



**DERBYSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
NEWSLETTER**

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DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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The Cover Story

Most villages and towns in the UK have a war memorial to remember the local people who did not return from WW1 and the 100th anniversary of the first remembrance events to mark the signing of the armistice occurred in 2019. Following more detailed research in recent years there are 53 parishes in England and Wales where all serving personnel returned from the conflict. Such communities have been named "Thankful Villages" and in Derbyshire there is only one such village, Bradbourne, near Ashbourne. 18 men left home to fight and 18 men returned. This village is considered, but not confirmed, as being "doubly thankful" with also having no service personnel lost during the Second World War.

Bradbourne Hall (see front cover) is a Grade II listed building and has a link with archaeology. The hall was built in the 17th century by George Buxton and was the home for the family for 200 years. He purchased the original vicarage and land, previously owned by Dunstable Priory in Bedfordshire before the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th century. After the family moved to Sutton on the Hill in the middle of the 19th century, the house was rented out and one of the later tenants until 1910 was Albert

Hartshorne. He was an archaeologist and he served two terms as secretary of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and he was also editor of the Institute's Archaeological Journal. In the 1880s he made a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and served as the local secretary for Derbyshire.

In the churchyard of Bradbourne All Saints stands the shaft of a 9th century Anglo-Saxon preaching cross. The original cross was broken into three pieces at the Reformation and the shaft has been sited in its current location since 1886.

This is my last newsletter as, after a time of deliberation, I have taken the difficult decision to step down from the Council and to leave the Society. Thank you to all those members who have helped me with the newsletter over the last 12 months and for all the contributions and ideas I have received to enable the website to be refreshed and be available to all members by the end of January 2020.

David Bunting

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VISIT 2020

NORTH NORFOLK

Sunday 12th to Thursday 16th July

This will be our 17th 'Learning Journey' and our base this year will be Kings Lynn. We shall stay at the Globe Hotel situated in the town centre. We have reserved 40 en-suite places for a four-night stay. Please note the new dates which have been arranged to fit in with local events.

We shall be travelling with Skills Coaches, departing from and returning to Derby Coach Station. As before David Carder will be our tour guide.

Kings Lynn Museum now houses Sea Henge so we plan to include this in our itinerary. Places we hope to visit are Ely, Holkham Hall and Oxburgh or Felbrigg Hall and excavations at Sedgeford where Anglo-Norman discoveries are being made. Amongst other places on our list of possible sites are an Iceni village, a Saxon shore fort, Cley next the Sea, Castle Rising, Binham Priory, Walsingham and Dereham.

The cost is estimated to be £460, the exact figure to be made known in May 2020. This will include coach travel, 4 nights en-suite

accommodation in a 3* hotel with bed, breakfast and evening meal and all entrances apart from English Heritage and National Trust.

Places will be reserved in order of booking. To book, an initial deposit of £100, non-refundable, is required. Cheques should be made payable to The Derbyshire Archaeological Society with DAS North Norfolk written on the reverse. 10 rooms are for double occupancy and 20 for single. If anybody would like a double or twin room would you please include this information.

Bookings, including cheques, should be sent to Mrs Jane Heginbotham, 59 Hickton Road, Swanwick, Alfreton DE55 1AG. Please send your booking by the end of January in order that we can secure the necessary number of rooms at our chosen hotel.

A stamped addressed envelope or an email address should be included to receive confirmation of your booking and a receipt. We strongly advise that you take out personal travel and cancellation insurance.

If you have any queries please contact Jane on 01773 609629 or email to jane.heginbotham@btinternet.com

Joan D'Arcy



NEW WEBSITE TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN FEBRUARY 2020

At the September 2019 meeting, Council approved a proposal to develop a new website for the Society. The existing website consisting of 12 pages has been re-designed and expanded to include an events calendar, a members' only area, library pages including an online searchable catalogue of around 2500 items and online forms for amending member preferences, applying for Pilling grants and enquiries. There are now over 40 pages of information in the new version.

The new website is in the final stages of testing and members are encouraged to visit the site (www.derbyshireas.org.uk/DAS/) to try out the new facilities. When the new website goes live at the beginning of February members will require a password to access the members' area. Those members who have provided their email address to the membership secretary will be provided with the password via email during January 2020. If you do not receive an email but will still want to access the members' area then please use the Subscription Enquiry form (see Contact Us page) and the password will be sent to you by return email. If you have any problems with the website or have any comments then please use the General Enquiry Form (see Contact Us page). Please also note there is no "Home" option on the main menu. Return to the Homepage from any other page is now by clicking on the DAS Logo/Title in the top left hand corner of each page.

Subject to final testing being completed satisfactorily the new website will be fully operational and will replace the existing website on Saturday 1st February 2020 and will be accessible by using www.derbyshireas.org.uk.

David Bunting

BUTTERLEY IRONWORKS

The Butterley Ironworks where so many iconic structures were fabricated, such as the roof of St Pancras Station, the Falkirk Wheel and the Spinnaker at Portsmouth, has been closed for a number of years. Part of the extensive works site has been redeveloped as housing and the rest of the site has been sold and remains in limbo whilst the purchasers put together an application to redevelop the site. The area in question contains a number of listed buildings and a scheduled ancient monument – the wharf that lies beneath the site - on the Cromford canal. This wharf was accessed from the surface of the works through shafts for the delivery and despatch of goods. It was called “The Wide Hole” because it could accommodate two barges side by side. Whilst the tunnel is at present not accessible from either end, it is feasible that access to the monument could be gained from the surface which lies in the middle of the site.

In terms of Derbyshire’s industrial archaeology, this is a very important site. It is not surprising therefore that a group of heritage organisations and local people, many of whom worked at Butterley, have come together to form “The Butterley Ironworks Trust”, which has charitable status. It is their vision to negotiate either the purchase or lease of part of the site to establish a visitor information centre to celebrate the company. This would enable visitors to see parts of the site and the historic buildings with the high blast furnace wall that still stands on one of the site boundaries. Although physical access to the wharf may not be possible, a virtual reality tour along the tunnel is a possibility. The site is opposite the Midland Railway which is already a popular tourist destination.

The challenge now is to make the vision a reality. The first hurdle is to ensure that any

plans for redevelopment of the site by the present owners do not jeopardise this vision. The most recent plans submitted do just that. Whilst it is conceded that some of the site must be developed on a commercial basis and is likely to include housing, the size and nature of the proposed dwellings mean that they are dwarfed by the monumentality of the remaining structures on the site and are therefore wholly out of keeping with them. Furthermore, the plans include the development under housing of the area giving access to the wide hole. We consider this to be quite unacceptable. Other issues relate to the access road or roads to the site and to what extent the existing buildings can be redeveloped for new commercial uses, without impinging on their listed building status.

The Industrial Archaeology Section of the Society has responded to this planning application appropriately. The application and responses are available on the Amber Valley Borough Council website under application AVA/2019/0697.

If you wish to become a member or supporter of the Butterley Ironworks Trust, speak to our member Robert Grasar, contactable on email robgrasar@gmail.com.

Jane Heginbotham



LIBRARY NOTES

The Library has come to the end of its first year at Strutts Community Centre. There has been a steady footfall over the year with over 120 books having been issued, marking a successful first 12 months. Our team of valuable volunteers have continued to help the Library and have not minded getting their hands dusty! They are currently going through collections of cuttings from the early part of the 20th century relating to many towns and villages in Derbyshire, with fairly sizeable collections on Alfreton and Chesterfield. All of them give an interesting glimpse in the context of the time.

We are trying to trace for the Library, via either donation or photocopying, copies of the Derbyshire Miscellany Supplement which were issued in the 1950s and 60s. We have managed to find some though not all. Please contact me if you may be able to help.

Recent acquisitions include
**MONASTIC GRANGES OF
 DERBYSHIRE** by Sue Woore and Mary Wiltshire
**CHESTERFIELD STREETS and
 HOUSES** by Philip Riden, Chris Leteve and Richard Sheppard
The OLD ROADS OF DERBYSHIRE.
 Walking into history: The Portway and beyond by Stephen Bailey.

Further afield, for those of you interested in Hadrian's Wall, there is a substantial article by Matthew Symonds -The Purpose of Hadrian's Wall – in the current Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society which has just arrived on the shelves.

If any of these, or anything else, interest you and you wish to have a look, the Opening Hours are 2nd Wednesday 1.30-3.30 and last Saturday 10am -12 of each month .

Please look at the Library pages of the new website when it goes online at the beginning of February. You will be able to search the catalogue.

Anne Allcock

DISTRIBUTION OF DAS NEWSLETTER

At the meeting held in September 2019, Council decided not to proceed with offering members the option of having the Newsletter distributed via email in a digital format. Only 15 members opted not to receive the hardcopy and given this low take up it was not viable to continue with the option. All members will continue to receive the hardcopy version in the post on a six monthly basis and a PDF version will be uploaded to the website immediately after publication and be available to be downloaded. Thank you to those members who did respond and for the ideas of improvements to the format of the publication.

David Bunting

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

The Society is looking for a member to take on the role as Newsletter Editor and if anyone is interested please contact Susan Peberdy for further details.

The editor collates the articles produced by members and prepares the Newsletter for printing and distribution by an external supplier. The editor would also be required to help with the collation of the papers for the AGM meeting and the summer and winter programmes.

Susan Peberdy

STOP PRESS

We require a small working party to help remove some empty boxes and other materials from the basement of the Central Library building in the Wardwick at the end of January. We have not been given an exact date for access yet but if you'd be willing to help in principle please let me know (anne.allcock@gmail.com). I will be in contact whenever we have further details. Many thanks.

Anne Allcock

SUMMER VISIT

SOUTH DEVON

8 – 12 July 2019

Monday - Thirty eight members set off from Derby Bus Station on the summer visit with a familiar driver, Ron, in place – destination South Devon and Torquay in particular. The weather was fine and bright but the journey was hampered by a severe traffic accident causing delay. Our first visit was to Montacute House, near Yeovil in Somerset, which is a fine Elizabethan mansion built in honey-coloured Ham stone with large mullioned windows. It was opened by the National Trust in 1932. The interior is richly furnished with paintings, furniture, ceramics and tapestries from



Victoria Hotel, Torquay



bequests and loans. Montecute has Britain's longest surviving Long Gallery and houses many fine portraits on loan from the National Portrait Gallery. The house was also hosting a 'Wallace & Gromit' exhibition as apparently the fictional Tottington Hall of the films was based on Montecute. The house was leased by Lord Curzon in 1915-25, who, with his mistress, Elinor Glyn, undertook essential repairs, including adding a bath ingeniously hidden in a Jacobean cupboard in his bedroom. The gardens around the house we found delightful. Journeying on, we were pleased to reach our hotel in Torquay, The Victoria, after a couple of circuits of the one-way system, and meet with our usual guide, David Carder, over the evening meal.

Tuesday - First stop this morning was Brixham harbour and we walked through narrow streets to view the full-size replica of Sir Francis Drake's ship, The Golden Hind, on which he sailed around the world. It is 120 feet long with five decks, two masts each with a crow's nest and six cannon. Brixham is still the most important fishing port on the south coast and the Fish Market complex, opened in 2011, is England's largest by value of fish sold.

Onward then to Dartmouth, one of Devon's most ancient ports and a most agreeable, charming place. Its sheltered position on the River Dart made it a favoured harbour from

the early Middle Ages. The area around The Quay has one of the best groups of 17th century merchants' houses in the county. There was lots of bustling activity both on the water and in the nearby Gardens with an open-air cafe and live music. A walk up into the town to visit the church of St. Saviour takes you past a most interesting building, The Butterwalk, which comprises four timber-framed merchants' houses built c.1628-40. The upper floors are built out over the pavement supported by granite pillars forming covered walks and have elaborately carved wooden corbels below the windows with heraldic animals and abstract patterns. Shops and the Museum are in this building. The church has several treasures including a fine rood screen of 1496 of carved oak with surviving paintwork, a pulpit of painted stone and a door with strap work hinges in the form of a pair of heraldic lions guarding a 'Tree of Life' which spreads across the door. On display in the town is a Newcomen Engine, which is now operated by a hydraulic mechanism, so that visitors can observe the motion of the engine and the operation of the valves. Thomas Newcomen was born in Dartmouth in 1664 and developed his engine in his workshop there.



St John's Church, Broadclyst

After lunch, a visit to Compton Castle – a rather strange looking place, lived in still by the descendants of the Gilbert family although given to the National Trust in 1951. This medieval fortified manor house has 24 feet high curtain walls and portcullises although it was considered that this was just for show not defence. The Gilberts were related to Sir Walter Raleigh and it was rather unnerving to see Raleigh's severed head residing on a table in the Great Hall which is the oldest surviving part of the house, built about 1340. The barrel vaulted kitchen was very impressive with a massive fireplace with three flues and flanking bread ovens.

Back to the hotel and the day finished with an entertaining and informative talk by David on 'Torquay and the surrounding area' who could not resist including the classic Fawley Towers Torquay sketch.

Wednesday – A short morning drive out of Torquay took us to Kents Cavern, a complex of limestone caves. Of course, Derbyshire folk know all about caves but this is an impressive site and with the good guide it was very interesting. The highest point from floor to ceiling is 24 feet and the total length of the passageways 2,367 feet. In the years 1865-80, the archaeologist, William Pengelly, explored the caves and recorded the position of every bone, flint and other artefacts discovered. He found the remains of long extinct animals, such as cave bears, sabretoothed cats, hyenas, lions, mammoths and woolly rhinos – in all about 80,000 objects, most of which are in Torquay Museum. The upper jawbone, with three teeth, of a teenage girl, was found in a later excavation and this has been, after carbon dating, ascribed as the earliest anatomically modern human fossil yet discovered in N.W. Europe.

We then made a visit to Torquay Museum, a fine looking mansion, with exhibits beautifully displayed. After a short talk by the Museum curator we were left to explore. The Museum is arranged in a series of

themed galleries, the third floor being laid out like an old Devon farmhouse with typical furniture and implements and another gallery is dedicated to the life and work of Torquay's most famous author, Agatha Christie.

A short drive took us on to Broadclyst, one of Devon's great estates and a visit to the church, St. John's, dating from the 14th century with a fine tower and monuments to local worthies. Near the church is the 'Red Lion Inn', Broadclyst House, cottages and almshouses scattered around a green – a classic village group. We made our way to Marker's Cottage, Townend, a late medieval three room Devon house with cob walls. It is built of cob on a stone plinth with a thatched roof of wheat reed which is supported on three pairs of jointed cruck trusses, one pair running down to ground level and the others set on wooden pads in the cob walls just above the stone plinth. The cottage, named after the owner, Sarah Marker, contains a rare plank and mutin partition screen painted on both sides – one side has abstract patterns and the other, cherubs and St. Andrew with his cross and ship. The style of paintings indicates a date of c. 1520. Some of the group visited the nearby Clyston Watermill which was built probably in the late 18th century on the site of the mill recorded in the Domesday Book.

A visit to Exeter Quay rounded off the day for most. We enjoyed looking around the redeveloped area of shops and cafes and visited the preserved Custom House, one of



Powderham Castle

the earliest surviving brick buildings in Exeter. A small, intrepid, group ventured to have a guided walking tour around the harbour in Torquay.

Thursday – A contrast in scenery today – after the soft rolling hills and fields, a trip across Dartmoor with its open moorland wildness. Ponies were spotted and so was the prison. Our destination was Buckland Monachorum and in particular, the church dedicated to St. Andrew, an impressive perpendicular church which houses the Drake family chapel.. On then to the nearby Buckland Abbey, a former Cistercian abbey church converted into an Elizabeth mansion which became the home of Sir Francis Drake in 1580 and remained in the Drake family until 1946. It is sited in a secluded wooded setting and was converted in 1570 by Richard Greville who demolished the cloisters and most of the outbuildings and then put floors into the crossing tower to create a Great Hall on the ground floor with three floors above. A grand Georgian staircase rises through the floors. The furnished rooms, combined with museum galleries, brought to life the story of the seafaring adventures of Greville and Drake. Outside is wonderful Great Barn – 154 feet long, knot and herb gardens and other buildings of interest.

Strong contrast was to be found in the next house visited – Saltram House – a white mansion standing in grounds rising gently above the river Plym. It was the home of



Buckland Church

John and Theresa Parker who lived there from 1769, decorating and furnishing it in the latest fashions. Robert Adams refashioned the Saloon and Dining Room. All the rooms have elaborate ceilings, either painted or decorated with plasterwork, there is original Chinese wallpaper, a superb library and a fine kitchen with many original features.

Back at the hotel, after a meal we enjoyed the traditional Social and Quiz and thanked our organisers for a most enjoyable and successful visit to Devon, and the hotel staff for a comfortable and pleasant stay.

Friday - Our final day. We set off driving through Teignmouth and over the Shaldon bridge to reach our final house, Powderham Castle, a fortified manor house built c. 1400, the seat of the Courtnay family, Earls of Devon. The castle is approached through a gatehouse into a forecourt enclosed by a curtain wall. There are four substantial four storey towers. The castle was repaired and altered in the 18th century making many grand rooms including the Marble Room, named after its black and white marble floor, and the Music Room with marbled Corinthian pilasters and niches with alabaster urns. A chance encounter with the present owner, the Earl of Devon, revealed, in conversation, that although his family had the use of private rooms in the Castle they preferred to live in an 'ordinary' house in the grounds. After lunch, it was back home after a hectic few days.

Anne Haywood

UNIVERSITY LECTURES

The University Lecture Programme for 2019 began on 27 September with a justifiably well-attended talk entitled, 'A Journey through Haddon Hall' by archivist Margie Burnet. The talk took us on a journey

through the history of the Hall, from its 11th century origins to the early 20th century. The house was acquired by the Vernon family by marriage in 1170 and passed to the Manners family in 1563, again by marriage, of Dorothy Vernon to John Manners, 2nd Duke of Rutland, and has been in the possession of the Manners family ever since.

We were first treated to a brief historical tour, the highlights of which were close up images of the medieval wall paintings in the chapel. This was followed by a visual walk through the main rooms of the Hall, looking in particular at the renovations and improvements of John Manners, 9th Duke of Rutland, who had determined to restore the Hall from years of neglect when it was indifferently cared for and not lived in by the family. The 9th Duke had been present with the Earl of Carnarvon and Howard Carter when the tomb of Tutankhamun was opened in 1922 and approached the restoration of what was still essentially a Tudor house with the precision of an archaeologist, taking many photographs and making meticulous annotated drawing in a series of notebooks. As the archivist, Margie Burnet has been able to study these notebooks and set up a small museum at Haddon and we were privileged to see pages and extracts on screen from these rare and not readily accessible documents.

The Hall was sympathetically restored the 9th Duke and extensively refurbished with tapestries and period furniture, though a billiard table stands where the State Bed used to stand. The Duke's restoration of the Long Gallery is perhaps the crowning glory of his work. It was hoped that a guided visit could be arranged in the near future.

On 25 October, Dr Patrick Ottaway came to give a talk at Derby University on 'Roman York: New Light on an Ancient City'. Dr Ottaway is an archaeologist and writer with a very deep knowledge of York in Roman

times, having joined the York Archaeological Trust early in his career and authored numerous publications on Roman York.

York (Eboracum) was the site of a Roman legionary fortress and town and the talk began with an outline description of its buildings, many foundations of which are visible underground. The Roman sewerage system runs through the City centre and while showing this to Don Snow in a televised session all lights went out. The pungent odour of the modern sewer that runs close by gave them an unexpected flavour of life for some Romans. Dr Ottaway also spoke about the numerous cemeteries found in and around the City and their occasionally unusual burials, including one discovered in 2010 where 80 skeletons were found. The presence of decapitated corpses may indicate that they were gladiators although convicts was another possibility.

As areas are redeveloped, more buildings come to light. In the area of Wellington Row, foundations of two buildings were uncovered, one of stone and the other of timber, with its walls well preserved in the waterlogged ground near the river. Once recorded they were both removed, partly to enable the new developments but also because of difficulties in preservation. In 2017-18 Dr Ottaway advised the Yorkshire Museum on a research programme relating to its extensive and very important Roman collections. He showed and discussed the finely carved stone sculptures, including the sarcophagus of Julia Victorina. Some slides showed artefacts which had previously been overlooked but which had been discovered during his investigations. One hitherto overlooked item is a lamp decorated with figures of two gladiators, raising the question of where, in York, does the amphitheatre lie? (www.yorkmuseumtrust.org.uk/collections for more information).

Joan D'Arcy

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

Day Conference at Little Eaton 24 August 2019

The above was the official title for the day, what transpired was a very enjoyable joint meeting between, Little Eaton Local History Society and Derby Archaeological Society, on a lovely sunny Saturday 24th August. 2019.

Mary Wiltshire as our guest speaker, was the first to speak on the programme introduced by Bill Hutchinson, the Chairman of Little Eaton Local History Society. The talk entitled, 'History in the Landscape, The Duffield Frith in the Park'. Mary began by painting a very colourful picture of the Medieval landscape around Little Eaton in slides, the first shown was Duffield Frith, (old English meaning woodland). Within the Frith were several Deer Parks, Windley, Champion, and Shottle to name but three. In the centre was Duffield Castle originally held by Henry de Ferrars, this was hunting country. The boundary of Duffield Frith encompassed a large area including, Holbrook, Milford, and Makeney, it followed the natural features of rivers and streams. Little Eaton was situated just outside Duffield Frith in the Manor of Little Chester along with Quarndon and parts of Derby. Mary went on to give us further insight in to medieval life, describing the laws of the time, and describing Monastic Granges, these were farms in their own right, Burley Grange being the nearest to Little Eaton. Mary, along with Sue Woore, has written several excellent books on these topics.

We were then treated to an excellent talk by our own Dr Joan d'Arcy on, 'The Manor of Little Chester'. Joan began by describing that much evidence has been found of Little Chester being inhabited centuries before a Manor was formed, there are articles

recorded in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journals and the recent excavation prior to building a flood defence have uncovered even more. Joan continued by showing us a drawing and sketches of 1789 depicting the entrance to the Manor, and then describing what a typical Manor might include and the rights of the Lord of the Manor. A fascinating in depth historical background was given, in relation to how Little Eaton, Quarndon and parts of Derby together were designated as the Manor of Little Chester. The Manor court would have been held at Michaelmas and at Easter, the Little Chester Manor may have sometimes been held at the Crown Inn, The Coach and Horses now stands on this site, there the locals, would take their disputes, and the unlucky be tried for poaching and thieving. Joan then concluded by bring in to the talk the history of the two oldest remaining houses in Little Chester, Stone House Prebend, and Derwent House. Both houses grade II listed.

Following our lunch break, we were given a lively talk by John Easter and Bill Hutchinson both prominent members of Little Eaton Local History Society. The talk, '19th Century Little Eaton'. They began by inviting us to imagine the scene, at the beginning of the Century with the Napoleonic war coming to an end, the newly demobbed men came back home to no employment, the corn laws were introduced and there was lots of hardship, the lucky gained employment in the quarries or coal mines or found work on local farms. However things gradually changed for the better, and Little Eaton gained a valuable history of mills, malt houses, stocking frame houses, then considerable grew with the arrival of the canal, tramway and railway. Little Eaton was an important village during the Industrial revolution.

We were also introduced to long gone characters of the village, one Alice Grace, evicted from her house, took up residents in

a bacon box for about 20 years surviving through the kindness of neighbours. After the talks, we had a choice of three walks, to visit the Mill, the Church or a guided walk up the hills overlooking the village. A packed day to suit everybody.

On looking back, I did think of Alice in the bacon box, and did wonder if the bacon box might have been donated by an ancestor of Barry Fitch, a family business prominent in Little Eaton for years!

Janette Jackson

Tattershall Castle 7 September 2019

On Saturday 7th September a group of 30 from the society travelled to Tattershall Castle with our very knowledgeable and entertaining guide James Wright, an archaeologist who has spent the last 3 years studying the castle for his doctorate.

Ralph 3rd Baron Cromwell started building the Great Tower of Tattershall Castle in 1433



when he became Lord Treasurer to Henry VI. As such an important man he would have wanted to be a leader of fashion but coming from the lower ranks of the aristocracy would also have wanted to emphasise his links with the lordly families and imply that the house was older than it was. It was among the earliest brick buildings, most of the others were gatehouses, but here it replaced a stone tower. Cromwell achieved his high position because he had campaigned with Henry V in France and had fought at Agincourt. He became a Privy Councillor on the succession of Henry VI.

The castle was confiscated in 1471 during the War of the Roses and was owned by the crown until Henry VII granted it to his mother Margaret Beaufort. After considerable damage during the Civil War its fortunes declined, and it became a farm around 1700 with the tower being used as a cattle shed (a dovecote on the 2nd floor dates to this time). It was sold in 1910 and ended up in the hands of American speculators who were going to strip it and send as much as possible to the USA. However Lord Curzon (the former Viceroy of India) rescued it for the nation, even buying back the magnificent chimney pieces which were already at the docks awaiting shipment. He arranged the restoration of the castle to its present state. He might not be pleased to be remembered in the 'Curzon Latrine', the recently restored toilets he built for visitors.

Entrance to the castle is through the shop, called the 'Guard House' but built by Cromwell as a lodging house. When he travelled between his estates he had a retinue of over 100 and they all had to be lodged. The fine chimney pieces and garderobe on both floors indicate its use. We then walked round the Tower. Visitors would have seen the West face first. It is the only symmetric one. Although it is decorated with ornate diaper work (not symmetric) it is very difficult to see. James pointed out to us that



the window surrounds were rather austere, but this was the court fashion at the time. The tower gets grander the higher one goes and the complete string course separate off the 'by invitation public rooms' on the ground and first floors from the private apartments of Lord Cromwell (2nd floor) and his wife Margaret Deynecourt (3rd floor). The machicolations though functional were of little use since the moat was directly below.

In front of the East face there stood a Great Hall. Two lines of holes across the face indicate supports for a double gallery forming a passage way leading from the high end of the Hall to Cromwell's first floor private entrance to his apartments. The tower had no dining apartment and was a solar. In the grounds there are the remains of a building called 'Stables' because of a drainage channel found in the floor. It had been used as a stable, however the quality of the brickwork and fenestration showed that it probably started life as another lodging house.

The tower itself had been restored by Lord Curzon and is still regarded as a gold standard for restoration. Among the highlights of the tower were the four crenelated chimney pieces, which Curzon rescued. These all celebrate Cromwell's status

with his treasurer's purse (often with his motto 'Nay je droit', 'Have I not the right) and arms showing his connection to important families. Strangely the grandest is on the ground floor in the Parlour, where the staff ate.

The brick vaulting is magnificent, especially in the passageway leading to the Audience chamber and in the private chamber on the third floor which also has vaulted window recesses. Above all what impressed was the recessed stone handrail that swept down without a break from the top of the tower to the ground. At the top of the house just above the machicolations there is an open courtyard surrounded by small banqueting rooms the whole dominated by a chimney stack built to be visible from the ground.

There is so much more that could have been mentioned, if you haven't been - it is well worth a visit, especially if you have James to lead you.

Ann Jones

Lifting the Lid on LIDAR 18 October 2019

On 18th October 2019 this talk was given by Ian Ross, a member of the "Ice Age Journeys" project. This was initially a community project set up with the aid of heritage lottery money to investigate late Palaeolithic remains in fields between Farndon and Newark following the discovery of flint scatters when the A46 extension was being carried out.

The talk began with a simple explanation of what LIDAR was, and where data can be obtained. LIDAR now stands for Light Detection and Ranging. It measures the distance very accurately between a laser source, usually on an aeroplane whose position is exactly known using GPS, and an object which reflects the light back to the

plane. From these measurements, elevations can be calculated (accurate to $\pm 5\text{cm}$) and detailed 3D topographical maps can be generated using the appropriate computer software. However, in this country, useful data can only be collected between November and April when the trees are bare and vegetation has died down.

The results of LIDAR surveys are available for 60% of England at the DEFRA website. Data is available at different resolutions from 2m to 0.25m (i.e. one point for every 2m square to one for every 25cm square) although the latter is only available in a few areas. However it is hoped that data for the whole country will be available at 1m resolution in 2021.

The LIDAR data will give a Digital Surface (or elevation) model, this will show all existing buildings as well as large temporary objects, from which can be obtained with additional information a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) i.e. one that has buildings etc. removed and show rivers etc. Ordnance Survey produce one of these, the OS Terrain 50 DTM. Surfaces under the sea have also been plotted using sonar as well as LIDAR methods (bathymetry) and ancient submerged land surfaces investigated.

These surface models of the seabed can to look at the late Paleolithic landscape of 14,000 years ago, long before Doggerland was submerged. Farndon is not far from Cresswell Crags or from Bradgate Park [where an in situ flint scatter of a similar age has been found] so there must have been a considerable human presence. The visitors to Farndon Fields would have come from Europe at the beginning of the Windermere interstadial. They would have entered Britain in the spring following animal herds as they migrated once the ice had melted. The lower reaches of the Trent would have been multi channelled (braided), easy to ford and an ideal spot for catching animals as the herds

crossed. Paleolithic finds tend to cluster around old river systems.

Least cost methods which use LIDAR or surface models can be used to find the easiest routes between places. In America it has been shown that the path that mule deer follow when migrating fits very closely to a least cost pathway (LCP), as do the Roman roads in Scotland. An LCP has been found going from northern Europe across the north of Doggerland to the present day coastline south of the Humber estuary, a path avoiding the deep river channels to the south where the Thames met major European rivers. This is a route that both animals and the following humans could have taken. It would then be relatively easy to travel down the Trent, possibly with a detour to the Lincolnshire Wolds to collect flint, and then pausing at Farndon Fields to hunt migrating animals as they crossed the Trent. Advancing ice eventually ended these journeys.

The talk ended on a warning note, absence of evidence is not evidence of absence, the Aston Cursus does not show up on Lidar.

Ann Jones

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION

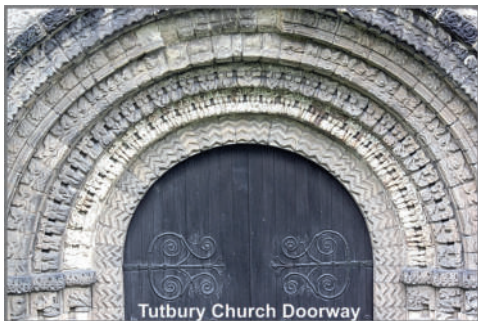
Tutbury Church 27 July 2019

After the two hottest days of 2019, Saturday 27th July was grey and distinctly damp for the visit to Tutbury church organised by the Architectural Section. The group of about 20 members was guided by fellow member and historian John Arnold whose special interest in the de Ferrers family and their holdings was very evident from his enthusiasm throughout the tour.

To set the scene and provide some background, John began the visit near the outer walls of the castle with its commanding strategic position high above the plain of the River Dove and its crossing, which emphasized the importance of Henry de Ferrers as Tenant in Chief, under William, with more than a hundred manors in Derbyshire at the end of the conquest. Although the visible ruins are largely c14 and c15 it had been hoped to see the Norman (c12) chapel but unfortunately it was closed.

Below the castle, but still in a commanding position, is the church dedicated to St Mary the Virgin that was founded by Henry de Ferrers in 1080, although John thought that date was disputable. About 60 years later a priory was built beside it that was colonized by monks from the Benedictine Abbey of St Pierre sur Dives about 30 miles from Ferrières St Hilaire, the ancestral home of the de Ferrers in Normandy.

Following the dissolution of the monasteries the church was effectively shortened and the stonework of the monastic buildings removed. We inspected the church exterior and the surrounding area where the topography certainly emphasises the belief that the monastic buildings were, unusually for the Benedictines, on the north, but flatter side, of the church. There is no evidence of the extent of the original chancel and apse, but the steeply falling land to the east would surely have proved limiting. John drew our attention to some architectural evidence for



the earlier presence of a south transept where the nave of the original church has now been completed to the east with an apse built by G E Street in 1867-8. On the north side, where the monastic buildings would have joined, J B H Bennett built an aisle in 1820-2 that has the rather peculiar tracery of two closely spaced transoms under round headed windows.

Before the rain came, we had time to study and admire the magnificent Romanesque west door surround with its seven orders, richly decorated columns and arches carved with beakheads and grotesques. From its lavish style, Pevsner has dated it as late as 1170. Uniquely for external work, the second order arch was carved in alabaster and has recently been cleaned and conserved (at a cost of £80,000). Some detailed and helpful descriptions of this innovative conservation work using lasers were displayed inside the church. The west front as a whole is asymmetric with the tower on the south side. John suggested there may have been a matching turret on the north side originally.

Inside the church the massive solidarity of the original nave columns is striking, although conventionally round at the east end, those of the 3 bays at the west end have an unusual quatrefoil profile. John drew our attention to the narrow walkway between inner and outer walls at the original triforium level (now the clerestory level), clearly visible either side of the West window. One oddity inside at the west end of the south aisle is a flat angled 'flying buttress' that is said to be providing support for the tower. A large pointed arch separates the Norman nave from G E Street's chancel which is essentially an apse that spans the full width. Strikingly, for a post reformation church, Street provided a piscina and accompanying sedilia although there are few other indications of an Anglo-Catholic tradition in the church.



A very interesting visit to a splendid building was enhanced by the knowledge and enthusiasm of our guide and completed by the kind hospitality of some of the friends of the church.

D G Jones

**‘Great Taste and Much
Experience in Building’
Richard Leaper of Derby
Amateur Architect
15 November 2019**

We welcomed back Maxwell Craven to hear about the busy life of Alderman Richard Leaper.

Richard was born in Derby in 1759, the son of Sarah Ward and William Leaper (1713-1784), banker and Mayor of Derby. He attended Derby School, became a banker, a magistrate, a tannery proprietor, was Chief Distributor of Government Stamps for a while and also held the position Mayor of Derby four times. But it was his accomplishments as an amateur architect that were the focus of Max’s talk.

By the 18th century towns such as Derby were becoming increasingly industrialised, leading to overcrowding and pollution. The elite moved out of the centre into nearby newly-built villas with spacious grounds. Although an amateur, Leaper proved to be a prolific villa architect for these grandees.

Throughout the talk we were told of the characteristics to look for in his buildings, which could be quirky and awkward-looking. Generally the houses were constructed of brick in two storeys with bays. They often had rustication to the first floor sill band and Doric pilasters, all under a hipped roof. The exterior finish was commonly stuccoed in Roman cement from J & J Brookhouse of The Morledge and sometimes grooved to resemble ashlar. Cast iron work was from the Britannia Foundry after 1817. Typically, a main entrance on the short side led to a long corridor which ended in a staircase, often within an apse. The influence of the architecture of Arlington Court, Devon and Belsay Hall, Northumberland were pointed out.

Unfortunately, due to a lack of records, merely seven houses can be definitely attributed to Leaper. The Pastures, now Derby Boys’ Grammar School, was built in 1806. Mill Hill House was completed by 1814 on one of the highest points in Derby and demolished in 2006; although strange-looking from the exterior it contained a fine staircase and plasterwork inside. The Leylands, in Penny Long Lane, built in 1819 for Leaper’s nephew, is the headquarters of The Draper Homes, and displays a fine interior, including a spectacular staircase. Thornhill, west of Derby, was built in 1821 and demolished in 2006. Highfields House on Duffield Rd, built in 1824, is regarded as his most successful house, being smaller and plainer than the others. Also, it retains another Leaper characteristic – louvered sliding cast iron jalousies (window shutters). The final house in this group is Darley Grove House, Darley Abbey, which was demolished in 1926.

There are a number of other properties for which it’s possible to detect, though not prove, Leaper’s hand; some still exist and others have been demolished. These include Newton Park, Newton Solney, plus buildings

within its park; Temple House, at the top of Abbey St; Wilderslow, Osmaston Rd; Barrow Hall; The Firs, Burton Rd; Hilton Lodge; the Limes, Mickleover; Spondon Hall and Hill Brow, Quarndon. It was pointed out that The Cedars, Kedleston Rd, later Parkfield Cedars School, must surely have been his work as he moved from 59 Friar Gate to live there in 1819.

Alderman Leaper died in 1838, unmarried. Max concluded by suggesting that there are almost certainly more Leaper buildings around Derby waiting to be discovered.

Pat Haldenby

LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

**Castleton
24 July 2019**

The rain clouds of the previous few days cleared for a fantastically sunny day to show off Castleton and the Peak District at its greenest best.

We gathered at Castleton Visitor Centre and were met by Angela Darlington who is a trustee of Castleton Historical Society which has benefited from a DAS Pilling Bequest for finds analysis. She introduced us to Colin Merrony from Sheffield University who was in charge of the excavations. They had arranged for us to visit three sites, those of New Hall, the earliest settlement at Castleton and the site of Spital Field where a medieval hospital was thought to be.

First we went to see the site of New Hall, now in its third season of excavation. Built around 1500 under the ownership of the Savage family, it was suggested possibly with stone from the hospital although there is no proof. By the late 17th century it had begun to go down in the world, becoming a farm



house and then divided into cottages until it was all demolished in the 1890s. The front of the original building was the most recent and the excavation had there, this latest excavation was working on the earlier and back part of the building. It was reputed to have had very fine plaster work from the Sheffield plaster school and many small pieces had been found which had caused great interest amongst plaster specialists. The foundations seem to have been very shallow being built on hard clay and stone. There was also a possible cellar or two which may or may not have been filled in, one of which was possibly around 5 feet deep.

From there we moved on across the road and saw the early medieval site. This was a previously unknown part of the village lying near the castle which is on the hill above. The site was first found when there were reports of bones being found in the 18th century. When the Methodist Chapel foundations were built human bones were found and widely reported in the local newspapers. There have been further excavations as new homes were built more recently and it appears to have been quite a large burial site, much of it still undisturbed, a test pit in the car park last year found more burials. This was all completely unknown and was evidence of a substantial settlement there; radio carbon dating has given the remains a date of around the 8th to 9th centuries, so there was a settlement here which had been and gone long before the present planned

village was established around the time that Peveril built his castle in the 12th century.

From there the group either walked to the other end of the village or accepted the lift in the minibus kindly offered by Colin. Here we ended up in a lumpy bumpy field on the Spital site, a scheduled ancient monument whose whereabouts had not yet been firmly established. A dig through the bank and ditch around the suspected site had produced bits of human bone, bits of structure and a little medieval pot. What was found is still known whether it is the hospital or the chapel or perhaps both? There were graves underneath but it was realised that the ground above had been disturbed because of the building of the 18th century and debris from that. Inside the burials were well preserved unlike those outside. Digging down further produced a foundation course and some walls but it is still not clear what the building is! Archaeology would be dull if there were no puzzles.

All in all it was a most interesting afternoon and Angela and Colin gave us a very good insight as to all that had been going on in Castleton to reveal the past. A very worthwhile visit indeed.

Sue Brown

Hartlebury Castle 14 August 2019

A really wet start turned into a fine day shortly after we arrived so we were able to enjoy the Museum as well as the Castle with its wonderful Library. The Castle's history with the Bishop of Worcester started back in 854AD when Burgred Saxon King of Mercia gave the land at Hartlebury to him. Likely this was to use the Bishop's Men at Arms to protect the area from the Vikings.

By 1237 a large Manor House was on the site and through the latter half of the 13th

century more building took place and the Manor became a Castle. In the Tudor period Queen Elizabeth 1 visited on one of her Progresses and nearly bankrupted the current Bishop. After the grandeur of the Tudor period the English Civil War was disaster for Hartlebury. It started as a Royalist stronghold but was given up without a fight to the Parliamentarians and then "slighted" as they left.

In the Commonwealth of the 1650s there was no Bishop of Worcester and the Castle remains were sold to Thomas Westrowe but with the restoration of the Monarchy the Castle was retrieved and the Bishops returned to rebuild. Over the next two centuries various Bishops added and improved the Castle and when Bishop Hurd became the owner of Hartlebury he housed his collection of over 5000 rare and valuable books in an impressive new Library. We were given a very privileged tour and talk in the Library by the guardians and carers of the precious collection.

There was then time to have lunch in the Café and tour the Museum - which houses items from a collection of social history, archaeology, toys domestic items, costume, craft work and agricultural items. Outside and in the Transport Gallery is a fascinating display of gypsy caravans and other vehicles. The whole Castle is arranged to attract and educate whole families.

Susan Peberdy



Hartlebury Great Hall

850 Years: An Introduction to Repton School and the Augustinian Priory 1 November 2019

Paul Stevens, the librarian and archivist at Repton School, had a large collection of school photographs and historical plans and drawings of the site to show us this evening.

An abbey was established here in the seventh century for both men and women under an abbess and the crypt was begun in the eighth century to serve as a mausoleum for the Mercian Royal Family. The Abbey was destroyed in the winter of 873-874 when a Viking army came up the Trent and set up their camp at Repton. The course of the Trent is now through Willington a mile away and only a backwater remains at Repton.

About 1153 Maud, the widow of the fourth Earl of Chester, who had inherited the manor, endowed an Augustinian Priory here and granted it to be the chief house for the canons of the nearby Priory of Calke. Paul recounted some of the documents concerning the Priory. On November 2nd 1364 Bishop Stretton arrived at the Priory and while sitting in the chapter house the population of the town began a violent demonstration against the Priory. Armed with weapons of every description they shot arrows through the Chapter House windows and the riot was only quelled after the local gentry arrived. The Bishop pronounced excommunication on all those responsible; the reason for the riot is not known. In 1414 and 1416 the Prior was accused of mismanagement when an act of bankruptcy was brought against him. In 1437, one of the canons, John Overton was elected Prior and he built himself a new lodging on the banks of the Trent. Now known as Prior Overton's Tower it is a good example of medieval brickwork. The lower storey has a carved wooden ceiling showing a sheep (ovis)

and a barrel (tun) a representation of his name.

After the Dissolution of the Monasteries the Priory was leased to Thomas Thacker of Heage, one of Thomas Cromwell's stewards. He also bought the contents and furniture of the Priory and eventually bought the whole estate. His son, Gilbert, inherited in 1548 and fearing that the Priory might be set up again when Mary came to the throne, called together carpenters and masons and demolished the Priory Church, it is said in a day, saying, "he would destroy the nest, for fear the birds should build there again."

The Priory Guest House was bought by Sir John Port of Etwall in 1559 to establish a free Grammar School for boys. The first headmaster was Thomas Wightman and Paul went on to give us much documentary information about succeeding headmasters. William Bagshaw Stevens who became headmaster in 1776 was renowned for dining out with the local gentry particularly Sir Francis Burdett at Foremark Hall and saw the school only as a source of income. William Sleath, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, was successful in raising the numbers at the school but was the target of practical jokes. When taking prayers on summer evenings he had a lamp on his desk, the boys brought in cockchafer beetles which caused great disruption as they flew towards the light. His successor John Macaulay was renowned for flogging and the block he used is still preserved in the school.

When Dr Pears became headmaster in 1854 there were less than fifty boys in the school and the only classrooms were those that had existed since the beginning of the school. At his own expense Dr Pears built a two storey building and converted a house on Pastures Hill to be a new sanatorium. He also established seven boarding houses in different parts of the village and funds were raised to build a school chapel. The cricket

field was also enlarged and relevelled. During this work the Priory tile kiln was discovered and excavated under Dr Pears. Hundreds of unbaked tiles were found and a large number of complete ones, mostly fourteenth century, now preserved in the school. When he retired in 1874 numbers in the school had risen to two hundred and sixty; like Dr Arnold of Rugby, he was one of the great reforming headmasters of the nineteenth century.

A Pears Memorial Fund was set up after his death and the site of the Priory Church was chosen for the construction of Pears School. In 1883 Derbyshire Archaeological Society under the supervision of Sir William St John Hope were permitted to excavate and measure the foundations of the site before the new building work began. A ground plan of the Priory Church and other buildings showing the dates of construction was produced after the excavation. (The excavation report was published in the Derbyshire Archaeological Society Journal Volume 7 1885).

Paul ended his talk bringing us up to date with girls joining the sixth form in 1970 and the school now being fully coeducational.

Joan Davies

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

Coach Trip to Lancashire 30 June 2019

This year the destination for the IA Section coach trip were two interesting and contrasting museums in Lancashire. Our first destination was Morrison's supermarket in Bolton, built on the site of the enormous

Atlas Mills complex which was one of the largest concentrations of cotton spinning capacity in the country, with over 400,000 spindles in use and some 2,000 people employed. The one original building remaining on the site, a former cotton store, is now Bolton Steam Museum, the home of the Northern Mill Engine Society, with 27 stationary engines of all shapes and sizes beautifully restored, with many in working order. We were given a most informative guided tour pointing out the features of each engine. The cost of fuel means that the engines are only steamed on a few days a year, but we were able to see some moving under electric power.

After lunch we moved on to Helmshore Textile Museum in the Rossendale Valley. The museum is based in adjacent two mills on the River Ogden. Higher Mill was built in 1796 and Whitaker's Mill followed in the 1820s. During the life of the mills, both wool and cotton were processed here, and this is reflected in the museum displays. The spinning floor in Whitaker's Mill has all the equipment to breaker card the shoddy (recycled cotton), and finisher card the slivers into rovings, which go onto the 714-spindle Taylor Lang spinning mules. This is claimed to be the only original and complete floor of its type left. In contrast to Bolton Steam Museum, which is a voluntary society project, this is local authority museum, and under threat as a result of expenditure cuts at Lancashire County Council. Shortly after our visit a reprieve was announced with funding



secured until the end of 2020, but the long term future is still uncertain.

Ian Mitchell

Early railways around Hartshay and Morley Park 6 July 2019

For the first time in a number of years, the IA Section summer programme included a walk exploring a local area. The party met at Upper Hartshay on the Heage to Ripley road, from where Trevor Griffin led us on a circular walk, first north towards the course of the Cromford Canal, and then south to Morley Park ironworks. The objective being to view as much as possible of the course of a railway built in around 1840 to link the ironworks to the canal. Trevor has pieced together information about this line from maps and an 1856 sale catalogue. A stationary steam engine seems to have been used to pull wagons up from Morley Park to the summit of the line at Upper Hartshay, with horses used on a level stretch northwards from there, and finally a steep gravity worked descent down to the canal.

This was one of the last railways to be built using the powers granted for construction of

feeder railways under the Cromford Canal Act, fifty years before. One theory is that it may have been constructed using second hand materials from temporary railways used in the construction of the North Midland Railway from Derby to Leeds, which opened in 1840.

As expected on an exploration of this nature, we stopped at various locations that appeared at first sight to be fields and hedges, but with Trevor's interpretation became evidence of the former canals and railways. For those members who have visited the furnaces at Morley Park or walked along the course of the Cromford Canal, this was a useful opportunity to learn about the wider industrial landscape.

Ian Mitchell

Chesterfield Canal boat trip 17 September 2019

Steady progress is being made with restoration of the Derbyshire section of Chesterfield Canal, with a new lock and basin recently opened in Staveley, and a visitor centre and café known as the Hollingwood Hub. This trip was an opportunity to view the progress from the narrow boat 'Madeline' which is operated by the Chesterfield Canal Trust.

This outing was originally scheduled for 6 August, but had to be postponed due to the canal being blocked by a summer growth of weeds. Because the boat only accommodates 12 passengers, we booked it for a morning and an afternoon trip, and between the trips there was an opportunity to hear a talk about the recent restoration work and plans for the future. Land subsidence and building construction since the canal closure mean that some significant deviations from the original route will be required to fill the nine mile gap between the isolated restored section in Derbyshire, and the eastern part of





the canal in Nottinghamshire, which links into the national canal network via the River Trent. The Trust has recently launched a '2027 Restoration Appeal' aimed at re-opening in time for the canal's 250th anniversary.

Ian Mitchell

Derby Flood Defences – the 18th-20th Century Archaeology

The first IA Section talk of the 2019-2020 Winter Programme on 11 October was from Philippa Puzey-Broomhead of Trent and Peak Archaeology. DAS members attending talks at St Mary's Church Hall over the last few years have suffered from diversions and road closures due to the construction of improved flood defences along the River Derwent, but this was now finally a chance to find out what has been learned from the archaeology associated with the works.

The area upstream from St Mary's Bridge became rapidly industrialised in the early 19th century, and equally rapidly de-industrialised in the late 20th century. Maps and documentary records show there were iron foundries, cement, plaster, dye and colour works, warehouses and timber yards, all of which have vanished today. Excavation to build the new flood defences allowed archaeological investigation of four significant areas, on both side of river. However, there were significant limits on what could be learned, as the trenches were inevitable long and narrow, with no opportunity to reveal the full footprint of any of the structures uncovered.

Relatively little was found in the way of major buildings or industrial structures, but layers of oily sand over much of the area confirmed the extensive iron foundry businesses in the area. These included the Britannia Foundry (Handysides) on the west bank of the river and the City Road Foundry and Sun Foundry on the east bank. Close to St Mary's Bridge, arched foundations of a warehouse were revealed – evidence of the previous attempts to mitigate the impact of river flooding. Finds were relatively scarce, mostly from the area of a former factory yard, indicative of men at work, clay pipes, bottles and domestic ceramics.

The flood defence construction is not yet complete, with work now taking place south of St Mary's Bridge, and Trent and Peak continue with a watching brief, so there may be more to report in future. We should also see a write-up of the work so far in a future DAJ.

Ian Mitchell

Railways and the Timber Trade

Philip Riden was the second speaker to the IA section, on 22 November. He started by explaining the economic history concepts of forward and backward linkage between

industries, in the context of railways in the UK. The better-known concept is forward linkage - this is frequently studied to understand how the dramatic improvements in speed, capacity and cost of transport in the 19th century contributed to the growth and geographical location of all sorts of goods and services. However, in this talk Philip focused on backward linkage, looking at the industries the railways depended upon to construct and maintain their networks, and in particular the timber trade.

While railway technology was particularly dependent on iron and steel for the fundamental components such as rails and locomotive parts, up until the late 20th century the railways also made very extensive use of timber. Carriages and wagons might have steel wheels and underframes, but the bodywork was mainly timber. While larger stations were grand affairs constructed from brick and stone, smaller stations, ancillary buildings and signal boxes were typically timber, as were signal posts, telegraph poles, fences and gates. However the most ubiquitous item of railway equipment made from timber was undoubtedly the railway sleeper.

Philip explained how he had calculated that the UK railways must have required 2.5 million new sleepers every year throughout the second half of the 19th century. In the early years most would have been for new construction, but by the end of the century they were mainly replacements, with a typical sleeper life of 20 years on main line track. In the early years native softwoods from North East Scotland were used extensively, but later imports from the Baltic and Canada dominated.

Sleepers with treated with creosote as a preservative before installation into the track. Creosote is one of the components of coal tar, extracted as a by-product from the processing of coal to produce town gas or

coke. A typical creosote treatment plant was a 70 feet long by 6 feet diameter vessel into which a number of loads of sleepers would be stacked. A steam engine pumped air out to create a vacuum, and waste heat from the engine heated the creosote. Over a number of hours, this had the effect of absorbing the creosote into the timber. With 2½ gallons of creosote required to treat each sleeper, the railways were consuming a sizable proportion of the total UK creosote production. The large railway companies built their own creosote treatment works, as it was difficult to monitor the quality of pre-treated sleepers. Often these were located alongside navigable water directly linked to the ports into which the timber was imported.

The talk was illustrated with many facts and figures, and also some interesting contemporary photographs of sleeper processing – a welcome change from more typical railway-related topics that focus on trains and stations.

Ian Mitchell

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

**Vol 22, Part 2
Autumn 2019**

The Glossop Easter Books by Derek Brumhead

Charities administered by the Corporation of Derby in the latter part of the eighteenth century, Part 1. by Anne Bull

Advertisement for the sale of the Heights of Abraham in 1838.

In his interesting article on the little known Glossop Easter books, Derek Brumhead looks at their history and development between 1433 and 1710. Easter books record the payments of tithes made in lieu of the

actual titheable produce which were due at Easter. Usually dating from the mid-sixteenth century until 1836, the year of the Tithe Commutation Act, they were also used to count the population for comparison with the Hearth Tax returns.

Twenty five Easter books exist for the Glossop parish: 22 covering the period 1433-1710 are held at the Derbyshire Record Office and three at the Sheffield City Archives. The latter are dated 1581, 1584 and 1588 and their size and format are quite different. Three churchwardens were each responsible for an Easter book so for every year there should be three books. However there is only one book for each year except 1644 and 1693 when there are two.

The first three books in the DRO, (1433, 1643 and 1644 (one)), are written in court hand. However, in 1644 a fundamental change took place when the accounts began to be written in script in each book with the name of the ratepayer (householder) followed by the assessments laid out in tabular form. The Compton Census, which gives information on the number of inhabitants (or conformists), popish recusants and protestant dissenters in each parish in accordance with enquiries sent out by Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury in January 1675/76, is also discussed.

The article is well illustrated and the appendix contains a terrier for the parish of Glossop in 1707 and a selection of observations and notes from the Easter books, which supplement the entries in the books.

Following on from the article on Derby's Chamberlain's Accounts for 1756-1793 in the last Derbyshire Miscellany, Anne Bull has looked at the many references to charitable donations which they contain. Many charities were formed in the 17th and 18thC when

little money was available to support those in great need. However, as time went by, the authorities thought that these donations could also be seen as encouraging pauperism and so the Charity Commission was formed in 1853 to investigate and remodel them. Before that, the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities worked through the early part of the 19thC to discover the composition of the bequests and how the money was being distributed so many years after the original bequests. Donations through these charities were subject to the terms of peoples' wills, some stipulating that a set amount of money be given to the poor, others stating that bread, cheese, or clothing be given. In a few cases, a sum of money was endowed to provide loans to tradesmen for a set number of years. Others enabled poor children to have an apprenticeship.

Derby, like many towns, cities and villages, benefited from the benevolence of affluent ladies and gentlemen who left money in their wills to be used in specified ways. Charitable acts were believed by some to benefit them in the afterlife. For others, they simply remembered their lowly beginnings.

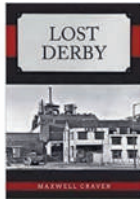
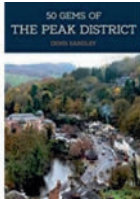
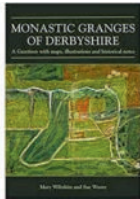
Part 1 of three articles looks at money donated by the benefactor which was to be invested by the Chamberlains in land or property to provide enough interest to enable the bequest to be paid. Such bequests were left by Christian, the Countess of Devonshire, Jane Walton, Edward Osborne, Anthony Glossop and Richard Kilbie/Kilby/Kilbye, The endowments of William Walthal/Walthall and the Reverend John Walton which were to be invested for use as loans for poor tradesmen of the Borough of Derby are also discussed.

Articles for inclusion in Derbyshire Miscellany should be sent to Mrs Jane Steer, 478 Duffield Road, Allestree, Derby, DE22 2DJ, e-mail: SteerDerby@aol.com.

If you don't subscribe to Miscellany, copies of both this issue and back issues are available from Mrs Susan Peberdy, 147 Havenbault Lane, Littleover, Derby, DE23 4AF (£4.25 incl. p&p). Alternatively an annual subscription to Derbyshire Miscellany, which is published twice a year, is £8.

Jane Steer

BOOK REVIEWS



Monastic Granges of Derbyshire

A Gazetteer with maps, illustrations and historical notes, by Mary Wiltshire and Sue Woore, with an appendix by Brian Rich, pub. [2019] W & WP, pp176, ISBN 978-1-5272-3551-9 (softback) £15.99.

This well researched and attractively presented landscape study is based on three years of fieldwork across the County, exploring, identifying and mapping every known monastic grange. A distribution map provides a key to 45 sites, the larger number in the midwest with a cluster around Derby and a scattering in the High Peak. The Introduction concisely defines a grange as 'a separate agricultural holding' often situated some distance from the founding religious house, noting that many were settled in remote upland areas as sheep farms by houses from outside the county. The 45 Sites are presented alphabetically and allocated a brief history, a boundary map, a national grid reference, a photograph and a Time Line based upon documentary evidence. Summary Charts, Glossary, Bibliography and Indexes

complete a scholarly and readable presentation.

Wherever you live in Derbyshire there is a monastic grange only a short drive or cycle ride away and this book is an enticement to explore, while Brian Rich's Appendix lists roads and tracks which were available to the medieval traveller and can still be traced.

Joan D'Arcy

50 Gems of the Peak District and Lost Derby

50 Gems of the Peak District by Denis Eardley, pub. 2019, Amberley. 96 pages. ISBN 978 1 4456 8449 9 (paperback). £14.99.

Lost Derby by Maxwell Craven, pub. 2019, Amberley. 96 pages. ISBN 978 1 4456 8870 1 (paperback). £14.99.

These two books from Amberley Press are useful additions to the bookshelf. In both, well-chosen photographs are accompanied by a brief text. Denis Eardley's 50 Gems of the Peak District could be used simply as a guide-book though there are no 'routes' to follow. Instead, a numbered map and OS map references are helpful aids to finding the location of the 50 chosen 'Gems', which are presented geographically from north to south and include sites in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire. The notes, though brief, are well informed but it is the many spectacular photographs which make you want to pick up the book and dip into its pages before getting out to explore another unknown area of the Peak District.

Maxwell Craven's Lost Derby will be best appreciated by the people who have lived and worked in and around Derby in the last sixty years and have witnessed the changes which are recorded photographically in this slim volume. Almost 200 photographs, many from the Derby Museums Trust archive, are

reproduced, largely in sepia but about a quarter in colour. The photographs are ordered topically – Lost Churches and Chapels – Convivial Corners Long Gone - with a few lines of identification and provenance. The purpose of the book is set out in an Introduction which gives much food for thought: it asks the question of how to achieve a balance between necessary development and harmful destruction of the historic environment.

Joan D'Arcy

Ticknall Bottles or Martincamp flasks?

Excavation at Staunton Lane End Cottage, Ticknall, Derbyshire (TSL14) by Sue Brown and Janet Spavold, publishers Sue Brown and Janet Spavold c/o The Magic Attic Archives, 2019, colour and b&w illustrations, ISBN 978-0-9567861-8-0.

The work for this book was carried out in partnership with the National Trust.

This beautifully produced book is lavishly illustrated with colour photographs and is much more than the title suggests. It is divided into two main sections. The first part is a history of the site, meticulous background research carried out by Sue and Janet. They seem to know the names, residences and interrelationships of every single potter that ever worked in Ticknall. The second part is a detailed report of the excavation carried out by TARG (Ticknall Archaeological Research Group), with clear plans and detailed description and analysis of the finds. It is also a fascinating detective story starting in 1976 and culminating in this report with implications of National if not International interest.

Martincamp flasks were the equivalent of our plastic water bottles in the late 15C until the end of the 17C. As the name suggests they were thought to originate from Martincamp

in Normandy. In England they are found near the coast, as one might expect, but there is also an unexpected concentration in the Midlands. Sue, Janet and TARG have been the first to find a production site of Martincamp flasks anywhere in the world!!

Copies are only available from Mrs J. Spavold, 28 Wilfred Place, Ashby de la Zouch, LE65 2GW. Price £12 + pp £2.50 in UK and £7 overseas, cheques payable to Mrs J. Spavold.

Ann Jones

Membership

New members.

We extend our welcome to the following new members:

Mr L. Elliott of Chilwell
Dr D.S. Field of Wollaton
Mrs D. Prescott of Micklover
Miss S. Christian of Littleover

Keith Reedman

Bennerley Viaduct Selected for Inclusion in 2020 World Monuments Watch List

Bennerley Viaduct, the grade II* listed Victorian wrought iron structure straddling the Derbyshire/Nottinghamshire boundary, has gained international recognition by its inclusion in the 2020 World Monuments Watch list. The railway viaduct, still on Historic England's at-risk register, is one of just 25 projects selected from a competitive pool of 250 nominations worldwide, and the only site to be chosen in Britain this year. All the sites included in the 2020 World Monuments Watch List were selected to support communities who are striving to save sites of outstanding cultural importance.

World Monuments Watch is run by the New York based World Monuments Fund, a private non-profit organisation, which sponsors an ongoing programme for the conservation of cultural heritage worldwide. The World Monuments Fund identifies endangered sites and works with local communities to conserve their heritage and to explore ways of ensuring its long-term stewardship. The Friends of Bennerley Viaduct, who submitted the application, and owners Railway Paths Ltd, are delighted by this massive boost to their joint project.

Kieran Lee of the Friends said: "Inclusion in the World Monuments Watch List is recognition of the cultural significance of the viaduct and of its potential to improve people's lives. Over the next two years we'll benefit from the support and advice of heritage experts and increase our chances of gaining further funding for our project."

Public engagement with the project continues to grow in all respects from increased membership and volunteer numbers to oversubscribed guided walks and attendances at illustrated talks. International recognition from the World Monument Watch will add to the amazing momentum that the project is generating. Plans to repair and restore Bennerley Viaduct and to create access to a new deck were approved this summer, and enough funds have been raised for the project to start later this Autumn 2019. Recent weeks have seen a massive volunteer effort to relocate great crested newts, so that repair work on the brick piers can begin and vegetation has been cleared to create access for contractors.

For details of all the sites included on the 2020 World Monuments Watch, please visit www.wmf.org/2020Watch/.

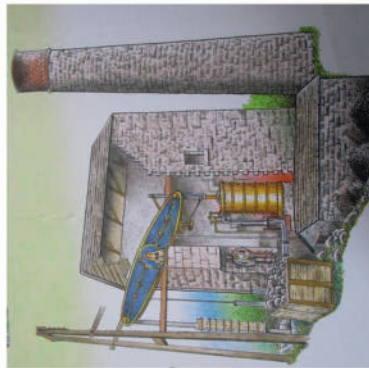
*Kieran Lee
Friends of Bennerley Viaduct*



Bennerley Viaduct

**PEAK DISTRICT MINES
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
EMIAC 98**

18th & 19th Century Metal Mining in the Peak District.



**Saturday 2nd May 2020
At the Peak District
Lead Mining Museum,
Matlock Bath, Derbyshire
DE4 3NR**

Conference programme

- 9.00am - 10.00am Registration and looking around the museum.
- 10.00am - 12.20pm Four speakers:
 - Lynn Willies: *'Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Lead Mining in the Peak: An Overview'*.
 - John Barnatt: *'Excavating 18th and 19th Century Steam Engine Houses at Peak District Mines'*.
 - Adam Russell: *'Setting the Record Straight – Three Derbyshire Case Studies for the Use of Underground Exploration in Advancing Knowledge about Mines'*.
 - Richard Shaw and John Barnatt: *'Diving to Depth at Deep Ecton Mine – 2019 Discoveries made using Submersibles to Explore the 300m of Flooded Workings at One of the Richest Copper Mines in Britain in the 18th Century'*.

- 12.20pm - 12.40pm Society reports and invitation to the next event
- 12.40pm - 1.50pm Lunch
- 1.50pm - 2.30pm Travel to Magpie Mine*

*If you will require a lift to Magpie Mine please indicate this on your booking form.

Booking form - please cut off this slip, complete both sides and return with your cheque to **The Peak District Mining Museum, The Grand Pavilion, Matlock Bath, DE4 3NR.**

Special Dietary Requirements
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EMIAC reports item to be raised
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Bookstall or display space required for
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Anyone wishing to display material for sale other than on behalf of an EMIAC affiliated society or supporting organization will be expected to make a contribution to conference expenses.

Background

A dual economy of agriculture and mining dominated the area mainly west of the river Derwent between Wirksworth and Castleton for many centuries, mainly for lead, but also copper at Ecton and later, zinc and the gangue minerals such as fluorite and baryte. At its peak it employed 20,000 people who lived in some 50 nearby enlarged villages and hamlets. The associated technology that developed was at the forefront of British and even World mining. The landscape has many features remaining, with some accessible underground workings having a particularly rich archaeology.

Magpie Mine

Probably the best example of a nineteenth century lead mine anywhere in the UK. The mine has a fascinating history spanning more than 200 years of bonanzas and failures, of bitter disputes and fights resulting in the "murder" of three miners, and a Widows' Curse that is said to remain to this day.



East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference

The East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference is held every six months and is open to anyone with an interest in the subject. There is no formal organisation, the participating societies taking it in turn to organise the event.

The Peak District Mines Historical Society

The host society was founded in 1959 to preserve and promote interest in the important mining history of the Derbyshire Peak District and surrounding areas. Volunteers from the Society have managed the Magpie Mine site since 1962. In 1978, following the successful recovery of the Wills Founder water pressure engine from 360ft underground, the Society opened The Peak District Mining Museum in Matlock Bath and then Temple Mine across the road from the Museum was opened to the public. The Museum runs a series of local heritage walks and talks which are open to anyone. For their current programme please visit:

www.facebook.com/peakmines



PDMHS



PEAK DISTRICT
LEAD MINING
MUSEUM



Magpie Mine

Booking form

Post to the Peak District Mining Museum,
The Grand Pavilion, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire, DE4
3NR by the 11th April 2020.

Please include a cheque for £15 per person
payable to "Peak District Mines Historical Society".

Names:

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Email*:

.....
Do you consent for your email address to be retained
and shared with other EMIAC organising societies solely
for the purposes of informing you of future EMIAC
events? Yes/No

Telephone:

.....
Society (if applicable):

.....
*If you do not use email please provide a stamped
addressed envelope for acknowledgement of your
booking.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

SECTION OFFICERS 2019/20

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Vice Chairman	Ann Jones
Secretary and CBA rep.	Janette Jackson
Programme Secretary	Ann Haywood
Treasurer	John d'Arcy
Fieldwork Officer	David Budge
Council Representative	Joan d'Arcy

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