

COVER STORY

St Guthlac

The cover picture comes from an article in the DAJ of 1913 entitled “The Vignettes of St Guthlac” and originate in the 14th century Guthlac Roll now held in the Harley Collection at the British Library. A series of 18 tinted roundels on a six foot parchment roll illustrating the life of the saint; they were photographed in 1909 by a Mr Powell who was commissioned to reproduce them in stained glass for the windows in the Library at Repton School. It one of these that is shown. All very fitting, as it has long been surmised that that these were designed for some stained glass in Crowland Abbey.

St Guthlac (673 – 714), a member of the Mercian royal family, was apparently a pious lad but, as befitting his station, fought for Æthelred of Mercia before becoming overcome with remorse and becoming a monk at

Repton. The illustration shows him “receiving the tonsure” from Hedda, Bishop of Lichfield (allegedly) who appears to be armed with a pair of gardening shears. Clearly, the Abbess of Repton hopes the Bishop knows what he is doing! After a couple of years of penance Guthlac withdrew to an island in a marsh in Cambridgeshire for a more ascetic life and stayed for 15 years. His sanctity was renowned, attracting many pilgrims and ultimately his tomb was associated with miracles. Posthumously appearing as a vision to Æthelbald he foretold the exact day when he would become King and in gratitude the King endowed Crowland Abbey.

If you ever find yourself near Deeping St James do go and see the Abbey ruins (*glorious*) and a technicolor original of one of the roundels (*gorgeous*) can be found in the online exhibition at www.bl.uk

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THE LIBRARY NOTES

Please note that **WITH IMMEDIATE EFFECT** all **USE OF THE LIBRARY** through the Derby Central Library at the Wardwick is (temporarily) **SUSPENDED**. This is because of the changes in the situation in the Library, the closing of the Enquiry Desk facility and the removal of the trained staff.

For the present any member who wishes to BORROW or RETURN books should contact Ray Marjoram by email (preferably) or telephone to discuss their needs and to make mutually satisfactory arrangements for collection. (raymarjoram@tiscali.co.uk or 01332-880600)

We are very sorry that this arrangement is necessary at the moment. It has the advantage that it will help to protect our Library stock and will relieve the present counter staff at The Wardwick of a responsibility for which they are not trained and who, in any case, are working under considerable difficulties. It is sincerely hoped that by the time of the next Newsletter that there will be news of better arrangements.

Ray Marjoram

Programme Secretary's Newsletter Report

Visit to Exeter

14 – 18 July 2011

This year we will visit the area around Exeter. Forty four places have been reserved at Holland Hall in the University of Exeter for four nights: 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th July 2011. The rooms are either single or double en-suite. Please indicate which you prefer at the time of booking.

By popular demand, David Carder will again be our Leader. We intend to spend a day in Exeter. We shall again be hiring a coach from Derby and the cost of this is included in the price. We hope to make the usual interesting stops enroute.

We estimate a cost of no more than £330. This will include accommodation - bed, breakfast and evening meals - for four nights and the cost of the coach for five days. It will also include all entrance fees except for National Trust and English Heritage, so please bring NT and EH membership cards if you have them.

In order to book a place, an initial deposit of £50.00 (non returnable) is required by

22 January 2010 but please, **do not post until after the Christmas Festivities**. The exact cost will be known in May 2011.

We would strongly recommend that you to take out personal Travel and Cancellation Insurance.

To book please send cheques by 22 Jan. 2011 payable to

Derbyshire Archaeological Society

with the words 'Exeter visit' on the back of the cheque to the value of £50.00 per person to

Mr G. Marler

10 Auckland Close

Mickleover, Derby, DE3 9LH

A stamped addressed envelope should be included if you require confirmation of your booking and receipt of your booking fee. Places will be allocated in the usual way and only applications received by post will be accepted;

please do not hand deliver.

Any queries please contact Geoff on 01332 515659 after 6.30 pm.

Winter Programme 2010-11

Dr. Kevin Leahy's lecture on 'God, Gold & Battle - The Staffs Anglo-Saxon Hoard' was a really good start to this year's Winter Programme. It was a fascinating subject and well told by the speaker. We had about 150 in attendance.

Dr. Jenny Alexander's talk on 'Looking for architecture in flowerbeds, reconstructing the Augustinian Priors in Nottinghamshire' was also very well attended with former members of her classes for the WEA when they were held in St Helen's House. I don't think any of us will view church architecture in quite the same light again.

At the Society Social on 10 December there will be a talk by Michael McGuire on 'What The McGuires' Did in Northumberland' which will include an outline of the Vindolanda Building Stone Project.

This will be followed by various nibbles and refreshments provided by the usual team of Marler & Co. Lap top displays of people's photographs taken during the year, so please remember to bring them!

The regular lectures start again at St. Mary's on the 7th with the Industrial Archaeology Section's 'The Railway Heritage Trust', by Andrew Savage. The next event, the following week will be our Society President's lecture on 'The Gift of Bishop Exsuperius - the travels of a large silver dish' which will be held at the University.

On 4th March we have again, by popular demand, Julian Richards giving a lecture on 'Stonehenge - investigation and inspiration'. This will follow up his interesting tour around 'atmospheric' Stonehenge which those on the Winchester Visit will remember well. ("Atmospheric" - which

usually means, wild, wet, windy and we were not disappointed - our brollies were never the same again! And mine was a new one!).

For details and venues please refer to your notes sent with the winter programme card.

Summer Programme 2011

This is still being planned by your Section Secretaries who are doing their usual best to provide many interesting tours in and around Derbyshire and elsewhere. For reports on last summer's programme see Section Secretaries' reports.

And finally.....

Contrary to rumours that Malise and Mike have left Derby for good, this is not so. We are definitely back!

Malise McGuire

Ticknall Archaeological Research Group

Update

A further excavation in August revealed all! With the central section excavation completed, it became clear that there was but one kiln (dated to c 1500) rather than two. The kiln had been infilled and capped with a layer of clay. It was then used as a spoil heap for 17th century wasters which, in turn, were buried too. The site of the flue was also identified. The site is to be infilled and restored to its latter transmogrification as a garden. A full report is in progress.

Another excavation is anticipated next year in a nearby field and in the meantime a series of field walking exercises have

taken place. These turned up some interesting 17th century bits and pieces from an old farm site and roadway. There was nothing elsewhere to indicate another pottery site – rather the use of pottery scraps tossed into the midden or the privy and then used as manure for the fields.

Barbara Foster

Wiltshire and Winchester Visit 15 – 19th July 2010

Introduction

A good subtitle for this event is: ‘An extended weekend in Wessex’. This was a varied multiperiod tour that covered the main interests of all the group members. David Carder, our guide, maintained his high standards of presentation. We had the great bonus of Julian Richards for the first two days to cover the Prehistoric Period and were able to question him on site, to an extent not possible in a lecture. The availability of Julian Richards meant that David Carder's usual introductory talk had to be delayed until the second evening. Space limitations do not allow me to write about all the fine things that we saw hence I am providing the actual itinerary and then picking out the very best items.

The Actual Itinerary

Thursday 15th July

10:00 Depart Derby

Lunch and free time at Newbury

15:00 West Downs Centre (WDC)

17:30 Dinner

19:00 Depart for Stonehenge to meet
Julian Richards

Friday 16th July

09:00 Depart for Avebury landscape tour

10:30 Visit Silbury Hill and West Kennet

Long Barrow

12:30 Avebury free time and lunch

Tour of Avebury henge, Overton hill: the
Sanctuary and other prehistoric
monuments

18:30 Dinner

20:00 Introductory talk by David Carder

Saturday 17th July

09:00 Depart for Quarley: Roman

glassmakers and Andover Museum

13:00 Obtain lunch at Andover

13:30 Visit Whitchurch Silk Mil

15:00 Visit Basing House and grounds

18:00 WDC

19:30 Dinner

Sunday 18th July

09:00 Depart for Old Sarum

10:00 Old Sarum Rotten Borough, Castle
and Cathedral

12:00 Depart for Salisbury

Visit the Great Hall

Free time to visit the Cathedral, St.

Thomas's Church

Depart for guided visit at Breamore
Church

Depart for Rockbourne Roman Villa
and Alderholt Mill

18:30 Dinner

20:00 Social evening including the Quiz

Monday 19th July

09:00 Depart for Winchester Great Hall

Free time for Cathedral.

13:00 Depart from Winchester for Derby

The highlights and an exception

On Thursday evening whilst the weather was miserable, we had a rare experience within the stones where Julian Richards outlined in a succinct fashion the way in which Stonehenge was probably used and the relationship of the monument to the landscape. Without special permission such visits are now impossible. Our

members should note that we have Julian Richards with us for a lecture in March 2011. The party was sensibly split in two halves with David Carder showing us the external features.



Part of the group at Stonehenge

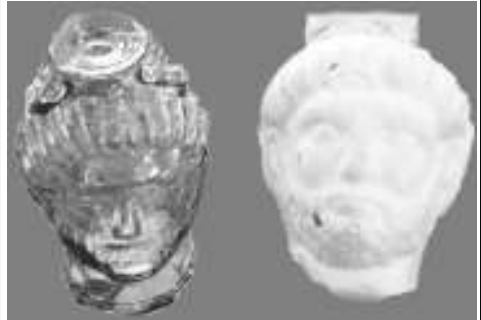
On Friday we had a holistic view of the major monuments in the Wessex countryside including some thoughts on the new discovery of the so-called 'Blue henge'. I was left with a sense of awe thinking of the massive stones at both Stonehenge and Avebury being placed to a plan and with only human muscle and wit. We discovered that visitors still show their respect for the dead at West Kennet Long Barrow by leaving flowers.



Avebury Stones

On Saturday we saw modern glass making with a difference. Quarley Roman Glass Makers use modern equipment to melt the components for glass but use materials that

would have been used by the Romans and of course production techniques that have not changed. The products are based on authentic forms of vessels and ornaments from various finds. Bearing in mind the specialization involved the prices were very reasonable and merited bringing home a sample.



Samples of Quarley Roman Glass Makers

By midafternoon we had reached the Basing House estate and were met by the senior custodian who has been in situ for about fifteen years. The conducted tour was comprehensive and very detailed. We were taken into the Great Barn, not currently open to the public, to see the sympathetic restoration and to hear of the plans to produce a modern visitor centre. Old Basing House was the subject of a Time Team programme when it was under siege in the Civil War. Again we were given the fine detail of what happened and how in the end the Royalists were overcome.



Old Basing House

On Sunday morning our coffee break in Salisbury was a very pleasant surprise. We were taken to the Great Hall near the Cathedral where in a U shaped seating arrangement large banquets would have been held. The restoration has produced a medieval look with minimal 'Health and Safety' interference e.g. modern garde robes. Hopefully this private enterprise will prosper and receive many privileged visitors.

In the afternoon time constraints led some of us to make the decision to visit either Alderholt Mill or the nearby Rockbourne Roman Villa. I chose the latter and forgot R. L. Stevenson's advice: 'It is better to travel hopefully than to arrive'. If you ever visit this site look at the guidebook first, read the paper in 'The Archaeological Journal (Vol. 140, 1983, pp129 - 150)' and bring masses of creative imagination to view what must have been a prosperous villa at the centre of a large estate. This was the great disappointment of the weekend.

After dinner a new quiz inquisitor came upon us and found us deficient in many areas but it was fun.



The Round Table

On Monday we had a relaxed morning with one scheduled visit to the Great Hall in Winchester. The famous Round Table hangs on a wall for the gullible to think in

admiration of King Arthur. It was of course medieval and to add insult to injury Henry VIII image occupies the centre. However this has to be on the visitors 'must see' list. As we left Winchester for Derby we assembled near King Alfred's statue and this has to be a fitting last vision.

Conclusions

These thoughts are only the author's view of the highlights and if you speak to other members of the group you will doubtless see a different perspective. Our organizing committee is to be congratulated on putting together another well-balanced, multi period weekend. We must thank Julian Richards and David Carder for their essential and informative contributions.

Geoffrey A. Petch

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

Scarcliffe Hundred

July 10th was hot and sunny for our visit to Scarcliffe Hundred under the aegis of Clive Hart. Over thirty members gathered at Glapwell village hall in the morning for an introductory talk by Clive. He described the progress in his survey of the earthworks and villages in mid Derbyshire, progressing in all weathers with a small group of helpers. He went on to show slides of many of the archaeological features of the district. These ranged from a Neolithic long barrow near Cratcliffe (now lost to quarrying) to Steetley Chapel near Bolsover.

After a break for lunch, we moved off to Scarcliffe church, a medieval building on the magnesian limestone ridge. There have been numerous alterations to the fabric:



Scarcliffe Church

blocked doors, straight joints where rebuilding has taken place and windows of all shapes and sizes from an Early English lancet to Victorian. An unusual round headed priest's door with a semicircular dripstone was adjudged to be 19th century. Inside, the nave arcades have Romanesque arches with little bosses carved on the spandrels, one being a head wearing a mask, perhaps representing a scold's bridle. There is a huge chest, believed to be the largest in the country. The most important feature is a beautifully carved 12th century effigy of a lady wearing a coronet with a child in her arms. From the Latin inscription on her belt, her name was Constantia and she is thought to have been an illegitimate daughter of Henry I who married a local lord.

Finally, we continued to Ault Hucknall church. This is a fascinating building of the 11th century, constructed for the Norman invaders by Saxon masons. The west front has signs of many changes, the principal feature being a small blocked doorway with a carved tympanum, the upper part with rather worn carvings. One figure appears to be a female centaur. Below is a Norman knight facing up to a singularly fierce-looking dragon. He is thought to be too early to be St. George and St. Michael or a Christ figure have been suggested. The

whole design is probably the contest between good and evil. A small window lighting the north aisle has a round head carved from a single block of stone with zigzag decoration. Inside the church, the arcades are round headed, as is the chancel arch which is decorated with heads of Bible characters and strange beasts. In the south aisle is the tomb of Thomas Hobbes, the 16th century philosopher, his patrons were the Cavendish family. The east window of this aisle has a restored window of the Savage family, dated c1527. The main panels show religious figures including St. Ursula. The window is partly obscured by a large monument to the Cavendish family erected for Ann, the first Countess of Devonshire.



Ault Hucknall church.

Oxford Visit

On Saturday 7 August, we had a very successful coach trip to Oxford. The coach had a full complement of 53 passengers, who were taken to the Ashmolean Museum. This Museum has recently had an extensive make-over, and is now an exemplary venue. Spread over four floors,

it is stuffed with exciting artifacts from the past - the problem is to see as much as possible before one's legs give out! Although there were a few showers, Oxford's ancient colleges (and pubs) made an attractive extra for those willing to leave the Museum's delights.

Medieval History of Sherwood Forest

Our winter lecture programme started on 29 October. A talk on the castles of Nottinghamshire had been arranged, but the speaker has moved to Dorset and cancelled. Instead, Andy Gaunt came to regale us with the Medieval History of Sherwood Forest. He first defined a medieval forest: not a lot of trees but a large area controlled by the King as a hunting ground. Forests were controlled by Forest Law aimed at protecting the environment - there were penalties for felling trees and hunting wild animals without permission from the King, with heavy fines. A hierarchy of officers was established under an hereditary Verderer, employing a Warden supported by foresters and agisters. Woodwards were also employed by private landlords within the forest. Small infringements were dealt with at four local courts, meeting every few weeks, but larger misdeeds were tried at the Eyre. Forest Law was not popular with the barons since it restricted their rights and was one reason for Magna Carta.

Sherwood Forest expanded until it encompassed all Nottinghamshire and part of Derbyshire in the time of Henry II, Richard I and John. As the size of the forest reduced, it became more of source of income from fines, than a hunting park. Andy went on to talk about outlaws and examples of their villainy were given, such as six of the seven sons of a local lord of the manor who became a gang of not very

merry men. Their leader died in his bed but some of the gang were dragged from a church (where one was the vicar) and beheaded.

Birmingham University excavations in Derby

The long-awaited talk on the excavations by Birmingham University in Derby was given by Chris Hewitson on 12 November. The first part of the talk described the growth of Derby from the Saxons through to the Tudor period. Chris then went on to describe the excavations: firstly, the site at the Friar Gate/Ford street junction. Several layers of occupation were found, from early Norman to later Medieval, followed by a period of contraction where the site appeared to be industrial (no houses were here on Speed's 1610 map) and finally a fine Georgian building which was destroyed by an earlier road-widening scheme.



*Speeds 1610
Map of Derby*

Next, the excavations on King Street. This excavation was handicapped by the limited depth authorised by Connecting Derby of two feet (60 cm) - apparently the road was to be built with no drains! So the foundations uncovered were largely those of the 19th century Spar Works and second Crown Derby site. One feature of the Spar Works that was uncovered was the cooling water pit for the steam engine that powered the works. This was apparently also used as a swimming pool! Some samples of the marbles used here were discovered, including fossiliferous limestone and Carrera marble from Italy. The foundations of two Crown Derby kilns were uncovered, a large circular bottle kiln and a 'square' kiln. A large storage pit for clay was also excavated and a number of tiles used to trial glazes were found. The only sign of St. Helen's Oratory was a possible boundary ditch but it was speculated that this was actually part of the town ditch. At a later date, the remains of four medieval skeletons were removed by the police who suspected a mass murderer on the loose, but Chris was eventually allowed to rescue them from the police station.

Which brings us to the vault on Agard Street. A Baptist Chapel which once stood here had been demolished to make way for the Friargate GNR line. Most of its grave yard had been cleared but a family vault had been left and stood in the way of Connecting Derby. It was opened up and found to contain six lead coffins in two stacks. They belonged to the Ward/Swinburne family, who had been heavily involved in the foundation of the Chapel. The remains have been re-interred at Nottingham Road cemetery. A lively discussion followed.

A field work report will be given at the Section AGM in March.

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION WINTER 2010

Looking at Buildings in Derby's Cathedral Quarter

A group of 25 gathered in Derby's Market Place on a fine evening on July 9. The occasion was Malcolm Burrows' explanation of building details in some of Derby's older streets. To start with, we looked at the banded rustication on the front of the 1842 Guildhall. Malcolm pointed out some stone that had been re-used from the earlier version that had burnt down - there were small blocks fitted round to make them fit. The joints should be at the top of the recessed bands but in some cases they had been fitted upside down. The columns in the entrance passage are cast iron made in the Phoenix Foundry. The passage is paved with wooden blocks.

The windows of the modest house next door were explained. The third storey had sashes without 'horns' (the downward projections of the sash side framing) and so were pre 1850. The outer frames of the ground floor were thinner and later. Horns were introduced to strengthen the sashes when larger panes became available. The next house had 'splayed' rustication. Then to the extraordinary Royal Oak next door with its extravagant carved caryatids, pargeted plaster panels and two colours of building stone. The whole frontage facing the Market Place has internal drainpipes similar to those that caused havoc at St. Helen's House. Round the corner in Tenant Street there is a Gothic doorway with an ogive arch and cusped windows. The line of this front is curved, presumably to follow the road.

In Iron Gate, we looked at Lloyd's Bank with stone quoins on the Sadlergate corner only. The centre windows are dummies

because of window taxes. Next door, Jorrocks pub and Fould's music shop are clearly one building, with a lead hopper and drainpipe except for the vulnerable lowest section which is cast iron. Thomas Leaper pub has finely scrolled soffits to the top floor windows. There is some reticulated ashlar on the Amen Alley side of Emily Brigidgen's, while the house next door is dated 1734 and has an unusual round arched doorway. It is built in Flemish bond, introduced into England in 1631. Back in Iron Gate, the European Restaurant, a 17th century timber-framed house, is roofed in decorative tiles called beaver tails. It also has a lead and cast iron drainpipe.



The Cathedral and Irongate

Malcolm gave a brief resume of the history of the Cathedral. The tower which is the second highest in the country was built in the 16th century but gothicised in 1845 by Henry Stevens to have a medieval appearance. An odd 'straight joint' was pointed out on the south face of the tower. The church was designed by James Gibbs and the windows and aisle doors are surrounded by 'James Gibbs frames'. The windows are strengthened against wind distortion by 'saddle bars' to which the leaded glass windows are tied.

The houses on the south side of St. Mary's Gate are early 19th century. They are built in very finely jointed Flemish bond brickwork with bricks that were polished to enable the use of pure lime putty rather than lime mortar. The rubbed brick lintels are very slightly arched; a fancy top to a vent pipe was also pointed out. Lower down the street, the massive gateposts of No 35 were admired, but not the buddleia growing out of the parapet. The County Hall was built in 1659: Malcolm thought it was a bit fancy for the Puritan iconoclasts still in power.

We passed the Bold Lane theatre, once a malthouse, now a restaurant. Were the windows on the top floor of the building on the corner of Cheapside originally one framework knitters' window? There is a continuous lintel over both. It had been intended to include Sadlergate in the tour, but the noise from the numerous clubs and pubs made hearing impossible, so we returned to the Market Place after looking at the mullioned windows on the top floor of the building with an interesting doorway dated 1675.

John D'Arcy

**George Henry Widdows - Pioneering
Architect of Derbyshire Schools
1906-1936**

On 8th October Allan Morrison gave an well illustrated talk about the Derbyshire County Council architect George Henry Widdows who pioneered the idea of light and airy schools for the rapidly expanding communities of East Derbyshire in the early 20th century.

Allan's talk was accompanied by slides that showed the plans of school buildings, mainly built in the expanding coalfield areas of the east of the county, and attributed to G. H. Widdows between 1906 and 1936. The school designs supported

the aim of the medical and sanitary authorities of the time to create light, airy and flexible buildings. The National Education Board allowed relaxation of design in 1904 and 1906 saw the introduction of meals and medical checks.

Widdows was born in Norwich and worked in London, York and Bolton prior to moving to Derby where he designed more than 60 schools for the Derbyshire Education Committee. He was also involved with Reginald Street Baths and Pastures Hospital in Derby.

Prior to 1906 the school buildings tended to comprise a main hall with classrooms located around the sides of hall and with access directly into the hall. The lighting was directed from the left hand side to assist writing with the right hand whilst ventilation was limited. Widdows introduced designs that had classrooms with access into glazed corridors that led off a main hall. The corridors were designed to be wide enough for two boys to do drill practice. The extensive glazing in the classrooms and corridors (sometimes verandas) allowed much improved lighting and allowed for ventilation of the individual classrooms.

Dependent upon the school site the layout of the corridors varied from 'linear', 'H', 'V' and 'L'. Classroom accommodation was for 50/60 pupils whilst the toilets were located outside the main building.

Some of his significant primary schools are:

- Bolsover Infant and Nursery - Linear, marching corridor - First school to be built.
- Croft Infant, Alfreton - 'butterfly' type - Listed.
- Cresswell Elementary - 'V' type (within model village).

- Darley Dale Infant - 'Linear' type - Listed.
- North Wingfield Infant - 'T' type - glazed walls in classrooms, with verandas.
- Shirebrook - open verandas.



Shirebrook Primary School

Many of Widdows secondary schools were of 2 and 3 floors with designs influenced by the Arts and Crafts style, mock Tudor and Gothic styles. He often incorporated imposing doorways and used elaborate ironwork to enhance his buildings. The hall at Ilkeston Grammar school (Grade 2* Listed) incorporated stained glass windows and was topped by a domed roof. New Mills (similar to Ilkeston) had open verandas on the inside of a courtyard with an octagonal hall.

Widdows used under floor heating, by large bore pipes, and developed a wood block flooring system manufactured from sawdust and resin.

Allan concluded by saying that Widdows had designed many schools with an architectural interest and some of them have now been listed. His interesting talk generated a good and varied selection of questions.

John Hunt

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

Volume 19: Part 2 , Autumn 2010

- *A Village revealed: 200 years of Brassington Wills* by Ron Slack
- *The Elephant and Castle Inn 1613-1782 later the Angel Inn, Cornmarket, Derby* by Jane Steer

Ron Slack has examined the social, economic and architectural information contained in the probate documents drawn up in Brassington from 1535 and the changes they reveal over a period of two hundred years. 235 people left wills or inventories and 69 of them are mentioned in the article. They include the interesting inventories for Anthony Kempe, a mercer, and his wife, Frances, who died in 1613 and 1617 respectively and owned shops in Brassington, Wirksworth and Bakewell. Frances's inventory has 338 entries for shop goods, 60 of them in Brassington, and her husband's earlier one even more - 404 - but with no indication of which shop.

In 1613 the later Elephant and Castle Inn was a house which belonged to Sir William Kniveton and originally may have belonged to St James's Priory. Sir William sold the house to Edward Large and it remained in this family until c1707 when it became an Inn. Jedediah Strutt bought it in 1782 and exchanged it for a nearby property belonging to Wilcox's Charity. As part of this exchange, two prominent Derby architect/builders, Joseph Pickford and Joseph Cooper, were commissioned to survey and value both properties. Their previously unknown plans are reproduced in the article.

J. Steer

LOCAL HISTORY SECTION**A Walk Round Alfreton**

Some eighteen members came for the Local History's Summer Visit to Alfreton on Sunday 4th July. The weather was dry and bright, but unfortunately rather unpleasantly windy.

The small hilltop town of Alfreton is one of a series of such lying close to or along the Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire border – owing much of their growth in the past to the resources of local coal and iron, and consequent heavy industrial development. Deep mining has now all ceased – the heavy industry shrunk, and the town's appearance and surrounding countryside are much improved as a result.

The walk should have been led by Dudley Fowkes, but being unwell he arranged for Richard Broughton, the Chairman of the Alfreton Heritage Centre to take us round. We started from the Heritage Centre with its interesting collection of historical objects, all located in a small former cemetery chapel. After an introductory talk from Richard we were led off on our walk.

Alfreton is recorded as long ago as the year 1002. It also appears as "Elstretune" in the 1086 Domesday Survey. There was the building of a stone church in around 1180. The present one St Martins is later, a big church by Derbyshire standards; its earliest parts dating from the early 1300s.

Alfreton's ancient main street lines still survive. Tee shaped with the top line the High Street running west to east, from the Old Hall and church locations. The tail of the Tee, King Street, being the road from Ripley to Derby. This latter road widens out towards its junction with the transverse

High Street, preserving the outline area of the former Market Place. The growing importance of the town was marked by the granting of a Charter Fair in 1251. Also annual Horse Fairs were held in King Street from at least as early as 1710.

The first pause on our walk was to look at Alfreton House on the corner of Rodgers Lane and the High Street – reputed to be, and very probably the oldest surviving house in the town. After years of domestic occupation it became The Gate Inn. Currently it is the HQ of the Alfreton Town Council. We passed along the High Street running east to west. The buildings, now mostly shops, had been much rebuilt over the years. But older traces can still be found – the eighteenth century Bluebell Inn, now a Building Society Office, and The Crossroads Tavern (Red Lion), before reaching the top of the former Market Place.



Alfreton Hall

The road from the head of the Market Place carries on northward alongside the former George Inn, where it was driven past as a new Turnpike Road in 1789. The former two and a half storey inn on the corner probably followed the building of this road.

Reaching the location of Alfreton Hall we found that the original house built by the

esteemed architect Francis Smith of Warwick in 1724-25 for George Morewood had been demolished in 1968. What does remain is the fine seven bay hall addition with its two bay wings, in similar style to the original house, added on by the Palmer-Morewoods in the later 19th century. Retracing our steps we passed the original 1725 stables, and a little further on an early nineteenth century lodge stuccoed, with windows in arched recesses. Also nearby we passed no less than three vicarages in side by side plots. The latest of twentieth century build is the current one, next a Victorian one, with the earliest “The Old Vicarage” dating from 1639. The latter building’s added attraction being that it had visits from the famed Lewis Carroll.

We looked at various other properties of interesting appearance and dates, before finally ending up outside the 1820s “House of Confinement” – a stonewalled and stone roofed lock-up, built with two cells to confine prisoners awaiting transfer to Derby Gaol.



House of Confinement

It was an interesting afternoon, finding that Alfreton for all its more modern appearance when passing through, had numerous points of interest for a visit. More than can be mentioned here.

Peter Billson

Friday 15th October 2010

**Florence Nightingale and the 95th
Derbyshire Regiment**

Florence Nightingale died a hundred years ago on 13th August 1910.

Clive Tougher began his talk by describing her Derbyshire ancestry. The Nightingales were a wealthy family and owners of lead mines and quarries in the eighteenth century. Florence's father was William Edward Shore and her mother, Mary Evans, was a niece of Peter Nightingale, a bachelor, from whom William inherited Lea Hurst, a Jacobean house near Matlock in Derbyshire. Under the terms of the will William took the name and arms of the Nightingales and enlarged Lea Hurst but later bought Embley Park in Hampshire as his family's main home and Lea Hurst became their summer residence.. William and Mary had two daughters, both born when their parents were travelling abroad. The eldest Parthenhope, was born in 1819 and named after the original Greek settlement of Naples. Florence was also born in Italy a year later and named after the city of her birth.

The sisters were well educated at home by governesses and by their father. Florence became very interested in the social issues of the time which led to an ambition to become a nurse. Her family considered this an unsuitable profession and opposed any attempts by her to work in a hospital. For a few years Florence toured Europe. In Rome she met the politician Sidney Herbert who became a lifelong friend. She observed different hospital systems in many countries and worked for three months at a hospital of a Lutheran Community in Germany. Two years later she took an unpaid position as superintendant of a nursing home for gentlewomen in London and to make this

possible her father now agreed to give her a small annual allowance.

After this introduction to Florence's early life, Clive moved on to give us a very clear account of the causes and battles of the Crimean War which began in 1854 soon after Florence had begun her nursing career. He also outlined the role of the 95th Derbyshire Regiment in the heaviest fighting of the war and how many of the regiment were killed at the Battle of Inkerman. Poor planning for extremely hard weather led to the wounded of all sides being treated in very bad conditions. News of these conditions reached England and Florence was asked by her friend Sidney Herbert, now secretary for war, to superintend nursing in Turkey. She and a group of Catholic nurses arrived at the hospital in Scutari across the Black Sea from the British Camp at Balaclava. She found conditions so bad that more soldiers were dying from illnesses caused by these conditions than from their battle wounds. Florence wrote to Queen Victoria for help and eventually the Government sent engineers to improve the drainage and water supply. Gradually conditions at Scutari improved and the death rate dropped. At the end of the war Florence returned to London and to her home in Derbyshire.

In reply to many questions after the talk Clive gave us further information:

Florence wanted no reward when she returned home and she did not receive the Order of Merit until the end of her life in 1907.

Queen Victoria and Florence Nightingale became close friends

Florence's early education had included Mathematics and her love of this subject

continued all her life. She used her skill in statistics to present charts in reports on medical care in the Crimean War

Clive also told us about “The Florence Nightingale Heritage Walk Trails”: two short walks starting in Holloway which take you to places in Derbyshire associated with Florence Nightingale. The Guides are produced by the Florence Nightingale Derbyshire Association.

This was a very interesting and informative lecture and will be continued when Clive Tougher gives a future talk to the Society on “The Legacy of Florence Nightingale”

Joan Davies

19th November 2010

A Derbyshire Elysium: The Development of Newton Solney and its Park in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries

In his excellent talk Philip Heath interwove two themes. The first related to the problem of reconstruction of a parish history in the absence of basic sources such as enclosure documents. He demonstrated that, in this instance, through the careful combination of maps, sale catalogues, deeds, artistic representations, early photographs, newspaper reportage and the like, the problem could be substantially overcome. Philip was thus enabled to develop his second theme of definition and explanation of the changing landscape of Newton Solney Parish since the late eighteenth century. In so doing Philip emphasised the fundamental importance of the manner in which a succession of principal landowners expressed their aspirations in the landscape of the Parish. Change began in 1786 following the sale of their estate in Newton by the indebted Everyss of Egginton. Local lawyer Abraham Hoskins, who was much

attracted to Newton, then set about acquiring a substantial portion of the parish lands, eventually comprising 490 acres. Hoskins, with an eye to the view across the Trent Valley, then built the folly-like Bladon Castle c 1800 and realigned the road to Burton to improve the outlook from his new Newton House with its landscaped garden. Other genteel properties were erected before a forced sale led to acquisition of the estate by the Earl of Chesterfield in 1837. A further sale in 1877 saw Robert Ratcliff of Burton as owner; he refashioned both Newton House and its garden, built model cottages in the village and revived the local brickyard. Following a sale by the Ratcliffs in 1960 Newton House was converted to the existing hotel and the associated garden redeveloped as a unique cluster of select residential properties.



Bladon Castle

Philip Heath provided his audience with a most interesting insight into the essential skills of the landscape detective. The evidence thus gathered enabled a clear understanding of the character and origins of the current gentrified landscape of Newton Solney Parish.

Roger Dalton

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

The Industrial Archaeology Section summer coach tour for 2010 visited North-East Lincolnshire. The itinerary was inspired by one of the trips organised for the AIA Conference, which was held in Lincoln in 2009.



The group examines Georgian houses

The first stop was in Louth, where we were led on a walk around this interesting market town by Jean Howard, of the Louth Naturalists, Antiquarian and Literary Society. Louth has some fine examples of eighteenth century houses and an impressive Town Hall of 1854 and Market Hall of 1866. By the mid nineteenth century the town was the third largest in Lincolnshire after Lincoln and Boston, and



Louth Railway Station

it merited a large neo-Jacobean station on the Great Northern Railway's East Lincolnshire Branch. The significance of agriculture to the local economy is evident in the huge concrete maltings built opposite the station in 1950. These are now disused but apparently so strongly constructed that demolition is unaffordable.

After a lunch we visited two sites on the Louth Canal, which linked the town to the North Sea between 1770 and 1924. The terminus of the canal in Louth is known as the Riverhead, where two canal warehouses have been restored, one for community use and another as an up-market residence. A few miles outside the town at Alvingham we visited one of the locks on the canal, designed with scalloped sided walls to resist lateral pressure from unstable soil. Just upstream from the lock there is an inverted brick siphon which carried water from the River Lud under the canal to a nearby water mill.

The next stop on the tour was Gayton Engine Pumping Station, which was constructed in 1874 to enable the area known as "the Marsh" to be exploited for agriculture, despite it being below the level of the high tide on the coast a few miles away. The power source was originally steam, but in 1945 a second hand diesel engine was installed. This was superseded by electric pumps on another site, and lay derelict until taken over and restored by a band of local volunteers in 1995. We were given a demonstration of the elaborate process required to prime the pump and start the engine, involving frantic co-ordinated activity by the enthusiastic team of 70 year olds who look after the place.

Back on the coach, we drove along the coast through Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea, but the North Sea was elusively out of



Starting the pumping engine

sight behind high coastal defences. Our final stop was at a fine 5-sailed windmill in the town of Alford. The mill is in full working order and climbing to the upper floors gave good views over the surrounding landscape. There was also an excellent tea-room to provide final refreshments before the coach returned us to Derby.

Altogether, this was an excellent day out which was greatly enjoyed by all the participants. The only problem was insufficient time to do full justice to everything to see in the area. Our guides in Louth felt we should have spent the entire day with them, including a visit to their society's museum, which is celebrating its centenary this year. – definitely worth a return visit.

Ian Mitchell

Pye Hill

After its very successful coach trip to Lincolnshire, the Industrial Section's summer programme concluded with two evening visits. The first, a walk led by Dudley Fowkes, was to Pye Hill near Jacksdale on 29 June. Pye Hill had been the base of operations of the Oakes partnership, neighbours and competitors of the better known Butterley Company. Since little remains of the Oakes Company's iron-making and coal mining

operations, Dudley's theme embraced the activities of both neighbours and emphasised their close proximity. Thus we first visited the site of the Butterley Company's canal basin in Jacksdale with its unique raised wharf built of huge moulded slag blocks. We then traced the basin's connection, over the river Erewash, to the main line of the Cromford canal. We followed the tow-path of the latter past two abandoned locks and observed the grassed-over site of the Butterley Company's Codnor Park ironworks opposite. Returning to the Pye Hill Road and turning towards Ironville, we noted the one surviving Methodist Chapel (of two originally), built outside the Ironville boundary due to the Wright family's disapproval of Nonconformity. Then in Nottingham Lane, the closest approach of the two companies' housing was seen. The severed end of a Butterley row (severed by a later railway embankment) stands within a few yards of Oakes Company ironworks housing (now much modified). Returning to the main Pye Hill site, we passed the two surviving rows of the Oakes Company's colliery housing, isolated but not much altered. Little however remains of the colliery manager's Pye Hill House behind, and nothing of the colliery itself, now returned to grassland and forest.

A recurring subsidiary theme of the walk was the complex (and baffling) system of railway lines criss-crossing the site, in states of preservation varying from almost complete disappearance (the colliery lines), through identifiable remains (the abandoned Great Northern line), to preserved and fully operational lines (the Midland lines).

Moira Furnace

The second evening visit, on 29 July, was to the Moira furnace south of Swadlincote. Interpretation of the site was very ably

provided for us by Stephen Scotney of the Moira Furnace Museum Trust. Industrial development (and the village name) stemmed from the initiative of the second Earl of Moira. Necessary preliminaries were the arrival of the Ashby canal in 1796 and the Earl's acquisition of the mineral rights in 1800. With coal and iron ore beneath his own property and with limestone available nearby (for example at Ticknall), the production of iron seemed a promising venture. The brick-built blast furnace was accordingly completed in 1806. It survives complete, the tiers of arched recesses in its brick casing being a continuing puzzle to visitors. The furnace was loaded via a brick-arched ramp, crossing the canal and widening at the approach to the furnace to accommodate storage bunkers in a covered loft. The latter survives; the canal crossing has been reconstructed. Ancillary buildings, including the steam blowing engine house and the casting shed at the furnace outlet, have disappeared. Their sites are marked in the grass.



Moira Furnace in 1953

In the event, iron-making at Moira was not a success. The blast-furnace was “in campaign” only for some 18 months. It ceased production altogether (apparently as a result of a melt failure) in 1811. Local industry however continued to thrive. The pits produced excellent house-coal; the casting-shed was re-equipped with a small cupola furnace to produce cast components from re-melted iron. So great was the

demand for industrial housing, that the arches supporting the bridge loft were converted into workers' cottages, as was the engine-house nearby. Continued occupation of these cottages ensured survival of the buildings into the 1970s, by which time their importance was appreciated. The subsequent restoration and landscaping has produced an attractive site with its history nicely presented.

Alastair Gilchrist

EMIAC 79

EMIAC 79, on 22 May 2010, was organised and hosted by the Leicestershire Industrial History Society. Three talks comprised the morning session, held in Swannington Village Hall. First, David Lyne reviewed the history and the major physical features of the early Leicester and Swannington Railway. He mentioned the impetus the railway gave to increasing the power of steam locomotives in the early 1830s. He concluded with a description of the extraordinary lengths to which the Leicester County Council went to strengthen the disused Glenfield tunnel, having allowed housing to be built over it. In the second talk, John Boucher described the refurbishment of the Hough windmill nearby – “refurbishment” being something of an understatement. The starting point, in 1994, was a bare brick tower with an incomplete cast-iron curb and clear indications of the floor positions. Other evidence was obtained from paintings and old photographs. Proposals were developed and funding obtained to such good effect that the mill now has new floors, internal machinery deriving ultimately from a demolished Cambridgeshire windmill, a new fully-functional cap and fantail, its windshaft lacking only the four sails – altogether a remarkable achievement. Finally, Denis Baker spoke on the local landscape

evidence of coalmining, an activity extending over at least 800 years. He described the development of technique from adit mining, to bell-pit operations, and on to deeper mining activities requiring lined shafts and powered winding (initially by horse gin). He stressed the early importance of freemen's mining rights. The progressive outlook of later proprietors was demonstrated by the appearance of no less than five Newcomen pumping engine within a few years of their invention in 1708. Evidence of all this activity was shown in ground and aerial photographs.



Foundation of the Engine House

The afternoon visits were to two distinct locations at opposite ends of the village: to the Swannington incline of the L&SR; and to the "Gorse Field" with the Hough windmill adjacent. The former was a powered incline built to lift coal wagons out of the coal-producing valley to start their long downhill run to Leicester. The steam winding engine from the top of the incline is now in the National Railway Museum; its winding gear is still on site but not in situ. The foundations of the engine house are preserved and displayed. Much of the incline itself is in deep cutting; since closure it has been filled with colliery waste and then re-excavated. Thus the several bridges are partial (or complete) reconstructions. The trackbed itself now makes a pleasant country walk

(albeit at a 1:17 gradient). The Gorse Field, given a little guidance, is full of interest. Surviving traces can be seen of adit mining, of bell pit mining and of horse-gin and mine-shaft sites. A replica horse gin (with iron horse) adds point to an actual horse-gin site. At the bottom of the field, the scant remains of the Califat colliery pit-head buildings were shown under excavation by the LIHS. At the top of the field, the Hough windmill was on display, its very creditable state being as described earlier.

At all these sites, the initiative and effective action of the Swannington Heritage Trust was very evident. Credit for a well organised, enjoyable and instructive day is due to the Leicestershire Industrial History Society.

EMIAC 80 REPORT A Taste of Lincolnshire

The Autumn EMIAC of 2010, hosted by the Lincolnshire Society, took place at Holbeach in the heart of the Lincolnshire Fens. The well-attended conference venue was the newly built National Centre for Food Manufacturing, part of the University of Lincoln.

The theme of the day was to explore various aspects of farming and food production in what is, effectively, the Larder of England. The speakers were excellent and topics were "The changing scene in Agriculture", "Fenland Farm Machinery" and "Fenland Farming today". It was pointed out that Lincolnshire's industry is farming, and probably always has been. In Domesday Book there were more freemen in Lincolnshire than anywhere else. Lincolnshire farming though has seen many changes, both in change of crops, with the incoming of oil-seed rape and sugar-beet, and also,

particularly in the Fens, with livestock. The conference heard that today there is little livestock on the Fens and that breeds such as Lincoln Red cattle and the Lincoln Curlycoat pig are very hard to find.

Farm sizes have increased dramatically and the workforce has at the same time decreased rapidly. Farm machinery has also increased in size and in diversity. Crops from tulips to wheat to pumpkins need each to have their own special machines. This accounts for the rise in Lincolnshire of manufacturers such as Martin, Marshall and Blackstone, among others, and the numbers of machinery agents throughout the Fens. From the First World War there have been imports of machinery both from America and Europe competing with the local manufacturers. One reason for all this is that the farmers here have always been relatively rich! Nowadays, most of the work on the farms is done by contractors. Conference heard from one of today's farmers from Holbeach Marsh, north of the A17, where the soils are fertile alluvial silts. The rotation on the 4500 acre farm is on a cycle of potatoes (16000 tons/year), wheat (6000 tons/year), sugar-beet (15000 tons/year) and vining peas (1600 acres). Some land is sub-let to salad growers for lettuce, calabrese and cauliflower production. Most of the pumpkins sold at Halloween come from a 10 mile radius of Holbeach.

After an excellent lunch of Lincolnshire produce participants were taken around the N.C.F.M. and shown the food processing machinery which is used for training the students of the college, who are all part-time, sent on courses by both large and small packaging and food production companies. The machinery is all the latest equipment loaned from the manufacturers who use the college as a demonstration site for their products.

The day ended with a film, taken by a local cine enthusiast-farmer, showing the farming year in the Fens during the late 1950's and early 1960's, which brought the conference back from the present-day of the college to the past forgotten glories of farming. As usual an excellent day provided by our Lincolnshire hosts.

David Mellors.

PILLING AWARD

Applications are invited from members of the Society who are involved in research projects relating to the history, archaeology, architecture or industrial archaeology of Derbyshire.

Grants of up to £1000 can be awarded. Full details of the conditions and application forms can be obtained from Barbara Foster (details on cover).

NEW MEMBERS

Miss Eileen Beech of Totley
 Mr C. & Mrs P. Gilbert of Belper
 Mr D. Threlfall of Diggle, Oldham
 Mr J. Moss of Midway, Swadlincote
 Mr & Mrs E. Dyke of Mickleover
 Mr & Mrs T. Arnot of Duffield
 Mrs J. Williams of Wood Dale, USA

SMALL ADS

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY DAY

Sat 15th Jan. at 9:15am in the
 Pomegranate Theatre
 Corporation St, Chesterfield,

Booking forms were sent to all members early November. Last minute places may exist—phone 01246 345727.

ON SALE NOW - SADLER GATE:***A 1000 year history of a Derby Street.***by The Derby Street Detectives **£25**

available from Joan D'Arcy,
Stone House Prebend,
Old Chester Rd. Derby DE1 3SA

If bought before Christmas the price includes a CD listing all the primary and secondary sources.

**A request from one our members;
Richard Threlfall.**

"I am at the moment researching the history of the Vernons specifically the second son of Sir William Vernon who was called Richard and who settled in the 15th century at Hazelbadge Hall near Bradwell. I have researched old manuscripts to obtain information and now would like further information that would help me to understand the area and the times the Vernons lived in."

If anyone has such information could they forward it to the Editor by email or post and I will forward it on.

BOOK REVIEWS**ILKESTON (SE) AND TROWELL IN 1938**

Ilkeston & District Local History Society.
£1.50 from Ilkeston Library or Acacia Books, Bath St.

Another in the useful series of old OS maps of Ilkeston incorporating a potted history of the town and describing the development of industry and housing over the preceding 50 years or so.

Barbara Foster

MEDIEVAL PARKS OF DERBYSHIRE

by Mary Wiltshire and Sue Woore
(Landmark Publishing Ltd.) 2009 ISBN
978-1-84306-487-9 224pp 148 illustrations.
£19-99.

The old firm of Wiltshire and Woore have been at it again this time producing an extremely useful gazetteer of the county's medieval parks, an exhausting and daunting task by any standards not least because of the problems of definition and often fragmentary evidence. The authors' prodigious energy continues to be a source of wonderment to the rest of us, as does the willingness of Landmark Publishing to produce books on specialist historical subjects with very limited general appeal. Each park or reputed park has a map with the putative boundary plotted on a modern large scale OS map, accompanied by a photograph where appropriate and a full list of sources for those who want to investigate a site further. Congratulations are due all round.

Dudley Fowkes

LEAD MINING IN DERBYSHIRE

Vol 3; Elton to the Via Gellia, J.H. Rieuwerts, Landmark 2010 208pp
Hardback, illustrations, maps and diagrams.
£25

With his third volume on the history of lead mining in Derbyshire, Dr Rieuwerts once again shows and shares his encyclopaedic knowledge of the subject. Even for a non specialist it's quite enthralling. The author wears his knowledge lightly and the result is an immensely interesting and readable account of the multifarious workings of the miners, the owners and the law of the Barmote from the 16th to the 20th century.

Peppered with intriguing quotes from original sources and documenting the very minutiae of discovery, drainage and disputes, the book is nevertheless something of a page turner, if only to

discover (for instance) the fate of the 20 fathom trial shafts in Wattering Close in 1723. The vocabulary of the miners is fully explored and the names of the mines and the veins (everything from Horsebuttock to Smiling Fancy) are an education in themselves! For devotees of the Newcomen engine and later innovations there is ample documentation and for geologists it is a diverting read – especially the bit about *Thurr* which in ancient times was said to allow the ore to grow.

The depth of the research both in archives and on foot is quite staggering as is the compilation of all these endeavours in such a way as to appeal to both the academic and general reader. The accompanying photographs illustrate the maze and variety of underground workings and the sheer hard graft involved, whilst the maps and diagrams remind us of the scale of the operations. Recommended.

Barbara Foster

DERBYSHIRE CAVEMEN

by Steven Cliffe; Amberley Publishing 2010; 192pp Softback, photographs and illustrations. £14.99

Having a life time interest in caves and caving I approached the reading of this

book with some trepidation.

The back of the book says it all :

“Derbyshire Cavemen explores the little known world of cave folklore and archaeology in a cave rich region encompassing the uplands of the Peak District and the surrounding areas. The White and Dark Peaks of the Derbyshire/ Staffordshire/ Cheshire and Yorkshire borderlands reveal their many legends and the archaeology of our prehistoric ancestors, whose DNA we share today, including Neanderthals, Ice Age reindeer hunters, Celtic chieftains, Romans, Medieval outlaws and saintly hermits, who all utilised caves as homes, hunting lodges, contemplative cells and sepulchres for the dead. Stephen Cliffe has delved into archives at Buxton and other museums, pillaging the knowledge of generations of experts on archaeology and folk history.”

I thoroughly enjoyed reading the book which is amply illustrated with photographs and drawings. Recommended for anyone with an interest in the archaeology or history of the area and indeed very useful as a guide for others wishing to explore this part of the world.

Keith Foster

SUGGESTIONS SLIP

If you have an idea for a speaker to give a talk, or a venue to visit, please fill in this slip (or a copy) and pass to one of your section officers listed in the back of your newsletter. Your suggestions will have to be vetted regarding location, expense, dates, access etc. Please include contact details.

Member's name: _____ Date: _____

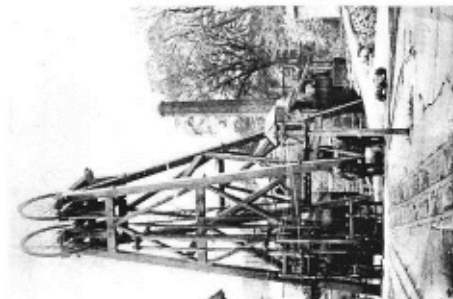
Telephone _____ Email _____

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Suggestion for Evening Talk / Visit : _____

Tel. of Speaker _____ Email _____

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE



HERITAGE DAY EMIAC 81



21ST MAY 2011

PEAK DISTRICT MINING MUSEUM
MATLOCK BATH
DERBYSHIRE

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE DAYS, EAST MIDLANDS INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE

With the first conference dating back to 1970 it has brought together industrial archaeologists from around the East Midlands to discuss topics of mutual interest for over 40 years.

Societies affiliated with the event are:

- Derbyshire Archaeological Society
- The East Midlands Group of the Railway & Canal Historical Society
- Leicestershire Industrial History Society
- Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology
- Northamptonshire Industrial Archaeology Group

Peak District Mining Museum
The Pavilion
South Parade
Matlock Bath
DE4 3NR

Phone: 01629 583 834
Email: mail@peakmines.co.uk

BOOKING FORM

Admission is by advanced booking only.
Please complete this form and post it to:

EMIAC 81
C/o Peak District Mining Museum,
The Pavilion, South Parade
Matlock Bath, DE4 3NR

NAME(S).....

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ADDRESS.....

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E-MAIL.....

TELEPHONE.....

N^o OF TICKETS.....

Please ensure the correct payment is enclosed with your application form and a stamped self addressed envelope.

Cost of Event: £15.00 per admission

Please make cheques payable to:
Peak District Mining Museum

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

EMIAC 81

- 09:00** - Setting up displays and book stalls
- 09:30** - Registration – Tea / Coffee
- 09:50** - Grand Pavilion Welcome
- 10:00** - Archaeology of mining in a special landscape – Dr. John Barnatt
- 10:45** - The hidden history of the archaeology of mine drainage – Dr. Jim Rieuwerts
- 11:30** - Break
- 11:45** - Filming underground, challenging access to the archaeology – David Webb
- 12:30** - Questions
- 12:45** - EMIAC Meeting
- 13:00** - Buffet Lunch
- 14:00** - Registration for site visits

THE CONFERENCE explores the impact of lead mining on the Peak District landscape both underground and on the surface.

Peak District Mines Historical Society was founded to conserve the mining heritage of Derbyshire and the surrounding area. Membership has now reached nearly 500, consisting of individuals and institutions worldwide. Last year the Society celebrated its 50th anniversary.

THE PEAK DISTRICT MINING MUSEUM was setup in 1979 and is maintained by society volunteers housing a substantial collection of mining relics. Over the years it has evolved and now attracts some 12,000 visitors annually. The museum was awarded Museums, Libraries and Archives accreditation in 2009.

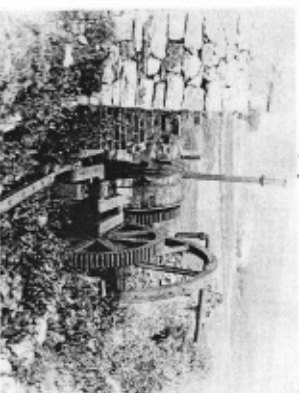
THE PAVILION was opened in 1910 as 'The Kursul' a German name which was changed due to the Great War. Throughout its life it has served as a dance hall, theatre, roller-rink, tourist information, community centre and now the mining museum.

DR. JIM RIEUWERTS is one of the founding members of the Society. He has been researching the history of Derbyshire Lead mining for over fifty years. He is also serves as Jury foreman on the ancient Great Barmote Court in The Soke and Wapentake of Wirksworth.

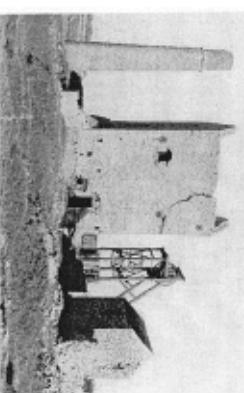
DR. JOHN BARNATT is the senior Survey Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park Authority and has dedicated a lifetime to Peak District archaeology.

DAVID WEBB of Underground Assignments specialises in the filming of underground exploration.

Coal Pit Hole Mine, Sparrow Pit.



Margie Mine near Sheldon



Bacon Close Mine, Youlgreave

