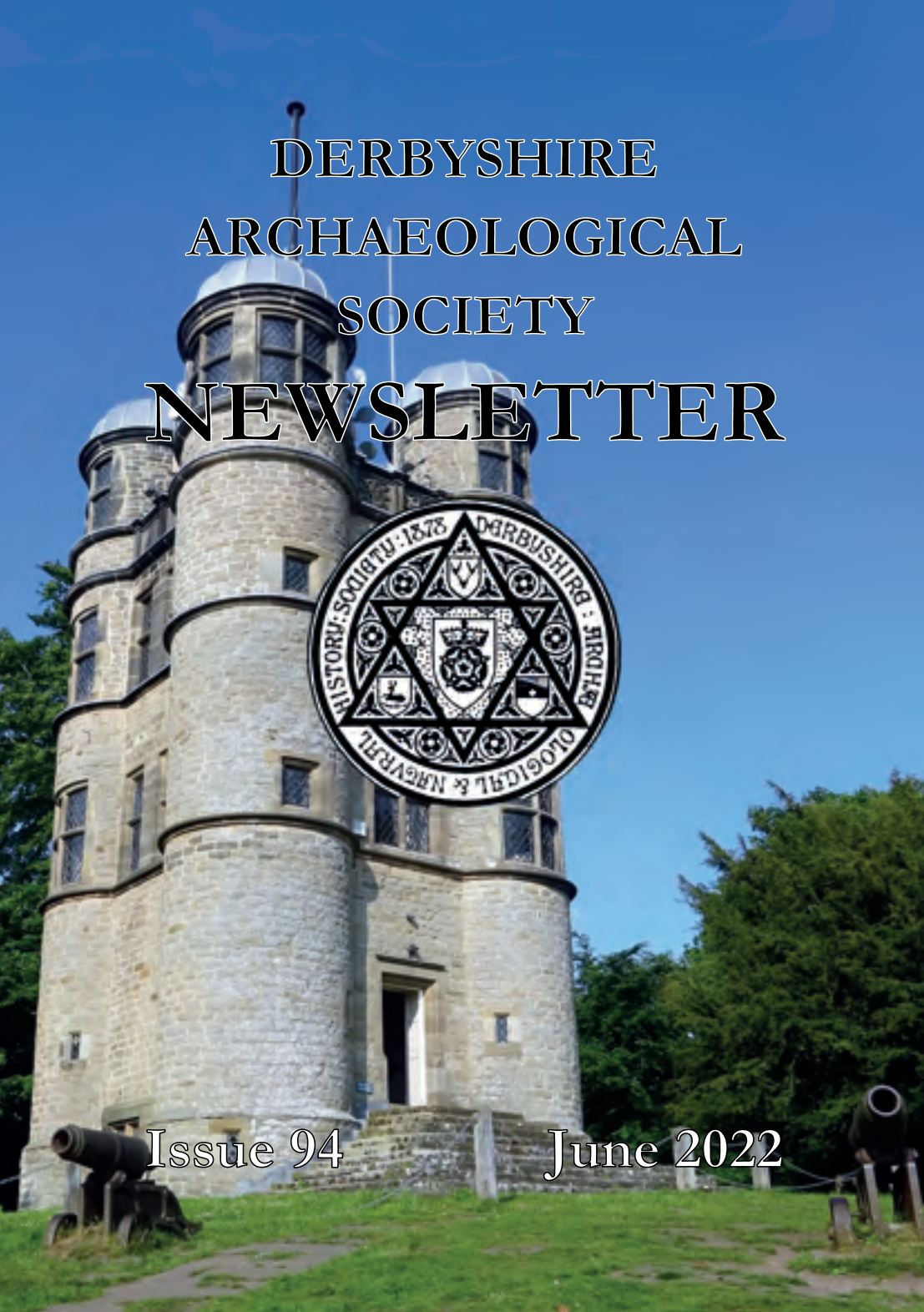
DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER



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COVER PICTURE

The cover photograph is of the hunting stand at Chatsworth, from the SW. It consists of four superimposed rooms each 18ft square with corner turrets, topped with gazebos and cupolas. It is almost the last survivor of a number of local observational stands of this nature, of which South Wingfield Manor's is largely lost, Swarkestone was not dedicated to the chase and that at Barlborough is but a ruin.[1]

Mark Girouard dated the stand to the 1580s, on the basis that there is no reference to it in the surviving accounts (spanning 1576-1580) but that a 'turret house' (not the Stand, but closely related to it) was built in April 1581. It must have been commissioned by William Cavendish, later 1st Earl of Devonshire and Girouard is satisfied that it belongs stylistically to a group of important buildings associated with the coterie of the 6th Earl of Shrewsbury (Bess of Hardwick's fourth husband), by Robert Smythson (1535-1614).[2]

There is a lower ground floor, for storage and food preparation, a ground floor hall, a sitting room over and another room above that, both the latter well lit by mullion and transom cross windows for observing the chase. Access to the leads is via the SW cupola, whilst the other three are essentially miniature gazebos or banqueting houses with elaborate plaster ceilings.

The newel stair has treads 30in wide with lead plug indicating a removed iron balustrade set 18in from the exterior wall, the rail of which must have stood about 2ft from the exterior wall, canted out 6in on swan-necked balusters, to allow people support in the perilous progress up or down. Today, one has to make do with a rope looped to the exterior wall. This iron railing is a feature I had not come across previously on such a stair.

Newel stair with lead plugs where the iron rail was removed.

The building seems to have fallen into desuetude in the 18th century, for Lancelot Brown was able to surround it with trees to create Stand Wood 1755-1765, but it must have undergone a revival in the period of Sir Joseph Paxton and the Bachelor Duke, as it seems to have received some interior modifications at this period.

Meanwhile, my warmest thanks must go to all members who kindly submitted contributions – all received in good time and most welcome.

[1] Reduced in height to form a cottage, C18th: RCHM(E) *Pear Tree Cottage, Pinnock*, (York 1991) *passim*.
[2] Girouard, M., *Robert Smythson and the Elizabethan Country House* (New Haven & London 1983) 119 & n. 21; cf. also, Girouard, M., *Elizabethan Architecture* (New Haven & London 2009) 106, 295-296

FROM THE CHAIR

After two years in which DAS activities have been hampered by the restrictions resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic, it was a relief to be able to hold our 2022 Annual General Meeting in the traditional face to face format, with a good turnout of members at the Strutt's Centre in Belper. There were no surprises at the AGM, the annual report and accounts were approved, and the elections of officers and council members were uncontested. One of my privileges in chairing the meeting was the opportunity to thank the members whose efforts have sustained the society during this difficult period, and putting together the list of names to mention was a great reminder of how many of you contribute to our success in one way or another.

Things are now more or less back to 'business as usual' and we have an impressive list of summer visits in which members can participate, with the innovation this year of an online booking system. Full details were sent out with the AGM papers and by e-mail. Please book for events as early as possible; in some cases, the number of places is very limited and in others we have to give our hosts for the visit early advice of numbers – don't leave it to the last minute.

One of our dilemmas in controlling costs is getting the right balance between communicating with members via post and via electronic means. Postal charges keep rising and the majority of our active members have signed up to receive e-mails, so we are potentially wasting money by posting papers to everyone. Our aim this year has been to send out the summer programme and AGM papers with the Spring *Miscellany*, but this didn't work out as the printers could not commit to getting *Miscellany* printed in time – frustratingly, they then did the job quicker than expected and you will have received two envelopes from us just a few days apart.

The next time this issue will arise is with our winter programme of talks. We traditionally send out a printed programme in September, but this year we have provided a provisional list of talks up to the end of the year (and beyond, as dates) within the pages of this Newsletter. There will be a full programme published in September but this will be sent by e-mail unless you specifically request a printed copy from the secretary. We will then follow up with the list of talks from January onwards in the winter Newsletter.

Last year we held a successful 'DAS at home' event at the Strutt's Centre, with an exhibition in our library and short talks by members. We are thinking of holding something similar again this year and are looking for short 15-minute talks with a few slides or a small display of material. They don't need to be of a professional standard and it doesn't matter if you have more questions than answers. If you have some research you are undertaking, or a favourite site you would like to share, please get in touch and hopefully we can put together an interesting but informal afternoon.

Ian Mitchell

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NEW MEMBERS

Heloise Beastall of Swanwick
Ian Holmes of Hope
Maureen Pearson of Glasgow
Steve Ramsden of Chaddesden
Mary Ratcliffe of Selby
Michael Shales of Derby
Lee Spink of Mickleover
Diana Webber of Wirksworth

OBITUARIES

CHRISTOPHER KEITH SHELTON
(November 1957 – January 2022)

Chris Shelton was born in Duffield but grew up with his parents Keith and Christine and sister Catherine in Allestree, where he went to school. After an apprenticeship as a draughtsman with Bombardier he spent the whole of his working life with the firm, the basis for his long interest in the railways, both past and present. The offer of redundancy, before retirement age, enabled Chris to leave work to help care for his father, who lived next door to him. It also provided more time for him to conduct research into his family history which in turn led to him developing a wide interest in local history generally.

Chris joined the Society in 2002 and was a keen participant in the Local History Group and was also a member of the Architectural Section committee. He was also a member, from 2017, of the Little Chester Local History Group and served as its treasurer from 2019.

Chris died peacefully at his home on 10th January 2022 after a short illness aged 64. The Society and the Little Chester Local History Group were represented at his funeral which took place at Markeaton Crematorium on 1st February.

Rosemary Annable

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ROGER THOMAS DALTON
(April 1936-March 2022)

Dr. Roger Dalton, who died in March, was a long-standing and active member of Derbyshire Archaeological Society, going on to become a member of the Local History Section Committee in 1999. He wrote many articles for *Derbyshire Miscellany*, mainly on his research into the agricultural history of Derbyshire. In 2004 he received the Local History 2004 Award from The British Association for Local History for his article on *The Derbyshire Farm Labourer in the 1860s,* which had been published in *Derbyshire Miscellany* Volume 16, Part 5 (Spring 2003). The award was presented at The Imperial War Museum and his article was reprinted in

the British Association for Local History's publication *The Local Historian.* Roger also wrote several articles for the Society's *Journal* (one with Maxwell Craven, *Bearwardcote Hall: a Lost Derbyshire House* in Journal CXXXII 2014) and gave lectures to the Society on many aspects of Derbyshire's agricultural history.

The scion of an old country family from Hampshire, Roger Thomas Dalton was born in April 1936, only son of Leonard Dalton and Elsie Lambourn. His parents lived in Reading, his grandfather having moved there from Wootton St. Laurence and prospered working in insurance. After taking both Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Geography and then qualifying as a teacher, Roger taught in secondary schools in Surrey, during which time he met and, in 1965, married Frances May Legget, before joining the staff of Bishop Grosseteste College in Lincoln as a lecturer in teacher education.

In 1971 Roger was appointed Head of Geography in Derby at Bishop Lonsdale College of Education, settling in Etwall. The college merged with Derby College of Technology in the 1978, and later with Matlock College of Education, to form the Derby Lonsdale College of Higher Education (DLCHE) and all of these institutions had flourishing geography departments. In 1992, Derby Lonsdale College was elevated into a university, becoming the University of Derby. Roger Dalton was appointed as head of geography, part of the School of Humanities; it was at around this time he also gained his PhD. He retired in 1996.

In 2018, Roger became a member of the Editorial Panel of *Derbyshire Miscellany* under the editorship of Jane Steer, who was very grateful for his help in assessing new articles and his detailed proof reading. The present editor, Rebecca Sheldon, also appreciated Roger's help on the Editorial Panel.

Roger leaves a widow, a son and two daughters, and will be greatly missed by the Local History Section Committee for his help and advice over many years.

Joan Davies
Irene Brightmer

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DAS ON FACEBOOK

In the 1980s and '90s, during the early days of the Internet, there was a phenomenon called 'news groups'. These were special interest groups, about 1,300 of them, for everything from linguistics to coin collecting. They tended to die out with the advent of websites, but in recent years special interest groups are making a comeback in an unexpected area.

Initially, social media, in particular Facebook, was dominated by the young, but in the last few years they have left in significant numbers and been replaced by older people of fifty and over. The reason for this is – special interest groups.

There are nine UK archaeology groups, one of which is the Derbyshire Archaeological Society (of which more later) there are a further nine international archaeology groups. There are 95 groups with 'ancient' in their names, some are a bit odd but the majority are not. There are coincidentally 96 with 'history' in the group name – needless to say, some have both 'ancient' and 'history' in their names! The Neolithic has eight, the Mesolithic five and the Middle Ages 68 groups, although this is not an exhaustive list. You get the idea, though: there are tens, possibly hundreds of thousands of people involved in Facebook groups discussing, studying and exploring all aspects of history.

The DAS Facebook group has 80 members of whom two or three are also members of the Society. Several of them live outside the UK in the Anglophone diaspora. In the main, Facebook has been used to publicise DAS meetings and they have oversubscribed the places available at the Zoom meetings. Additionally, announcements from other historical or local groups are posted and people are encouraged to post their own comments.

At the moment I am the only 'admin' and though it is not in any sense onerous, it would be great if other members were able to get involved; more knowledge and more points of view would make it even more stimulating. If you are not on Facebook, do consider joining and, if you are, or do join, search for Derbyshire Archaeological Society and sign up. There are many other areas of interest, too. I am involved in Historical Linguistics and Japanese Garden design plus several others. It is really quite interesting!

Chris Bradley

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DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

If you have a Derbyshire local history story to share, please e-mail Becky Sheldon at das.miscellany@gmail.com. Submissions can be anything from a couple of paragraphs to several pages, ideally with illustrations. We would like to be able to include articles representing places or communities from across the county, research tips and suggestions of local history resources or, if you are involved in any other local heritage societies, we'd welcome your updates about any research activities being undertaken or links to online content.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

Dr. Richard Jones
Rivers and Riverine Place Names:
21st January 2022

Our first talk of the year on 21st January 2022, was given by Richard Jones, editor of *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, the journal of our opposite number society in Nottingham.

Richard began by describing how, recently, the topic of rivers has risen to much greater prominence, especially in political circles, observing that the frequency of flooding increasingly imposes an environmental threat. Why do we find ourselves confronted by these rivers? was the question. We are currently experiencing Atlantic storms depositing large amounts of water over the UK. However, in recording the tracks of these storms over a period of years, the pattern has changed, and whilst we have not necessarily experienced this kind of weather effect in our lifetimes, it has manifested itself before.

Richard introduced a number of graphs, showing early medieval warming in 9th to 10th centuries, similar to ours today whereas in the late Roman period a cooler period had produced a 'little ice age'. Evidence of this can be found in tree rings, particularly in Irish oak and Scotch pine. During these particular wet periods, rivers are not always able to cope and the consequent build-up of water can create landscape changes. Maps showing flood plains in early medieval times, record rivers constantly changing, moving and shifting course.

When we visit the Derwent or the Dove, we are not viewing the rivers our ancestors looked on. Indeed, our forebears understood rivers better than us. In the early medieval warming, settlements were forced to move, with people choosing better or more convenient places to live. During this period, with no maps to follow, people would name an area with a term descriptive of what was happening and who was living there.

The Old Angel*, Corn Market, Derby, flooded out 22nd May 1932.* [*Derby Museums Trust*]

There are over 2,000 place names which refer to flowing/running water. Looking at Derbyshire, watery themes include Ashford-in-the-Water, Whitwell and Bakewell – *wella* being an Old English term indicating spring or stream. We also have a smattering of names composed of Old Norse, Scandinavian and Anglo-Norman elements.

Richard introduced us to us place-names which describe the quality of the water i.e. bright streams, dirty streams; when you plot these names from the River Trent through to the Humber the vocabulary changes to describing the quality of the soil. Recently, a five-year study has taken place, using geomorphology, geo-archaeology and physical fieldwork, to discover the true meanings and, for instance, identifying deer deposits to take samples to carbon-date and evidence of moisture content and energy velocity. Metallic compounds indicate low energy in flood events and indicate how extensive or enduring these flooding events were.

River names can also describe the personality of the river, too; the Trent can be translated as 'wanderer', or 'trespasser', whilst the Erewash, moving from wandering stream down through marsh and bog, enters a flood plain where the woodland can slow down the speed of the water. Thinking of how we manage the rivers today, perhaps putting back woodland instead of building wall defences may well be the answer.

Janette Jackson

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ARCHITECTURAL SECTION

Mark Downing:
Medieval Military Effigies in Derbyshire, 26th November 2021

Mark Downing is President of the Church Monuments Society. He has seen and published all military church monuments between 1200 and 1500 in England and Wales. His talk by Zoom concentrated on Derbyshire, where there are 29 surviving military effigies, some of national importance. There are 8 in stone and 21 in alabaster, the alabaster probably being mined in Chellaston and at Fauld near Tutbury. Articles in the Society's *Journal* vols XXIV, XXV and XXVI provided material for his initial research.

Mark's starting point concerned a question he is frequently asked: the meaning of knightly effigies with crossed legs, of which there are some 450 in England. Crossed legs are not confined to knights and occur on 14th century brasses and civilian images. It is often assumed that these effigies indicate that the individual took part in the Crusades, an idea sometimes promoted by church guides, but it's a theory that modern scholars, Mark included, reject. The myth probably started with 17th and 18th century writers, who provided scant evidence to support their assumptions, although one would love to know what prompted them to link the phenomenon with Crusading in the first place!

Newton Solney, Sir Alured de Solney IV, dead by 1262, carved c. 1260/70.

Crossed-legged effigies began to appear around 1240-50, probably originating in the west of England. Up until then effigies were straight-legged and displayed characteristics of upright figures, but were laid in a recumbent position. The earliest known knightly effigy is at

Alkerton, Warwicks. (early 1200s) and is straight-legged. The progression to a crossed-legged effigy, together with a hand drawing a sword from the opposite side of the body, made the image look more life-like. Therefore, the style was more than likely a fashion, one that continued until about 1350. Mark pointed out that it is not known who carved the effigies but suggested that sculptors from monasteries may have been responsible, as they were proficient in carving imagery.

He then turned to examples of knightly effigies in Derbyshire churches. He described them in chronological order and explained how they highlight the development of armour until c1500. The effigy of Sir Alured de Solney at Newton Solney is the earliest local example, dated 1260-70, depicting an early representation of mail. Other early examples are at Kedleston (c1300), North Wingfield (1300/20), Ilkeston (1305/15) and Norbury (c1310). Sir Henry Fitzherbert of Norbury was the first cross-legged effigy in the county. The mail was carved onto these effigies but on three examples, at North Wingfield (1330), Melbourne (1330-40) and Newton Solney (1330), small loops were moulded and applied to the figure to represent the appearance of mail.

Bakewell, alabaster memorial effigies of Sir Godfrey Foljambe of Darley (d. 1385) and his wife, née *Ireland, carved 1370/80.*

Further developments in armour can be seen in effigies of the mid-14th-century. Sir Nicholas Longford (c1365) at Longford is the earliest one in alabaster in the county. Alabaster is a material well suited to monumental work as it allows for finer detail to be carved. At Longford, for example, heraldry is depicted on the coat armour. Additionally, the hands are held in prayer and the feet are straight, typical of this period. The effigy of Sir Godfrey Foljambe in Bakewell (1370-80), was mentioned as an unique example of a wall monument, departing entirely from the recumbent pose.

Mark next looked at the use of the lion, which is the commonest form of effigy foot rest. Its presence is open to much interpretation, from being of Christian significance to, by the 15th century, a playful image and a convenience to support the feet. The zenith of the carving of intricate detail on military effigies appears from the 1450s and indicates a huge advancement in the development of armour. A detail mentioned here was the effigy at Tideswell (1430-40), which displays the monogram IHC Nazaren (Greek abbreviation *Iasous* = Jesus + of Nazareth) across the brow to protect the bearer from sudden death. Other fine examples were cited at Kedleston (1450-60), Repton (1465) and Great Cubley (1465). Some are stylistically linked to the Chellaston workshop of Prentys and Sutton.

The effigies at Norbury (1480-85) are two of the finest in England and are of national importance. They lie on top of table tombs, which are surrounded by weepers, and represent Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert and his son Sir Ralph. They are exquisitely carved in pure white, best quality Tutbury alabaster and illustrate highly detailed Gothic armour. In addition, Sir Ralph wears a suns and roses collar from which hangs a boar, indicating that he was a supporter of Richard III. Other fine examples from the 15th century can be found at Ashbourne (c1485), Youlgreave (1490), Dronfield (490-1500), Kedleston (1450), Scropton (1500) and Radbourne (c1500).

Norbury, Sir Nicholas FitzHerbert 1400-1473, carved 1480-85 (his son Sir Ralph died 1484)

In summing up, Mark pointed out that the effigies represented landed gentry, knights and sheriffs, who were summoned for military service. The memorials, often placed near the altar, enhanced their reputation as lords of the manor. He ended by saying that we can't know the thoughts in the medieval minds of those who commissioned them. A video of the Norbury effigies completed the meeting. The talk was packed with information and has surely inspired many members to visit some of our local military effigies.

Pat Haldenby

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

Robert Mee
Vic Hallam – the man and his company
7th January

We were pleased to welcomed back Robert Mee, who spoke on the industries of Langley Mill last year, to tell us in more detail about one company that employed over 2,000 people in the town. He treated us to another excellent talk, very well illustrated with images of the firm's products, its factory and the people involved.

Vic Hallam (1898-1991) was a coal miner from Marlpool, who started building chicken sheds during a strike in 1921, and then decided to set up his own business making prefabricated wooden buildings such as sheds, garages and summer houses. The business became a limited company in 1935 when there were 90 employees, and in 1938 they won a major contract to build the Derbyshire Miners' Welfare Holiday Centre in Skegness. They outgrew their original site in Marlpool and started construction of new premises, known as the Valley Works, in Langley Mill but, when this was completed in 1940, it was immediately requisitioned by the government to accommodate a firm that had been bombed out of London; they didn't move in until 1946.

In the 1950s, Vic Hallam developed the 'Derwent System' of modular construction, to satisfy the urgent requirement for new and expanded schools to accommodate the children of the post war 'baby boom'. This was a highly successful system and was also sold for factories and offices and even the occasional church and motorway service station. The components were prefabricated in the factory at Langley Mill, and then delivered and erected on site by the company's own workforce. In the 1960s, they developed a similar approach for housing, building council houses all over the country.

Vic Hallam, JP [*Heanor & District Local History Society*]

In 1963 Vic Hallam Ltd. became a public company. It remained majority owned by the Hallam family until 1973, when it was the subject of a takeover and Vic retired the following year. It was then downhill all the way, with progressive reductions in staff and areas of activity until final closure in 1995. The site in Langley Mill is now the Access 26 Business Park. As well as heading the company for 50 years, Vic Hallam was very active in the local community, serving as a major in the home guard, chair of governors for Heanor Memorial Hospital, a Justice of the Peace, and active in church and Rotary organisations.

Ian Mitchell

Our late DAS stalwart, Edward Saunders, cut his architectural teeth in the drawing office at Vic Hallam Ltd in the 1950s along with the late Keith Chettle – Ed.

Tony Bonson

The Life and Times of Warney Mill in Darley Dale

29th January 2022

Tony Bonson, from the Midlands Wind & Water Mills Group, gave a very interesting talk on the history of Warney Mill in Darley Dale in the 19th & 20th centuries. This was also the first of our occasional Saturday afternoon talks.

The original research by Judith Cooper had arisen as a result of her inheriting some family papers relating to Warney Mill and to John Else, her great-great-grandfather, which she considered much too interesting to be left in a box. Judith approached the Midland Mills group with the material and they thought that, given the amount of information, particularly about the rebuilding of the mill, this project would be well worth following up and recording in a book. The box contained a wealth of information which Judith had to extract and interpret to provide a chronological history. One of the most interesting finds with which Tony started the talk was a 'Time Book' which gave a record of each employee, what they did, where they lived, how long they had worked for the mill and how much they were paid - a real social snapshot of Mill life in the 19th century.

Warney Mill today, as incorporated into the DFS complex at Darley Dale; inset: date stone from 1860 marking the building date and bearing John Else's cypher. [*Judith Cooper*]

Tony then gave us a brief history of the early days of the mill before John Else, then aged 20 and from a miller's family at Lea, took over as tenant. With the development of the railways, his father thought it would be a good proposition for his son. The mill then had four pairs of stones including two pairs of French ones. By the 1850s, the mill had reached capacity and had become difficult to maintain, so Else designed and built a new mill based on other mills in Derbyshire. The stone came from local quarries and Tony made the point that Derbyshire has twenty different names for stone. Detailed plans of the buildings showed the design features of the new mill including an undercover loading bay and descriptions of the wheels, including French pairs of stones and one rare basalt stone from Germany. Else continued to improve his standing from tenant to owner and, as a merchant miller dealing in grains, his extensive grain stores allowed room for judicious storage to take advantage of fluctuating prices. The company had customers from Buxton to Wirksworth and he also sold flour to the local hotels and big houses, including that of Sir Joseph Whitworth at Stancliffe Hall.

Tony also highlighted Else's place in the community – land tax assessor for every plot of land, local organist, developing a horticultural society, and latterly organising excursions for the locals. Tony told an amusing story of how Blondin, the famous tight-rope walker, was challenged to a contest at High Tor, Matlock. All of Else's employees took a half day off to attend – indicated cryptically in the Time Book as 'ropewalking'. In the event, Blondin didn't turn up, the event was moved to Dimple for health and safety reasons but the huge crowds estimated at between 50 and 80,000 thanks to the railways, were entertained by M. d'Albert, Blondin's challenger. Else may well have seen the commercial opportunities too. Crowds need food and bread would have been much called for.

On Else's death in 1869 at the age of 42 his nephew took over but by the late 1870s another change of ownership had come about, this time to John's son William. Yet times were changing and smaller rural mills were finding it difficult to make ends meet. Greater demand for finer white flour, made possible by the introduction of steel rollers, where the flour was passed through many times rather than the once on millstones, meant that mills which did not modernise got left behind. This, together with the importing of wheat from Canada and the US, combined with low distribution costs thanks to the railways, also added to the difficulties for rural mills.

In 1888 William Else was declared bankrupt and as a result James Walton, his son-in law, took over as tenant. When the mill was sold by auction in 1909, he became the owner, but seems to have made few changes. The Mill and its estates were sold again in 1950 and, by 1958, it was converted to the production of biscuit flour. A fourth storey was also added to the mill. It finally closed in 1973 and is now part of the DFS complex.

Tony illustrated the talk generously with many photographs, both of the mill and of the Else family over the generations. The book by Judith Cooper *A Miller and his Mill* in which you can read about the saga in much more detail, is now available to borrow from the society library.

Anne Allcock

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Ian Jackson
Powering the Derbyshire Derwent Valley
4th March 2022

In 2010, our speaker posed the question 'Are either the Belper or Milford mills producing any hydro-electric power?' Ten years later, having metaphorically immersed himself in water for much of that time, he gave up work to start a PhD at Nottingham University studying the history and potential future for water power in the whole Derwent catchment: seven sizeable rivers, their brooks and streams as their tributaries, many having at some time used water power.

Until the Industrial Revolution, mills were largely for agricultural purposes: corn mills, saw mills, and certainly local provision. With industrialisation, however, came larger weirs as sources of power, aids to navigation and feeds for canals, meaning huge demand in specific places and, from the late 1800s, both the supply of potable water and high pollution levels from many of the processes carried out in the mills went straight into the river system.

This position has of more recent years started to be addressed but a fundamental dichotomy has always been present – have weir, stop fish. The problem was in recession until the rivers were cleaned up but it was recognised as far back as Magna Carta. Ian's study began by examining the Ordnance Survey large scale (25 inch:1 mile) maps, first published in the 1870s and revised roughly every 20 years; he identified mill sites (whatever they produced) on the waterways and traced their survival or otherwise over time. Of 192 found, 43 produced hydro-electric power at some time but that has since shrunk to 17. Many of the old sites were destroyed by infrastructure – railways running in river valleys, land reclamation, flood prevention (east of Derby, the Derwent was substantially straightened in the 1932-33 as part of the scheme to install the present barrier below Alvaston*) and even the Derwent Valley aqueduct carrying water from the dams and of course roads and housing.

Turning to the Strutt's Belper complex, the original weir was north of the rail bridge; the Horseshoe weir we now see came in 1796. It was then common to put rocks on top to raise the water level and consequently the power output even further. Such raising of water levels often led to altercations with owners both upstream and down, in some cases ending in court.

From about 1760, the technology of the water wheel had advanced rapidly, largely to counter the threat from steam power; the extra three feet of head given by the Horseshoe weir allowed larger diameter wheels to be installed, the largest having been 21 feet by 15 feet long. One of the major changes, first conceived by Strutt and first used at Belper in the early 1800s, was the suspension water wheel, with thin wrought iron spokes making the wheel much lighter, more powerful and more responsive.

Belper was always innovative; the mills were well engineered and were able to cope with the not infrequent flooding; it is now recognised that the whole historic water system was as good

*And, previously, the straightening of that river, carried out in 1721 under the Derwent Navigation Act, surveyed and mapped in preparation some years before by George Sorocold: Williamson, F., *George Sorocold of Derby: A Pioneer of Water Supply* in *DAJ* LVII (1936) 48-53; Hutton (1791) 210; Farey (1817) III. 360; British Library, Stowe MS 818 – Ed.

as if designed today. Another area of innovation, as yet not fully understood, was referred to by John Farey in his important book *A General View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire*, 3 volumes, 1811–17 and noticed by one of our members, which mentions '…. the salmon passes at Belper …' There are parts of the system which are yet to be fully discovered which are thought to be relevant.

In the late 1800s there were eleven wheels in the complex, to be replaced over the next twenty years by turbines, a much more efficient power source, at first for lighting. The East Mill was built ready for hydro-electric power and, by 1921, all 11 wheels were gone and two steam turbines added, hence the presence of the now-demolished chimney. Milford was fitted with two power turbines in 1907. The makers, Gilkes, had been unable in 1898 to supply, as they were installing Queen Victoria's electric lighting at Balmoral and also the Duke of Devonshire.

Darley Abbey, the weir, September 2016.

Ian has discovered why some of the local sites probably ceased using hydro-electric power – at Belper in the 1940s, the daily task of 'switching on' the mill, a gradual opening of sluices to balance the power to a varied demand was labour intensive and time consuming, employing seven; at Chatsworth, the repeated climb to the valve house at the Emperor Lake was a long one - the system lasted only thirty years, until 1923. Belper South Mill survives in part, still housing two 1950s turbines, which power about 500 homes, and a new turbine went in at Milford only last year.

Government policy over the last 140 years has impacted the use of water power; the building of first the Derwent and Howden dams and later, that of Ladybower, had and still have, a huge effect on the river downstream, now under virtually complete human control. Yet they were built with no installed hydro-electric power, for coal was seen as inexhaustible and nearly the entire national power infrastructure relied upon it from the 1920s, pricing out hydro-electric

power until privatisation in the 1980s, when there was potential government support through Feed-in Tariffs (FITs).

In this era of climate change, hard on the heels of the recognised ecological downsides of past water management, weirs (even for gauging) are out without fish ladders and the like. This, with the withdrawal of FITs in 2018, makes any hydro-electric power scheme technically difficult and very expensive in the short term – not politically promising and the cause of the recent failure of schemes at Ambergate, Darley Abbey and Chatsworth.

Ian's next step is to examine the reasons why the 26 sites which have used hydro-electric power historically no longer do so and future themes will include solving the mystery of historic fish passes, harnessing soughs (many of which have near-constant flows) and where the water industry could generate power.

In summary, we could be said to be in the third age of water power; for a century from the mid-1700s, the system evolved steadily, if not without friction and compromise among the stakeholders; the next period, right up to the 1980s, saw substantial spoilation of water resources, and now is the time to look to repair damage done then and find different, more acceptable ways to exploit a resource which has many advantages – renewable, clean, potentially free – but which has a heavy lead-in cost.

The questions which followed were along the line of, 'How much power could the Derwent catchment produce?' (he's working on that); 'How much of national demand could come from hydro-electric power?'(max. 5%); 'What of pumped storage?' (why not?) and 'What about very small scale schemes?'(recently, a floating water wheel has come to market, making these viable). And finally, we hear that offshore wind is all Government wants to talk about. However, a quote from a document presented recently by our World Heritage group at a symposium at New Lanark – '… you don't need to reinvent the (water) wheel' …. so there is hope…!

Robert Grasar

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LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

Richard Clark
Tales from the Lichfield Consistory Court Papers
1558 – 1730; 4th February 2022

Richard Clark has recently revisited the Lichfield Consistory Court Papers to further his research for a potential book to be called *Parishes and Parsons: The Church of England in Derbyshire.* The documents he studied ran from 1558 to 1730 but the cause papers continue after this date.

Many types of business were covered in the Consistory Court. The causes or cases covered canon law, ecclesiastic jurisdiction and included rates for church repairs, tithe disputes, probate, issues relating to marriage and so on. Before 1797 the court was held in one of the chapels of the north transept of Lichfield Cathedral and the papers in the archive were produced

during the court sessions. There were citations for a defendant to appear in court at a specific time. These citations were delivered by an *apparitor* who expected payment on delivery, so he was not a popular visitor! If the defendant failed to appear at the specified time, he would be arrested.

Richard went on to describe what the cause papers were. There were files of citations, commissions, claims, counterclaims, answers, witness statements, judgements and expense claims. Some sets were incomplete for a variety of reasons such as damp storage and rodent damage. The substance of the notes in the consistory court Act Books, record the introduction and progress of causes. Most relate to instance causes but there are some office and office-promoted causes.

There were also cases termed libel where accusations were made, for instance in 1618, Henry Salte, vicar of Shirley, claimed that he was being deprived of tithes by one John Rigley. Tithe disputes were common. A tenth of crops harvested from the soil by parishioners were to be given to the vicar of the parish. Also tithable were the young of livestock, eggs and fleeces. Once a libel had been drawn up, the defendant was required to answer. In this case, John Rigley had to list his many horticultural crops – apples, pears, plums, hops, cabbages, onions, garlic, carrots, parsnips, hemp, hay, wheat and wool – an interesting record of husbandry at the time. Among those mentioned were hops, a very early reference to their use in Derbyshire, in this case for preserving in cider making, not for brewing beer. In 1635, there was the case brought by Richard Carrier, the vicar of Wirksworth, for payment of tithes against Thomas Hardinge, who had been dressing lead ore from rubbish heaps, an attempt to impose tithes on rubbish. In 1603 there was a tithe dispute over coal at Ravenstone (until 1887 in Derbyshire), the defendant saying that he believed coal was not tithable. People tried to pay as little in tithe as possible, if only to keep hunger from the door.

Richard concluded his lecture by describing a case which illustrates that witnesses needed to prove they were to respected members of the community for their statements to be believed. The case concerned a field called Hailstones in South Derbyshire. The field was common ground in the parish of Barrow on Trent and manor of Twyford but because the Trent had changed its course it by then ran on the Repton side of the river.

The case was brought in 1585 by Thomas Robinson, vicar of Barrow against a parishioner of Repton and concerned the collection of tithes for cattle and sheep grazing on the field. The vicar called two very old witnesses, William Wright and Thomas Wright. William was born about 1495 and had a good memory. He recalled a previous dispute between the Prior of Repton and the vicar of Barrow. The Prior had agreed to give the vicar six loads of wood a year in compensation for the tithes. Thomas Wright recalled collecting the wood. Unfortunately, a Repton witness said,

> *William Wright…is a verry poore man and in povertie and Thomas Wright is a beggar that lyvethe of Alms of other people… they be both taken for men of smale estimacion and credytt and non att all amongst them that knoweth them…*

The Old Trent (as shifted prior to Revd. Robinson's petition in 1585) with Prior Overton's Tower and Repton Hall behind, photographed c. 1860, from a glass slide produced by Richard Keene Ltd. in the collections of Derby Museums [*Derby Museums Trust*]

So, despite of their age and good memories these men lacked status and the case was lost this time, although, ironically, to this day Hailstones remains in the parish of Twyford)!

The Lichfield Consistory Cause Papers can now be accessed online on the Staffordshire Record Office web site.

Joan Davies

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Stephen Bailey
The Old Roads of Derbyshire: A Walk in the Past,
Friday 18th February 2022

Stephen Bailey, whose academic career was concerned with the teaching of English for academic purposes, now combines his interest in history and walking with writing about the old roads of Derbyshire. His latest book is on just this subject and he gave us a very comprehensive sweep of ancient trackways, roads and modes of travel from the bronze age to the 19th century.

Roads are not easy to date, there being no written records on the state of them before the 18th century. Furthermore, in prehistoric times we should think rather of routes than roads. Earliest tracks are likely to have been formed by migrating animals and these would have been followed by their human handlers or hunters. The earliest routes in Derbyshire were the ridgeways. Valleys were densely wooded and the ridges gave a better view and less likelihood of falling prey to wild animals or hostile tribes. Prior to settlement, when people were most likely on the move a great deal, they would likely have stayed in camps with their animals overnight, in a

similar way to the way nomads in the near east and north Africa used caravanserai. Such a site in Derbyshire might have been at Harborough Rocks, the meeting place of two ridgeways. These early peoples used the routes to move themselves, goods and animals to pastures and gathering points in the landscape. It cannot be a coincidence that The Portway runs close to both Minninglow and Arbor Low.

An ancient trackway crossing the Trent at Swarkestone via a raised causeway and a ford. From coin losses along its length, it was clearly in use in Roman times, but was re-bridged in the medieval period and again in the 18th century. Seen here from Stanton by Bridge, 1967.

The Romans very likely utilised the routes they found and modified them as well as building new ones. Their routes were chosen to bring minerals such as lead to markets and as strategic connections to forts. The Street went to Aquae Arnemetiae (Buxton), the Portway to Ardotalia (Melandra) and Rykneld Street through Derventio (Little Chester) to Chesterfield. Long Lane ran to Rocester and the Newhaven to Buxton section of Roman road is mostly still in use as the A515. Following the withdrawal of Roman forces, many roads fell out of use, although some were still in evidence in the limestone areas up to the 18th Century.

In medieval times, more people had reason to travel. Seasonally, fairs and markets were held in towns across Derbyshire and the church encouraged pilgrimages which could be either long distance or of a more local nature. The church also owned much land, a lot of it dispersed across regions and they needed roads to be able to get the goods from their lands to market.

There were various means developed in the past to help people find their way across the landscape. In some cases, there were crosses erected, or church towers could stand as a landmark. In some remote areas, way-marker stones indicated the way. Later in the 18th century

parishes set up guide stoops [dialect, meaning post, hence Stoop Farm, on Long Lane – Ed.] informing travellers how far it was to the next market town.

Likewise bridge chapels were places of thanksgiving for a safe passage or for prayers to the Blessed Virgin to watch over travellers. Many monarchs in the medieval period progressed extensively through their lands with large retinues and led armies from one end of the country to the other, so the condition of roads could not have been too bad. Packhorse trains used causeways and could utilise narrower tracks than those needed for a wagon, hence the development of Packhorse inns, of which no less than five survive in Derbyshire four in the Peak (Crowdecote, Hayfield, Little Longstone, and Whitle in Thornsett) and one in the Trent Valley (King's Newton) – there was even one in Derby's Bridge Gate in the 18th century. Wealthier people would also prefer to ride than go on foot.

The Packhorse Inn, Crowdecote, April 2022.

In the 16th century the first stage wagons appeared for long distance travel. It took 4 to 5 days to get to London from Derbyshire, the waggoner walking beside the horse. As time progressed, the popularity of the stage coach, a post-Restoration development, increased leading in the century after to the development of turnpikes, for which all travellers had to pay a fee to use on a sliding scale. The time to London was thereby cut to around 18 hours for coaches. The turnpikes were established under trusts through individual Acts of Parliament but were costly to set up. Most were set up and routes pitched between 1707 and the 1760s, but by the mid-19th century, they were in decline due to the coming of the canals (which took the goods traffic) and the railways (which took passenger traffic as well).

Many turnpikes were on new routes, built to accommodate the needs of the coaches. By 1814 most Derbyshire towns had a daily mail service provided by the mail coaches but these eventually lost money. Most of the roads themselves were 'nationalised' by the 1887 Local Government Act, which introduced County Councils, which thereupon assumed responsibility for most roads, trunk routes especially and all remaining turnpike trusts were extinguished by an Act of Parliament of 1888. By the end of the 19th century roads also played a role in

promoting leisure and tourist activities, such as spa visits, walking tours around beauty spots and cycling for health and pleasure.

Jane Heginbotham

Kedleston Road, outside Derby: Regency brick toll house with timber directional sign in the upper left window, c. 1870, photographed by Richard Keene.
[*Derby Museums Trust]*

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Aidan Haley, Librarian and Assistant Archivist, Chatsworth
The Chatsworth Archives and Library
19th March 2022

Aiden Haley opened by explaining that he would talk about the archives first and then move on to the library. He began by giving us an overview of the extent of the archive at Chatsworth, over 7,000 boxes, one of the largest country estate archives still to be found on site, most other estates having deposited their archives in the relevant county record office. The catalogue varies from just a box listing to quite detailed indices. Everything is housed in three storerooms in the house and one in the stable block.

We were shown a slide of the main one, now in the servants' hall, absolutely stuffed with boxes. Historically, the family had several estates, Bolton Abbey and Londesborough Hall (Yorkshire), Chiswick House (Middlesex), Compton Place (East Sussex), Devonshire and Burlington Houses (Piccadilly, London), Holker Hall (Lancashire, now Cumbria), Lismore Castle (Co. Waterford, Ireland), Worksop (Nottinghamshire) and of course Chatsworth, Bolsover, Oldcotes and Hardwick in Derbyshire. Frequently, researchers call to research their own homes on Devonshire lands (past or present) but there is little from the early 19th to 20th century as the tenants built their own homes, not the estate as had previously been the case.

The archive is arranged in two sections, the family papers such as scrapbooks, photos, diaries and the like comprise the smaller part. The more extensive section contains the main Cavendish estate papers from their various properties acquired since 1547, when Bess of Hardwick married Sir William Cavendish as her second husband. He had made the most of his connections from working for Thomas Cromwell and was involved in the Court of

Augumentations, dealing with the dissolution of the monasteries and of course he had acquired some choice properties himself, some of which were sold to acquire Chatsworth.

The archive starts with the building of the first Cavendish house in 1549; little is known of what it was like but a rare tapestry exists depicting the house, also a painting by Jan Siberechts. We were shown the probable layout of that house that had been gained from Bess's very detailed will and inventory, proved in 1608. The contrast between the money that Bess was left after the death of her first husband John Barlow, a mere £8 per year, was very marked; the £2,000 cost of her funeral demonstrates just how well off the family had become and how far she had risen from the ranks of the minor gentry. However, even before the death of her fourth husband, George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, Bess lived at Hardwick.

Chatsworth was originally entailed on Bess's eldest son Henry, but his inheritance had subsequently been much reduced. Her second son William therefore inherited all the contents and in 1608 bought the house from his elder brother for £8,000. Household account books survive from around 1550 to the 1680s, but there is little family correspondence from this period.

Jan Siberechts, view of Chatsworth (detail) c. 1680.

The Evidence Room – another room with hundreds of small drawers, which dates from the early 1600s – also has much information stored within it. In 1618 William paid the enormous sum of £18,000 to the treasury for his earldom; nowadays we tend to think of honours for cash being a new thing, but this is by no means so. William was responsible for building up the estate to around 100,000 acres, half of which was in Derbyshire. He was also responsible for

hiring William Senior to map his properties, which took Senior nearly twenty years, producing 65 maps on vellum that are still at Chatsworth.

The 2nd and 3rd Earls were not as acquisitive, but the MSS of their tutor Thomas Hobbes, the political philosopher, are in the archive. Like his cousin the 'Loyall' Duke of Newcastle, the 3rd Earl lived abroad for some of the time during the Civil War but his lands were left intact. The archive includes a letter from London, describing the city after the fire and another from William Mompesson, vicar of Eyam (of which the Earl was patron), describing the loss of his wife from plague.

The 4th Earl became the 1st Duke (and Marquess of Hartington, another Devonshire estate) in 1694 and was responsible for the rebuilding of the house; account books survive also a book of drawings by Samuel Watson of Heanor showing that he worked on the interior with carvings in wood, alabaster and marble. However only a dozen or so letters survive from this period, hence depriving us of the name of the architect of the noble West Front in 1708.

Chatsworth, the library, utilising Sir William Cavendish's long gallery, June 2022. [*Carole Craven*]

The 2nd Duke collected books, coins and paintings and 200 letters survive from his time. His successor left 400 letters and continued to collect paintings, including Rembrandts. He also began to transform the landscape around Chatsworth, which was continued by the 4th Duke, who employed Capability Brown to remove the formal gardens in the 1750s and '60s. He also removed the canal ponds near the house, moved the bridge, road and stable block in his improvements. There are 2,000 letters from this period, whilst the statesman 9th Duke left

18,000 letters in the early 20th century. The 5th Duke was notable for having been successively husband of Georgiana (*née* Spencer) and her friend Elizabeth (Bess) Foster. He also invested in the developing Buxton as a spa town and a map of proposals of 1803 exists. Thanks to him the history of the town from the 1750s to the 1950s is well documented, and he employed both Joseph Pickford and John Carr as his architects, the latter exclusively at Buxton.

The 6th ('Bachelor') Duke was responsible for the new North wing by Sir Jeffery Wyatville and employed Joseph Paxton as his gardener and later his architect, too; his large conservatory ('the Great Stove') was built in 1838, but sadly demolished in 1920 due to the cost of coal and labour, but his epic 'Emperor' fountain, built in anticipation of a visit from Tsar Nicholas I, remains. He was also responsible for the moving of Edensor to its present site and for the eclectic architecture which makes it so memorable a sight.

Paxton's coal-hungry Great Stove, photographed by Richard Keene shortly after completion. [*Derby Museums Trust*]

The 7th Duke inherited debts caused by his predecessor's spending on building. He invested in Barrow in Furness as a shipbuilding port and built a new Holker Hall 1838-41 (pronounced 'Hooker') designed by George Webster. His successor was more politically active and held several offices, but no personal letters survive from him as he wished them to be destroyed, but around 3,500 other letters on political topics do survive.

On the death of the 8th Duke in 1899, the estate had to pay death duties for the first time, in consequence of which, his successor sold a substantial amount of the library in 1908, including some Caxton editions and other material which went to US railway magnate Henry Huntington

for $75,000 and are now in the library he founded in California. Also sold later, in 1920, was the family's William Kent designed London town house, empty and unused since the Great War (demolished 1924); Compton Place was let, as was Chiswick (as an asylum) later sold to Middlesex County Council in 1929 (now English Heritage). Following this, Chatsworth became the main family residence. During the Second World War, the house was home to Penrhôs School.

In 1950 the 10th Duke died and punitive death duties, levied at 80%, placed the entire estate's future in the balance. More books went to auction, Hardwick went to the Treasury *in lieu* (who passed it to the National Trust) and there were other sales, mainly of land, too. The records of outlying estates were gradually moved to Chatsworth. In the 20th century the house was open for much longer, now from March to Christmas.

The build-up of the library was described, from the six devotional books in the inventory of Bess of Hardwick. It was not until the 18th century that libraries came into fashion as a place to keep books. Chatsworth's library is in the long gallery of the original house, beautified by the 1st Duke, and converted in 1850. There are around 37,000 books, with the bulk of the collection dating from between 1600 and 1850; there are also an important collection of printed books prior to 1500. The books are arranged according to size and there are strong sections on travel, botany, natural history, theology and literature. A catalogue published in 1879 was the culmination of 50 years work and was up-dated in 2012. We were given information as to how the books were catalogued.

Acquisitions included plays, play bills and the library of Henry Cavendish FRS, a cousin, who had around 12,000 scientific books. The 7th Duke also acquired the four volumes of J. J. Audubon's staggeringly beautiful and rare *Birds of America* (1827-1839). Aidan ended this very informative and detailed talk by encouraging us to visit if we needed to do research in the archives; the catalogue was improving all the time and there was no longer any charge for researchers.

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DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

Following the many changes resulting from the pandemic, normal opening hours of Tuesday-Friday 9.30am to 5pm and on the last Saturday of the month 10am to 4pm, resumed in April, with full access to the local studies library, break room, and so on. This co-incided with a project to replace the fire alarm across the whole building, which continues to cause some disruption to the normal service. As a result, the search room currently closes 1pm to 2pm (12noon to1pm on Saturday openings) and the number of visitors in the search room remains limited. To compensate for the fewer number of productions, up to six items can be pre-ordered at the present time. Due to the limited spaces available, visitors are strongly advised to book in advance, but short notice bookings and on-spec visitors will be accommodated subject to availability. We hope to be able to resume the full search room service before September.

The online catalogue has undergone a significant facelift. The content of the catalogue remains essentially the same, although we continue to make incremental improvements, such as adding an average of 2,000 new entries each month so far this year and adding more accurate dates, quantities and descriptions. In addition to the new look, there are now more links between relevant catalogue entries, including two new features: the Place and Name search options. They are essentially the online equivalent of the old card index – there is much work yet to be completed on these features, but they may help you find some items that you hadn't previously found through the main catalogue, to which the following is the link:

https://calmview.derbyshire.gov.uk/CalmView/

We installed a Platinum Jubilee display at County Hall in mid-May. If you're passing, do pop in and take a look. The next exhibition on site at the record office will be launched later in the year and will be the culmination of the Mining the Seams project which involved the re-cataloguing of the National Coal Board and pre-vesting colliery company archives. Search reference **NCB** in the new catalogue or try the new Name feature, as this works very well for the county's coal mines and colliery companies.

Becky Sheldon

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LIBRARY NOTES

Since the Library re-opened last May, a few statistics might help to give some indication of our usage. Over the year, around 60 members, including regulars and the library team, have passed through the door and 165 books and journals have been issued – and returned! On the open day there were 37 people through the door – members and non-members. On the surface, these numbers may not look big but in the context of the Society they are encouraging. The Library was also open before the AGM and members were able to come and have a browse. It is a valuable resource, particularly for researchers, as the PhD students have indicated and, despite the wealth of material on the internet, there is always something to be said for sitting with a book, turning the pages and letting them lead you down unexpected paths.

We are very pleased to receive an extremely generous donation from Bill Featherstone of 2,400 postcards of Derbyshire. Bill brought them on Saturday morning just in time for the AGM which allowed members to have a first look at them. They will be available to browse when the Library is open. These are great resource for local historians and anyone interested in charting the changing times over the last century.

We continue to add to the collection. Not all the books added are new – there are always second-hand books around which are relevant to the Library. Online searches on the various booksellers' platforms can while away many an hour! All new entries are on the online catalogue. Here is a selection:

Warrior Treasure The Staffordshire Hoard in Anglo-Saxon England, Chris Fern and Jenni Butterworth, 2022.

'The Bottom Shop': A History of Glass Making in Hatton, Chris Tipper and Philip Bell, 2022.

The Viking Great Army and the Making of England, Dawn M. Hadley and Julian D. Richards, 2021

Derby: The Western Suburbs. The Archaeology of the Connecting Derby Inner Ring Road, Chris Hewitson, 2012
Oil Paintings in Public Ownership in Derbyshire, The Public Catalogue Foundation, 2009
The Politics of Social Conflict: the Peak Country 1520 -1770, Andy Wood, 2007
Trent Lock, Shardlow and the Erewash Canal, Keith Taylor, 2007
Through Limestone Hills: The Peak Line, Ambergate to Chinley, Bill Hudson 1990

Suggestions for the collection are always welcome.

The Library newsletter is now three-monthly; the next one is due in early July. If you have any suggestions for the newsletter or have a favourite relevant book you would like to share, then please do let us know.

Thanks as ever to the Library team for their work and support.

Anne Allcock
Hon. Librarian

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MILFORD WALK AUGUST 2021:
A clarification

by Jane Whitaker

I would like to take the opportunity to clarify some of the points made in the report of the walk which I led around Milford in August last year. Some of the information included in the report may have been taken from elsewhere and some may have been mis-recorded, as it did not form part of the commentary I gave on the day.

The *Strutt Arms* was opened in 1901 and the coat of arms shown on the new pub sign is a modern artificial contrivance never used by the Strutt family. Their coat of arms remains however, carved into the stonework with the motto 'Propositi tenax',

The Unitarian chapel was situated in the mill yard, whereas the two chapels on Chevin Road were a Methodist and a Baptist one. The house separating the two was a milk depot, from which milk was distributed to the children of the village, subsidised by George Herbert Strutt. It also housed the two nurses also employed by Herbert Strutt to minister to the sick in the village.

The building remains that can be seen over the bridge parapet are all that is left of the toll house that had to be demolished in 1906 in order to accommodate the necessary widening of the bridge. The walk did not reach as far as Hopping Hill on the east bank of the river, as I have done little research into that area, and there are others who are far more knowledgeable about the road than I am. It did take in the area known as Hopping Hole on the west bank. This is the part stretching out along Chevin Road and consists mainly of a quarry, the stone of which was probably used build the earlier Strutt mill buildings and housing. There are various parts of Milford that contain the name 'Hopping' – Hill, Mill, Hole and Meadow for example. I have come across numerous speculations for the meaning of the name, many of which appear to be pure flights of fancy. I have not seen one that gives a definitive, proven origin, so I would not comment.

The earliest mill chimney in Milford was built circa 1832. However, the current chimney was built in 1901 to replace it, as the original had become unsafe. The Strutts began running down the Milford mills in the 1880s, eventually closing them altogether. They were taken over by English Sewing Cotton Company in 1897, upgraded and reopened.

I am sure that the errors in the article were unintentional and I hope that the above has clarified the situation.

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DERBYSHIRE SCOUT ARCHAEOLOGY TEAM

After the formal part of the AGM, there was a presentation by our member Sandy Saunders about engaging young people in archaeology via the Scout movement. This is an initiative based on the traditional scouting approach of undertaking activities to earn badges, and requirements to earn a badge have been defined for the various age groups – Beavers, Cubs, Scouts, Explorers and Network.

The Derbyshire Scout Archaeology Team is a mix of amateurs and professionals who are keen to promote the subject in this way. They run *Intro to Archaeology* sessions that can form part of a regular Scout group meeting and provide 'activity stations' at Scout camps. They have created a range of web resources that provide ideas and activities for Scout groups to put together their own programme of activities. This summer, they have negotiated deals with Creswell Crags, Calke Abbey, Cromford Mills, and Peveril Castle to encourage Scouts and their families to visit these sites.

This initiative has been a great success with hundreds of participants across the age spectrum within the county and the idea is being taken up elsewhere in the UK and beyond. At the 2021 Archaeological Achievement Awards the team were the winners in the Archaeological Innovation category.

Sandy finished his talk with an appeal for support. What really inspires the young people is when they can get 'hands-on' with archaeology through excavation and other fieldwork, but the opportunities are few and far between. If any DAS members are aware of anything of this nature that might be suitable for Scouts to join in with, please do get in touch with Derbyshire Scouts Archaeology Team.

Further information is available online at
https://www.derbyshirescouts.org/activity/archaeology
and the team can be contacted by email at archaeology@derbyshirescouts.org .

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CROMFORD BRIDGE CHAPEL

Rosemary Annable

The remains of the medieval bridge chapel at Cromford were given to the Derbyshire Archaeological Society in 1943 by Charles Leslie Lionel Payne, then a Major in the Army Pioneer Corps, whose father Charles Vincent Payne had purchased the site as part of a larger lot, at the Willersley Castle estate sale in 1927. The Society had been concerned about the ruinous state of the chapel remains and the need to preserve them since the 1930s and the stipulations upon which the gift was made: '(a) to protect the said property from longer decay or abuse' and '(b) that the same shall be permanently preserved in the interest and for the benefit of religious public or other charitable uses', reflected those concerns.

Roofless and with parts of only three walls still standing, the chapel is not immediately evident to anyone walking or driving over Cromford bridge and is best seen from Cromford Meadows.

Apart from their intrinsic interest, the chapel remains are a reminder that before the arrival of Richard Arkwright and his partners and the construction of cotton mills and mill workers' housing, it was the 'bent' or 'curved' ford, the meaning of the various spellings of the place name Crunforde/Crumford/Cromford, (first referenced in Domesday), that was at the heart of the small settlement from which it took its name.

Charles Leslie Lionel Payne, photographed by Charles Bernard Payne at the chapel, 17 August 1959.
[DAS archives D369/G/Zp/545(a), Derbyshire Record Office]

Nothing is known of the construction of the present river bridge, with its three pointed arches, nor of the function nor dedication of the chapel integral to it (the stonework is keyed into the bridge); in the absence of any record of episcopal licensing or of a petition asking for a license for a chapel, both the bridge and the chapel are dated solely on the basis of architectural style, to the late 14th or early 15th century. Similarly, it is not known who was responsible for widening the bridge on the upstream side, supported on three rounded arches, built by the early 1770s and possibly before the construction of the Cromford Bridge and Langley Mill Turnpike in 1766.

A view of the chapel and fishing lodge taken from The Meadows in May 2021. The hawthorn tree has now been removed from within the chapel walls. [*Rosemary Annable*]

The earliest archival references to the chapel consist of a number of bequests of the early 16th century which suggest that it may have been a chapel of ease within the parish of Wirksworth (there was another such chapel at Alderwasley) but it does not seem to have had its own licensed clergyman and probably ceased to function as a place of worship in the late 1540s or 1550s. Pictorial evidence shows the building, apparently still intact in the 1770s and 1780s (the roof and gable end are visible above the bridge parapet) when it was said to have been used as two cottages, but in 1796 the roof was removed, apparently at the instigation of Richard Arkwright junior, in designing his grounds at Willersley Castle. By the mid-19th century and into the early 20th, the shell of the chapel was used as out-buildings with lean to structures, associated with the use as a residence of the adjacent 'one up, one down' fishing lodge.

Some preliminary preservation work was carried out by the Society shortly after it acquired the chapel but, in the aftermath of wartime, it was not until l950 that a public appeal was launched to preserve the remains. Supported by notable local residents including Mrs Alison Uttley and members of the Arkwright, Smedley and Drabble families, £300 was raised to begin work. By

this time the remains were in poor repair; trees had rooted into the walls and masonry joints had been damaged. More recent walls (from the later use of the building) were removed, and where the structure was most at risk, sections of the original masonry were dismantled, the stones numbered and reconstructed after vegetation clearance.

There were also what were at the time described as 'exploratory excavations to see if digging would bring to light any evidence which would fill out the poorly documented early history of the chapel'. A note on the work was published in the DAJ with a small site plan, cross section of the site and elevation of the west wall but there are no more detailed site drawings, levels, sections or photographs of the excavation in progress. Correspondence in a Ministry of Works file mentions 'digging down in certain places revealing walls 5 feet down in some cases', but the location of these trenches is not known. Nor was any record kept of which walls were dismantled and rebuilt, although some obvious modern interventions can be seen in the structure. On completion, a stone 'shelf' was constructed along the sides of the north, west and south walls 'to indicate the level of the chapel floor' but it is not evident upon what this reconstruction was based.

The south wall of the chapel, part of the structure that was rebuilt in 1951-1952, look-ing east towards the Meadows.
[*Rosemary Annable*]

It is difficult to reconcile some of the detail and interpretation of the 1950s work with what is now visible on site, particularly as the ground level varies considerably within the remains. It is not known if this reflects how the site was left at the end of the restoration, when there were insufficient funds to do other than backfill, or whether there has been subsequent disturbance over the past 70 years.

Perhaps the most significant feature found during the archaeological excavation, given the antiquity of the location as a crossing place on the river, was the stone foundation of what was interpreted as a possible abutment for a timber bridge pre-dating the present stone bridge, and on a different alignment, within the west end of the chapel. Other remains suggested archaeological features to the south of the chapel beneath the adjacent fishing lodge; but the definition of the original east end of the chapel was more difficult to determine.

The site was fenced when work was completed; no substantive work has been undertaken by the Society since then and, despite the importance of both structures, there are no current survey drawings or detailed photographs of the chapel or of the bridge. Given how little is known of the history of the bridge and chapel and its associated curtilage, the evidence for a possible earlier timber bridge, structures beneath the fishing lodge, and the later combined residential use of the chapel remains and the fishing lodge, it may be more appropriate for all of these sites to be considered in association, in the future, rather than individually.

The remains of the chapel appear to be in reasonable condition but regular maintenance is necessary to keep woody vegetation from self-seeding and to remove invasive ivy, some of which appears to be growing within the walls. In addition, the remains of the earlier bridge abutment and the 'shelf' marking the original floor level, which were left uncovered to be read as part of the history of the site, have become overgrown. Some work may also be necessary to remove mortar used in the 1950-1952 repair work (contrary to contemporary MofW advice).

The chapel remains are a Scheduled Ancient Monument but vegetation cutting and stump-treating (without up-rooting or grubbing out) can be done without an application for SAM consent, provided that the ground and masonry is not disturbed and nothing is burnt on the monument. However, as it is possible that the vegetation is protecting and holding together otherwise fragile masonry remains, it is important to plan for consolidation works to avoid the erosion of previously sheltered fabric. In order to provide for this contingency, the Society has been advised by Historic England to put together a (contractor's) method statement for its approval so that the scope of any future works is clearly defined and any unintended consequences of routine vegetation management can be managed without delay. Work is now in progress to do just this.

Note: My special thanks to Pat Marjoram, Doreen Buxton and Richard Clark for sharing their knowledge of the DAS, of Cromford and of ecclesiastical history with me.

Main published sources for the history of the chapel and the work by the DAS:

Cameron, K., *The Place Names of Derbyshire,* 3 vols. English Place Name Society Vol. XXVIII (Cambridge 1959) II. 358

Cox, J. C., *Notes on the Churches in Derbyshire* Vol II *The Hundreds of High Peak and Wirksworth* (Derby & London 1877) 571-572

Kerry, C., *Hermits, Fords and Bridge-chapels*, DAJ XIV (1892) 66-67

Tudor, T. L. & Currey, P. H., *Cromford bridge and bridge chapel*, DAJ LX (1939) 159-163

Widdows, B., *Archaeological Reports, Cromford Bridge Chapel*, DAJ LXXII (1952) 126-130

Clark, R., *Lists of Derbyshire clergymen 1558-1662*, DAJ CIV (1984) CXXIV (2004)

Buxton, D & Charlton, C., *Cromford Revisited* (Cromford 2013)

Archival sources include:

Derbyshire Record Office: DAS Archive, council minutes 1930-1953 and Cromford Bridge Chapel Appeal file

National Archives: Ministry of Works file, WORK 14/1324

A further thought: *In re-reading Dr. Cox's article on Cromford Chapel, one gets the distinct impression that he did not view it specifically as a bridge chapel, but merely as a normal chapel-of-ease of the parish of Wirksworth which just happened to be situated by the original bridge which, after all, did not really serve a route of sufficient importance to merit a dedicated chapel, unlike those at Derby or Swarkestone. The village, in Medieval times, stood directly opposite, near the site of the lodge to Willersley Castle, but was finally cleared by John Webb when laying out the landscape*. MC

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DYRHAM: DEFINING EVENT OR DEFT PROPAGANDA?

In March, your editor attended a conference organised through the Society of Antiquaries that had absolutely nothing to do with Derbyshire, but which was, nevertheless, seminal in the interpretation of late antique/early medieval British history and it was thought a digest of the proceedings might be of interest to members. The event was interdisciplinary and concerned the Battle of Dyrham which supposedly occurred in 577, if we are to take the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* [*ASC*] at face value which, needless to say, we can't for this period, bearing in mind it was compiled in the 9th century. The conference was led by Dr. James Gerrard of the University of Newcastle and Dr. Alex Woolf of St. Andrews.

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* for the year AD 577 thus reads:

> **577** Here Cuthwine and Ceawlin fought against the Britons, and they killed 3 kings, Coinmail, Condidan and Farinmail, in the place which is called Deorham, and took 3 cities: Gloucester and Cirencester & Bath

Deorham is usually associated with the modern village of Dyrham in Gloucestershire and has often been interpreted as a significant, defining, event in the history of the Britain, being seen as a strategic blow that separated the 'West Welsh' of Dumnonia from Wales. It has also been argued as a major event in the ethnic and linguistic landscape of early medieval Britain and as important evidence for the continuity of Romano-British urban life into the sixth century in the West Country. However, there are further arguments suggesting that the battle itself is a fiction, invented in later centuries to justify West Saxon expansion into Mercian territory in the Lower Severn Region.

The aim was to draw together experts in archaeology, history, linguistics and place names in an attempt to better understand the late sixth-century context for this supposed battle and to evaluate critically the composition and significance of the entry in the *ASC*.

Dr Ali Bonner of Cambridge made the point that the compilers of the *ASC* knew that Cerdic and Cynric (and a handful of immediate successors) bore Brythonic names, as likewise did King Alfred's Welsh courtier, Bishop Asser. The point is that these names (and the early sources in which they appear) suggest that a Wessex regnal list was, at the time of ASC compilation (9th century) preserved and utilised. She argued that the chroniclers would have chosen Germanic names if they had felt obliged to invent the Wessex succession from scratch.
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There was much about the degree to which Roman life, conventions and literacy would have survived. Gildas chronicled two generations of peace in Britain after the Battle of Badon (c 490) and Dr. Bonner argued that this would have provided ample opportunities for ethnic intermarriage. She noted that archaeology had long ago established that there were Germanic mercenaries at Dorchester-on-Thames in the early fifth century, and that they would have certainly have become literate. One unexpected piece of evidence for this lies with the quantity of Roman *styli* coming out of post-Roman occupied hill forts.

Dr Mateusz Fafinski (Berlin) added that Roman urban settlement in early Medieval Britain had left a legal pattern of ownership which appeared to have survived, even where full occupation did not. Masses of Anglo-Saxon period charters, especially in the Cotswold area, record transactions, implying previous patterns of ownership, underpinned by earlier charters. The practice thereby of early Medieval leaders in laying claim to the Roman past, especially in the control of Roman cities, even if largely deserted, established them as successors to the Roman Empire (this seemed like a primordial example of a Putinesque active management of the past!)

Continuity of shared language and a reasonable degree of literacy in the area were without doubt the determining factors in the foundation of the first Bishopric at Dorchester in 6th century. This area was also that of the origin of the elusive Hwicce, which grouping, it was agreed, were then ruled by *subreguli* (under-kings), almost certainly British.

6th century buckle found near Dyrham. It is now apparent that such élite fitments are just as likely to have been worn by British leaders as Germanic ones and that, as with late Roman belt fittings, wearing it would have conferred rank. [*PAS GLO-51DC59*]

Mutual security is invariably paramount in informing groupings. Monuments could be erected to assert legal status, like some of the inscribed stones of western and northern Britain and they,

in their linguistic formulae, remind us that the status of Roman citizenship cast a long shadow and conferred inalienable status, the inference being that status invariably overrode ethnicity. Also, both groups were provably bilingual, although whether that implies that the *lingua franca* of lowland Britain was still Latin, as Professor Charles Thomas has proposed, or that British and some form of early English was spoken by both (which certainly becomes increasingly more likely as time moved on) remains unclear.

Dr Alex Woolf challenged us to imagine the Britons of Western England in the sixth century. He was cynical about Gildas' description of abandoned towns, and felt that this might derive from his observation of towns temporarily deserted during the upheavals he describes (exaggerated for histrionic reasons) and which had been sacked. He pointed out that central control/magistrate government most likely survived for a long time from Western Dumnonia to the Wash and points east and south. The trouble is, that a loss of masonry skills may well be the explanation for archaeological the lack of stone buildings attributable to the post-Roman population, but this lack seems to have been compensated for by the use of buildings of wooden sill construction, which leave few marks on the ground and fail to show in the archaeological record; excavations at provably flourishing post-Roman settlements such as Wroxeter seem to support this.

Furthermore, sheer continuity has masked Dark age settlements – much more than previously suspected – as some village excavations have established, epitomised by the recent discoveries beneath the parish church at Stoke Mandeville, investigated in advance of HS2

Dr. Ben Guy of Cardiff analysed the names of the three British Kings recorded as having been killed. This is something I have also done in part two of my book *Magnus Maximus: A Forgotten Roman Emperor and his British Legacy*, which deals with the persistence of his name in British legend and historical writing (Amberley, forthcoming):

> 'The three kings – British spellings perhaps Cynfelyn, Cynddylan and Ffernfael, all attested in various British sources – probably represent an alliance; the latter certainly reigned in south Wales (Gwent) at this approximate period, but the interpretation of the other two remains problematic.[3]

From which nobody seemed inclined to demur I was relieved to note.

Dr. David Parsons of the University of Wales, in looking at the place names around the supposed battlefield site, noted that *Cerdicesford* (Charford) and related *Chronicle* names may well be derived from Cerdic, rather than made up, using pre-Saxon main elements with Anglo-Saxon suffixes, and went on to remind us that in the *ASC's* placenames, are numerous examples of such British first elements with Germanic suffixes.

Neil Holbrook of Cotswold Archaeology made a splendidly convincing case for the continuity of settlement at Cirencester and Gloucester. Finally, Dr. Andrew Seaman of Cardiff reminded

[3] Ffernfael: Davies W., *The Llandaff Charters* (Aberystwyth 1979) 76. Cynddylan suggests Powis, cf. the later homonymous subject of the *Marwnad Cynddylan* ('Lament for Cynddylan'), whilst Cynfelin is only known as a ruler of the Votadini (SE Scotland) and a descendant of the elusive Coel Hen, a northern dynast. Yet the worry obtrudes: is the *marwnad* mis-dated and mis-attributed: could the poem really have been about Dyrham?

us that battles as a medium to bring about change (Clausewitz's 'War is a mere continuation of politics by other means') could gain a great deal but were inherently risky and were generally a last resort; the seemingly endless sequence of battles in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle seemed to him as being not wholly believable and that in fact much assimilation and expansion of polities was gained more successfully by social intercourse, marriage to heiresses and negotiation, the set piece battles being later embellishments to glorify past events.

In conclusion, there was general agreement that some kind post-Roman urban life lingered on in the area in the late 6th century and that the battle probably *did* take place thereabouts at *approximately* the time alleged, but that it most certainly did not have the strategic effect people have long believed; that seems finally to have come about well into the 7th century.

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SUMMER PROGRAMME 2022
Remaining events

Booking arrangements

You can still book places on the remaining summer programme events via Eventbrite. We will e-mail a reminder of the links at the end of each month; if there are still places available, we may also open them to booking by non-members. If fully booked, you can opt to join a waiting list in case of cancellations, or an increase in numbers becomes possible. Members without internet can reserve places by telephoning Rosemary Annable on 01773 8281341 (evenings).

July 6th (Wednesday) 14.00hrs, Buxton

Local History Section

A walk of about 1½ to 2 hours through Buxton with Ellen Outram, looking at the main periods of building and the importance of the town through the ages, with a light-hearted look at the people and characters who have influenced the town and its social history – interesting snippets included. *Quite a lengthy walk so may not be suitable for people with walking difficulties.*
Meet at the Bandstand in the Pavilion Gardens, Buxton. There is plenty of car parking nearby. *Numbers are limited to 30. The visit will cost £7 each.*

July 19th (Tuesday) 19.00hrs Bennerley Viaduct, Ilkeston

Industrial Archaeology Section

Bennerley Viaduct is a grade II* listed railway viaduct designed by the Great Northern Railway's engineer Richard Johnson and built by Eastwood & Swingler of Derby in 1877. At over quarter of a mile long, it is the longest wrought iron viaduct in the country. It straddles the River Erewash, connecting Ilkeston in Derbyshire with Awsworth in Nottinghamshire. The 'Iron Giant' has been described by the World Monuments Fund as being an 'extraordinary monument,' meriting inclusion in the 2020 World Monuments Watch, one of only 25 sites chosen globally. Historic England consider the viaduct is a 'stunning example of the genius of British Engineering.'
The viaduct is now open to the public to walk across for the first time in its history, and Kieran Lee of the Friends of Bennerley Viaduct will lead us on a circular route of about 1 mile over and under the structure. *The walk involves steps over a railway footbridge and at one end of the viaduct, and a footpath that is uneven in places.* Access will be via a private track that runs

north from Awsworth Road, on the east side of the Erewash Valley railway line, to a parking area just beyond the viaduct; the gate from the main road (at SK 473434) is normally locked but will be open for our visit.
There is no limit on numbers but please book via Eventbrite so we know how many to expect. There will be no specific charge, but please consider making a donation which we will pass on to the Friends of Bennerley Viaduct.

July 20th (Wednesday) time TBA: Cresswell Crags - talk and tour on Life of the Ice Age,
Archaeological Research Group
Creswell Crags is a limestone gorge with walls up to 30m high. Being limestone, it is prone to cave formation and has a series of deep caverns in which evidence of early human occupation and rock art have been discovered. The gorge, once part of the Duke of Newcastle's Welbeck parkland, is now an archaeological park with a visitor centre which has a café. *The visitor centre and paths in the gorge are fully accessible but there are steps into the caves.* Meet in the visitor centre car park, Crags Road, Creswell, Worksop, Nottinghamshire S80 3LH. There will be an additional charge for parking on site, £6 but this may be reduced according to numbers booked.
Limit 18 places, Cost £16.

July 27th (Wednesday) 11.00hrs., Haddon Hall Restoration Tour
Architectural Section
A specialist tour of Haddon Hall with stonemason, Mark Eaton. The tour will take approximately two hours on a circular route through the Hall looking at the different ages and techniques of masonry used throughout its history, concentrating on the last 30 years of restoration, undertaken by R. M. Eaton Stonemasonry. Following the tour, members will be free to explore and enjoy the gardens.
Please note that Haddon Hall is a Grade I Listed building and there are many steps and uneven surfaces, with very few handrails. The car park (for which there is a separate parking charge) is on the opposite side of the main road from the gatehouse from whence there is short walk to the main entrance, which is up a slope. There will be a limited number of chairs in the different rooms, for people to sit during the tour. Meeting place: ticket office beyond the gatehouse.
Tickets, £23 per person.

6th August (Saturday) 11.00-15.00hrs., Finds Evaluation Day
Archaeological Research Group
Meghan King, our local finds evaluation officer, will be at the Society's library at the Strutt's Centre, Derby Road, Belper. DE56 1UU, with a display of recent finds reported via the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). There will also be a chance to bring along your own mystery objects for evaluation. Also, there will be an opportunity to visit our library to browse and borrow. Parking is available on site. If you do bring along something of interest, it will be catalogued and taken away to be analysed, and returned to you at a later date. *There is level access to the building from the car park, and a lift to the first floor where our library is located.*
No need to book for this event, just drop in when you can, there is no charge or limit to numbers.

August 7th (Sunday) 12.00hrs., Wingfield Station: the first stage of restoration
Architectural Section
Wingfield Station was built in 1839-1840 to the designs of Francis Thompson as one of a series of picturesque stations along the North Midland Railway Line, engineered by George Stephenson. Following its closure in 1967, it fell into substantial disrepair in private ownership until, after a thirty-year campaign to save it, waged by the Derbyshire Historic Buildings Trust (DHBT) and others, in 2019 Amber Valley Borough Council finally obtained ownership by compulsory purchase. The tour provides an opportunity to see the first stage of the urgent works that have recently been completed by the DHBT, to hear about the station's history, the conservation challenges of working alongside the still fully operational Midland main line between Derby and Leeds and plans for the next stage of works. *This is a building site and the visit will not be suitable for anyone with mobility problems.*
Tickets by donation which will be given to the DHBT for the Wingfield Station Project. There is a limit of 20 places available on this tour due to the small amount of space available.

September 6th (Tuesday) 18.00hrs., Sudbury Gasworks
Industrial Archaeology Section
Sudbury Gasworks is an unusual and ornate Grade II listed building of 1874. Designed by George Devey, it exemplifies the extraordinary attention to detail seen in Victorian service buildings. Coal was brought from Poynton, Cheshire, another Vernon estate, converted into gas then piped to Sudbury Hall and throughout the village. The gasworks was state-of-the-art technology for the 1870s. In 2020, local community charity, Sudbury Gasworks Restoration Trust, was awarded a £1.4m grant from the National Lottery Heritage Fund to rescue and restore the 'at risk' building. Following numerous delays due to Covid, the capital works finally started on site in March 2022.
James Boon (Project Architect) and Lucy Godfrey (Project Manager) will tell us about the works to date and the plans for the building once it is complete in Spring 2023. Please wear suitable footwear as this is a live building site. Hard hats will be provided, but please bring your own if you have one. There is parking available next to the gasworks which is at the bottom of School Lane, Sudbury DE6 5HZ (drive past the Primary School on your left and then enter the site compound, which is a gravelled area to your right just after the school). *This is a building site and the visit will not be suitable for anyone with mobility problems.*
Booking initially limited to 15 places, but there will be a waiting list in case a greater number can be accommodated, or a further visit is possible. No specific charge, please make a donation which we will pass on to the Sudbury Gasworks Restoration Trust.

September 14th (Wednesday) 10.30hrs., Wall (*Letocetum/Luitcoed*) Roman Baths and Museum
Archaeological Research Group
The Roman remains here are very well preserved and there is a small museum. Meet in the car park, Watling Street, Wall, Staffordshire WS14 0AW (off the A5 south of Lichfield). Dr Mike Hodder will take us around the village of Wall, to learn how historians and archaeologists have established the importance of Letocetum. *There is no wheelchair access to the Roman site and a step up into the museum.* Afterwards you may wish to look around the very pretty church of

St. John's the Baptist (Scott & Moffat 1839), adjacent to the archaeological site, on Green Lane. The church is open during daylight hours. In addition, a visit the local pub, *The Trooper*, WS14 OAN (tel. 01543 480413) might be in order!
The charge is £6 per person. Limit to 22 people. Suitable clothing and footwear would be advisable.

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WINTER PROGRAMME 2022-2023
Provisional, being subject to confirmation
and all on Friday evenings unless stated.

September 30th, Society Lecture: *Roman Games*, Speaker: Dr. Jerry Toner, Churchill College, Cambridge
Society Lecture

October 7th, lecture, *Storm, Tempest and other Natural Phenomena*, Trevor James
Local History Section
In the pre-scientific era, weather and other natural phenomena 'happened' to our ancestors without their being able to anticipate them. In his recent book, Trevor James has explored what that world was like, frequently using examples from the Midlands and Derbyshire in particular.

October 14th, Making Clay Pay: *Brickmaking at Onslow Road, Mickleover*: Ashley Tuck
Industrial Archaeology Section
Wessex Archaeology recently excavated the beautiful remains of six clamp kilns and one 'Scotch' kiln adjacent to a former tunnel of the Derbyshire and North Staffordshire extension of the Great Northern Railway. Join Senior Research Officer Ashley Tuck for passion and detail about post-medieval brick kilns and their relationship to Victorian transport infrastructure, and how Wessex Archaeology have used brickmaking as a theme in their community engagement sessions.

October 21st
Architectural Section
Topic and speaker TBA

October 28th, Restoration of Mackworth Church: Bryan Jones
Architectural Section
Mackworth parish church was gutted by a fierce fire on 3rd December 2020, started by a young arsonist. The loss of the stunning and unique collection of local alabaster, most of it carved by R G Lomas and Joseph Hall of Derby, was total as was most of the fine interior. Although well insured, the disaster poses many challenging problems for those tasked with the restoration of worship at this ancient place.

November 4th, An introduction to Heraldry: John Titterton, FSA
Local History Section
Heraldry has been used by individuals to identify and publicise their person, their property and their patronage. To visit a parish church, walk around a country house, or go shopping in any

High Street, somewhere along the route there will be heraldry on display. The practice has been taken up by schools, colleges, companies, and many other institutions. This talk, using many examples of items found around Derbyshire will try to explain to the audience how to 'read a coat of arms' and identify the information it is proclaiming.

November 11th, Hardwick Hall: Recent Investigations: Dr. Adam Menuge, FSA
Architectural Section
Adam Menuge is a member of the Faculty of Architecture and History of Art at the University of Cambridge and the Director of its MSt Building Historycourse which is unique in providing a Masters degree combining British Architectural History with practical tuition in interpreting building fabric. The fabric of Hardwick, an important Elizabeth prodigy house customarily attributed to Robert Smythson, still has much to tell us – if we know what we're looking for.

November 18th, *Celtic art, craftmanship and patronage* Dr. Wendy Morrison
Society Lecture
The usage of the term 'Celtic' will be defined and discussed, before investigating the earlier continental precursors of British art, the earliest Celtic art produced in Britain, and the development of various insular styles. We will examine briefly the different techniques for producing decorated objects, and the types of artefacts as vehicles for art with combinations of forms, layouts and elements of design. Also, how art reflected the social standing of owners, the final pre-Roman developments and what happened to Celtic art forms in the Roman-British period. Dr Morrison currently works for the Chilterns Conservation Board as project manager of the NLHF funded 'Beacons of the Past' hillforts project. She is also senior associate tutor for archaeology at the Oxford University Department for Continuing Education, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Her research areas are prehistoric European archaeology and landscape archaeology, with over a decade of excavation experience in Southern Britain, the Channel Isles and India.

November 25th, *Geology of Grinlow Hill*, Dr Richard Pattrick
Industrial Archaeology Section

2023
January 20th *The Peak Forest Tramway and Stodhart Tunnel*, Colin Hearson
Industrial Archaeology Section

February 10th, *Rock Dwellings in the West Midlands*, Edmund Simons FSA, FRGS
Local History Section

March 10th, *Aethelflaed: The Lady of the Mercians,* John Arnold
Local History Section (including section AGM)

March 31st, *Roman Colchester,* Dr. Philip Crummy FSA
Society Lecture

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WINGFIELD HOUSE, South Wingfield
A building at risk

Above: *Wingfield House from NE, with gate piers from Main Street looking SW, Sept. 2020.*
Below left: *Rear, earlier, wing W. side.* Below right: *Regency main staircase, 2019.*

A much earlier house, rebuilt by the Pearsons in 1803/1809, sold to YHA 1932, latterly sold to local proprietor and unused for years and increasingly derelict: Georgian Group alerted.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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Above: 1st Punic War bronze beak/ram from a Roman galley sunk in BC 241; recently recovered from the seabed off Sicily, bearing the names of the *aediles* C. Papirius M. f. [Maso] and M. Publicius L. f. [Malleolus] & the *praenomen* of the *propraetor*, Q. F[?abius]; spellings modernised.

Below: Boar's head, carved by Joseph Barlow Robinson of Derby (1821-1883) for the Derby Corn Exchange 1861, removed 1921 and re-discovered in a Derbyshire rockery 2006.