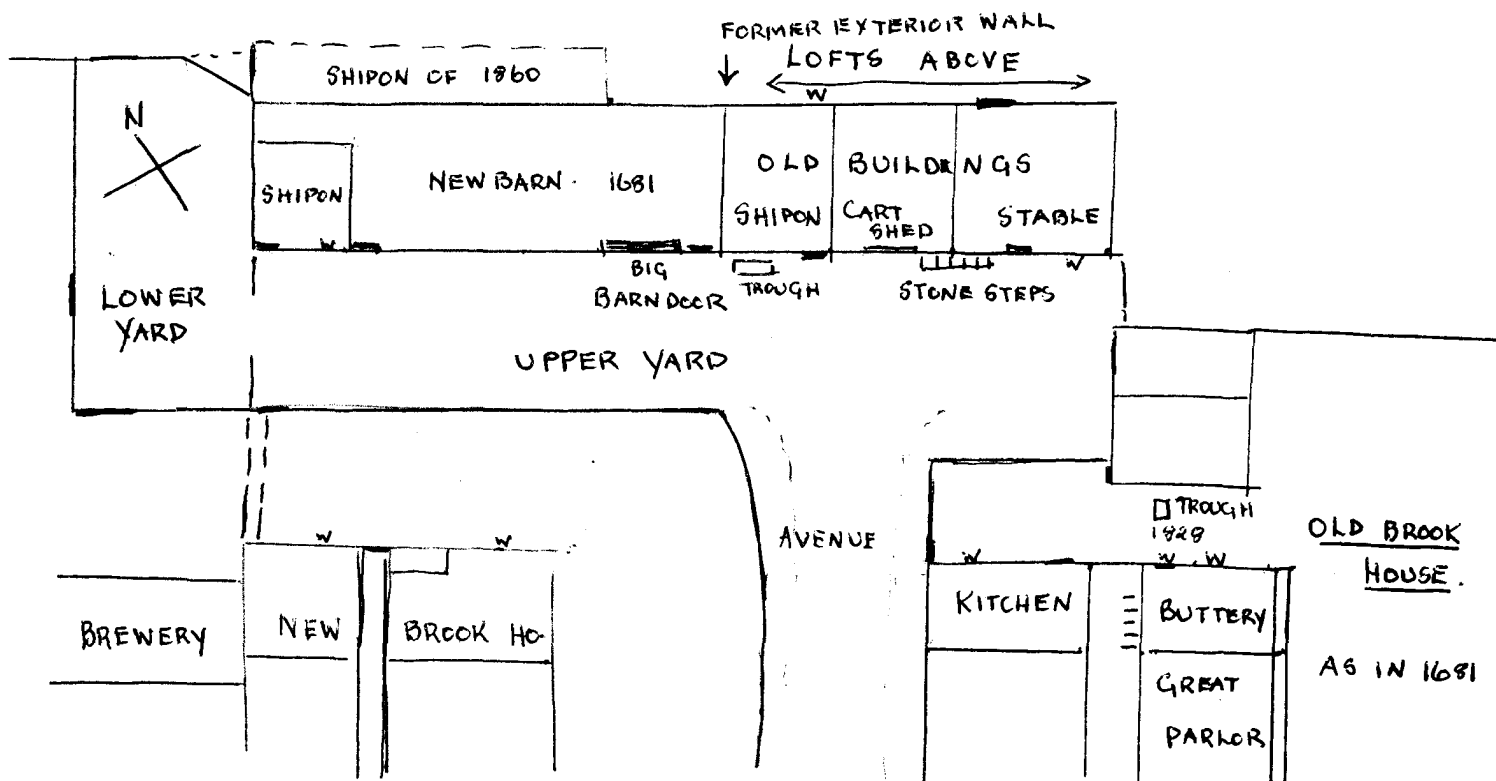


DIAGRAM OF OLD BROOK HOUSE, COMBS.

(Old) Brook House cannot have changed much over the centuries, and today, has the same interior plan as in 1681, except that the attics above the whole house have been added, probably in early Georgian times, as a long window of the Window Tax variety, lights attic to cellar.

There are still diamond Tudor type windows in the Buttery, but other windows (Georgian) have replaced the old metal framed ones, which had small square panes. These were still in the garden in 1900. Judging from the altered stonework, these windows were longer than the present, with stone mulleons.

All the ground floor must have had stone flags, now only the Kitchen & Buttery. The cellar beneath, has a barrel shaped roof with 'ham' hooks. When the rooms were floored with wood, soil beneath the house had to be excavated to make air space. This meant the infilling of the cellar beneath the hall, through the filled in cellar, to empty 100 yards away, below the next garden.

A Salting stone is in one corner of the present cellar. I have been told that servants of 100 years ago, did all the family wash down there, so that water must have been present then.

Mention was also made in the deed of 1681 of "Half the South Garden and grounds, and grounds situate, lying and being near and belonging to the aforesaid message and commonly called, known by the several names of ... The Further Great Field, The Great Field, The Meadow Spott, The Shellbroad, Dolands, The Horse Croft, The Wheat Croft, The Great Tom Croft, The Little Tom Croft, The Croft at the New Barns, The Nearer Black Yearth, The Clough, The Further Healeigh Field, with appurtenances ... ways and passages to the same".

All this was conveyed to the use of Nicholas Bradshaw the younger, and his assigns for and during the term of his married life, making provision for his widow's jointure including "full participation of the Dower off the Common Land".

The father's moiety included part of Brook Houses, and land called The Clea Butts, The Calfe Croft, The Rye Croft, The Further Black Yearth and the Nearer Healeigh, The Broad Dale and the Barne Meadow.

The fields at Pit Yard are named as The Great Newlands, The Little Newlands, The Collin Acre, The Well Field, The Hollow Croft and the Pit Yard Croft.

Later deeds show the two Bradshaws getting into difficulty. On 15 October 1682 Nicholas Bradshaw the elder and Nicholas Bradshaw the younger mortgaged Brook Houses in £150. The property then included "a messuage or tenement in the occupation of Arthur Hill at the lower end of New Barn being part of the new Barn belonging to the said messuage Brookhouses".

A portion of this solid barn may well have been a dwelling, but it is at the TOP of the yard, not the BOTTOM, or lower end of barn. Stone steps from outside, lead up to a room or loft with a fireplace, always thought to have been a harness room. Below, is the cart shed, and at its east end, there has also been a fireplace.

In 1686 on 29 and 30 September the Bradshaws mortgaged their land by lease and release in a further £60. On 12 January 1682/3 they further mortgaged closes at Brook Houses and the water corn mill there. On 22 January 1688/9 they raised a mortgage of £500 and on 1 July 1689 and 23 February 1691 further mortgages. By this time the Bradshaws no longer lived at Brook House which was held by Stephen Bellot.

Nicholas Bradshaw the elder then died. He was buried on 13 December 1693. Nicholas Bradshaw the younger could not redeem the mortgages. In 1699 a bill was brought against him in the High Court by Jane Calvert concerning the mortgage in £500 and further sums of money secured on the messuage called the Combs tenement, and parcels of land called The Bank, Gun Hole, Clay Butts, Rye Croft, Calf Croft, the Water Corn Mill, and the messuage called Pit Yard. The defendant absconded and could not be found.

In 1699 Stephen Bellot bought Brook Houses from the mortgagees, and the rest of the deeds, dated 1720, concern his interests. In 1742 he bought out any remaining rights which might belong to Nicholas Bradshaw, son of Nicholas Bradshaw the younger, the baby christened in 1679. On 19 August 1742 Nicholas Bradshaw acknowledged his receipt from Mr. Stephen Bellott of the sum of £10, in full payment for all his "right, title, interest, claim and demand of, in, and to all the Brook House estate now in the possession of the said Stephen Bellot which have ever fallen into my hands, and being the only son and heir of Nicholas Bradshaw the younger deceased.

The property stayed in the Bellott family. In 1828 Stephen Bellott brought water from over the Orchard, a quarter of a mile away, by a stone sough to a trough in Brook House yard. Prior to that, water had been piped from the Pond or Reservoir at the top of the garden, constructed about 200 years ago as a supply for the Brewery at "New" Brook House. I still have the first tap, made of brass. But where did the drinking water come from in the Bradshaws' days? The sure thing is that they used brook water like so many others in the village.

Baptisms

Nicholas	Son	of	Nicholas & Mary	.....	Jan.	27th	1621
William	Son	of	Nicholas & Mary	.....	Sep.	30th	1623
George	Son	of	Nicholas & Mary	.....	Mar.	1st	1627
Frances	Son	of	Nicholas & Mary	.....	Mar.	13th	1628
Mary	Dau	of	Nicholas & Mary	.....	Jan.	25th	1629
Mary	Dau	of	Nicholas & Mary	.....	Nov.	4th	1632
Anthony	Son	of	Nicholas & Mary	.....	Feb.	24th	1635
Dorothy	Dau	of	Nicholas & Mary	.....	May	15th	1636
Nicholas	Son	of	Nicholas & Joan	.....	Sep.	27th	1646
William	Son	of	Nicholas	.....	Dec.	27th	1648
Henry	Son	of	Nicholas	.....	Apl.	3rd	1651
Ann	Dau	of	Nicholas	.....	Jan.	24th	1658
Florence	Dau	of	Nicholas & Joan	.....	Jan.	15th	1660
Robert	Son	of	Nicholas & Joan	.....	Apl.	3rd	1662
Mary	Dau	of	Nicholas & Joan	.....	Sep.	17th	1664
Nicholas	Son	of	Nicholas Jnr. & Ellen	...	Nov.	11th	1679
Elizabeth	Dau	of	Nicholas & Ellen	.....	Sep.	26th	1685

Burials

Dorothy Bradshaw	.....	July	18th	1626
Mary Dau Nicholas	.....	Jan.	13th	1633
Dorothy Dau Nicholas	.....	July	19th	1640
Mary Wife Nicholas	.....	Mar.	28th	1673
Anne Wife Nicholas	.....	Jan.	16th	1678
Nicholas Senr.	.....	Dec.	13th	1693
Joan	.....	Dec.	23rd	1702

Burials of Bradshaws of Combs

Anne ux William Bradshaw	.....	Oct.	4th	1723
William	.....	Oct.	9th	1723
Hannah	.....	Dec.	1st	1723
Edward	.....	June	23rd	1735
Mary (Widow)	.....	Apl.	7th	1737
Ann (Widow)	.....	Mar.	7th	1742
Nicholas	.....	Feb.	9th	1768

DERBYSHIRE AND KEIGHLEY : SOME EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LINKS

by T. K. Smith

During the sixteenth century the Cavendish family came into possession of the manor of Keighley in Yorkshire, the largest of the manors in the parish of that name. In the first half of the eighteenth century two small manors, Thwaites and Newsholme, which had belonged to the Fairfax family, were added. In this way the Dukes of Devonshire became the largest landowners in the parish and the most influential. This led to links between Derbyshire and Keighley but owing to the absence of records there is no evidence of them until comparatively late. However, work on other aspects of Keighley history has revealed some direct contacts during the second half of the eighteenth century which may be of interest.

There are at Chatsworth a few small bundles of paper which seem to be all that remain of the dealings of Godfrey Heathcote, the Duke of Devonshire's chief steward, with Keighley. (1). Heathcote was the second son of the Reverend Ralph Heathcote, Rector of Morton, and he married Dorothy, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Cooke, Rector of Barlborough. She and their two children predeceased Heathcote who was 72 when he died in December 1773. He had been an attorney in Chesterfield for fifty years, a period which included fourteen years as Clerk of the Peace for Derbyshire and twenty years as chief steward and auditor to three successive Dukes of Devonshire. (2).

In this last post he dealt with much more than Keighley but the scanty surviving papers, which are chiefly letters or notes written to him, contain references which suggest that he did visit the town himself, perhaps once a year. A few examples will suffice. In 1756, two tenants, asking a Mr. Storrs to approach Heathcote on their behalf about a renewal of a farm lease, also asked him to recommend their inn to the steward; when he came he would be treated with all possible care and would be given agreeable entertainment. In November 1760, the steward of the manor court wrote that he and many others had expected Heathcote at Michaelmas. Occasionally there are comments or questions which suggest that he had personal knowledge of people and farms, as when he asked to be kept informed of where certain trees would be taken from. But he had no need to visit often for there were others to go for particular purposes. One was a Robert Dawson who went north twice a year to collect rents not only from Keighley but also from other Cavendish estates such as Wetherby. Dawson lived at Everton, near Bawtry, so his personal contact with Keighley was not, strictly speaking, a Derbyshire one, but he had his own Derbyshire link which is worthy of notice. Dawson disinherited his eldest daughter because she had married the vicar of Everton, her cousin, against his "most earnest desire and entreaties". His two younger daughters were his chief legatees and among the land they received was a close at Chapel-en-le-Frith which he had bought "some time ago . . . in order to have it in my power to serve the family of the Duke of Devonshire with a vote at any County election". Those were the days of the forty shilling freeholder franchise in counties. If his daughters wished to sell the close they could do so, but only to "such person as may be agreeable to the family of his Grace of Devonshire". (3).

For advice on more technical matters in Keighley, Heathcote could call on John Barnes (1706-79) from near Chesterfield. Barnes, the son of Edmund Barnes of Ashgate, married Elizabeth, daughter of James Allison of Ashgate or Brampton Hall. He came to possess Holme Hall near Chesterfield and was variously described as of Ashgate, Holme Hall and Chander Hill; it is not clear whether he held these at the same time or singly. Among his interests were coal mines

at Barlow leased from the Duke of Rutland. He was also engaged by the Duke of Devonshire to re-value property at Woodlands, Derbyshire, which he did in such a way that he gained the name of "Raise Rent Barnes". (4). He was in Keighley in April 1761, to survey the Duke's woods there, to mark certain trees with red and to draw up a sale and felling plan to cover the next three years. When the bailiff in Keighley wrote to him about advertisements for the sale he was living at Holme, near Chesterfield.

After a gap of eleven years there is another reference to Barnes. For some time a James Greenwood had been paying a small rent for a stream of water taken from a beck, "sufficient for a twisting mill". In 1772 he had made some improvements for he wrote that he had finished the "Sowe for the water to my Mesheenny Milln" and "cold be Gladd Mr. Barrns might see it if he comms Over I wold Gladdly see him & it may be I cold show him Sumthing Pirticolor". (5). Greenwood also refers favourably to the new corn miller but said that here Mr. Barnes would be the judge. From this it is clear that visits by Barnes were well-known; perhaps he had been to check on the corn mill which was continually needing repair and maintenance and had completely new machinery installed; perhaps he had been to re-value rents which were certainly going up.

It is surprising how ready people seem to have been to travel from Keighley to Derbyshire. Significantly, when such a journey is referred to it is never mentioned as something unusual but seems to be taken for granted. An early example occurred in 1713. The Rev. Miles Gale, Rector of Keighley, received a letter from the Vicar of Rotherham, brought by Daniel Craven, who had been to Chatsworth and returned through Rotherham. (6). Gale saw no reason to comment on Craven's purpose in going to Chatsworth; it may be that he was the manor bailiff. If his route took him through Rotherham he could have been joining the road to Richmond shown by Ogilby in 1675 as passing through Rotherham, Barnsley, Almondbury, Halifax and Keighley. (7).

Other examples in Heathcote's papers include several references in the 1760's to Jeremy Carrodus, the bailiff, travelling to Chesterfield. In one case he was said to have promised to call on a tenant of some land in Keighley who now lived in Hunslet. If Carrodus was going by way of Leeds his route may have been different from Craven's. One can expect that a manor official would make the trip to Chesterfield fairly regularly, but is surprising how casually others seemed to view it. Prospective tenants readily offered to go and in 1761 an applicant for the corn mill, not satisfied with the repairs carried out, insisted on coming to see Heathcote. Probably the most intriguing journey occurred in December 1757. It was alleged that Joseph Stell, parish surveyor for that year, was altering the road past the church, where the market was held, to the benefit of his own property on one side and to the detriment of that of the Duke's tenants on the other. T. Mitchell, one of the tenants, was sent off with a letter of protest dated 30 December and at some time on the 31st he was at Chesterfield, having first been to Dawson at Everton. Considering the shortness of daylight in December and the state of eighteenth century roads this seems a very good effort by Mitchell, whose trade as a 'dauber' or plasterer cannot normally have taken him very far afield.

At least one visit of a different kind was made to Derbyshire. In 1761 Rowland Watson, a leading Keighley attorney, wrote to Heathcote from the 'Eagle and Child' at Buxton where he was staying for at least ten days "for the Benefitt of the warm Bath having a Complaint of a pain in my Hip".

Most of the examples in Heathcote's surviving papers have dealt with details in the general administration of Keighley affairs. Later examples reflect a greater interest in developing resources of the manor. Much of the land was waste and common. Encroachments had always taken place but the lords of the manor did not seem to object so long as they could charge rents for them. In 1777, however, freeholders with common rights complained to the Duke about several large enclosures lately made, which they felt must have been done without his knowledge. Perhaps they were being tactful for it was more than likely that the Duke not only knew about the encroachments but was responsible for some of them.

In or about 1771 a Nicholas Green was sent from Derbyshire to superintend the breaking-in of land and the erection of farm buildings. He first built a small two-roomed house and then, about 1774 a larger one known as Todley Hall where he came to live after his marriage in that year. According to family tradition he had, until then, gone to and from Chatsworth on horseback at week-ends. It seems unlikely that he would make the journey every week but perhaps at first he had gone fairly frequently to report progress. He married Hanna Morton on 3 March 1774, and both he and his bride were said to come from Chatsworth. It might be that anybody who came on the Duke's business was said to come from there. It was also suggested that the name 'Todley Hall' came from a similar name in Derbyshire. (8). So far the name has not been found in Keighley records before the Enclosure award of 1782. Perhaps Green was from the Totley area. It would be interesting to know more about him; where he did come from, for example, and why he was chosen for the job.

The ground that he began to break-in was almost certainly at that time part of the commons and formed part of the allotment made to Lord George Henry Cavendish, who had become lord of the manor, in 1782. Green stayed at Todley Hall until his death in 1817 and continued with his 'colonising'; he broke in more land, most of it cold, wet and hilly, which became two more farms, one of which was leased to his son. Other sons succeeded him at Todley Hall. Todley accounts from 1791 to 1803 show him receiving £50 a year for himself and servant, which does not seem much even if he lived rent free. (9).

The Keighley enclosure (1780-82) brought another Derbyshire man there. Benjamin Chambers (1755-1825?) of Tibshelf was a surveyor in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. (10). In the last county his surveys included those for the enclosures at Keighley and Bradley, a village a few miles up the Aire valley from Keighley. It was undoubtedly the Cavendish interest that brought him to both places. His work in Keighley continued after the enclosure. In the 1790's it had become essential to build a completely new section of the turnpike road from Halifax. The new route went straight to the centre of the town, destroying, with Lord George's permission, some Cavendish cottages and putting a bridge over the North Beck very close to the Cavendish corn mill. It is not surprising to find Chambers sometimes attending meetings of the turnpike trustees. (11).

During the eighteenth century the Keighley corn mill was continually in trouble. One of the occasions when it was re-built was in the early 1790's. References to him in some of the accounts show that Chambers was in charge. Being a Derbyshire man he obtained castings and other parts from a Derbyshire firm that presumably he knew - John Smith and Company of the Griffin Foundry at Chesterfield. What is known of the firm has been outlined in 'The Smiths of Chesterfield' by P. Robinson, but as so little of the firm's own accounts

for this decade have survived some details of what they supplied for the Keighley corn mill are given in an appendix. Some millstones may also have come from Derbyshire for a pair was delivered to carriers at Tinsley. From there it came to Leeds possibly by the Don canal and the Aire and Calder Navigator; the last stage was by the Leeds and Liverpool canal to Keighley. Some similarities in accounts suggest that goods from the Griffin Foundry may have travelled the same route.

Many attempts to find coal in Keighley were made, all unsuccessful. One was in 1795 on behalf of Lord George Henry Cavendish and a consignment of boring rods came from Chesterfield. Nothing more is known to have come from there. In 1802 the corn mill was re-built yet again, after a disastrous fire; Chambers was not in charge and there were no orders for the Griffin. (12).

Before this, in 1780, there had been another link of great importance to Keighley. Always a textile area, it had become, like other areas in and around Halifax, one where the manufacture of the new worsteds predominated but by 1800 there was superimposed on this hand operated industry one of cotton spinning in factories. Richard Arkwright and his partners owned a factory at Birkacre near Chorley in Lancashire. In 1779 this was attacked and burned down. The next year one of the partners, a Thomas Walsham, along with a William Clayton, took over a building on Cavendish land at Keighley, said to be intended for a factory, and there opened the Low Mill, the first cotton mill in Yorkshire. This time Arkwright was not a partner but the connection was a close one. The machinery was made under his direction and the Low Mill operatives were sent to Cromford to be trained. (13). There had been a previous factory in Keighley, making silk and linen tapes. The fact that Keighley had tolerated this would be well-known in Derbyshire (14) and could have added to the attraction of the building if Arkwright and his friends were looking for something to replace Birkdale. Although the cotton industry would have come to Keighley in any case it is possible that the Derbyshire connection ensured its early arrival.

Notes

1. References to Heathcote and Keighley are in Chatsworth Muniments L/30/35, L/30/36 and L/76/15. I have to thank the late Mr. T. S. Wragg, former Keeper of the Collection and Mr. Peter Day, the present Keeper, for their help in enabling me to examine these papers.
2. E. D. Heathcote: 'Account of some of the Families bearing the Name of Heathcote' (Winchester, 1899) pp. 26-27.
3. Borthwick Institute of Historical Research: Wills Registry, Vol. 111, fol. 242.
4. E. C. Barnes: 'Memoir of Barnes Family' (1930): typescript in Chesterfield Ref. Library pp. 4-9.
5. This letter is annotated: "Mr. Barnes to view".
6. Miles Gale's account of the Free Grammar School, typescript in Keighley Ref. Library.
7. Ogilby's "Britannia", plates 48 and 49.

8. 'Keighley News', 23 and 30 March 1929. I wish to thank Mr. J. Broadley of the 'Keighley News' for drawing my attention to this account Nicholas Green.
9. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Cavendish papers: DD 68/3, accounts of James Barwick.
10. Dictionary of Surveyors, Part 1 (Ed. by P. M. Eden, 1975).
11. Minutes of Keighley-Halifax Trust at West Yorkshire Record Office.
12. All the above accounts are in DD/68/3 at the Library of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Leeds.
13. J. Hodgson: 'Textile Industries of Keighley', (Keighley 1879) pp. 212-13.
14. The owner, Joseph Stell, had been well-known to Heathcote and presumably to the others. A minor textile inventor, a surveyor of the Cavendish lands in Keighley, a cantakerous and self-important personality who engaged in bitter disputes reflected in the correspondence of himself and others with Heathcote, he was finally executed for coining. The fact that he had his factory for many years cannot have gone unnoticed.

Appendix

The accounts of James Barwick of Keighley in the Cavendish papers held by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society (DD/68/3) contain a number of receipts referring to goods from Smith and Company of Chesterfield or to their carriage. Unfortunately only one is an itemised bill.

1.	Chesterf. ^d Griffin Foundry						
Mr. B. Chambers	Bo. ^t of Smith & Co.						
1791							
May 25		Cw	Q	lb			
3 Fly Wheels 5ft. 6 high	100 Cogs Eye 61	17	0	4			
2 Wheels 4ft. 9 high	62 Cogs 71 Eye	12	1	10			
2 Crown Wheels 4ft. 1	48 Cogs 71 do.	11	1	10			
18 Segments to Do.		12	2	16			
2 Wheels 3ft. 1	54 Cogs 91 Eye	5	0	22			
2 Do. 3ft. 2	48 Cogs 6½1 Do	8	1	14			
1 Water Wheel Shaft		17	1	5			
Turning 2 Nicks to Do.						1	1 0
4 Plates to Do.		16	3	0			
8 Small Shafts		18	1	21			
Turning 16 Nicks						3/	2 8 0
1 Spur Nut 18 Cogs		0	1	5			
1 Do 28 Do			3	18			
1 Do 31 Do		1	0	18			
1 Do 33 Do		1	0	23			
		<u>122</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>26</u>	11/	67	12 10

Continued

Continued from previous page

	122	3	26	11/	67	12	10
18 Brasses (Com ⁿ)	2	2	9	1/	14	9	-
5 Do (Best)		1	5	16 ^d	2	4	-
1 Fly Wheel & Spur Nut	7	0	1	11/	3	17	1
2 Racks & 2 pinions	0.3.14						
2 Wheels & 2 pinions	1.15						
Sundry Bosses & Boxes	9.3.12						
	<u>11.0.13</u>			14/	7	15	7
20 Screw pins to 5 Bosses		15		6d	-	7	6
Taping & fitting the Screws					-	10	-
Cask					-	4	-
					<u>100 9 -</u>		

23 July 1791 Sent Mr. Chambers
One Bill at a Month for 100-9-0

2.

1791, 30 July: a receipt for one hundred pounds and 9d in full was signed by Eben. Smith on behalf of Smith & Co.

3.

1791, 22 Sept. a receipt for £13-15-9 from W. Whitaker on behalf on his father for carriage of goods from Leeds for the corn mill. These included 2 millstones in February and on July 7th, 17 wheels, 2 Raiks, 4 Pinions, 18 Sedments, 9 Shafts, 4 Plates, 38 Bosses & 1 Hamper.

4.

1792, 27 January: a receipt for 14s.8d. from Brittain Simpson for carriage of 4cwt Oqr 2lb of castings from Chesterfield.

5.

1792, 18 March: receipt for 10s.0d. from Robt. Rushworth on behalf of Mr. John Anderton for carriage of 1 hamper and castings from Chesterfield to Keighley corn mill.

6.

1792, 30 March: receipt from John Smith for £64-1-0 in full for cast iron work as per Bills delivered Oct 28 & Jan 13 last for Smith & Co.

7.

1792, March: receipt from Wm. Whitaker for £6-2-3 for freight of 34 cwt of iron and 1 cask to Leeds, then from Leeds to Stockbridge and carriage from Stockbridge to Keighley. Note on receipt read "Castings for Corn mill". (Stockbridge was the wharf for Keighley on the Leeds & Liverpool Canal).

8.

1795, 9 Sept: receipt from Robert Rushworth on behalf of Mr. John Anderton for 15s.6d. for carriage of Boring rods from Chesterfield to Keighley.

LONG EATON MARKET BETWEEN THE WARS
- NOTES BASED ON ORAL EVIDENCE

by John E. Heath, Trent Polytechnic.

The permanent site of Long Eaton's open market has replaced the cluttered stalls which hindered the traffic flow along Tamworth Road and down the High Street, and yet this market had only been in existence from the time of the First World War.

The first stall to be set up on the Market Square was that of Mr. Starbut. He was a platelayer on the railway until his death in 1919 but also ran a sweet stall with his wife and children, the children working a two hour rota. Mr. Starbut was soon joined by Mr. Grey, a neighbour who lived in Union Street. Mr. Grey's fish and chip stall was famed for its tripe and onions, and the Grey sisters, wearing men's cloth caps together with spotless starched white aprons covering their voluminous black skirts stood guard over the pans of chips which sizzled in the home rendered pure lard. Shortly afterwards Fred Burrows set up his meat stall on the other side of Mr. Starbut's sweet stall, and they were joined by Messrs. Redgate, Summerfield and Webb, butchers of Castle Donington. A popular feature on a Saturday night just before closing time, which was not a fixed time, was the auctioning of the meat. It was said that a housewife with seven children could get a Sunday joint large enough to provide a cold dinner on Monday for as little as 2/6d. (12½p). There was no frozen meat in the town until Fred Burrows introduced it during the General Strike of 1926. The meat was collected from Liverpool in a furniture lorry! The sale of meat on the open market ceased after 1937 following government regulations. The Burrows' butcher business continued in a shop on Tamworth Road.

One of the most popular stalls was that of Billie Franks who was something of a showman. Wearing a black silk top hat with a band inscribed 'Billie Franks Diamond Cutters', he would strut around shouting his wares:

"Come on 'ere, Diamond Cutters, penny a bag. Run ten miles and never get out of breath".

Billie Franks manufactured these special sweets in a back room of Miss Jeffrey's sweet shop which was situated on Main Street (High Street) at the corner of Chapel Street.

For the china bargain hunter, there was the Pot Stall where the stallholder would auction some of the crockery. He could hold a twenty-one piece tea service in his hands before depositing it, intact, into a clothes basket. He was a man of uncertain temper and would show his annoyance when bidding was slow. At the time it was possible to buy a patterned tea-service for five shillings (25p.). Inevitably there was a 'Mad Harry' who drew the crowds when he auctioned watches and jewellery, but more inviting on a winter's day was Anthony Coppoi, the Italian ice-cream man. He provided a coke fire for his customers to sit round and the seats were sheltered by a canvas windbreak. Unfortunately his ice-cream was not always appreciated. One purchaser arrived home with the ice-cream for her brothers and sisters, to be met with her father's pronouncement that, 'It will poison you, that ice-cream is made from the water he has washed his dirty hands in. Throw it away at once'.

People other than traders took their stand on the Market Square. A dentist had a space at the top end of the market known as the Point. With the assistance of a nurse and a small band he advertised painless extractions which one contemporary described as follows:

'The patient would step up onto the platform and seat himself on the chair. Then with a nod to the band, the dentist would draw the offending tooth to the accompaniment of music loud and clear'.

Others took their stand on the square as on the occasion when a man appeared who claimed he could cure blindness and failing eye sight. Those who took up the offer were those who could ill-afford the 2/6d. (12½p.) fee charged for the worthless ointments. Before his roguery was discovered he escaped with a profit which caused much indignation.

On occasions there was entertainment. A foreign gentleman who toured the country with a performing bear drew large audiences round his pole as did the man on stilts. This character had a peculiar fascination for some Long Eaton people who derived much fun from running in and out through the stilts.

The Market Square saw the crowning of the Carnival Queen in the 1930's and the annual event lasted a week with everybody joining in. On the Thursday of the Carnival week, an olde worlde market was held, the proceeds from which went to the local hospitals. One popular event was the erection of the stocks at the Point. Prominent citizens were put in these by Mr. N. H. Sutton, the auctioneer, who read out the crime of which they had been found guilty. Release was only obtained by the payment of a large fine.

At Christmas, a large tree dominated the Market Place, and remained an annual feature until vandals forced the Council to move it to the grounds of the Town Hall.

September 1939 saw the beginning of change with the shortage of goods, the dowsing of lights, petrol rationing, call-up into the armed forces. Old characters failed to re-appear after the cessation of hostilities and like many other aspects of England prior to 1939, the old market became a memory.

THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS IN DERBY

by John E. Heath, Trent Polytechnic .

Elections for places on the School Board took place every three years commencing in 1871, but there was no contest in 1880, 1883, 1886, 1889, 1895, 1898 and 1901. The fact that there was no contest does not indicate a lack of interest because from the first election there was competition for places on the Board by members of the Church of England and Non-sectarian groups. At each election after 1877, apart from 1892, the expense of holding a vote was avoided usually by eleventh hour negotiations, the different groups agreeing to keep to the agreed distribution of places. Up until 1877 the Church of England group held a slight majority, but after that date they were in the minority. When a member of the Board resigned or died, he was replaced by a person from the same denominational group by agreement between all parties. This equanimity was disturbed in 1892 when the Derby Trades Council nominated two members for the Board. They were duly elected but to avoid losing two serving members it was decided to increase the membership of the Board from eleven to thirteen members. This pattern of agreement was a feature of the Derby School Board throughout its period of operation. Rarely did religious matters affect the decision making, the education of the young people of the town being the prime concern of the Board's members. Although often slow in taking up ideas and instituting new schemes, when decisions were taken they were made unanimously.

An interesting feature of the elections was the manner in which party organisers secured the election of candidates. Each voter had the same number of votes as seats on the Board. It is significant that the smallest religious group, the Roman Catholics, by using 'plumper' votes, always secured the election of their candidate. In the election of January 1877, the Rev. Monsignor received 484 'plumper' votes of eleven each, giving him a total of 5324 votes out of a total poll of 6324. At the same election, the Wesleyan, W. Turner Shaw, received 366 'plumper' votes and Thomas Roe (Junior), 61 'plumper' votes. These three along with William Bemrose (Junior) dominated the Derby School Board throughout its period of operation.

APPENDIX 1

THE MEMBERS OF THE DERBY SCHOOL BOARD: 1871 - 1902

CHURCH OF ENGLAND GROUP

Hon. Mrs. Emily Caroline Alexander	Widow	Replaced H.M. Holmes, June 1893
William Bemrose, Junior	Printer	Replaced S.W. Cox, October 1879; Chairman 1896-1902; resigned March 1902
* Phillip Brookes Chadfield ...	Stationer	Resigned February 1882
Robert Baker Chambers	Solicitor	Replaced William Bemrose, March 1902
Samuel Walter Cox	Banker	Elected in 1874; died 1879
Rev. Sholto Douglas Cambell Douglas		Did not seek re-election in 1877

- * Thomas William Evans Gentleman Chairman 1871-1877; did not seek re-election in 1877
- * Rev. Edward Walwyn Foley Resigned June 1872
- Thomas Lawrie Gentles Surgeon Replaced R. Wilson, November 1894
- Rev. Egbert Hacking Replaced T.C. Wigg July 1891; resigned April 1894
- * Herbert Mountford Holmes Coach Builder .. Did not seek re-election 1877; replaced W. Legge in February 1878; died April 1893
- Rev. Jonathan Howell Replaced Rev. Sing February 1900
- Robert Hudson Elastic Web Manufacturer ... Replaced Rev. Wm. Martin, November 1898
- William Legge Surgeon Elected in 1877 but resigned December 1877
- Rev. William Martin Elected in 1895 resigned September 1898
- Rev. Canon George Herbert Sing Replaced Rev. Hacking, June 1894; resigned December 1899
- Robert Wilson Grocer Elected 1877; resigned November 1894
- Thomas Carter Wigg Surgeon Replaced P.B. Chadfield April 1882; resigned June 1891

ROMAN CATHOLIC

- * Rev. Monsignor Arthur McKenna

NON-CONFORMIST GROUP

Baptists

- Robert Yelverton Dawbarn Merchant Elected in 1895; resigned January 1902
- William Hall Printer Replaced Henry Leese, October 1882; unseated in election of 1892
- Rev. George Howard James Replaced Robert Dawbarn, July 1902
- Henry Leese Brick Manufacturer ... replaced Frederick Thompson, December 1878, died October 1882
- *Frederick Thompson Silk Broker Resigned June 1878

Congregationalists

- George Bottomley Wool and Book Merchant Replaced Samuel Whitaker April 1898
- * Rev. William Crosbie Unseated in 1874
- Samuel Whitaker Gentleman Elected 1877; resigned April 1898

Primitive Methodists

Rev. Samuel Antliff replaced William Newton, April 1882; died February 1892

* George Johnson Baker Did not seek re-election in 1877

William Newton Tailor and Hatter Died February 1882

James Potter Tailor Replaced Samuel Antliffe,

Wesleyan Methodists

* George Beswick Draper Died August 1876

Thomas Gething Clayton Civil Engineer . Replaced Abraham Woodiwiss May 1884; unseated in 1892 election

William Richardson Manager of Lace Works Replaced W. Turner Shaw, November 1896

INDEPENDENTS

* Thomas Roe, M.P. Timber Merchant Chairman 1902 (a Churchman in 1871 election)

* William Turner Shaw Solicitor Chairman 1877-1896; died September 1896 (a Wesleyan Methodist, he always stood as an Independent)

LABOUR

Thomas Mawbey Compositor) stood as representatives of the
Joseph Norman Tailor) Derby Trades Council in 1892
election

* Members of the first School Board



1871 - 1892 : Board consisted of eleven members

1892 - 1902 : Board consisted of thirteen members

NOTES ON BRICKWORKS IN THE BOLSOVER AREA

by Gordon L. Vass

There were two brickworks in the Bolsover area: Bolsover Colliery Brickworks, and the New Byron Brickworks.

Bolsover Colliery Brickworks

These were probably built in the early 20th century, mainly to provide a shale brick for colliery use underground. They also made bricks for the colliery housing estate. Their principal raw materials were colliery waste, and shale, quarried from the area behind the Recreation Ground and transported to the works by tramway. The works were situated in the colliery yard, approximately on the site now occupied by the pithead baths. They were closed and the buildings demolished probably in the early 1920's, most probably because they were uneconomic.

New Byron Brickworks

These lay just outside the former Bolsover Urban District boundary at Carr Vale in the former Blackwell Rural District. They are thought to have started about 1850, making fireclay products from clay extracted by surface drift in fields to the south of the works and conveyed there by lorry.

In the early 20th century the works were acquired by Mr. A. H. Vass, a Leicestershire man who had two other brickworks at Mountsorrel and Countesthorpe in Leicestershire. The fireclay from the adjacent area had become inferior in quality, and its use was discontinued. Fireclay products were however still made by female labour from imported fireclay. Building brick material was quarried from the area immediately adjacent to the works, and building brick production began. The bricks were first wirecut. Subsequently a still plastic pressed brick process was used to produce a denser brick suitable for all uses.

Around 1912 the works were acquired by Mr. James Billson. Soon after Mountsorrel and Countesthorpe were closed because of lack of raw material, but New Byron Brickworks continued to flourish. Mr. Billson's main interest was a coalfactor's in Leicester.

On Mr. Billson's death in 1936 the works became a private limited company with Mr. H. L. Vass (son of A. H. Vass) as Managing Director. Mr. G. L. Vass (son of Mr. H. L. Vass) joined the firm as Director/Secretary, and Mr. King, a director in Mr. Billson's coal business, was the third director. The works engineer was a Mr. Platts. He originally worked at the Mountsorrel Works, but on its closure came to Carr Vale and worked there until retirement.

On the outbreak of war and until 1942 the bricks produced were used to construct air raid shelters in Carr Vale and the surrounding area.

In 1942 the brickworks was closed under the government's scheme for telescoping industry. The premises were requisitioned for use as a sorting and storage depot for shell cases mainly for the North African theatre of war. About 150-200 people were employed during this period.

After hostilities ceased the works were de-requisitioned, and brick making recommenced. The company went into voluntary liquidation in 1958, and the works were sold to Revill and Sons, Builders, of Chesterfield.

After a short time considerable difficulty was experienced because of mining subsidence, and the works and land were acquired by the local authority for refuse tipping. The authority had been tipping, by agreement, for many years, but now they took the site over.

The works and all the buildings have now been demolished for several years. Tipping of waste and land reclamation work is still in progress.

EDITORS

Miss J. C. Sinar,
Derbyshire Record Office,
County Offices,
Matlock,
DE4 3AG

Mr. D.V. Fowkes,
Staffordshire County Record
Office,
County Buildings,
Eastgate Street,
Stafford,
ST16 2LZ.

TREASURER

Mr. T.J. Larimore,