

# DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY



*Derby Market Place*

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DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

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A RETURN OF EACH MEMBER OF THE LOWER HOUSE FOR DERBYSHIRE  
PART 1. 1295-1340

(by David R. Craggs, 1 Malvern Gardens, Long Eaton)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE SUMMONED TO</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>
13.11.1295	Westminster	Henry de Kniveton Egidius de Meynill
3.11.1296	Bury St. Edmunds	-
6.10.1297	London	Robert Dethek Thomas Fuljaumbe
25. 5.1298	York	Henry de Braylesford Henry fil. Herberti
6. 3.1299/1300	London or Westminster	Geoffrey de Greseleye Robert de Frecheville Egidius de Meignil Henry fil. Herberti John Dayncurt
20. 5.1300	York	Ralph de Frechenwyl Geoffrey de Greseleye
20. 1.1300/1	Lincoln	Thomas Foljaumbe Robert de Tok
29. 9.1302	Lincoln	Thomas Foljaumbe William Fauvel
16. 2.1304/5	Westminster	Egidius de Meynill Robert Meynill
30. 5.1306	Westminster	Roger de Bradebourne Henry fil. Herberti
20. 1.1306/7	Carlisle	Ralph de Freschevill William Fauvel
13.10.1307	Northampton	-
3. 3.1307/8	Westminster	Thomas Folejaumbe
27. 4.1309	"	William Fauvel
8. 8.1311	London	Thomas Folejambe William Fauvel William Rosel of Denby
12.11.1311	Westminster	-
13. 2.1311/2	Westminster	Richard Danyel
8. 7.1313	Westminster	John de Bakepeuz Thomas Folejaumbe Richard Daniel
23. 9.1313	Westminster	-
21. 4.1314	Westminster	William Fauvel
9. 9.1314	York	Thomas Folejaumbe Robert de Staunton John de Twyford
20. 1.1314/5	Westminster	John Beauley Robert de Staunton
27. 1.1315/6	Lincoln	-
25. 4.1316	Westminster	Robert de Staunton
29. 7.1316	Lincoln	John Deyncourt
27. 1.1318	Lincoln	-
20.10.1318	York	John Deyncourt John de Twyford

6. 5.1319	York	John de Twyford Ralph de Crompwell
6.10.1320	Westminster	Robert Touk John Beaulay
15. 7.1321	Westminster	-
2. 5.1322	York	Roger de Baucwell
10.11.1322	Ripon altered to York	-
20. 1.1323/4	Westminster	Hugh de Meignill Nicholas de Longeford
20.10.1324	Salisbury altered to London	Ralph de Reresby William Rosel
18.11.1325	Westminster	William Rosel John de Beaulay
14.12.1326	Westminster	William Michel Robert Ingram of Etwall
15. 9.1327	Lincoln	Thomas de Staunton William Michel
7. 2.1327/8	York	William de Saperton Simon de Cestre
24. 4.1328	Northampton	John Beaulay William Michel
31. 7.1328	York	-
16.10.1328	Salisbury adjourned to Westminster	Robert de Meynhill John Beaulay
11. 3.1329/30	9. 2.1328/9 Winchester	Robert de Meignhill Hugh de Meignhill junior
26.11.1330	Westminster	Edmund de Appelby John de Verdon
30. 9.1331	Westminster	Hugh fil. Hugh de Meynhill Roger de Okevore
16. 3.1331/2	Westminster	Hugh de Meynill Robert de Meynill
9. 9.1332	Westminster	Robert de Meignill William Michel
4.12.1332	York	Robert de Meignill Peter de Wakebrigg
21. 2.1333/4	York	William de Saperton Simon de Cestre
19. 9.1334	Westminster	Robert Ingram John de Hambury
26. 5.1335	York	Henry de Knyveton John Cokeyn
11. 3.1335/6	Westminster	Richard de la Pole Robert de Rempston
23. 9.1336	Nottingham	Peter de Wakebrigg Hugh de Muskham
3. 1.1336/7	London	-
13. 1.1336/7	York	Egidius de Menill John Cokayn
18. 8.1337	Westminster	Roger Deyncourt Edward Chaundos
26. 9.1337	Westminster	William Michel Thomas Adam
3. 2.1337/8	Westminster	Egidius de Meynill Robert Fraunceys

16. 7.1338	Ipswich	John de Lymestr Roger Leyr
26. 7.1338	Northampton	John Cokeyn Godfrey Fuljaumbe
14. 1.1338/9	Westminster	John Cokeyn Thomas Adam
13.10.1339	Westminster	John Cokeyn Roger de Cestre
20. 1.1339/40	Westminster	Robert Ingram
29. 3.1340	Westminster	Robert Ingram Robert de Greseley
12. 7.1340	Westminster	Godfrey Folejambe John Cokayn

THE WILL OF THOMAS BERESFORD OF FENNY BENTLEY, 10 APRIL 1612

(by Pamela Kettle

The family originated from Beresford in Staffordshire, where they were well established by the 14th. century. A John Beresford was settled at Fenny Bentley, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, as early as the 15th. century, for he fought at Agincourt. His second son, Thomas, was a great soldier, and is said to have marshalled his sixteen sons for the wars of Henry VI. This Thomas Beresford lies in Fenny Bentley church and has one of the most extraordinary monuments in Derbyshire. It is an alabaster tomb on which he lies with his wife, Agnes, both in shrouds tied up above their heads, at the arklles, and below the feet, so that no part of them can be seen. Round the edge of the tomb are helmets, shields, breast-plates, swords, banners, and drums - the things these Beresfords loved. At one side, at one end are engraved the tiny shrouded figures of twenty-one children, five of them girls, who must have thrilled to see their sixteen brothers riding to battle.

The Thomas Beresford who died in London at the home of Mr. Atkinson, in 1612, was a direct descendant of the Agincourt hero, and of his soldier son, Thomas. He was the fourth son of Aden Beresford of Fenny Bentley and his wife Ursula, daughter of Thomas Rolleston of Lea, near Matlock. He was one of a family of thirteen children, consisting of six girls and seven boys. He, and his six brothers and two of the sisters died unmarried and without issue. One sister, Dorothea, married a relative, Edward Beresford of the Staffordshire branch of the family. It would appear from the record following the will, that this Dorothea and Edward Beresford contested Thomas's will on behalf of the Beresford family.

WILL OF THOMAS BERESFORD OF FENNY BENTLEY 1612

(Public Record Office PROB 11/120)

In the name of god amen.

Memorandum that uppon the Tenthe Daie of April Anno Domini one thousand six hundred and twelve or thereabouts Thomas Beresford of Fenibentlie in the Countie of Derby Esquire lyinge in the house of William Atkinson in Foster Lane London Esquire and beinge weake and dyceased in bodie but of perfect minde and memorie did make and declare his last will and testament Nuncupative

and did so dispose of his estate in effect as followeth viz. For as much as I have bin verie chargeable and much beholden unto Mr. Atkinson as well for diverse somes of monie charges of phisicke and other necessaries which he hath kindlie and lovinglie lente and imparted unto me for my maintainance and comforte before my cominge to his house. As allso for my Dyest lodginge surgerie attendance and other charges disbursed for me in my sickness since I came to his house Therefore in p(ar)te of recompense of his kindness and expense I do give and bequeath unto him the said Mr. Atkinsonne all my goodes and Chattelles whatsoever. And I do constitute and appoint him my sole Executor in the presence of us whose names are here subscribed and others. William Williams Michaell Parker.

### THE DEATH OF CHRISTOPHER FULWOOD

(by Ernest Paulson)

At the outbreak of the Civil War support for the King was strong among the gentry of west and north west Derbyshire. Sir John Milward of Snitterton was a Colonel of Horse from 1642 to 1644 and Christopher Fulwood raised a Royal Life Guard of Lead Miners.

Milward was lucky. He survived the war to become an M.P. from 1666 - 8, but Fulwood was killed.

When the King raised his standard at Nottingham in 1642, Fulwood offered to raise a guard of lead miners for the King and 1100 men were mustered on Tideswell Moor and marched to Wales where Charles I was recruiting. Fulwood, intending to ride after them, returned to Middleton by Youlgreave to take leave of his family. Unknown to him, Sir John Gell of Hopton, the local Parliamentary commander had despatched a troop of horses to capture him and as they chose a route over the hills from Wirksworth through an area denuded of its miners by the muster, they reached Fulwood's house without being detected until the last moment. Fulwood only had time to dash out of his house and hide behind a rock in Bradford Dale, half a mile away.

There he was soon found and shot as he tried to run. Gell ordered that he be taken to Lichfield, but Fulwood died on the way to Calton (Staffs.).

This story is told in Vol. 10 of The Reliquary by Llewellyn Jewett. He adds that two purses of new silver coins of Chas. I date were found and taken to Mr. Bateman of Lomberdale Hall. One was in a plastered over hole in a wall in Youlgreave, the other in the roof of a cottage at Middleton by Youlgreave.

## THE PLASTER INDUSTRY IN CHELLASTON

(by J. A. Young)

There is much written about Chellaston alabaster but little about the companion plaster industry. Alabaster and plaster are close relations as they are both forms of gypsum (the chemical calcium sulphate), but whereas the massive form, alabaster, was extracted and carved in medieval Chellaston, crude gypsum and plaster received little attention. Years of historical darkness about both alabaster and plaster follow the decline of Chellaston's alabaster industry until gypsum became a significant raw material in the late eighteenth century being mined chiefly for plaster, with the increase in building activity in the Industrial Revolution period.

In 1565 Queen Elizabeth appointed Thomas Whynyate bailiff of her manor of Chellaston, a parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in 1622 the Manor House with lands was conveyed to Richard Whinyates.<sup>1</sup> For two hundred years alabaster had been quarried, sorted and dressed for carvings. There must have been humps and hollows at the old workings, accentuated by tips of waste and inferior stone awaiting to be 'unearthed' when some use for it could be found. It was natural to use it for local buildings, paths and local plaster work, but the market was limited, so the village remained a small farming community. Charles Whinyates sold Chellaston manor in parcels in 1726. Sixty years later a small plaster industry was established and grew to reach its peak in the 1860's.

### Geological background

"Gypsum or Alabaster is a product of Red Marl in which it forms thin beds or strata in particular spots, sometimes finely striated transversely to the strata: in other parts the Gypsum is accumulated in vast nodules, or irregular and confused crystals, forming hills, where the cover of marl appears to be stripped off: part of Chellaston, in particular, would present a naked and water-worn rock of Gypsum, were it not for the Alluvial Clay which covers it".<sup>2</sup>

Earliest workings were from open quarries. A description of 1938<sup>3</sup> of "The Woodlands Claypits and Old Plaster Mine, Chellaston" gives characteristics of an open quarry. The geological formation is given as Keuper Marl.

"On the western side of the quarry, at the time of our visit, the face was about 50 ft. high with a bench about 40 ft. down. The section seen was:-

Glacial drift	about 14 ft.
Red Marl	" 26 "
Red Marl with occasional cakes and some veins of gypsum	" 3 "
Gypsum	" 10 "

About 20 ft. from the surface is a bed, rarely 1 ft. and more usually 6 in. thick, which is traceable across most of the quarry face. The 'bed' is made of cakes of gypsum and is discontinuous. Between this horizon and the main seam of gypsum are occasional lumps of gypsum. In one place a large block of gypsum projected from bench level. The floor of the pit is 'foulstone'. Anhydrite occurs occasionally in the middle of the gypsum lumps. Large masses of gypsum can be obtained from the somewhat discontinuous upper layer and occasionally blocks of alabaster are obtained for bowls and ornaments, e.g. panels for church interiors. On one occasion a block of alabaster about 8 ft. thick without flaws, was obtained.

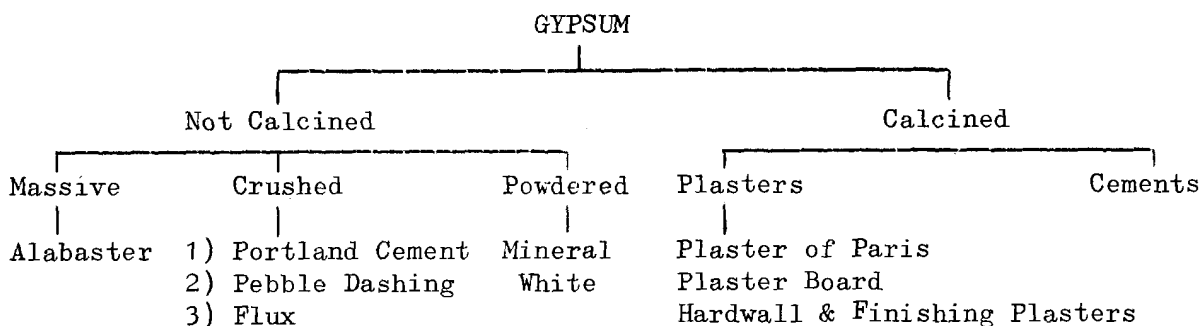
At this quarry, gypsum is a subsidiary product to the clay (marl) which is worked for making bricks: the gypsum is sold to plaster manufacturers. Collapses in the neighbouring fields indicate the extensive character of the old workings of the Chellaston Plaster Mine".

The same survey covers the Aston (formerly Aston Glebe) Mine, Chellaston, to which the 'extensive workings', above, is a reference. At the time the mine was owned by the Gotham Company (but not worked) and its gypsum veins were probably the continuation of those of the quarry at a greater depth. Its geological formation was also Keuper Marl and also occurred as a mixture of marl, fowl-stone (hard marl with veins of gypsum) and some alabaster, the best of which was "white, fairly translucent, and of a fine saccharoidal texture, with fibrous veins giving a watered appearance".

From this geological background two features are important. First, veins of marl and inferior stone were indiscriminately mixed with some alabaster, which would account for a labour-intensive industry. Secondly, the discontinuous nature of the deposits meant that yields from workings must have been unpredictable and it must have been a risky business to be in. Stokes <sup>4</sup> described obtaining gypsum by sinking shafts, or adit levels, and driving headings. "The workings are very irregular, sometimes passing through almost continuous blocks of gypsum, at others driven in the marl with scarcely any mineral: thus the workings of a gypsum mine are very varied and without definite system, the roadways deviating first one way then another, being guided by the direction in which the blocks appear to be most plentiful".

Definition of terms

Differences between the various forms of the basic material, gypsum, may be understood from a model reproduced from the HMSO Geological Survey, 1938. By this date, of course, many other uses for gypsum had been developed, but the early industry would have known that calcining was necessary to produce plaster of paris; fowl-stone was inferior quality not fit for plaster and alabaster was 'massive' gypsum often with coloured veins giving a 'marbled' appearance.



Calcining was described as baking 25 tons of gypsum for 36 hours in a kiln fired with 3½ tons of coal. This was obviously a large scale operation carried out under controlled conditions. Primitive calcining before kilns were used consisted of heating on open fires and breaking down into powder by hand flails, particularly when gypsum was being prepared for plaster floors.

Early references to Chellaston plaster

A lease of Chellaston tithes, 1556, was found in the Harpur-Crewe papers <sup>5</sup> referring to an indenture bearing the date 1538. The Bishop of Carlisle granted the Chellaston tithes, including "one playster pytt to get playster in in Chellaston", to Hughe Whalley of London for 40 years. In 1615 there is an item



in John Hill's inventory, minister of Chellaston, "three loads of plaister .... 6s. Od." <sup>5A</sup> These associations with the church suggest that, at that time, what was extracted from the earth was considered subject to tithes. There are records of disputes about mineral tithes on lead and iron ore, as well as on coal.

"One load of plaister" valued at 3s. Od. together with "offal wood and coales" appears in the inventory of goods and chattels of John Whinyates of Chellaston, dated 1664 <sup>5B</sup>. They are listed in a section headed "In the Kilne" and may be unwitting evidence of facilities at the manor for making plaster of paris. Interior walls of buildings had been dressed with plaster for some time. Nearby Swarkestone Bowle Alley House, built in 1630/2, still has patches of what appears to be original plaster covering dressed stone walls <sup>6</sup>.

In 1789 Pilkington <sup>7</sup> refers to "Fibrous gypsum, commonly called Roche Plaster from Chellaston. The stratum is from one to two inches thick, and lies in the clay a little above the solid bed of plasterstone". He recorded <sup>8</sup> that 800 tons of gypsum were raised yearly at Chellaston, 500 tons being sent to the Potteries where it was used for moulds. "The best is sold at 3 half-crowns and the inferior quality at five shillings a ton". It was sent by the Trent and Mersey canal completed in 1777 and carted from Chellaston 1½ miles to Cuttle-bridge wharf, a fact confirmed by Farey <sup>9</sup> in 1811, when the selling price for potter's stone was 9s. per ton. About the time Pilkington was writing, in the 1780's, a man appeared on the scene who was to become the first recorded merchant in Chellaston dealing in 'plaister'. He was a resident of Chellaston in 1785 when he paid 10s. tax for a saddled horse. <sup>10</sup> George Wootton, senior, must have been a man of some ability for he offered to serve, and was appointed, Superintendent of Works to the Derby Canal Company in 1793 at a salary of £150 per annum. <sup>11</sup> His association with the canal company continued long after the cut through Chellaston from Derby to Swarkestone was completed in 1796 and from the minutes of company meetings some of his activities can be traced that have a bearing on his plaster business.

A public wharf was begun in 1799 when Wootton was instructed to "mark, stake out and measure so much land near to the Bridge across the canal next to Chellaston field Lock as will be necessary ...". Wootton, with a Mr. Hutchinson, expressed their intention of erecting lime kilns on the canal bank, but Hutchinson was ordered to remove the lime kiln at Little Eaton in 1800 and in 1803 Wootton was 'to be applied to' to remove obstructions to the towing path at his lime kiln at Breaston. The connection between lime and plaster may have been to make strong mortar used for cornices, mouldings and for other ornamental purposes. In 1801 the canal company minuted a reduction of charges: "Chellaston Plaister navigated upon this canal between Chellaston field Lock and the Trent and Mersey Canal to pay threepence per ton". Clay and earth for making bricks was to be transported free.

In 1807 it was ordered that no water be taken out of the Canal to supply Mr. Wootton's Dock near Meakin's Lock at Chellaston, but this was changed to a charge of one penny per year in 1811. The dock and wharf were at Shelton-Leys (Shelton Lock) where Farey in 1811 <sup>12</sup> recorded that Wootton "has lately erected a kiln ... 2m. distant from the Pits where plaster is prepared and sold, ready for floors or for plasterers' uses, &c. ; and Messrs. Brown and Co. of St. Alkmund's in Derby, have also kilns &c. for preparing Plaster of Paris".

In 1815 Wootton was ordered to be charged ten shillings for each boat admitted to his dock in Chellaston "for repair", and in 1817 there is a first reference to George Wootton, junior, who followed his father in the plaster business, agreeing "to take a piece of ground for a wharf.... at the end of the Cheese warehouse at Cockpitt Hill at three guineas per annum".

The evidence is consistent with a growing, thriving business established before the end of the century when, in 1799 Wootton was assessed for land he owned as well as for land he occupied belonging to Sir H. Harpur. <sup>13</sup> This record is significant for it preceded the Chellaston enclosure act of 1802, as a result of which an award was made two years later. Land allocated to Wootton was in the gypsum-bearing areas, one of 3 acres and another of 47 acres from which a road marked Woottons Plaster Road is shown connecting the site of the Woodlands quarry with the main road. <sup>14</sup> It follows the track of what was later to be a tramway.

The Woottons are important figures in the history of Chellaston plaster and dominated the industry for over sixty years as well as being important members of the community. George and Sarah, his wife, raised their family in Chellaston. There is no record of their marriage in Chellaston church, but their son George was baptised in 1786 and their daughter, Mary, two years later. She was married in St. Peter's, Chellaston, in 1811 and George, junior, was buried in the churchyard 1860, unmarried.

Another early reference of 1811 must be noted, for it describes in detail the method for preparing plasterstone for floor making.

".... it is first burnt about eight hours in the open air: when this is done, the fire is put out, and when properly cooled, it is beaten fine with flails, and made into mortar. It is then spread, about two inches thick upon reeds or laths covered with straw; and being afterwards left to dry, in a few days, a floor, almost as solid and durable as stone, will be formed. The expence of these floors is but trifling; but to a stranger they have a curious and uncomfortable appearance; as in many houses, not only are the floors of the ground story composed of this substance, but those also of the upper ones; thus appearing like one cold flag, cut out to fit the dimensions of the room". <sup>15</sup>

With abundant supplies 'on its doorstep', it is not surprising that blocks of gypsum were used for building in Chellaston. The Cottage in Chapel Lane, built in 1760, had walls built of a mixture of gypsum and brick; an old wall enclosing the front garden of Woodlands Farm is built of plasterstone and there was a chimney on the outside wall in High Street that included some large pieces of low grade stone, but it does not weather well in exposed conditions.

#### The use of plaster in the Potteries

Demand by the Staffordshire industry was particularly important to the history of Chellaston plaster because it was a continuing market for over a century. Without it, the village would never have been able to provide work for so many of its people at a time when labourers were leaving the land and finding jobs in industrial cities and towns.

Pottery-making in Staffordshire began as a cottage industry. By the early 18th century power-driven wheels were being used but the developing industry had to rely upon roads for transporting the fragile wares. By mid century the Uttoxeter-Stoke turnpike linked into a reasonable road system, but both road and navigable river systems were unreliable and inadequate to cope with requirements for raw materials and for marketing finished products which were now in demand both nationally and internationally. Even if Chellaston had been able to produce enough plaster to satisfy the rapidly growing demand, there was no means of transporting it in bulk, cheaply, to the Potteries.

It was men like Josiah Wedgwood who were the driving forces in providing improved means of transport for industry. Most of the big names in the Potteries encouraged financing and building canals. They already had shares in turnpikes but the limitations of road transport throughout the year forced them to seek and provide improved methods and means. The Trent and Mersey canal was completed in 1777 and the branch of the Derby canal from Swarkestone in 1796. The Chellaston plaster industry began to expand about the same time and it seems reasonable to conclude that it, too, was held back until cheap, reliable transport for bulk quantities was available. There appears to have been little demand for plaster by the Derby potters who began at Cockpit Hill around the 1750's and whose history is one of fluctuating fortunes. So why the big demand for Staffordshire and what were they using the plaster for?

Information about the enormous increase in tea drinking habits provides the clues, for the demand followed for cups and saucers, teapots and lids. D. Macpherson's Annals of Commerce records that tea consumption was 1½ million lbs. in 1728, 7 million lbs. in 1770 and 32 million lbs. by 1833. Moreover, its price came down from £1.12s. 6d. per lb. in 1728 to 2s. 6d. (12½p.) and 4s. 6d. (22½p.), depending on quality, in 1833. Pewter, wood and horn vessels were no longer suitable for the new drinking and eating habits, so whilst plain hollow-ware was produced mechanically, non-curved, irregular shapes and ornamental pottery were produced by plaster moulding. Cast shapes, often with fine detail, were cast by pouring a slip-clay into a plaster mould, which, when left in a warm room, absorbed moisture from the slip and left a dried article to be taken from the split mould for firing.

From 1830 another use of plaster moulds for making tiles increased demand still further. The patent describes impressing the pattern of tiles into plaster moulds in a metal frame and reducing the tile to the same level by cutting on a machine. Minton produced such large quantities that his partner, Boyle, thought Minton had become 'tile-mad'. 17

#### The Chellaston plaster industry in the nineteenth century and its end

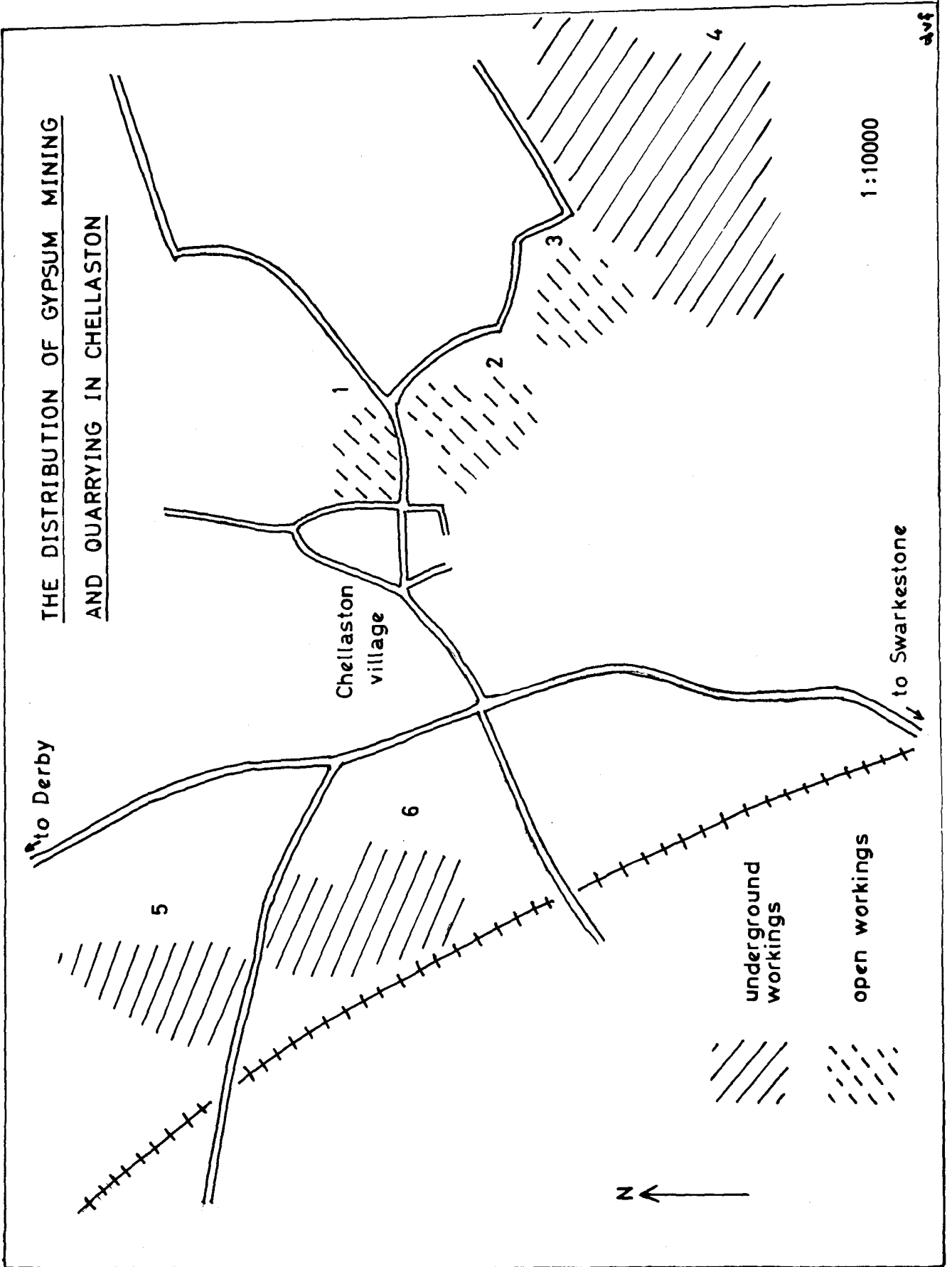
It has been shown that the industry was already established at the turn of the century. An entry in William Forman's diary <sup>18</sup> records that he began reaping his fields in 1799, including three he specifically mentions "up to the plaster pits". In 1801 he took 2 tons of plaster from Mr. Pym to Spondon at 6s. per ton and charged 5s. per ton for 'drowing'. He began 'gitting' plaster for Sir Henry Harpur in 1803 and in 1811 on two occasions took a wagon load of lime to Mr. Hutchinson, 'drowing him a load of plaster at the same time at 6s.'

The practice of sub-contracting was a feature that continued through the century, carting, 'gitting' and ganging-out. As a result, the service trades of carpenter, blacksmith and wheelwright developed in the village to an extent that was greater than required to sustain a farming community.

By 1811 there were four Gypsum Pits on the S.E. side of Chellaston Town "now in work, three covered by alluvial clay, in occupation of Mr. Robert Wright, Mr. Gilbert Hutchinson, and Mr. George Wooton, who also occupies the most south-westerly pit, where stratified Red Marl is removed, to come at the Gypsum, Alabaster, or plaster-stone beds". 19

Glover <sup>20</sup> noted some changes in 1829. The township was about 890 acres of good cornland with an average rental of about 30s. per acre. "The land is divided between twenty proprietors, viz. Sir George Crewe, bart. 300 acres, Henry Orton, gent. 80 acres, George Wotton, gent, 60 acres, the perpetual curate in lieu of tithes, 54 acres, (the principal alabaster quarries are in

THE DISTRIBUTION OF GYPSUM MINING  
AND QUARRYING IN CHELLASTON



the lands of the above four proprietors)"; most of the others held less than 50 acres. These four gypsum pits on the S.E. side of Chellaston "are in the possession of Mr. Henry Orton and Mr. George Wooton. Until the year 1820, the gypsum was got by open-work, but since that period, mining, which was first attempted by Mr. Orton, has been successfully carried on".<sup>21</sup> Production must have considerably increased to 'many thousand tons' which were 'conveyed by the canal through the township to the Staffordshire potteries and to various parts of the kingdom'.

The 1846 Bagshawe Directory lists two farmers who were also plaster dealers, George Wootton and Sam Rose. Stories about the rivalry between the two are apocryphal among older Chellastonians and it is possible that they fell out about who was entitled to gypsum extracted from the mine that Wootton worked under land occupied by Rose when he was living at Pear Tree Cottage. (See notes about No. 6 Area, later).

Chellaston census returns from 1851 provide more information about the plaster industry and this is detailed in appendices as well as in a later section reviewing employment figures. They show the industry providing jobs on an increasing scale until 1861 after which the decline set in when most of the marketable gypsum was becoming expensive to extract and veins showing diminishing returns.

After the death in 1860 of George Wootton there was a series of changes in the industry and new plaster merchants came and went, some combining farming and plaster mining such as John Stevens: Birch & Ryde, Stablefords and Pegg & Co. combined with brick and tile manufacture. Plaster no longer was a separate industry; the risky nature of the business had forced even the early plaster merchants to have a second means of livelihood, but plaster appeared to be their mainstay. As the century progressed so did the role of plaster but it became the second or even third subsidiary. By the twentieth century larger companies such as Pegg & Co., The Derby Plaster Co. and the Gotham Company had taken the place of individuals. The British Plaster Group with its headquarters at Gotham ceased Chellaston plaster production, or rather the extraction of gypsum, in 1938 and thus ended an era. In 1981 the brickyard and the sole remaining quarry were taken over by the Council for a rubbish dump. Brick kilns and the old buildings in which raw materials were processed were demolished and the access road to the quarry through Woodlands Farm permanently blocked. The last traces were obliterated.

#### The location and operation of Chellaston gypsum areas

These are marked on the accompanying map. Dates of each area's history are given in the notes which follow and are taken from sources which appear to be based upon the 1938 HMSO Geological Survey. Mode of occurrence and working are detailed in Sarjeant<sup>22</sup> of the Geology Department, Nottingham University. Information about a mine at Shelton Lock worked by George Wooton does not appear to have been noted by other writers on Chellaston Gypsum and adds another dimension to understanding local conditions.

##### No. 1 Area. Chellaston Old Quarries

Worked by Henry Forman, mainly for alabaster, from 1865 to 1887 in a field, the Leys.

##### No. 2 Area. Pit Close open workings

Probably an extension of the Old Quarry seam but mostly lower grade stone. Also worked by Henry Forman in the 1880's after arranging with Sir J. H. Crewe to lease 14 acres. O.S. map of 1887 shows a tramway track but Formans' diaries

has a note for 1884, "Taken up old tramway at the quarry today". It is likely to refer to the alabaster quarry which covered a much smaller area.

#### No. 3 Area. Woodlands open workings

Land allotted to George Wootton, by enclosure award of, 1804. Described above as "The Woodlands Claypits and Old Plaster Mine, Chellaston". Early workings by the Woottons and, later, by others, brick-making taking over from plaster as the principal product as veins of plasterstone were thin and occurred at greater depth.

#### No. 4 Area. Aston Glebe (Aston, or California) Mine

Underground workings on the boundary of Chellaston parish. The British Gypsum Company who absorbed the Gotham Company pulled out of the area in 1938 after making an exhaustive survey. Based on the theory that underground gypsum might be located by dowsing, the company employed a well known and successful water diviner. They reported that after thorough trials "it could not be claimed that 'dowsing' for gypsum was likely to be an unqualified success!"<sup>23</sup> The Gotham Company was too experienced to rely upon such an exploration and they made the decision not to continue operations in the area after an exhaustive survey. In their story of the history of the British Plaster Group published in 1959, they point out that as the cost of removing the overburden in quarries grew, tunnelling into the hillside was introduced and the depth of the veins exposed in the Woodlands Quarry increased as it extended behind the fields behind Woodlands. But "mine workings and borings do, however, prove the existence of thick gypsum if only occurring sporadically. The quality would appear to be indeterminate. ...Estimation of tonnage is made difficult because of the non-continuous nature of the deposits". So the characteristics of Chellaston gypsum did not change as veins extended beyond its parish boundaries.

If Sarjeant is correct<sup>24</sup> mining commenced around 1835. So the first mine that Henry Orton operated in 1820 must have been elsewhere. The only evidence of another mine has come to light in an advertisement in a local paper of 1860, (see Appendix 1).

#### George Wootton's mine, Shelton Lock. No. 5 Area

Wootton appears to have taken over this mine from Orton sometime after 1829 and although, at the time of his death, it was advertised for letting, no information about its having been worked after 1860 has come to light. Details in the advert confirm the location of the works at Shelton Bridge (Lock) on the canal banks, established by Wootton, senior. By 1860 the working face was about a mile from the wharf and must have extended below Sinfin Moor Lane, beneath the land behind Pear Tree Cottage. An engine was now being used to haul trucks, pump water and, perhaps, provide power for such operations as crushing. Animals for carting underground loads were now a thing of the past.

Finally, those invited to tender were expected to give the royalty they were prepared to pay on each grade of plaster, not sold, but 'worked and got'. In 1878 Stokes<sup>25</sup> gave the royalty as about 1s. 6d. per ton for the better qualities and nothing for very coarse grades. It is not unreasonable to assume that the advert gave conditions of doing business by plaster merchants, and if it is typical of the times, it is valuable documentary evidence of a little known aspect of the plaster industry in Chellaston.

## No. 6 Area (Common Lea)

As already noted this area appears to have been the continuation of deposits from what was the Wootton mine at Shelton Lock. It was land awarded to the perpetual curacy in lieu of tithes at the time of the Chellaston enclosure and in 1884, Henry Forman <sup>26</sup> was approached by the church to open up an 'old mine' in that area. Before the site was cleared adjacent to the Red Lion and to Pear Tree Cottage in 1980 there were old stables from which a substantial carting business was run, according to the Chellaston census returns. <sup>27</sup>

## The role of the plaster industry in Chellaston's economy

The dependence of the plaster trade upon the canal has already been traced in the early days of the first George Wootton. It continued throughout most of the nineteenth century until the railway to Melbourne via Chellaston was opened to passengers and goods traffic in 1868. <sup>28</sup> Access to canal and railway was by roads which were fed, where possible, by tramways taking trucks filled with plasterstone from the pits. This network of communication and transportation for the plaster gave rise to a considerable amount of work in the village. Production of plaster in tons per year is given as:-

1789	800 tons (Pilkington)
1846	1500 " (Bagshaw's Directory)
1857	2500 " (White's " )
1874	3000 " (Wright's " )

Methods of production improved (there was a steam engine supplying mechanical power in 1860) and by 1878 Stokes <sup>29</sup> was recording at least four grades of plaster and a wide range of uses. Prices had improved to "Best ground 34s. per ton; best white 20s.; seconds of plaster of paris 22s.; second lumps 9s.; Potter's plaster 30s. and coarse, in lumps, 15s. per ton".

Wages paid by Henry Forman in 1854 were 12s. per week (11s. for Irishmen) and transport charges were 2s. per ton in 1851 <sup>30</sup> for carting plaster (See Appendix 2). These rates of pay were good compared with wages as low as 6s. per week in 1850-1 in other occupations. <sup>31</sup>

Wear and tear on carts and roads may be imagined from Forman's record for 1851 (See Appendix 3). A total of 544 loads weighing at least 1090 tons were carted over 114 days, mainly in winter months and during ten days of 1851. Forman records in his diary 15 teams of 3 horses carting materials for road mending. In 1861 a full time resident road mender lived in the village but it wasn't until 1862 that highway districts could be formed from unions of parishes reluctant to continue their own road maintenance. <sup>32</sup>

Population of the parish for a fixed area increased from 201 in 1801 to 582 in 1871, decreasing to 498 by 1881 when employment in the plaster industry was already diminishing, as shown by census returns. There may have been some employees living outside of the parish but migration into the parish accounted for about 50 per cent of residents, a pointer to conditions in the village not being too bad. Census returns also provide reasonably reliable figures to occupation, except that of 1841 which cannot be taken as a complete record, but it indicates that plaster had not reached the maximum number of employees of 1851, only noting 20. A comparison from 1851 to 1881 of the two major employers of labour in the parish, plaster and farming, indicates the importance of plaster and its related occupations, which also served the farmers, to the economy of the community. During this period there were over 30 different occupations in the village, not detailed but see Appendix 4.

	Total population	Total males	Plaster merchants	Plaster workers	Farmers	Farm workers
1851	499	242	2	55	16	35
1861	484	243	2	61	17	17
1871	582	313	1	54	14	23
1881	498	264	1	24	19	23

### Conclusion

It is fortunate that such reliable records as census returns coincide with the decades which appear to be those of the greatest activity in Chellaston plaster industry, as well as those which saw its decline. It was a labour-intensive industry as shown by the numbers employed and the output figures. Another example is quoted in the cumbersome and intricate operations carrying plasterstone to King's Mills for grinding and back to Derby.<sup>33</sup> Without it, Chellaston would have remained a small farming village until it became absorbed into the city and eventually developed into a "desirable residential area".

So far as possible, gypsum and alabaster have been identified from plaster, but the three cannot be precisely separated. Although they relied on different markets, they occurred together, but alabaster from Chellaston had its hey-day long before the Industrial Revolution created demand for plaster. Now, there is little evidence in the Chellaston landscape of its former industry. Some farming remains but who knows how long this will also survive development plans? The canal with which the plaster was so closely connected, together with the railway, have long disappeared.



Appendix 1

Advertisement appearing in the "Derby & Chesterfield Reporter",  
Friday Sept. 28, 1860

Valuable Plaster Mines and Land at Chellaston.

To be Let from year to year from the First day of November 1860.

All those well known and lucrative Mines of Plaster now in full work, situated in the Parish of Chellaston and about four miles distant from the Town of Derby with a commodious Wharf and buildings thereon (comprising a kiln, Cottage and Shedding) lying by the side of the Derby Canal at Shelton Bridge and adjoining the Turnpike Road leading from Chellaston to Derby.

And also about Forty Acres of Pasture and Arable Land with Three Cottages thereon, lying over the said Mines or contiguous thereto.

The above mines have been recently worked by the late Mr. Geo. Wooton for a considerable period and the Plaster raised therefrom is of a very superior quality, is easily and cheaply got and commands an extensive sale. The present connection, as well as being large and highly respectable, is capable of Great Increase. A good road leads from the Mines to the Turnpike Road, the former being about one mile distant from the Wharf and the other outlets are afforded in other directions. A new Locomotive Steam Engine is now employed in the works, and the Lessee will be entitled to the use of the same for the purpose of drawing the Plaster and pumping the water when necessary, on payment of a moderate rent and on his engaging to keep in in repair.

The Lessee will be required to take the now existing Plant (exclusive of the Engine) at a valuation, and to find satisfactory security for the due performance of the covenants and stipulations to be contained in the Lease. (A passage follows which calls for three months notice either way).

The Rent to be paid for the Plaster will be in the nature of a Royalty per ton for each of the different grades of Plaster worked and got.

Tenders specifying the Royalties offered in respect of the Plaster, and the Rent offered in respect of the Land, Cottages, Wharf, Buildings and Engine to be sent to Messrs. E & T Fisher, Solicitors, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

To view the Mines and Premises, application may be made to Mr. James Pimm of Chellaston of whom and of the said E & T Fisher any further information may be obtained.

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Appendix 2

Wages paid for the month of July 1854. An isolated record for this single month appears in the notes kept by Henry Forman. There is no indication of why these few weeks were noteworthy.

July 1st.	Beresford and men	£2.12s. 0d.
	Three Irishmen, 11s. ea.	£1.13s. 0d.
July 8th.	Beresford and men	£3. 4s. 6d.
	Three Irishmen	£1.13. 0d.
July 15th.	Beresford and men	£2. 8s. 0d.
	Three Irishmen	£1.13s. 0d.
July 22nd.	Beresford and men	£2.16s. 0d.
	Three Irishmen	£1.13s. 0d.
	H. Holt, 2 weeks	£1. 4s. 0d.
	J. Bird, 2 weeks	£1. 4s. 0d.
	Four days carrying Marl with 5 horses, 17s. each day	£3. 8s. 0d.
	day ale for the men pitting	8s. 0d.
	Three days with horses, 3, each day at 11s. per day	£1.13s. 0d.
July 27th.	Beresford and man	£1. 0s. 3d.

N.B. In the Chellaston Census J. Bird is a plaster mine ganger, H. Holt is an agricultural labourer, but there is no resident Beresford.

The record could be for Henry's workers employed on the farm and in carrying plaster or marl.

Appendix 3

Carriage of Plaster Summary of manuscript record by Henry Forman, farmer.

Year/Month	Days Worked	Loads of Fines	Loads of Seconds	Total
1851. Jan.	10	28	11	39
Feb.	11	35	13	48
Mar.	12	33	19	52
April	7	21	10	31
May	9	32	11	43
June	13	29	33	62
July	7	16	16	32
Aug.	7	23	15	38
Sept.	6	23	15	38
Oct.	7	38	9	47
Nov.	12	33	24	57
Dec.	13	32	22	54
	<u>114</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>541</u>

Ratio Fines: Seconds 1.6      Average No. loads per day 4.7  
 A load was 2 tons.              Minimum                    "                    2  
    Maximum                    "                    10

1852. Jan.	4	16	12	28
Feb.				
Mar.	1	10	0	10
April	4	19	0	19
May	6	10	43	53

1851 Receipts for carrying plaster	Jan.	164½ tons	£16. 9s. Od.
	Apr.	208 "	£20.16s. Od.
Transport charges were:	July	310½ "	£31. 1s. Od.
2s. per ton.	Oct.	208 "	£20.16s. Od.

A record of wages and charges for July 1854 appears in the same manuscript.

July 1st.	Beresford and men	£2.12s. Od.	July 15th.	Beresford and men	£2.16s. Od.
	3 Irishmen 11s. ea.	£1.13s. Od.		3 Irishmen	
July 8th.	Beresford and men	£3. 4s. Od.			£1.13s. Od.

Appendix 4

Census Information Chellaston Plaster and Related Works

1851. Plaster Merchant and Farmer

George Wootton (64), born Chellaston, owns 170 acres, unmarried, has 3 men servants also classified as agricultural labourers and one a plaster miner. Employs 20 plaster miners, 25 agricultural labourers, 6 boys.

Samuel Rose (50), born Chellaston, owns 60 acres, widower; Ann (26) and Elizabeth (18) daughters at home: Joseph (21) son, at home, clerk to plaster merchant. Employs 44 men, 6 boys.

Plaster workers and related trades resident in Chellaston

Miners	39	Brick maker	1
Labourers	4	Master carpenter 2, 2 men, 1 apprentice	5
Getters	4	Master blacksmith 1, smith and apprentice	3
Thrasher	1	Road labourers	2
Gangers, 3(10) 2(11)		Clerk to plaster merchant	1
1(15), boys	6		<hr/>
			12
	54		

1861. Plaster manufacturer Joseph Rose (31), Frances (27) wife, Samuel (5) son. Also living at Derby Rd., John Meakin, servant & carter.

Plaster miner and merchant living at West Hill, John Stevens (55), Alice (56) wife, Ann (24) daughter and John (19) son, clerk.

Plaster workers and related trades resident in Chellaston

Manager at mine	1	Road Mender	1
Miners	29	Boatman and boy	2
Plaster labourers	25	Toll Collector	1
Timekeeper at mine	1	Lock Keeper	1
Check clerk at mine	1		
Carter boys	7, about 12 - 14 years old.		
Carters	14		
Master wheelwright	1		
Wheelwrights	6		
Blacksmiths	3		
Errand Boys	4, about 11 - 13 years old.		
	<hr/>		
	92		

Appendix 4 continued .....

1871. Master plaster miner & farmer John Stevens (65) wife and son at West Hill, has 10 acres and employs 14 men, 3 boys.

Master plaster getter & farmer Joseph Gregory (43) and wife, has 60 acres and employs 14 men, 3 boys.

Related occupations of Chellaston residents

Mineral agent	1	Wheelwrights, 2, and apprentice	3
Foreman in plaster works	1	Blacksmith & farrier	2
Labourers ditto	45	Joiner	1
Waggoner ditto	4	Brickmakers	6
Master carter	1		<u>12</u>
Miners	Nil		
	<u>52</u>		

1881. Brick, tile and plaster merchant Thomas Stableford (56) wife, daughter and son at The Woodlands, employing 2 men.

Quarry Owner Henry Forman (34) employing 8 men; also occupied as farmer; wife, 3 sons, 3 daughters, has 120 acres, employs 3 labourers, 1 boy.

Farmer and brickmaker Thomas Clewes (63) wife and 2 sons, at Shelton Bridge has 13 acres, employs 4 men, 1 boy.

Related Occupations of Chellaston Residents

Mineral agent, mining engineer	2	Brickmaker	3
Plaster miner	2	Employees, 4 men, 7 boys	<u>11</u>
Plaster pit labourer	11		14
Plaster blower	3		<u>—</u>
Plaster dresser	2	Blacksmith (unemployed)	1
Plaster carter	1	Blacksmith journeyman	2
Waggoner at plaster mine	1	Master wheelwright & man	2
Labourer at gypsum mine	1	Wheelwright journeyman	1
Plaster rigger (unemployed)	1	Farmer and wheelwright	1
	<u>24</u>		<u>7</u>
	<u>—</u>		<u>—</u>

## THE DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE OF SOUTHWELL 1927

(by M. A. B. Mallender, Clerk to Derby Cathedral Chapter)

(An address delivered to the Cathedral Chapter of Southwell Minster and members of the Derby Cathedral Chapter on 2 February 1984, the centenary of the foundation of the Diocese of Southwell).

In the 1870's the diocese of Lichfield with her teeming population in the Potteries found Derbyshire too heavy a burden to be borne. Indeed there was a suggestion even then that a see of Derby should be founded on its own. (1) At the same time Lincoln, wearied of the broad acres of her Diocese, cast out the County of Nottingham. Two outcasts both wrenched from their historic ties and with a population of 853,000 were joined together in the new diocese of Southwell in 1884 therefore, not to benefit themselves but simply to relieve their over-burdened mothers. The diocese thus formed, turned naked into the world, deprived of all the diocesan endowments with which the ages had enriched the sees of Lincoln and Lichfield, was more populous than her mother, Lincoln and her area was larger than that of Lichfield. Bishop Ridding used to say that the creation of the see of Southwell was an outstanding example of how such things should not be done and from the first he foresaw that before long the two counties would have to be separated again. (2)

Few men have had a harder spiritual task set them than confronted Bishop Ridding when he came from Winchester College to weld together the huge area of the Southwell diocese, and to do it without staff and before the advent of motor vehicles. The chief hindrances were perhaps not the physical conditions, the numbers of clergy and the rapidly increasing population but the different historic ties of the two counties. However, Bishop Ridding made them one at a cost to himself which neither Church nor State should have asked from him. Bishop Abraham the 2nd Suffragan Bishop of Derby records that Bishop Ridding said little but felt keenly and those first ten years must have bitten into his warm but rather lonely heart. Being a profound scholar as well as a skilful organiser and a wise administrator he fearlessly faced the task of welding into unity the two areas with different traditions and different methods of ecclesiastical administration and largely succeeded in accomplishing it, but he pleaded that other new Dioceses might have an advocatus diaboli to watch over their birth. (3)

The seeds of the necessity of a further division were sown in the days of Bishop Ridding in the vastly increased provision he had to make for the industrial Erewash Valley and the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire coalfields. He was followed by Bishop Edwyn Hoskyns who was beloved of all who knew him, and it is, I am sure, partly in tribute to the work he did in bringing the Diocese of Derby into being that his son was appointed an Honorary Canon of Derby Cathedral in 1936. In the early part of the century the forces making for a fresh separation moved more quickly than Bishop Ridding could have anticipated. In consequence of the rapid development of the coalfields, Bishop Hoskyns soon found that the task of exercising spiritual oversight and making spiritual provision for the population which had grown to nearly twice the size which his predecessor had found, was more than any man could compass. (4).

He conducted a primary visitation in 1908 calling for complete terriers to be prepared and lodged with the Diocesan Registry and, following that description on paper of his diocese, for five and a half years from 1911 he conducted a

personal visitation of all 520 parishes in the diocese (and that meant nearly eight parishes every month and he did this whilst carrying on the normal work of a diocesan bishop). As the result of this visitation he urged upon the Diocesan Conference in Derby in October 1917 the passing of a Resolution 'that for the greater effectiveness of the Church in this diocese it is expedient that preparatory steps should be taken for the formation of a diocese for each of the two counties of Nottingham and Derby'.

Bishop Hoskyns put forward these reasons for the division:

1. The strain of the responsibility attached to the spiritual oversight of the large counties of Derby and Nottinghamshire was overpowering and unreasonable for one bishop and the forward movement of the Church suffered accordingly.
2. The diocese was unwieldy in both area and population and in addition to its size the railway accommodation was extremely awkward for diocesan purposes. It took several hours to reach Southwell from the western extremities.
3. The number of benefices was nearly 500 including the county towns of Derby and Nottingham, a large number of agricultural parishes and great colliery and manufacturing districts. It was consequently impossible for the bishop to keep in intimate personal touch with his clergy and people and consequently they missed the inspiration which sprang from a close acquaintance with their Father in God, whereas the visit of their bishop ought not to be an occasional event in the life of a parish but a regular one.
4. Whilst the assistance of a suffragan bishop was valuable it could not supply the want of a diocesan bishop upon whom fell the ultimate responsibility of furthering the Church's work with full power of jurisdiction.
5. Owing to the heavy demands made upon him by administrative work (largely duplicated under conditions of that time) the bishop was unable to give due attention to devotion and study and the consideration of important questions. (5)

This proposal was put forward before the Diocesan Conference in March 1920 and this resolved to call upon all the churchmen in the diocese to make a combined effort for the completion of the scheme of division within a period of three years.

The diocese of Southwell with an area of 1853 square miles was certainly one of the larger dioceses and its population (in 1919) of 1,316,793 made it the seventh largest diocese in the country and the two parts of the divided diocese, with Derby having 1025 square miles and 700,000 pop. and Southwell 828 square miles and 620,000 pop., would each be larger than half of the existing English and Welsh dioceses. (6).

Meanwhile there had been certain questions raised affecting only one of the two counties:- for Derby the major question concerned the cathedral - should an existing church become the cathedral or should a totally new building be constructed. This, the Liverpool solution, was soon discarded and despite the arguments put forward in favour of Chesterfield parish church by Archdeacon Crosse the Derbyshire Committee resolved unanimously to select All Saints church, Derby, as the cathedral church of the diocese. One problem was that the patronage was in the hands of the Simeon Trustees but an exchange was arranged between them and the bishop who was at the time patron of St. Werburghs in Derby despite the protests of the St. Werburghs parishioners. There were two questions in particular which affected Nottinghamshire. Firstly, should the new diocese retain its present name or should the name of Nottingham be incorporated in some way?: secondly, should the diocese of Southwell remain



in the province of Caterbury or should it return to the province of York to which it had belonged until 1837? Despite considerable pressure from York who wanted to have Southwell back again (the Archbishop was recorded as saying that he would never enter Southwell Minster again in any capacity until he entered it once again as Archbishop of the province in which it was. Eight years later Archbishop Lang was translated to Canterbury and Southwell records will doubtless show whether he thereafter set foot in the Minster) it was not until 1935 that a Measure was passed restoring Southwell to the Northern Province.

In 1923 the Division Measure itself was passed and whilst the coming into force of many of the provisions had to wait until the necessary endowments had been made, one provision came into effect straight away, and that was the return to the Bishop of Southwell of the Patronage formerly in the hands of the Canons of Southwell which had been transferred to the Bishops of Ripon and Manchester in 1840. The financial target which was set for the whole diocese was £120,000 being £75,000 for the endowment of the bishopric £4,000 for an episcopal residence for the Bishop of Derby, £1000 for legal and parliamentary expenses and £40,000 for the endowment of the chapters in the two counties. (8) However, in the event, the requirement to raise the money for the chapters was dropped and the Measure only referred to satisfactory provision being made for the Bishoprics and the Derby residence. However, it was not lost sight of that a chapter would be needed, as a diocese needed official clergy who were free from parochial duties and were responsible for certain branches of Church work, and it was a serious drawback for a diocese to be started, as the united diocese had been, without any such provision whatever. (9) (In Southwell there was not one man free from a parish and no Cathedral chapter. (10) )

It was also provided that until the formation of the two Bishoprics was completed, up to £1,000 per annum of the interest earned on the money raised should be paid to the Suffragan Bishop of Derby. (11) The financial appeal ended with these words.

'Seeing that both counties have an equitable claim upon the present endowment of the Diocese of Southwell and that the formation of the two Bishoprics would bring equal advantage to both counties, it is hoped that the whole Diocese will join in a supreme effort to carry this scheme into effect.' (12)

By 1923 the sum raised was about £7,000 and that the remainder of the funds was raised and thus the conditions for the creation of the diocese were fulfilled was very largely due to the exertions of Canon Francis John Adams who became the Secretary of the Division of the Diocese Fund in 1923. He put fresh life into the scheme and started the campaign with a vigour which as Secretary he never allowed to diminish. Far and wide in Derby and Nottinghamshire he addressed meetings, attended rural deanery conferences and gave illustrated lectures on the needs of the Church. In a year the Fund had risen to £27,000. (13) and by the Hallowing on 28th October 1927 £73810.12s.0d. had been raised of which the record of the gifts of the people offered up there shows that the Chesterfield Archdeaconry raised £7457.15s.0d., Derby £22,189.18.3., Newark £8,565.16s.5d. and Nottingham £12,825.2s.9d. £16,771.19s.7d. came from personal major donations and interest; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners made their first ever grant for the founding of a new diocese under the 1926 Measure of £6,000.

When the new diocese was founded Canon Adams was appointed Secretary to the Diocesan Board of Finance, an office he held until his death in December 1929. It was not recorded if there was any advice given by Bishop Hoskyns to the Earl

of Harrington leading to the Earl's invitation to the Vicar of St. Peter, Mansfield to cross back over the border again into Derbyshire to become the Vicar of Elvaston in 1918, but it is hard to avoid seeing a certain working of Divine Providence in providing the right man at the right time.

Alas, Sir Edwyn Hoskyns did not live to see the work to which he had set his hand completed. In the Diocesan Magazine for October 1925 he wrote 'I had earnestly prayed that I might myself see the division of the Diocese and that I might hand over to my successor a task which might be within the power of a man to perform; the answer to that prayer must be left in the hands of Him to whom it was offered but whatever happens to me I bid you all go forward with renewed purpose and zeal to fulfil the task which lies before us'.

It fell to his successor, Bishop Hayward, to say in the Service of Hallowing of our Cathedral Church All Saints Derby, when the Watch was set between our two Dioceses, - 'Right Reverend Brother, We of the undivided Diocese have finished the work to which we set our hands. All that lay in our power we have done towards the founding of the Diocese of Derby and the making provision of a Cathedral Church. And now the Lord be with you, and cause you with your clergy and people to be faithful workers together with Him in the Church and Diocese of Derby. - Fare Ye Well - We are at hand to uphold you'. And then the two Bishops standing in the midst of the people in secret made a solemn Oath of mutual bearing of each others burdens and in a sign thereof each rested his crozier on the other's shoulder. (14) And the record of Prayer (Appendix 1) was offered up by Canon Adams along with the record of the gifts of the people for the division of the diocese and for the Cathedral, and these records are preserved in the Derby Cathedral archives together with the book showing the amounts raised by each parish (extracts from which appear in Appendix 2).

#### Notes and reference

- (1) Rt. Rev. C. T. Abraham, 2nd Suffragan Bishop of Derby - The See of Derby being a souvenir of its Foundation (1927).
- (2) Canon C. E. Scott-Moncrieff D. D. Hon. Canon of Southwell, Hon. Canon of Derby, Vicar of Buxton op. cit.
- (3) Rt. Rev. C. T. Abraham op. cit.
- (4) Canon C. E. Scott-Moncrieff op. cit.
- (5) Proposal submitted to Southwell Diocesan Conference by the Joint Committee from Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (Nov. 1919).
- (6) Joint Committee Proposal op. cit.
- (7) Diocese of Southwell (Division) Measure 1923.
- (8) Joint Committee Proposal op. cit.
- (9) Joint Committee Proposal op. cit.
- (10) Appeal letter from Bishop of Southwell 1923.
- (11) Diocese of Southwell (Division) Measure 1923.
- (12) Joint Committee Proposal op. cit.
- (13) Chapter Minute Book Derby Cathedral 1929.
- (14) Order of Service for the Hallowing of the Cathedral and Diocese of Derby 28th October 1927.

APPENDIX 1  
Record of Prayer

Presented during the Hallowing of the Name of God in the New Diocese and Cathedral of Derby

28th October 1927

'Golden vials full of odours  
Which are the prayers of Saints'

Let Record be made here this day, and let after Times never forget that this achievement of the Founding of Our Diocese was wrought by the Grace of God in answer to the prayers of the faithful. For long years it had been the desire of the few; and through their prayers the many came to see the vision of the good, and resolved to work to accomplish the purpose of Christ for the need of the Church here. And they too prayed, and yet more came to pray, and a new understanding spread, and interest, and men and women's hearts were moved; and they gave their gifts, and they too prayed, known to God - unknown to us.

But this we know and record, that on October 30th 1917, just 10 years since, when our Conference resolved on the work, Edwyn Hoskyns our Bishop at once bid our prayers in every Church, and said that day as he bade us pray; 'We are building God's House'. Let us go forth to our task imbued with His Spirit and full of love for the brotherhood. I am one with you in your resolve, and shall spend some of my latter days in laying, I trust, a firm foundation of a Diocese for the County of Derby' And this he did. On that firm foundation the House is built. Troublous times followed. The War, the Armistice, the Peace, prosperity and adversity came upon us. The Life of the Church and Nation needed reconstruction. Hopes were deferred. Prayers seemed to remain unanswered.

But six years later these were more strongly renewed throughout the Diocese; and, with prayer renewed, the work revived. Month by month for the last four years, the biddings, the reminders, the helps for private intercessions, and for the corporate prayers of the Church in public have risen before God and have availed. He has accomplished His purpose through tens of thousands of His people.

'Not unto us, but unto Thy name give the Praise'

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APPENDIX 2

All Saints Derby	602. 7. 0
Mickleover	100. 0. 0
Ashford in the Water	91. 0. 0
Ilkeston St. Mary	352. 2. 0
Ashover	87. 4. 2
Buxton	1062. 1. 8
Burbage	200. 5. 0
King Sterndale	8.12. 0
Brassington	22.18. 7
Bradbourne	72. 0. 0
Gedling	310. 5. 0
S. Collingham	141. 5. 3
N. Collingham	140.14. 9
South Scarle	14. 0. 0
Edwalton	176. 8. 3
Mansfield St. Peter	644. 7.10

Nottingham St. Mary	843.13.11
Worksop Priory	326.11. 4
Hucknall	449.11. 0
Radcliffe on Trent	387.15. 0
Holme	9. 0
Shelford	3.10. 0
Clifton	105. 0. 0
Ruddington	110.16. 7
Perlethorpe	340.13. 7
Rolleston	2.12. 0
Beeston	292. 5. 5
East Retford	224. 1. 7
Southwell Minster	996.14. 2
Sherwood St. Martin	3.18. 7
Newark	521.18. 2

STEEM-YARD IN KILLAMARSH. (SK 455798)

(by Aileen Hopkinson,

The sole reference is in the pre-enclosure survey of Killamarsh of Sheffield in 1777 which unfortunately does not have an accompanying map. The enclosure map details only the newly-enclosed areas and Steem-Yard came within the ancient enclosures. On the 1845 tithe map the area is listed as "Old Pasture". It is in the Westhorpe Colliery area where spoil heaps, car-parks and 'landscaping' have distorted the old field patterns.

On reading Mr. Usher's notes on various Stin / Steen / Steem Yards, we took ourselves off to the erstwhile Steem-Yard area. Incidentally both 'steen' and 'steem' are given in O.E.D. as 'to line a well or other excavation with stone, brick, or other material'. Obvious field name reference books offer no enlightenment. Cameron includes our Steem-Yard from the same source (Fairbarks). Several of the features noted in Mr. Usher's examples occur in our Steem-Yard area:-

On a sloping site, three elements are noteworthy.

- A. At the highest level a roughly circular area c.11 - 12 yards in diameter, at most 2 ft. deep and with a flat, grassy floor. It is marked 'spring' on 6" O.S. map - definitely not an old bell-pit and evidently not a natural hollow.
- B. About 25 yards below, a roughly oval, marshy area surrounded by old hawthorns. The area, about 6 x 15 yards is very much broken by grazing animals. At the upper end there is evidence of channelling from area A. and at the lower end a dammed ledge leading into -
- C. A long, narrow gully / ditch bordered by hedges and forming a field boundary. It is difficult to measure but is around 3 ft. deep and 1½ ft. wide at base sloping outwards to perhaps 4 ft. There is no stone lining to be seen. On 25" O.S. map this feature is marked "drain".

An acquaintance who has lived in the area for around 40 years says the top area was an old dew-pond and the oval area became a sizeable pond in wet weather attracting wild duck, etc.

The Swarkestone example cited by Mr. Usher particularly interests me. At the bottom of an adjacent field we have an Osier Holt - indeed willows still grow there. Dare I suggest that osiers may come into the Stin / Steen /

Steem Yard explanation? Were the cut osier wands laid to soak in pools, stone-lined and specially constructed, or, as in our example utilising naturally occurring spring and slope? Colliery working underground would explain the absence of the spring now. We have several willowgarths and osier beds in the parish and the on-going demands for baskets and hurdles are obvious.

### STINYARDS AND STEINING

(by Peter Stevenson)

Dr. Salisbury's suggestion that Stinyards were enclosures where gravel was obtained alongside the River Trent, set out in Mr. Usher's article in the Spring 1984 issue of Miscellany, must be coupled with the editor's note that the name applied equally away from the river. Indeed, if the 'stony enclosure' derivation be accepted, might the term not have indicated any quarry of stone or gravel 'hard-core'?

Mending the roads had preoccupied the parish authorities long before the creation of the turnpike trusts during the eighteenth century, leading to a search for suitable and convenient materials. As in Ilkeston, where in 1798 the Surveyors of Highways were allotted an acre of the Little Field and confirmed in their ownership of 'a quarry in the Lawn', many enclosure awards must have made such provisions. Acts establishing the turnpikes provided for the trustees to obtain surfacing materials wherever convenient, making compensation for any damage caused in the process of extracting them from the land.

Certain roads in the Forest of Dean were improved under a treasury grant after 1796, the powers of the trustees being renewed and extended in 1817, 1827 and 1831. Amongst other roads added to their charge in 1838 was the one between Bream and Yorkley, which had still not been effectually stoned twenty years later. It was therefore set out in the Dean Forest Turnpike Roads Act of 1858 (21 & 22 Vic. cap. lxxxvi) that the trustees should 'stein or metal the surface of the road between Bream and Yorkley', made and set out under the previous Act.

Circulation of this statement amongst the members of the Road History Group of the Railway and Canal Historical Society, of which the writer is currently co-ordinator, produced an enquiry as to whether 'this is a technical term, or a mis-type for stone?' In the light of the above remarks might it not represent an archaic survival of the stinyard synonym for quarry? Metalling, of course, was a term derived from the practice of gauging the size suitability of broken stone by passing each piece through a metal ring.