



DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

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**The Beaters
Rolleston Hall circa 1911**

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER 80 JULY 2015

The Cover Story

I received this article as the result of an enquiry from New York and comes from a Journal written by Mr. Winstanley who had recently died. His family and friends wondered if we might be interested in this little bit of Derbyshire history.

George Winstanley (May 6, 1930 - August 22, 2014), was an officer in the Colonial Service, and later in the Botswana Civil Service, for 18 years, retiring in 1972 as Secretary for Agriculture of the newly independent country. A brilliant raconteur, he was justly proud of the crucial role he played in converting the old Bechuanaland Protectorate into the peaceable and prosperous nation that it is today: Botswana.

In 1942 when I was 12 years old my family moved from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Derbyshire. Our house was situated in a small estate at Yorkshire Bridge, a mile or so from the picturesque High Peak village of Bamford. The Yorkshire Bridge houses – about 40 in all – were built to house the salaried employees of the contractor who was constructing the Ladybower reservoir. My father was a stonemason and he was employed as a foreman by the contractor, hence the reason for the move from Newcastle. The Yorkshire Bridge estate was also built to house the inhabitants of the small villages of Derwent and Ashopton and

several isolated farmsteads which were doomed to disappear under the waters of the reservoir.

When I was getting on for 14 I began to consider how I could increase my income above that arising from my rather meagre pocket money, because I wanted to buy my own bicycle instead of having to share one with my older brother. Employment opportunities for a lad of my age were very limited. A newspaper round was denied me because I had to leave home before 7:00 in the morning to catch a train to New Mills, where I attended school. I already acted as a relief postman during the school holidays but thought I could earn a bit extra if I went grouse beating during the shooting season.

Plucking up courage I went to see the gamekeeper who held sway over the Ronsley, Birchinlees and other neighbouring moors. His name was Teddy Peet, but I was in such awe of him that I always thought of and addressed him as Mister Peet! After I had stammered out my request he looked me over shrewdly for a few moments before delivering his verdict - your legs are not long enough yet! And so I went on my sorrowful way. However, in the middle of the following year I returned home from school one day and was told that Mr.

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Peet had called to say that I could join the grouse beating team when the season opened the following August, which was of course during the school holidays. I was delighted and looked forward eagerly to the "glorious twelfth".

In those days beaters were paid 12 shillings and sixpence a day and if we were asked to do an extra beat, five shillings more. At first I found beating tough going, but I was a growing lad and soon got used to clambering up and down the clough and across the moors.

We would be picked up outside the Yorkshire Bridge Inn at about 7:00 a.m. on shooting days by the local coal man in his green delivery lorry, which had been swept out and fitted with a cover and benches for our comfort. Other beaters were picked up from various farms and hamlets on the way to the moors. If we were rained off we were paid in full even though we had never left the picking-up points. Usually though, if it was raining, we would be taken to the yard outside the gamekeeper's cottage and wait for the rain to ease off or the mist to lift; but if by early afternoon there had been no improvement in the weather we would be taken home. During these idle hours the conversation would flow and many stories would be told and re-told.

One of the beaters was called George Bingham known as "Trunky" for short. He was a bachelor in his forties and lived with his two spinster sisters. They had previously lived in Derwent village but had been re-settled at Yorkshire Bridge [when Derwent was submerged by the Ladybower Reservoir] and were in fact my neighbours. Their father had been the village postmaster in Derwent, assisted by George and one of the sisters - the other taught at the village school. One of George's tales concerned his father's strange fate.

One thundery afternoon in the 1920s the last beat of the day was underway on the Ronksley moor. The beaters were a couple of hundred yards from the butts and a

violent thunderstorm was raging with much lightning. George's father was one of the beaters and he was wearing his postman's black oilskins, which were glistening with rainwater. There was a particularly violent lightning strike and George's father simply disappeared from the face of the earth. George maintained they found his gold watch lying in the heather and it was still going! I once asked Mr. Peet about this tale and he said that he wasn't keeper at the time but he believed it was broadly true, although he wasn't sure about the detail of the watch!

After a few seasons I became one of Mr. Peet's principal beaters. Most of the others were shirkers, and if a shortcut existed on a drive which saved their legs they would take it if they thought they could get away with it. I think Mr. Peet was well aware of this and knew that wasn't my style.

At the end of a day's beating one day in late August I told him I would not be available on the following Saturday because I had to telephone my headmaster in the morning to get the results of the Higher School Certificate examination I had taken earlier in the summer. He said he was relying on me to start the afternoon drives (these were the major drives of the day) and asked if I could get myself in position by 1.30 to start the drive, and of course I agreed: He said a full day's wages would be paid!

Everything went according to plan, and on reflection I am rather surprised it did, because in those days I didn't have a watch! George Bingham was usually next to me in the line of beaters and he would raise his flag at the appointed hour but I still had to make my way over a fair stretch of moor to get in position in time to start the drive.

After we had finished the day's beating Mr. Peet sought me out and without any preliminaries asked, "Did you pass?" I nodded. He was a man of few words himself and would not have welcomed an elaborate reply. In any case he would have found out later that not only had I passed

but had been awarded a scholarship which secured me a place at Selwyn College Cambridge, and I have no doubt that when he did find out he would have nodded in quiet satisfaction.

Mr. Peet also held sway over the moors leading up to Kinder Scout and he had an under-keeper to help manage these. He was called Alec Simpson and was a red haired little Scot. He lived near the Snake Inn with his wife and a large brood of children - there must have been seven or more, and it rather looked as though there was nine months and five minutes between each. He had certainly stamped his paternity on them because most were red haired too!

He didn't have the quiet dignity of Mr. Peet and in fact he was a rather obsequious little man. We beaters much enjoyed watching him making his rounds of the guns at the end of a day's shoot. One farm labourer was an excellent mimic and in a low appropriately accented voice he would imitate Alec, who would sidle up to the selected gun and knuckling his forehead smarm, "Good evening my Lord (or Sir). Have you had a good day?" He would then deftly pocket the crisp note that was usually given with the reply - no doubt the extra cash came in very useful in rearing his red-headed swarm.

Obviously contact between the guns and the beaters was very limited and they rarely mingled. Most of the beaters wore caps and if they crossed paths with a gun they would respectfully touch the peak. Of course the lunch arrangements were strictly segregated. We ate our sandwiches in a hut with a plain table and forms. The beaters were provided with ale to go with their sandwiches or whatever they had brought to eat, but had to provide their own mugs. The ale was in two-gallon brown earthenware jars and there was plenty of it. The guns had a simple but more stylish hut and their lunches were delivered in hampers transported across the moors by two magnificent shire horses fitted with panniers.

PROGRAMME SECRETARY'S REPORT

The winter DAS/WEA lecture "Leek, Queen of the Moorlands" by Danny Wells gave us interesting insights into the silk industry and the host of delightful buildings in the town. The next DAS lecture in March was by Dr. David Breeze on 'What World Heritage Sites can do for you' and replaced Dr. Mason's advertised one. David's very in depth talk was about 40 Years of World Heritage Sites from the Roman Empire and concentrated on the many Frontiers, their preservation and how to learn from what is left.

Summer Programme 2015

The Festival of British Archaeology which is hosted by the Council for British Archaeology runs from Saturday 11th July to Sunday 26th July and takes place around the country.

This year there are 19 events taking place around the East Midlands and Staffordshire

You can contact the CBA at St Mary's House, 66 Bootham, York. YO30 7BZ or telephone

01904671417. Website: www.archaeologyfestival.org.uk/ for Events Guide which lists well over 600 heritage events.

Winter Programme 2015-16

Scheduled for the forthcoming winter are: (DAS –WEA) 'The Effects of the Civil War on the Population & Families in the East Midlands' by Professor Martyn Bennett, of Nottingham Trent University on September 25 followed by (DAS) 'Roman Sculpture in Derbyshire' by Lindsay Allason-Jones OBE on October 30. In January we have (DAS-WEA) 'Highlights from Recent Excavations at Maryport' by Tony Wilmott (winner of

The Current Archaeology Prize), English Heritage and in March (DAS) 'Torksey, Lincs - recent work in the winter camp of the Viking Great Army' Professors Dawn Hadley, University of Sheffield or Julian D Richards, University of York.

Malsie McGuire

AGM

In addition to the normal business of the AGM several changes to the Society rules were proposed and accepted. These were largely to bring them up to date and to follow the Charity Commission's new guidelines but there were a few tweaks to the composition of the Council and to the conditions of the subscriptions – but not the cost! We also vested the properties we own at Cromford Chapel (remains of a ruin), Morley Park (iron works) and a ribbon of land in Darley Abbey to the Official Custodian for Charities in order to simplify any changes among the various trustees. The Society remains as guardians responsible for the maintenance of these places. After all this were we serenaded by the music of Ronald Binge (he of the Elizabethan Serenade and Sailing By) and an excellent talk about this Derby born composer by Dave Parry.

Barbara Foster

THE LIBRARY NOTES

Your Library team has been working as usual as situations allow. The newly made bookstack is now in place and in use which has relieved some of the space problem but created another.

We are pleased to acknowledge gifts to the Library. Thanks to Margaret Mallender for the history of Derby Co-op 1850-1900; Rod Hawgood for the history of St Faiths and neighbourhood at Belper Lane End and Joan D'Arcy for the tree-ring study

of beams at Stone House Prebend. We purchased Tim Cooper's book on the gravel extraction in the Trent valley.

We acknowledge the tremendous gift, 30 books at present but on-going, from the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Brian Hallworth of Blackbrook and Belper given by their friend Mr. B Ruston. These make a fine collection of major works of the County's history that we have not been able to obtain before. These are nearly all original early works in beautiful, fine or original bindings. They include, for instance, the two volume VCH, Lysons, Truman's Ilkeston, James' Domesday (1862) and much, much more. This collection was given some time ago and has had to await the extra space that we have now created.

Some time ago I wrote in this slot of the need for a younger person to join me and take over the enjoyable job of Librarian. Mike Butler, having all the qualifications stepped forward, thanks Mike, but now, in the near future, he is to move away from Derby. So now the cry goes out again for someone with an interest in books and matters relating to come forward to take on the Librarian's job for the Society. Please help. Give me a call or an email at any time (see front cover for details).

There remains some problems at the Central Library so it is best, if members wish to borrow books, first to contact Joan D'Arcy or myself by e-mail, 'phone or post with their request.

Ray Marjoram

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

**Recent Excavations by the Mercian Archaeological Team. 21st Nov. 2014
Talk given by Andy Gaunt.**

Following our visit during the summer to Sherwood Forest and King John's Palace Clipstone, Andy came along

to give us an updated account of events and a more in depth view of the location.

Andy began his talk with an image of Shaun - a Mercian team member, Robin Hood, and The Parliament Tree in Sherwood Forest, he then launched in to an amusing explanation, as to how the management of the Sherwood Forest was similar to Brian Clough managing Nottingham Forest football team. He followed this up with a clip of himself with Tony Robinson of a Time Team special.

He continued by showing a map featuring a Saxon settlement of the Sherwood area, outlining woodland and heath land, ridge and furrow, he went on to say, that Saxon kings like any other nobleman was free to hunt in the Forest. After the Norman Conquest the royal woodlands were protected by Forest Law to deter others from hunting. Foresters were employed by a warden and he was employed by court officials known as Verderers. The punishments for poaching in 1100-1135 were harsh, including blinding and castration, however, after the Magna Carta mutilation and hanging were banned.

At this time the people were given access to let the pigs forage for food and for the people to use the forest timbers to build houses, from this came the saying, 'by hook or by crook'. An official Forest Charter was not written until 1217. Andy gave a brief description of the Kings residences and the Castles of Nottingham and recommended a book on this subject for further research written by James Wright.

Andy went on to describe the location of Old Clipstone, Kings Clipstone and Edwinstowe, and how the nucleus of village life usually centred around a water source, in this case the River Maun.

In the village of Kings Clipstone, under the skillful eye of the Mercian Archaeological team, volunteers had dug test pits and found evidence of c.13 timber. In Edwinstowe, test pits had revealed medieval pottery and c.12 ploughed soil in the core of the village. These archaeological finds helped

to reveal the foundations of social history of the area. Digging near to the church, Saxon/Norman pottery cooking vessels had been found, also Bronze Age flint and c.13/c.14 clay pits. At the site of King John's palace, a recent Magnetometer and other Geophysical surveys had been completed during 2014 revealing a far older ditch, pre dating the palace. Across the 7½ acres site, a further, later medieval floor had been found. More information can be found in the papers of the Thoroton Society, 'Trappings of Medieval Life'.

By forming a Community Archaeological Company, the Mercian Archaeological team, hope to raise money for future excavation work.

During December they were rewarded by successfully gaining a lottery grant of £42,100.

Further information can be found on: www.mercian-as.co.uk/sherwoodforest.html

Janette Jackson.

Excavations at Chester Green.

On Friday January 30th Paul Dunn, stepped in to replace Dr. Ian Miller, to give us a talk on 'Recent Excavations at Chester Green', an Archaeological Evaluation at the site of Little Chester Roman Fort Derby during 2013-14.

Paul briefly gave us an introduction to the circumstances and background of the site. The areas excavated included Parkers Piece, Darley Playing Fields and a Nursery garden on the Fields. The Project, referred to as 'Our City Our River', was carried out by the Environment Agency with DCC funding. The company who carried out the evaluation was Oxford Archaeology North. The purpose was to evaluate if any archaeological remains survive.

Paul continued by giving us the historical background describing how the site was in Roman occupation by c.AD80. It

was established that the site remained in occupation well into the 4th century. Primary evidence of Roman occupation is derived from William Stukeley's mapping and recording of the area between 1721 and 1725. The first major excavation since that time was undertaken by Charles B. Sherwin in 1924-1926 when a building with a hypocaust was found on Parkers Piece and a quarter of a mile of Rykneld Street was uncovered during the creation of Darley Playing Fields.

Paul told us that a total of 15 trenches were dug in 2013 and gave an excavation report of each one. Trenches 2 and 3 on the north side of Parker's Piece did contain archaeology, but trenches 1, 4, 5, and 6 did not. In trench 3 a part skeleton, aligned north/south, was found while in trench 2 a section of a defensive ditch was excavated.

On Darley Playing Fields, in trench 7 there was no archaeology, even though the trench was very deep. In 8, 11, 14, and 15, there were backyard areas used for either industry or farming. In 8, there were very discrete features of a possible hearth where secondary metal working had taken place, also structural evidence. In trench 11, a brooch was discovered dated late first or second century. Further out on the Fields a Roman drainage or boundary ditch was discovered, with a quantity of pottery; in trench 14, two linears of dumped deposits and in trench 15, the most northerly trench, hoping to catch parts of Rykneld Street, cobbles were found.

Trench 9 was located either side of Rykneld Street, a rough cobbled external surfaced area, yielding one silver coin of AD 222-35. In Trench 10, the surface was cobbled with gully and kerbing. Trench 12 had cobbled surface throughout. A grindstone was found here, and possible lead smelting.

In the Nursery Gardens three further trenches were dug. Trench 16, struggled to find anything although a ditch was discovered containing alluvial deposits.

Trench 17 produced a single coin. In Trench 18 a coin was discovered pre Emperor Christos AD 317-326.

In 2014, four trenches were cut on Darley Playing Fields to determine the line of the Fort Wall and number and type of ditches. In Trench 20 clay ramparts of the Fort were uncovered and, within the berm, a Derbyshire ware vessel containing cremation remains and three large pieces of bone. The foundations of a wall was discovered and five Roman ditches, one a steep sided defensive ditch containing Roman pottery.

Trench 21 contained a graveled layer and a burnished ware pot containing a cremation, less complete than the previous one and the bones more burnt. Trench 22 contained small fragments of pottery and tumble from the walls in the area of cobbling. Trench 23 showed large amounts of cobbled road and another ditch with gravel fills with a nice cobbled surface and foundation stone.

Conclusion. Trenches show only a snapshot of what is on this site. This has helped to further identify the Fort defences and highlight the site of the civilian settlement to the North of the Fort and brought the whole site into focus. Here lived a civilization, a community with families and children. Evidence of industrialisation relating to the garrison was found. Bones and teeth will be sent for analysis.

Because of the excavation, the findings will go to the Secretary of State, with the recommendation that the flood defence be moved to avoid the Fort.

Janette Jackson

Kirby Hardwick Manor

On February 27th, after a delayed start due to a technical hitch, our speakers, Trevor and Pam Lewis, were 'rescued' by a



*Kirkby Hardwick Manor pre 1912
(From Transactions of the Thoroton
Society vol XVI, 1912)*

member of the audience who accessed a programme on the computer showing the progress on the dig at Kirkby Hardwick in Nottinghamshire. The name Hardwick means 'herders wick' or 'shepherd's enclosure'. The site was home to Victorian and earlier buildings set within decaying Tudor walls of a large high status building from the 16th century. The industrial age had taken over the area and railway sidings and a great spoil heap from Summit colliery crept up on the south side. The house was demolished by the Coal Board in 1966. Nature took over and the site disappeared for forty years.

Betty Kirk, who had lived in the house as a young woman in the 1930s wrote about her life there and the 'ghosts' that haunted it. She talked to the Local Heritage Officer and the Senior Archaeologist and persuaded them there was much to discover. The local Kirkby & District Archaeology Group was only formed in 2010 but immediately got involved and made a successful bid for a grant from Nottinghamshire County Council's 'Local Improvement Scheme'. Above ground little remained to be seen of the ancient manor house and its successors. Drawings from 1773 and photographs from 1880 onwards show something much grander – a second storey with late medieval or Tudor windows, fireplaces and tall chimneys, also more extensive walls with loopholes enclosing the

site to the east and south. The earliest mention of the house comes in a document of the Perambulation of Sherwood Forest dated 1232 when Hardwick was given to John Babrichcourt. In the early 16th century the Forest boundary moved westwards so Kirkby Hardwick's hall and fields were left out of the Forest. People did not want to be included in the Forest because of the strict laws regarding hunting and timber rights. This suggests it was an important place at this time. It is recorded that Cardinal Wolsey stayed there for a night in 1530 on his way to London. He died a few days later in Leicester Abbey. It has had many powerful owners including the 4th Earl of Shrewsbury and the Dukes of Newcastle. It was garrisoned for Charles I by Newcastle after the attack on Newark Castle.

The site was cleared for the start of the dig on 3rd October 2011. It required two days of work with chain saws and a mini digger to clear a jungle of bushes, trees and dumped rubbish. The whole area was covered by spoil from the colliery to varying depths. Senior archaeologist in charge was David Budge who led the enthusiastic volunteers. Four trenches were opened over different parts of the footprint of the final house. Trench 2 revealed a floor of quarry tiles to the former smithy and Trench 3 uncovered a complex area of a pathway and wall of a building underneath of which was discovered a barrel vaulted ceiling. Trench 5 revealed a modern cut drainage ditch cut through an old window frame. The dig lasted for two weeks during which volunteers learned new skills of recording the site by photography, measuring and drawing. Finds were washed and sorted and dispatched to County Hall for storage. Children from Annesley Primary School visited twice to look at the excavations and to handle and learn about the finds. Interested local people visited to share their memories of the house and to express their delight in the work. One man remembered

seeing a stained glass rose window – where has that gone!

David Budge considered that it had been a very successful dig, despite the 1960s demolition, as walls had survived 4 or 5 courses high in parts and there was lots of archaeology of the late medieval or post medieval periods. There is still a lot of work to do and also to decide if the house was just a large manor house or whether it could possibly be a more massive palace- sized Tudor house. We hope to hear again from Trevor and Pam on the continuing story of this fascinating ancient site.

Anne Haywood.

The History of Mapping, and other Technical Research. By Mike Butler and Tony Brookes.

Following the AGM of the Archaeological Section, 10th April 2015 Mike and Tony were to deliver a combined talk. Mike however, was unfortunately engaged elsewhere.

Tony began by proffering apologies from Mike and began by delivering the research done by Mike.

Mike had been studying the Liberty of Ockbrook and by doing so discovered a terrier of the lands relating to the map of 1826. Mike had completed a survey of the area to show fields, woods and other features, he had applied colour so that the computer recognised each field boundary and mapped out the whole of the parish.

He had had searched out the documentation of Lords of the Manor and entered this in to a database and given each person a colour. He also digitised the enclosure map, the Tithe map and the field maps. Using the computer he created a geo-referenced layered view of the whole parish, whereas previously it had been guess work using tracing paper to overlap old maps and OS maps. The software used was Qgis originally introduced to us by Tony which

has opened a completely new aspect on Archaeological research. Qgis is a free open source geographical information system which is now updated every four months and is being used by Councils and academics all over the world.

Tony continued with his half of the talk by describing his research in to the Parish boundary of Littleover in 1850 by including a land survey of 1911, and by using the free program from IBM - Image Composition Editor he had stitched together the Mickleover tithe map of 1860, the enclosure map of 1776 and the relevant maps of Littleover, having previously taken photographs of them at the Matlock record office.

Tony went on to give us information on various online resources to aid individual research. The National Library of Scotland have available on their site numerous maps of England during 1841-1960 including some of Mickleover 1883-1913. This website of Scotland also runs a service that can be downloaded –free service maps and offers a further download service for £10. The Ordnance Survey have released country wide data maps that are free to use. Further information can be found on ‘old maps online’. Also available is open street maps and maps on the County Council website. The free Gimp and Inkscape computer programs can both be useful for mapping.

During his research on using cheap and readily available software and hardware for archaeologists, partly financed by the DAS Pilling Award, Tony described his ‘lightbulb moment’ when after reading an academic paper on the subject of Global Positioning systems he purchased a GPS chip costing £85 with a sub-metre accuracy. Tony described how using the same GPS chip as used in a mobile phone or tablet and linked by ‘Wi Fi’, or ‘Bluetooth’ to a second station it could be used in finding the location of where you are down to about 20cms accuracy. However he stated it would

not be possible to build a working unit at low cost as had been hoped, but would be plausible with a laptop for £650. As handheld GPS units are now becoming available on the open market for less than £450 further research has been suspended.

On the geophysical front there is a commercial but build-it-yourself resistivity unit on sale for £300 as described in a magazine published 12 years ago but how effective it would be was unclear.

The talk provoked many interesting questions and answers on this fascinating subject, so much that it was planned to hold a workshop for DAS members to investigate the research that Tony had discovered. (see next article)

Please carry on researching Tony!

Janette Jackson.

Geographic Information System

Many years ago I attended a lecture where the presenter showed a series of maps, successively overlaid, to demonstrate the development of a settlement. Just what I wanted to do – but my enquiries came to nothing. Last year another society had a speaker from Derby City Council with a presentation about GIS – Geographic Information System. This is what I realised I needed – but I did not have the resources of the DCC where the computer program and data costs are much more than my annual hobby budget.

So I looked forward to 10 April this year when our own Tony Brookes gave a lecture at the Research Group's AGM on 'Mapping History'. This demonstrated exactly what I wanted to do in my own locality using free open source Qgis software and free OS mapping. Although this was an excellent demonstration of the capabilities, there was understandably no lesson on how to use the software. At the end of the meeting a number of us gathered around Tony and he readily agreed to hold a day-

school on the subject. This came about on 6 June when Tony and eleven students met at the Derby University Enterprise Centre on Bridge Street with our laptop computers.

After refreshments on arrival introductions were made: seven DAS members, three from the Repton Village History Group and one from the Derby Area Technology Club. After finding out what each person expected to gain from the day, Tony introduced the Qgis software which we had been asked to download beforehand to a laptop. We had also been asked to download 'ICE' which stitches images together as well as some Derbyshire OS maps (all free). Everything did not run exactly to plan as some of us had not 'unzipped' our maps and one or two had difficulty joining the University network. The various types of map format were explained and eventually we all managed to georeference and merge a modern OS map of Littleover with the 1900 County Series of the same place. We were given various exercises and were then ready for the excellent buffet lunch which was included in the course fee.

Following lunch we dealt with importing and processing of photographs of maps. This is particularly useful as many old maps – in the Record Office for example – are not able to be scanned. We were given further exercises and made aware of the huge resources of maps available freely on the internet. Especially interesting is the historic mapping available from the National Library of Scotland for the whole of Britain.

I believe that everyone did get what they went for. I certainly did and hurried home to do my first local geo-referencing and make plenty of notes before forgetting how to do it. The Qgis software is very comprehensive and we perhaps only learnt a small part of its capabilities.

We are all grateful to Tony for spending his day with us and for the large amount of time and effort he obviously put

into the preparation. The Repton Group was especially appreciative.

Keith Reedman

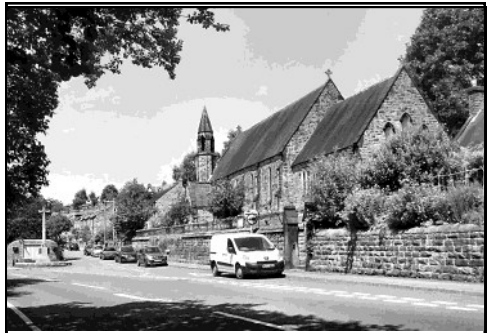
ARCHITECTURAL SECTION

Following the AGM - three short talks.

Derwent House, Milford 1849-1926

From my schoolroom in 1950's Belper you could hear hidden trains as they passed through the former Midland Railway's' revetted cutting (that is soon to be electrified-or may be not). Prominent among these trains in number if not in glamour were slow coal trains many of which were hauled by small, dirty Fowler locos. In the lecture I was surprised to learn that Sir Henry Fowler, the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Midland Railway had, for a short period, forty years previously, been resident 1km away in the now largely disappeared Derwent House (GR SK35060). It is difficult to appreciate it now because of recent building but from there he would have looked across the River Derwent at his trains as they headed along the main line towards the elaborate north portal (not visible to him) of Milford tunnel. Recently knighted because of his contribution to the war effort he had moved there in 1919 & stayed for eighteen months.

Heather Eaton is a resident of Milford & an expert on its history & buildings which are dominated by the Strutt family & the early Industrial Revolution. She had heard many references to Derwent House but had not known where it might have been. Countless times she had travelled along the A6 between Milford & Belper but on one occasion she was struck by the similarity in construction between the walls enclosing the grounds of Milford parish church & a short stretch of wall beside the



Holy Trinity Church and Cross, Milford

A6 behind which the interwar houses of Derwent Avenue now lay. Also, beside the road & near to the wall is an incongruous stone building. From these observations Heather felt able to identify Derwent Avenue as the site of Derwent House & she told us of her subsequent research using information from newspapers, baptism roll, electoral rolls, Directories, house deeds, "Mayors of Derby", Land Value Schedule, Milford Parish Magazine, local peoples' recollections.

The Reverend Robert Leigh came to Belper in 1833 as an assistant to the incumbent of Belper, the Reverend Matthew Tunstall whose daughter he married. He was inducted Vicar of Milford in 1846: there had been no separate church in Milford but that year a start was made on building one. It was consecrated in 1848. In 1849 he purchased Gregory Close, a piece of land adjoining the eastern side of the Derby to Chesterfield turnpike. The Leighs built a substantial house approached from the road through iron gates leading to a drive. The stone lodge was built by a later owner.

The Leigh family lived in Derwent House until 1854-5. Thereafter it changed hands regularly: the various owners were mainly associated with Derby & Heather detailed their vicissitudes. Sir Henry had during his tenancy apparently participated fully in the life of the village. He had bought a property in Spondon nearer the Midland

Railway's extensive Derby works. Soon after he moved away, Derwent House was sold & demolished (or vice versa). William (Billy) Alton & his partner of Cowhill, Belper were the developers.

John Morrissey

Pugin and the Mediaeval Court - Great Exhibition of 1851

Alison Haslam reminded us of AW Pugin's (1812-52) astonishing productivity in the period before his untimely death. He designed the Mediaeval Court of the Exhibition and this was packed with works of the English Gothic Mediaeval Revival & indeed these overflowed into other areas: into the Embroidery Court, the Fine Arts Court and the main body of the Crystal Palace. Many of these works were made by his collaborators and it is likely that many more were influenced by him. They were made mainly in the three years leading up to the Exhibition & show huge variety. Many were very large & it is impressive just to imagine his powers of persuasion needed to get the possessors of the exhibits to allow them to be gathered together. The Illustrated London News carried extensive coverage of the interior of the Court & also of individual exhibits. Alison also showed illustrations from the Catalogue of the Exhibition and the Art-Journal Illustrated.

Prints of the interior showed that there were also many smaller items displayed in cabinets. She first showed us a local item: a medieval door hinge (right) made by William Haslam (her great grandfather) at his works in St Helen's



*The William Haslam
hinges - plus the door*

Street, Derby. There was a stove made by Minton. Heraldry on metalwork by Hardman and company of, Birmingham showed that this was destined for Alton Towers. The Rood Screen shown was from St Augustine's, Ramsgate.

There were objects designed by Pugin and made by George Myers including a chalice. A Chalice and monstrance by Hardman and a group of ecclesiastical vessels some of which (eg the Crozier) were made by the hands of other associates.

Amongst the treasure trove shown were glass decanters by JG Gibbs of London and by Summerfield also of London as well as a chandelier by Pugin & Grace from the Banqueting Hall of Lismore Castle in Ireland. The interior of this Hall was shown as also is the Peers lobby of the House of Lords and a Chandelier made for Alton Towers and now in the Palace of Westminster. Brass candlesticks and lectern by Hardman also featured as did Cope designed by Pugin for St Augustines, Ramsgate.

Embroidery included chasubles from Birmingham Cathedral designed by Pugin & embroidered by Mrs Powell's workshop. There was also a Tapestry for a screen designed by Pugin and worked in heraldic patterns by Miss Bilfield of Islington and

her pupil as well as a fine linen cloth by Mr Gilbert French of Bolton.

Furniture designed by Pugin and made by Hardman featured as did an Armoire designed by Pugin and made by Grace. There was also stained glass by Ballantyne and Allen of Edinburgh showing Edward I and Queen Eleanor (left) as well as Glass by Gibson of



Newcastle on Tyne and by G Hedgeland of London.

Also included were a Monumental Bronze by Waller on the topic of "Mercy", a sampler memorial Brass designed by Pugin, and a decorative panel showing Queen Eleanor designed by FD D'Almaine.

The list of things designed or influenced by Pugin and the Gothic Revival seems endless but is so inclusive that the Great Exhibition found space for the very small book covers designed and made by Mr Leighton and Matthew Digby Wyatt and wooden alms bowls by J Wippell of Exeter. Much larger were the baptismal font of Caen stone executed by J Castle of Oxford showing angels bearing emblematic devices, the whole overlain by foliage & fruit. This was one of the most prominent pieces of the English Fine Art Court. A stained glass from a chapel of St Giles, Cheadle also made it down to London as did an ornamental cast iron gate designed by Charles Crooks and made by the Coalbrookdale Company.

Finally a monumental cross 16 feet high & 6 feet in breadth by the Hon Mrs Ross of Bladensburg, Ireland indicates that the Great Exhibition was implicitly also a triumph of modern communications & transport without which the Industrial Revolution could not have developed so far.

Alison's illustrations give us some idea of why the great Exhibition so impressed those who visited it.

John Morrissey

Andrea Palladio (1508-1580)

Andrea di Pietro is better known (in the Italian way) by his nickname Palladio which was coined by his patron Count Trissino as a reference to Pallas Athene, goddess of Wisdom. Trissino might be considered biased but no one seems to think that this epithet was inapt. He was born in Padua & worked mainly in and around Vicenza. His work incorporated Roman

ideas particularly those of Vitruvius. In turn Palladio's books on architecture were & remain very influential.

In 2010 John & Joan D'Arcy undertook a tour of the Veneto with an emphasis on Palladian buildings. John illustrated his talk with photographs of the places they visited: the municipal Basilica of Vicenza-two pre-existing palazzi and a tower successfully drawn together by a Palladian loggia (1549); Palazzo Chiericati (1550), now the Museum & Art Gallery of Vicenza; Villa Barbaro (1554), built for the Venetian Ambassador to Queen Elizabeth I; Casa Cogollo, Vicenza (1559)- although there is no evidence that Palladio was actually the architect of this building; Villa Rotunda (1566); Ponte Vecchio, Bassano (1568 but destroyed & rebuilt repeatedly); Teatro Olimpico, Vicenza (1580)-stage set with trompe d'oeil street scene; Villa Barbaro church (1580)-his last work.

The photographs during the talk showed well how arduous a task this holiday must have been.

John Morrissey

Visit to Eyam on 23rd May 2015

The visit by the Architectural Section to the village of Eyam was divided between a walk around the village in the morning and a tour of Eyam Hall in the afternoon.

Our National Trust guide, Bob, who led the tour of the village was keen to stress that although Eyam was the most famous village associated with the plague of 1665, it was not the only one to suffer. We passed the cottages where the plague had started in Eyam, believed to have been brought in from London by means of tailor's cloth containing plague infected fleas. Nearby and from a much later time, (circa 1800), is a house of architectural interest because it is partially built of brick in an area of stone, but with the expensive brick only visible on

the prestigious sides facing the road and Eyam Hall.

In the churchyard we admired the Celtic cross, whose shaft is decorated with vine scrolls and interlace, albeit with a missing section, but topped by a cross having rather worn figures one of which probably represents the Christian iconography of a mother and child. On the south wall of the chancel there is an elaborate sundial from 1775, the angle of whose gnomon suggests the orientation of the Church isn't precisely east west. In the churchyard there is the large monumental tomb to Catherine Mompesson, wife of the rector William who together with his predecessor Thomas Stanley (dismissed earlier for being a dissenter) did much through their understanding of the situation to quarantine the village during the plague.

Other features of note during our village tour were the gates of the Primary school whose open iron work had been wrought into the lettering of the nursery rhyme "Ring-a-ring o' roses...." believed by some to refer to the days of the Great Plague. Bob showed us water troughs that were fed by different geological strata giving, in one case hard water, in another soft water. After passing several different burial areas he drew our attention to the remarkable fact that many mothers had apparently survived the plague much longer than their families.

In the afternoon we visited Eyam Hall, still owned by the Wright family, but now managed by the National Trust who are responsible for maintaining the internal contents and providing Room Guides. The Wright family has been at Eyam Hall since sometime before 1672, with evidence

from the rainwater spouts indicating that the present half H shaped house front was completed in 1676. The rear of the house, facing the Park, provides an indication of many changes of plan, with bricked up windows and suggestions of earlier masonry.

Inside, the National Trust had 'restored' the kitchen to an earlier more manually intensive era than its recent occupants had enjoyed. Elsewhere, other curiosities caught the eye. Fish spoons on the dining table seemed unusual, to me at least. A four poster bed in the main bedroom that our Room guide assured us was an eclectic mixture of older materials and styles more recently melded together to provide visitors with 'authentic' antiquity. In the Library there was a shelf full of Bibles, apparently given in successive years to a Wright who took Holy Orders. On the stairs there were photographs of another Wright who rowed for his Oxford College boat both before and after the Great War having served and survived. The Tapestry room displayed some remarkably bright 16c tapestries that were said to have come from another Wright family home at Bradshaw Hall.

A rather surprising feature of the principal rooms on the Garden front was that their main beams appeared at one end to be only supported by the window lintels.

The garden contains a small Banqueting House, now serving as a potting shed but with a rather commanding fireplace of uncertain date. The balcony provided a good view of the garden in some emerging spring sunshine which ended an informative, interesting and enjoyable day.



The Celtic Cross at Eyam

David Jones

LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

Paying on the nail

Anna Hallett 20th February 2015

This talk about the developments of markets aimed to show how the market activities shaped our environment.

We were led at a cracking pace through the information available, with numerous examples still around us if we look. From the siting of towns at cross roads or river crossings to the layout of settlement which often had a market sited just outside a church, cathedral or castle. Beverley had a market right in front of the Minster. A wide bulge in a street could indicate the space of a former market. These spaces often became infilled, first with stalls and then more permanent buildings.

Place names could be a giveaway, such as 'Market', the example of Market Harborough has a market building still standing with the schoolroom above. Other names were 'Chipping' as in Chipping Ongar and 'Cheap' as in Cheapside for a market. Other street names were more obvious and had the word 'market' in them, still surviving on buildings if one looks, their original use long gone, one example was Breadmarket Street in nearby Lichfield. We were reminded that markets originated to sell produce from the surrounding countryside and the town.

To hold a market a town needed to be granted a Market Charter, issued by the Crown and in return for payment. Days of the week the market could be held were specified which would not clash with other nearby markets. Needless to say tolls had to be paid by the stallholders.

Very often the market had a cross to signify where the market was held, many were destroyed during the Commonwealth

period. Some were built as a shelter for the market traders and became more elaborate over time. That at Shepton Mallett has a sundial to tell the time as well as being the site of a milestone. The stocks were often located in the market place and also the pillory.

Over the centuries the market buildings became more developed and often had the guildhall or magistrates court on top as at Much Wenlock (now a museum); it also had a stone jail and whipping post attached for public justice. Tamworth has a Georgian market building paid for by Thomas Guy of Guys Hospital fame who was a Tamworth lad. This has arcades with the town hall above. There may be an indication of the arches filled in as at Chipping Camden. A huge variety of these buildings was shown us.

Toll boards often still survive, often in museums.

Grain was one of the early commodities sold, carts would bring the grain and pitch up on cobbles, some markets had letters on the ground to show where to pitch. Farmers also often sold samples of their grain in pubs. Where grain was sold is where often the Corn Exchange was built in a town. These later became quite grand and were used for entertainment when there was no market. At Sudbury the pillars had sheaves of corn on them.

The shambles was the area where the butchers sold their meat. There was a special area as it was such a messy occupation. At Kendal the old shambles got so bad that they needed a 'New' shambles.

Animals were of course traded at markets. Boston had its sheep market which made it difficult for traffic with the penned animals in the street, it also caused a great mess. Holes for the hurdles for the sheep pens were in the street. Later animals were kept further away from the other markets, often with an enclosed covered area.

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DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

RULES 2015

1. NAME

The Name of the Society shall be The Derbyshire Archaeological Society, afterwards referred to as “The Society”.

2. OBJECTS

The Objects of the Society shall be the study of the archaeology and history of the County of Derby and allied subjects, the publication of original papers and documents, the holding of meetings of an educational nature to disseminate information about those subjects and the formation of Sections in accordance with Rule 12. No activity shall be undertaken by the Society in pursuance of these objects which would prejudice its status as a charity.

3. MEMBERSHIP

The Society consists of its members and is open to anyone who is interested in its objects.

An applicant for membership who submits a completed membership form which includes a signed statement to abide by the Rules of the Society will be accepted as a member on payment of the appropriate subscription.

Honorary Members shall be persons distinguished for their services to the Society. They shall be nominated by the Council and elected to this membership at an Annual General Meeting of the Society.

The Society will admit no new Life Members, except Honorary Life Members, but life members entitled to life membership of the Society at the date of the adoption of these rules shall continue their membership. No new member paying a reduced subscription because of age shall be admitted other than in the student category in Rule 4. Members who are at the date of the implementation of these rules entitled to a reduced subscription shall continue in their entitlement during their membership.

A member may retire from membership at any time by giving to the Secretary notice thereof in writing. Any member retiring without having paid the subscription for the then current year shall be liable for the same.

The Council may in its absolute discretion and by its resolution cancel the membership of any member who is in breach of the Rules or whose conduct is likely to bring the Society into disrepute. The Council may also cancel the membership of any member whose subscription is in arrear without prejudice to the right of the Society to recover all subscriptions due and unpaid up to the date of such resolution.

4. SUBSCRIPTIONS

All subscriptions are due on the first day of January in each year and are payable in advance. However an initial subscription paid from 30th September in the previous year shall last for 15 months.

Subscriptions for the following categories of membership shall be determined from time to time at a General Meeting:

- Honorary Life Members
- Ordinary membership - for one or more members of a household permanently residing at one address. Only one copy of the Journal and other material will be supplied, irrespective of numbers. Where there are more than two members, only two of them shall be permitted to vote at a meeting.
- Student membership - for any person up to the age of 25 years receiving full time education.
- Institutional membership.

5. OFFICERS

The officers of the Society shall consist of an Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Editor and Honorary Librarian, who will be elected at an Annual General Meeting and will hold office until the next Annual General Meeting when they shall retire but will be eligible for re-election. All the above will be ex officio members of Council (see Rule 6 below).

In addition the following appointments may be made by resolution at an Annual General Meeting:

- A President to hold office for a period of three years, who shall act as a figurehead, will be invited to sit on Council and may receive its papers, but may not have a vote and will be an Honorary Member of the Society for his/her period of office (should he/she not already be a Member).
- Not more than twelve Vice-Presidents nominated from the membership of the Society, who will be elected for the duration of their membership. Such position will not entitle them to a seat at Council, but they shall be entitled to receive its papers.
- Persons nominated from among the members of Council to act as guardians of Cromford Chapel, Morley Park Furnaces and land at Darley Abbey.

6. COUNCIL

The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the following officers: Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Editor and Honorary Librarian, elected in accordance with Rule 5 above.

One member nominated and elected by each section to serve as their representative for that year.

18 other members of the Society, who shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting to serve for a period of three years. Six members of their number shall retire annually in rotation but shall be eligible for re-election.

All voting members of Council shall be trustees of the Society for the period of their membership of Council. All elected members shall have a vote.

The Council shall have power to co-opt additional members and may fill vacancies on the Council and among officers that may arise between the Annual General Meetings.

A resolution put to the vote at Council shall be decided on a show of hands of those present. The Chairman will have a casting vote.

The Council may appoint an Executive Committee to deal with matters of urgency and such other Committees as may be found desirable.

Nominations for officers and members of Council shall be delivered in writing to the Honorary Secretary by the first day of March before the Annual General Meeting. If no nominations are delivered by first March, nominations may be accepted until the time of the election. If by first March fewer nominations are received than there are vacancies then members may be invited to declare these nominees elected without a vote.

At the first meeting of Council held after each Annual General Meeting a Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be elected from among the members of the Council to act until the first Council meeting following the next Annual General Meeting.

7. MEETINGS

Council meetings may be held at such time and place as may be decided with not less than fourteen days notice being given in writing by the Honorary Secretary to each member, or three days notice for a matter of urgency. Meetings may be called at the request of the Chairman or of three members of Council. Any seven members at a meeting shall constitute a quorum.

Annual General Meetings shall be held not later than the last day of May in each year. A Special General Meeting may be held at the discretion of the Council or on a demand in writing signed by at least 30 members addressed to the Honorary Secretary and stating the reason for such a meeting. A clear fourteen days notice of all General Meetings shall be given in writing to each member of the Society. Any reference to notice in writing shall include any electronic communication.

Fifteen members present at a General Meeting shall constitute a quorum.

Other meetings and excursions may be held for the purpose of promoting the Objects of the Society.

8. PUBLICATIONS

The Society may publish a Journal and other publications to be made available to all members whose subscriptions are not in arrears. The Council shall from time to time define the terms upon which the Journal and other publications may be issued or sold.

The Honorary Editors shall be responsible for the contents of the Society's publications other than section publications.

9. LIBRARY

The Council shall from time to time make bye-laws for the good management and housing of the Society's library and specifying the terms upon which books may be borrowed with power to amend such documents from time to time.

10. FUNDS AND PROPERTY

The Honorary Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping the accounts of the Society in such manner as prescribed by the Charities Act in force and shall submit a statement of accounts to the Annual General Meeting, independently examined in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act for smaller charities.

The Honorary Treasurer shall be responsible for collecting the subscriptions of members and keeping records thereof. Accounts for payment must be approved by Council.

The property and investments of the Society (except such as may be held by the Official Trustee of Charity Lands or the Official Custodian for Charities) shall be vested in not fewer than two trustees who shall be elected or approved by the majority of the members present at a General Meeting.

Contributions from the funds of the Society may be made at the discretion of the Council for the furtherance of the objects of the Society.

Auditors may be elected at the Annual General Meeting and they shall be entitled to examine such books and property as they may desire.

The Society shall not and may not make any dividend, gift, division or bonus in money unto or between any of its members.

11. RULES

Printed copies of the Rules shall be given to members joining or on application to the Honorary Secretary.

The Council shall be the sole authority for the interpretation of the rules. Rules shall not be altered or amended except at a General Meeting and twenty eight days notice must be given in writing to the Honorary Secretary of any proposed alteration or amendment and notice thereof must be embodied in the notice of the meeting.

No amendments to these Rules shall be made that would result in the Society losing its charitable status.

12. SECTIONS

The Council, to further the Objects of the Society, may approve the formation of such sections as it may from time to time think fit and may make bye-laws so as secure the good management of such sections under the general control of the Council with power to amend such bye-laws. Such sections may be wound up at the discretion of the Council.

13. TERMINATION OF THE SOCIETY

The Society shall not be dissolved or terminated except by Resolution passed at a General Meeting convened for that purpose. The property of the Society shall firstly be used to satisfy all debts of the Society. Any remaining property of the Society must be applied directly for the objects of the Society in such a way as such General Meeting may decide, or, if in the opinion of the trustees (who are the Council members as noted in Rule 6 above) this is not possible, then the funds may be transferred to any charity or charities for the purposes the same as or similar to the charity or in such manner as the Charity Commission for England and Wales may approve in writing in advance.

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Sometimes a bull ring can be found in the ground. Bull baiting served the dual purpose of entertainment and getting the meat tender for the customer. At Tetbury the animals were brought in by train, the market was right by the station so they could be sold and put back on the train with little inconvenience to the town.

A very enjoyable talk packed with information and encouraging us to look around us in towns for signs of ancient markets.

Sue Brown

“The Napoleonic Wars and Ashby-de-la-Zouch” by Ken Hillier – 13 March, 2015

We were treated to an in-depth summary of the events leading up to and during the Wars with France including cartoons that were published at the time. Mention was made of the execution of King Louis XVI in 1793 and of his Queen later that year.

There was the conquest of the Italian Peninsula, the Low countries and part of the Rhineland; the establishment of the Estates-General on 5 May; the Tennis Court Oath tax of 20 June and the storming of the Bastille on 14 July all in 1789. Napoleon Bonaparte became the hero of the French Revolution.

The wars in Europe lasted for about 22 years and as far as Britain was concerned there were only two short breaks in the conflict. By the beginning of the 18th Century prisoners were coming to England and they had to be housed somewhere - Portchester Castle and Stapleton (Fishponds), Bristol were the most impressive locations. There was also “Norman Cross”, Peterborough where 7,000 were kept and Dartmoor which was built for,

and mainly by, French Prisoners. By the end of the War there were nine large prisons in the UK. Hulks were also moored off Portsmouth and in the River Thames – mainly old ships where up to 3,000 men were incarcerated, many dying on board.

There were six Parole towns in 1803, mostly in the south of the country, viz Tiverton; Odiham; Tavistock; Bishops Waltham, Lichfield and Peebles (where officers were garrisoned). These men had the liberty to walk on the great turnpikes within a distance of one mile from the extremities of the town but, they were not to be absent from their lodgings after 5 o'clock. Ashby-de-la-Zouch became a “Parole town” in 1804 and there is a walk there known as “Frenchman’s Walk”! Posters were displayed about “Breach of Parole” and there was a reward of ten guineas for recapture of a Frenchman and 20 guineas for an Englishman.

In 1812 there were eleven successful escapes from Ashby and 8 unsuccessful ones! One famous escapee hired a coach after a Ball at nearby Willesley Castle and he was taken to the south coast from where he was smuggled across the Channel and avoided being tossed overboard as some prisoners were! He wrote a report for the local paper about those who attended the Ball and about his later capture!

Prisoners were engaged in many activities whilst in their lodgings – painting local landscapes; making bone dominoes; creating and performing playlets and advertising them. In Ashby a Freemason’s Lodge was set up with furnishings created by the Frenchmen. Prisoners were involved in Chapels and Churches and Hyacinthe Louis Pierre De Serr was proposed as a candidate for Baptism in Packington, later becoming Treasurer of the local Baptist Church. There were several local marriages to Frenchmen. The “Derby Mercury” reported on a duel between two prisoners who only had one pistol!

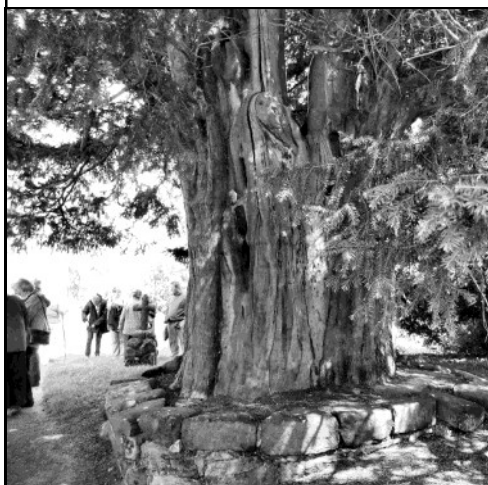
Most prisoners were repatriated if they were ill, or after 1814. Only one Frenchman is buried in St. Helen's Churchyard at Ashby.

A poignant thought on the day of the memorial service for those killed a long way from home in Afghanistan.

Norma Consterdine

Visit to St. Michael's Church Shirley and a walk round the village 15th May 2015

A group of about 23 was welcomed on a bright sunny Saturday afternoon by members of Shirley History Group to the parish church of St. Michael. An impressive ancient yew tree, dated to about 1100, and with a girth of nearly eighteen feet stands to the right of the church entrance near to an old stone cross consisting of only two feet of the shaft and three steps. Another curiosity is an old tree which appears to have grown out of the wall fronting the main road and is hollow with a large hole through – yet it still survives!



*The Yew Tree
(Over 900 years old)*

The church has a 14th century chancel with the east window, priest door, buttresses and moulded wall plate in the decorated style. There is a trefoil headed piscina on the south wall. The tower, north aisle and other windows were added in the 19th century. The box pews in the nave and north aisle have simple Gothic tracery in the panelled ends. The pews and an open arcaded west gallery were added around 1842. The octagonal font, with shields and tracery motifs, is 15th century and made from Derbyshire stone. The walls have several monuments and memorials. One marble memorial has three canopied niches and commemorates Walter Augustus Shirley (died 1847), a vicar there, who became a bishop. The oldest possession is a stone in an outside wall once part of the tympanum of a Norman doorway, crudely carved with animals and foliage. There is a fine old organ which has recently been restored.

In 2012, the south aisle of the church was converted for use as a village hall, with kitchen and toilet facilities installed towards the rear of the church. The floor had been removed and under floor heating system added which uses heat from two heat exchange units situated in the churchyard. Solar panels had been installed on the roof, screened by a parapet, and now provide low energy lighting. We were given a short power point presentation, explaining how this conversion had been achieved and giving us an overview of other buildings in Shirley village. The works had needed deep excavations in the churchyard for the pipes. Six graves were found in the church containing bones and shroud pins and these were reburied. However, the best finds were two fragments of a 15th century tile of a Malvern pattern. Foundation stones to the original altar of the church built in the 14th century came to light in the north corner and these are now visible to view through a glass cover in the floor. When the pews were removed all the wooden panels were saved to reuse round the walls in the new

'village room'. All the carved and graffiti covered panels have been positioned where they can be seen and admired. Most of this decoration is of the 17th century.



Panelling from old pews now fixed to walls

After the church visit we had a short tour of the village. Shirley is a small village some four miles south of Ashbourne. The name is derived from the Saxon words *Scyle* or *Sirelea* meaning 'clear place or pasture'. The village existed long before the Domesday Survey but at the time of the Survey it was awarded to Henry de Ferrers but became the principal seat of the Shirley family about 1220-54. On the south side of the churchyard is the Old Rectory with 14th century origins and almost opposite the church is The Saracen's Head Public House which takes its name from a crest on top of a commemorative coat of arms of the Shirley family – some of the group had enjoyed a very good meal there before the visit. The pub was built in 1791 on the site of earlier inns. Following the drive between the Saracen's Head and a cottage, which almost faces the pub, the first building on the left was once the blacksmith's shop or smithy. Just beyond the smithy was the old butcher's shop and slaughter house. Also in this area is a splendid thatched cottage of the 17th century. Opposite the Saracen's Head is a terrace of three cottages. Evidence of blocked 'breathers' in the wall indicates that part of this terrace may have been a barn at one time and quite possibly the village tithe

barn. The cottage on the left hand end was once the village Reading Room but was only to be used by men over the age of 17 years in the evenings. The house on the corner of Derby Lane was the village shop and Post Office but this was closed in 1985 on the retirement of the owner. Also nearby was the village bakery but this too is now closed. On the north side of the churchyard stands the Old School House. When opened in 1844 it was called the National School and had a residence for one teacher and a schoolroom for 45 children. Later, part of the building had a small library for the use of parishioners. The school closed in 1963 and was subsequently converted into two dwellings. Other notable properties are on the outskirts of the village but were too far to walk to during our tour. They include Shirley Mill Farm, Yew Tree Cottage and Shirley Hall Farm which was the ancient home of the Shirleys. It was almost surrounded by a moat, traces of which can still be seen. Nearby stands the site of the old Wesleyan Methodist Chapel built in 1855, sold and demolished in 1996. It is not known why a chapel was built in such a remote place but it is thought the landowner was anti-Methodist. Further out still are The Old Vicarage and The Outlook both built in the early 19th century.

The village is very attractive with some lovely houses which once belonged to the Okeover Estate. Most of the houses have been sold but the farms and farmland remain in the ownership of the Estate. Some of the properties have distinctive roof tiles and chimney stacks. The village has lost all its shops but it was noted that the old red telephone box had been converted to a very compact lending library.

A most enjoyable afternoon for which we are most grateful to all the local people who gave their time to show us around.

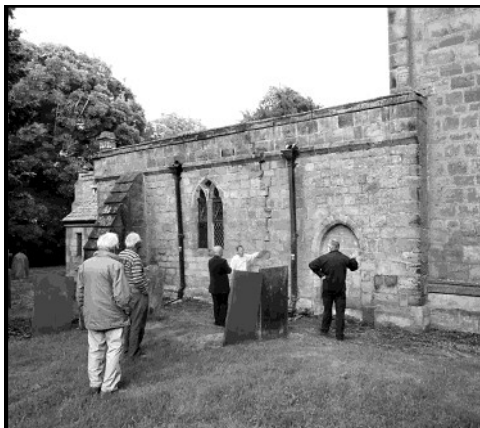
Anne Haywood

St Andrew's Church, Radbourne

On Tuesday 16th June we visited St Andrew's Church, Radbourne which lies on the edge of the grounds of Radburne Hall. The manor of Radbourne was held by the Ferrers after the conquest and then the Chandos family through marriage. In the early fifteenth century Sir Peter de la Pole married the heiress of the Chandos family, the niece of Sir John Chandos, Chief of Staff to Edward the Black Prince in The Hundred Years War and designer of the strategy that won victory at The Battle of Poitiers in 1356. In the nineteenth century Sacheverell Pole took the additional surname of Chandos to commemorate his descent from Sir John Chandos. Since then the family surname has been Chandos-Pole.

Mrs. Jennie Hammond, church warden at St Andrew's, began our visit by telling us about her research into the history of the church. Documentary and architectural evidence suggests that the building was completed by 1280 but the sedilia (seats for the priests) in the chancel have a Norman chevron decoration and may have survived from an earlier building on the site. The main church seems to have been built at the same time; the north aisle might have been added a little later. We were shown windows at the west end and on the north wall of the chancel which were part of the thirteenth century church. Clerestory windows on the south wall were probably added when the roof was raised between 1450 and 1550. The battlemented tower was built north-west of the nave in the fifteenth century. The eighteenth century weather vane was made by Robert Bakewell. There are three bells, the smallest has a rare inscription to Mary Tudor and her husband Philip of Spain. The porch was added in 1792.

At the east end of the north aisle there was once an altar to St Mary and this part of the church is still locally known as



Radbourne Church

The Lady Chapel and might have been enclosed. The memorials to the Pole Family are in this part of the church. There is evidence that there were altars in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries to three other saints, St Nicholas, St Scythe or St Zita and St Andrew, the present dedication.

After the destruction of Dale Abbey at The Reformation fourteenth century carved pews and wooden panels were brought to Radbourne and a large beautifully carved octagonal font cover. The other pews in the church are early nineteenth century and were put in their present position in 1886.

The largest of the Pole family memorials was carved by Grinling Gibbons in memory of German Pole who died in 1683 and his wife Ann. An alabaster tomb, dated to 1500 by the armour, is to John de la Pole and his wife Jane. John has long hair and his head rests on a helmet with a bird's head crest. (photo next page)

Three diamond shaped wood and canvas hatchments or achievements hang on the west wall of the church. After a death a hatchment would have hung over the door of Radburne Hall and following a period of mourning would have been taken into the church.



John de la Pole

At the end of the visit we were shown the remains of an earlier manor house near the church and then went to Thatched Farm for very welcome refreshments

We would like to thank the rector of Radbourne, the Reverend Michael Bishop and Mrs. Jennie Hammond for making our visit so enjoyable.

Joan Davies

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

King's Mills on the River Trent

The Industrial Section's talk on 13 February 2015 on the subject of the King's Mills on the River Trent was titled by our speaker, Arthur Shardlow, "The Ancient King's Mills". However, by the opening of his presentation, the, presumably once royal, property was already in private hands – those of the Hastings family of nearby Donington Hall. Arthur first illustrated the approach to the site *via* Park Lane with its chain overbridge linking the Hastings properties on either side. He then presented an early map which showed a substantial weir spanning the river Trent, a short straight

head race and a simple mill building standing across the race with four arched openings to receive the flow. The much longer tail race took a more sinuous route back to the river. Arthur followed this with a later painting of the scene by which time the mill building has been rebuilt in a rather splendid neo-Gothic style complete with a tower of undisclosed function – an eccentric choice for a substantial industrial activity. He then itemised the mill's uses over the years (perhaps not all simultaneously): fulling, paper making, flint grinding, sawing, grinding of corn and animal feed, and grinding of gypsum from Chellaston and Aston. He also touched upon some of the transport considerations involved – the flint, for example, came from Gravesend by sea and river to be coarse-ground at King's Mills and then shipped again to Derby for finishing. Even the transport of gypsum from Chellaston was far from straightforward.

Arthur then recounted some history of King's Mills as a location rather than as a mill *per se*. It seems that the Hastings family had acquired with the mill fishing rights not just locally but all the way to the Humber. This led to (fisherman's?) tales of magnificent catches of sturgeon and salmon (and eels). During the Civil War, the rivalry between the neighbouring families of Hastings (Royalist) and Coke (Parliamentarian) led to a battle and much clandestine movement of arms. In 1698, an Act of Parliament was obtained for making navigable the river Trent from King's Mills to Burton on Trent. This involved the conversion of the old flash lock in the weir to a pound lock and the dredging of some 19 shallows upstream. It also created an unpopular monopoly which perhaps helped to justify its later bypassing by the Trent and Mersey Canal. King's Mills was also a traditional crossing point of the river Trent by ford and ferry. The latter was hand hauled, most notably by a Mrs. Rowbotham for no less than 75 years.

The mill itself seems to have remained in full production until 1927 when the mill buildings (apart from the tower) were completely destroyed by fire. The workers' cottages behind were saved, and still stand. Also photographs show that several massive water wheels (being of iron construction) survived the loss of their building by some 50 years. The weir is now partially collapsed. With the cessation of industrial activity, the site acquired a recreational role, with picnicking and bathing in the river – a role to which the current hotel complex is successor.

When asked how ancient is ancient, Arthur was able to cite the mill's entry in Domesday Book, implying, probably, a Saxon origin.

Alastair Gilchrist

2015 AGM and John Smedley's Lea Mills

At the Industrial Section's AGM on 27 March 2015, the officers were able to report a successful past year both in terms of events and financially. Peter Robinson, chairing the meeting, completed his term as Chairman and takes up a new responsibility as Programme Secretary. In doing so, he thanked Tom Farnsworth warmly for his many successful years in that role. Other new appointments approved by the meeting were for Chairman (Jane Heginbotham) and Vice Chairman (Ian Mitchell). In his new role, Peter Robinson announced his arrangements for the forthcoming summer and winter programmes.

The meeting was followed by an interesting talk, delivered with great enthusiasm by Jane Middleton Smith, on the subject of John Smedley's Lea Mills. She opened by stressing that John Smedley Limited, for all its long pedigree – it was founded in 1784 – is still very much an active concern, producing top-quality knitwear,

leading in fashion and employing the latest (Japanese) machinery in its manufacture. She explained how the firm's 225th anniversary in 2009 had prompted a renewed interest in its history and had led to her appointment as company archivist. Throughout the talk, her glee at discovering ever more historical material, both on the company premises and at the Derbyshire Record Office, was evident. This material includes paper documents of all sorts, photographs, textile items, both fabrics and garments, and some artefacts such as the ink dies used for marking finished products.

With generous illustration, Jane led us through the broad history of the company, commencing with John Smedley senior's days as a hosier in Wirksworth employing frame-knitting outworkers. This was followed by the move to the Lea Brook factory where powered machinery allowed the spinning of yarn and where the knitters could be brought in-house. Two events were key to the company's further development: the fall from fashion of gentleman's stockings, countered by a determined move into the manufacture of underwear; and the selection of merino wool as the preferred staple which placed the products firmly at the top end of the market. It seems that in the 19th century, all the output was sold through major wholesalers such as Morleys and Brettles and found its way throughout the Empire.

As well as photographs of historic garments, we saw three stages in the development of the knitting machinery: the original (man powered) knitting frame; the powered "self acting" knitting machine by Paget of Loughborough; and the later multiple head frames also by a Loughborough manufacturer. (We had seen the current machinery earlier.) Jane also gave us a short biography of the founder's son, John Smedley junior, whose vigorous management from 1825 onwards secured the company on its successful course, and whose later years were spent in equally

vigorous pursuit of religious and philanthropic aims.

The talk closed (or ran out of time?) with the death, without issue, of John Smedley junior in 1874, and his succession by John Marsden. The talk generated a lot of interest.

Alastair Gilchrist

EMIAC 88 – Transport Innovations of the Butterley Company

This spring it was again the turn of DAS to host the East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference, on Saturday 9 May, at the Glebe Field Centre in Crich. The choice of topic was made to share the results of the Butterley Gangroad community archaeology project with an audience in the wider region, but extended to cover wider aspects of the Butterley Company's interaction with railways and canals in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The speakers were:

- Hugh Potter, archivist for the Friends of the Cromford Canal, who covered the relationship of the Butterley Company with the Cromford Canal.
- Philip Riden, of the University of Nottingham, who revisited his original research undertaken nearly 45 years ago on the role of the Butterley Company in the development and exploitation of early railway technology between 1790 and 1830.
- Trevor Griffin, the leader of the Butterley Gangroad Project, who described what has been learned about the early railway that carried limestone from quarries at Crich down to the Cromford Canal at Bull Bridge.

After lunch, participants had a choice of outdoor activities. A more active group joined Trevor for a walk along roads and

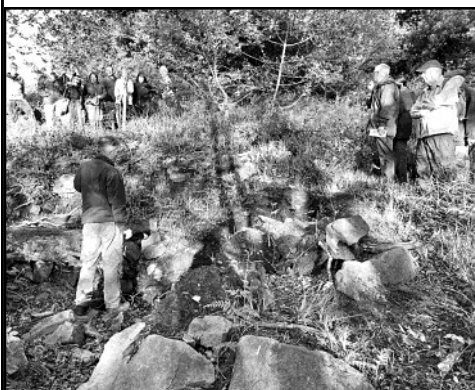
footpaths parallel to the Gangroad from Bull Bridge to Crich, while two other groups were toured between sites by bus. The main sites that were visited were Fritchley where a interpretative display and replica wagon have been erected next to the tunnel and embankment on the Gangroad, and the Butterley Works where members of the Ripley and District Heritage Trust were on hand to interpret what remains on the site.

The event was attended by 85 people, with a surprising number from beyond the East Midlands, a testament to the renown of the Butterley Company, and the interest there is in the formative years of railway development. The Glebe Field Centre proved to be an excellent venue, and a good lunch was provided.

Ian Mitchell

Lea Wood Walk

The industrial archaeology section summer programme commenced on Wednesday 20 May with a walk led by Steve Dolton around the Lea Wood nature reserve to see some of the features discovered by a recent community archaeology project that has been studying the area. Starting from the car park at High



Steve discussing the features associated with the large boulders.

Peak Junction, the walk followed the towpath of the Cromford Canal before climbing into the woods.

The main features to see were the remains of kilns for the production of “whitecoal” (kiln dried oak cut from coppiced trees) to be used as fuel for lead smelting mills in the 17th and 18th centuries. The kilns are simple stone lined pits on the hillside with a trench leading into the pit from the downhill side, presumed to have been used a flue to provide a draft for a fire. There is evidence of both wood and coal being used as fuel for the process. Excavation has revealed the kilns were typically used for short periods, separated by some years, presumably linked to a cycle of coppicing in different parts of the woods.

On the tour we were shown some other features which are much less well understood – a mysterious stone construction about a metre in diameter with some clay lining and evidence of fire, and some massive walls. In the 19th century the wood was transformed into a pleasure ground for the Nightingale Estate, and is now managed by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust.

A local group is being set up to continue the study of the area, and further excavations are planned for the autumn; any DAS members who would like to participate are invited to email hmalred@gmail.com.

Alastair Gilchrist



An Update

By the time you read this newsletter the Butterley Gangroad community archaeology project will be officially complete; it was due to end earlier but we underspent the original budget and the

Heritage Lottery Fund approved an extension to allow us to make good use of the surplus funds.

The highlight of recent months was the official unveiling of an interpretative display at the “washing ground” in Fritchley on Friday 13 February (in pouring rain). The display comprises an information board and a replica wagon and track that illustrates how the railway was converted from a horse drawn railway with flanged plate rails on stone sleeper blocks, to a steam railway with conventional rails and wooden sleepers. Two more display boards have been erected elsewhere, one on the bus shelter in Crich market place and another at Amber Wharf on the Cromford Canal at Bull Bridge.

A few weeks later came another success – the project’s evidence that the Fritchley tunnel dates from the original construction of the line in 1793 resulted in English Heritage designating it as a scheduled monument.

Members will have seen the comprehensive article of the Gangroad that has been published in the 2014 DAJ, but this is the tip of the iceberg in terms of the information that has been gathered. One of the final tasks in the project has been archiving the results, on paper at the Derbyshire Record Office, and on line in a comprehensive web site linked to the DAS home page. This includes reports of the surveys and excavations, historic and present day photographs, and even a “fly through” of the Fritchley Tunnel and a sound recording of “The Walking Train”, specially composed for the project by Benammi Swift, a young Derbyshire musician, to commemorate William Brunton’s pioneer locomotive of 1812.

The money saved by underspending the original budget is going to be used to collate much of this material and publish it as a substantial hardware book which will be distributed free of charge to local libraries and schools. It will also be available for purchase as a “print on demand”

publication – details on how to order a copy will be available later in the year.

Whilst the DAS has been the parent body for the project, all the work has been undertaken by a dedicated team of volunteers, most of whom were not previously connected to the society. In particular none of this would have happened without the efforts of Trevor Griffin who was the initiator of the project and the driving force throughout. The project has been a superb example of what can be achieved through community archaeology, and the DAS should be proud to have been associated with it.

(Ed - The excellent website can be seen at www.butterleygangroad.co.uk or can be accessed via the DAS site)

NEW MEMBERS

Miss L. Clarke of Church Gresley
 Mrs L. Jackson of Derby
 Prof. J. & Mrs R. Barnett of Kniveton
 Mr D. & Mrs J. Bunting of Ripley
 Mrs A. Allcock of Long Eaton
 Mr A. Cupit of Belper
 Mr R. Martin of Cressbrook
 Mrs & Mr A. Darlington of Castleton
 Ms C. Rawson of Eyam
 Mrs A. Brooks of Repton

Deaths Reported

Mrs H. Walker of Sutton-on-the-Hill
 Mr N.J. Wordingham of Darley Dale
 Mr T.J. Larimore
 Mrs J.C. Ferguson (née Sinar)

OBITUARY

Tom Larimore 1939 - 2015

Tom Larimore was a longstanding and stalwart member of the Society and a

member of its Council and we are very sad to lose him. Despite the stroke that he suffered a few years ago he continued to attend events and meetings and was always able to give his cheerful smile. He will be much missed.

Born in Derby and a school master by profession he spent his working life in Heanor latterly at Heanor Gate School teaching geography, taking part in the school drama productions and organising school trips. Arduous enough one would think but he found time for local history in Derby and Heanor and was very keen on the theatre and opera, a passion that took him all over the country. Farewell to a very good man.

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

Vol 20, Part 5, Spring 2015

Contents

- *Clay tobacco pipe fragments found in a Derby garden* by M. Campbell-Wilson
- *A Chaddesden link with the Island of Minorca* by Peter Cholerton
- *The Dog and Duck, Shardlow* by MiriamWood
- *An early 19th century Light Show: how Derby celebrated the surrender of Napoleon, June 1814* by Joan D'Arcy
- *Henry Sacheverell of Hopwell (1547-1620)* by MiriamWood
- *Obituaries: Tom Larimore and Joan Ferguson, née Sinar*
- *Diary of a Shipley Farmer 1867: Part 3: April 17-18 July* by Malcolm Burrows
- *The Ordnance Depot, Derby and its later owners 1805-1966. Part 2: Ambrose Moore, 1788-1873* by Jane Steer

Margaret Campbell-Wilson found 105 fragments of tobacco clay pipes whilst gardening between 1977 to 2012. These were principally pipe stems but included

two bits of pipe bowls. They were all found in one part of the garden and in her article on '*Clay tobacco pipe fragments found in a Derby garden*' she describes the fragments and speculates on why this might have happened.

Following Adrian Henstock's article on '*The Island of Minorca*' in the last edition of *Miscellany*, Peter Cholerton comments on a hand-written marriage certificate written on a loose sheet of paper in '*A Chaddesden link with the Island of Minorca*'. Found in the parish registers of St. Mary's Church, Chaddesden in the 1970s, it records the marriage between William Harper and Anne Ross which took place on Minorca in 1779.

The Dog and Duck stands on the west side of Aston Lane at its junction with London Road in Shardlow. Its site is in the part of Shardlow where it is thought the first homes were built and farming begun by early settlers in the area. There has been a public house on this site since at least 1796, but its history and that of the cottage which preceded it, or became, the *Dog and Duck* has been traced by Miriam Wood in '*The Dog and Duck, Shardlow*' with certainty further back to 1691 and quite possibly to 1674.

When the news of Wellington's victory at Vittoria reached Derby on 4 July 1813, '*the bells were rung in the different churches*' and the Loyal True Blue Club celebrated wholeheartedly. More celebrations followed when news of Napoleon's retreat arrived in Derby in November. They included a large fire balloon which unfortunately caught fire on its ascent because the wind was too high. Excitement reached fever pitch when Napoleon surrendered in May and when peace was declared in June, Derby's celebrations, which exceeded anything which had gone before, started on 14 June. They included a '*General Illumination*' of 80 buildings in the town and the lighting of 68 flambeaux on All Saint's tower. Joan D'Arcy captures the joy in the town in '*An early 19th century Light Show: how Derby celebrated the surrender of Napoleon, June 1814*'.

When the recusant Henry Sacheverell of Hopwell esquire sold his two farms (probably about 100 acres of land) in Aston upon Trent on 1 August 1595 he broke a connection with the parish which stretched back to at least 1327. Miriam Wood discusses the reasons why he might have sold the land in *Henry Sacheverell of Hopwell (1547-1620)*.

'*The Ordnance Depot, Derby and its later owners 1805-1966. Part 1*' in the Autumn 2014 *Miscellany* relates how the Derby Ordnance Depot was bought by Ambrose Moore c1823 for use as a silk mill. Although he owned the Depot Mill until c1884 there are very few local references to him. In Part 2, '*Ambrose Moore, 1788-1873*', Jane Steer asks the question 'Who was Ambrose Moore and what drew him to Derby in particular?' Her research has revealed a picture of the life of a wealthy 19thC man who was not only an eminent silk manufacturer but later became a prominent businessman in the City of London, a founder Director of one of the new Joint Stock Banks, a member of the City of London Corporation and an investor in railways, mines and land.

Articles for inclusion in *Derbyshire Miscellany* should be sent to Dr Dudley Fowkes, 11 Sidings Way, Westhouses, Alfreton, DE55 5AS

If you don't subscribe to *Miscellany*, copies of this issue are available from Dudley Fowkes (£4 incl. p&p). Alternatively an annual subscription to *Derbyshire Miscellany*, which is published twice a year, is £6.

Jane Steer

BOOK REVIEWS

The Story of the Snake Road

By Howard Smith with Angie Pyatt and Ann Beedham. Witley Press 2015, Paperback; 70 pages at 297 x 210mm; Price £10.00: Available

from direct from Howard Smith howard-smith@sky.com at £12.00 inc P+P to mainland UK addresses.

This book is designed to appeal to the thousands of people who use the A57 week in and week out without really considering the origins and significance of this famous road.

The road will be known for its high moorland passes regularly succumbing to heavy snowfall. They may not know that as a turnpike road in effect it ultimately failed because pre-existing competition in the form of a northern route through Woodhead and a southern one through Chapel were regularly and sufficiently up-graded by their Trustees making the more direct route, when completed, not as attractive as backers had imagined.

Howard tells the history very clearly and describes the construction indicating clear features and those that have survived for today's travellers to observe. He explains how the *coup de grace* was the railway constructed along the line of the northern turnpike which, once the 3-mile Woodhead Tunnel had been completed, radically reduced journey times despite the enhanced speeds that improvements in stage coach design had brought. Howard describes several such ancillary features of turnpike era travel that enable the reader to sense much that was involved, from the finance and tolls to the packhorse trails and bridleways that also survived and, being free, also reduced revenues.

Significant related events of the period are described, and their impact, such as the construction of the Ladybower Reservoir and the impact on the villages affected. A useful appendix deals with Guide Stoops. Towns and villages on the route are described - not least the Snake Inn- as well as other new features such as the meeting with the Pennine Way. By taking his readers on today's journey Howard skilfully brings to life the story of the origins of the road

presented in the first half of this very well illustrated 70-page book.

The illustrations breathe the character and maybe nostalgia of contemporary life across the centuries involved. It goes without saying that milestones are significant in the story!

Merryn Benford

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).

SMALL ADS

The New Dishley Society.

A Celebration of Robert Bakewell.

Members and friends of DAS are invited to the 20th anniversary of The New Dishley Society on Sunday, September 6th 2015 from 12.00pm – 4pm.

The event celebrates the life and work of Robert Bakewell of Dishley Grange (1725-1795) with a barbecue, a display of original paintings, prints, books and other contemporary material and a programme of short talks on Bakewell's life and his work in livestock breeding.

It will be held at the Blackbrook Gallery, Springbarrow Lodge, Swannymote Road, Grace Dieu, near Coalville, Leicestershire LE67 5UT. It will be opened by Baroness Hazel Byford, DBE, DL.

Booking essential (by August 24th 2015) for the barbecue. Tickets £5 each, collect them on arrival; please make cheques to "The New Dishley Society" and book with the secretary. No charge for the gallery, talks or parking. Any enquiries to ndssecretary@gmail.com, or barbecue bookings to The Secretary, 28, Wilfred Place, Ashby de la Zouch, Leics LE652GW.

The Richard III Foundation, Inc.
"England during the Reign of the
Yorkist Kings"
2015 Annual Symposium

The Richard III Foundation, Inc. is pleased to announce its 2015 annual conference *"England during the Reign of the Yorkist Kings"*.

Friday, October 16

After a brief service at the Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre we will travel into Leicester using the same route that Richard III used when he left Leicester in 1485.

Our first stop will be at Leicester Cathedral where we will be laying a wreath at the tomb of King Richard III, and a member of the clergy will provide us with a private tour of the cathedral. We will have a few minutes to go to the Leicester Visitor Centre to view the original spot where the remains of King Richard III were found.

Departing Leicester, we will go back to the Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre where you can have lunch at the Tithe Barn or peruse the area. We will then meet again at the Battelfield Quest, located in the exhibitions rooms, where Richard MacKinder will provide a brief talk on the various artifacts that were found on the battlefield and other new developments.

Saturday, October 17

Our conference will be held at the Dixie Grammar School in Market Bosworth.

Registration begins at 8:30 with the conference starting promptly at 9 am and ending at 5:00 pm.

Our speakers and topics are:

- Professor Peter Hancock—William, Lord Hastings and the Turbulent Summer of 1483
- Dr. Kate Giles—The Middleham Jewel and Richard III
- Dr. David Hipshon—The Renaissance and the Yorkists
- Helen Cox— Revisiting the Battle of Wakefield
- Robert Woosnam-Savage —Killed the Boar, Shaved his Head'; the Violent Death of Richard III
- Group Captain Clive Montellier RAF— Sending King Edward to Military Staff College
- Dominic Smee—Richard III: Sharing the experience of a King
- Susan Troxell—"Wherefore the White Boar? Yorkist Symbolism

For further questions and booking forms , please email us at Richard3Foundation@aol.com
 Website: www.richard111.com.



Leicestershire Industrial History Society Swannington Heritage Trust



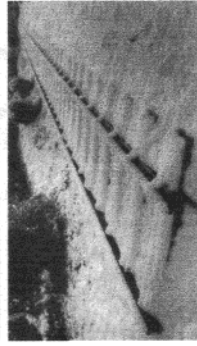
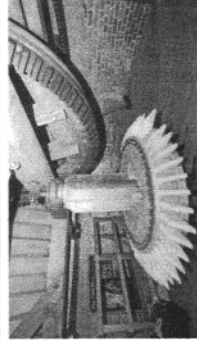
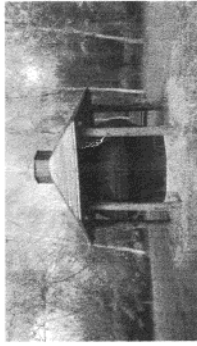
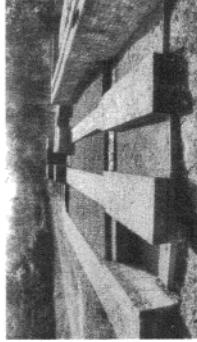
INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE DAY – EMIAC 89

New Sights at Old Sites

Old railways, Coal Mining and Windmills

Saturday October 10 2015

Village Hall, Main Street, Swannington Leicestershire LE67 8LQ



Swannington is a special village with a unique industrial history. Set in the heart of the National Forest, it was once the centre for all the early coal mining activities of North West Leicestershire. The first manorial rights were granted in 1278 to Sir John Talbot, who controlled the 13th century coal workings. In 1520 the manor passed to William Wyggeston, a prominent Leicestershire business man, who eventually set up various trusts in order to preserve Swannington's village status. Expansion of Swannington began in the early 1700s when new deep coal seams were worked, leading to an influx of miners and their families mainly from Shropshire. Swannington achieved prominence in 1829/32 with the opening of the Leicestershire & Swannington Railway which was promoted by local mine owner William Stenson and John Ellis of Beaumont Leys, Leicestershire, in conjunction with George and Robert Stephenson.

Program

09:00-09:30

Setting up book stalls and displays.

09:15-09:45

Registration

09:45-10:00

Welcome by Chris Hossack, Chairman of LIHS.

10:00-10:30

"Recent developments at Calfat Colliery excavation" by Denis Baker. A description of the recent stabilization of the old engine house and boiler house, and other recent discoveries here.

10:30-11:00

"Latest additions to Hough Mill" by Roger Bisgrove. A talk about the

11:00-11:30

construction and installation of the brake wheel and wallower in Hough Mill. Coffee and comfort break.

11:30-12:00

"The Colcorton Railway" by Fred Hartley. The history of this railway and other transport links in the area.

12:00-12:30

"Leicester and Swannington railway today" by Bill Pemberton. A photographic journey along the route of the Leicester and Swannington railway to show what can still be seen today.

12:30-13:00

Open forum and any EMIAC business.

13:00-14:00

Buffet Lunch (including vegetarian dishes).

14:00-16:30

Site visits

There will be group visits to 3 separate sites during the afternoon, and these will be organised into tours to visit various combinations of them. Details of each tour are given on the booking form.

Site 1: Old Tramways.

Walk across part of William Jessop's 1794 horse drawn tramway that linked Colcorton to the Chamwood Forest Canal, and part of the old Colcorton Railway trackbed. You will also pass the site of the 18th century Raper and Fenton mine. Part of the walk is on grass and uneven ground.

Site 2: Caiifat colliery. New 2012 - Haystack boiler, 2013 - Engine House stabilization,

2014 - Boiler house stabilization

A visit to the site of the old Caiifat colliery (1854 - 1873). LIHS and Swannington Heritage Trust have jointly excavated parts of the site, and the foundations of former engine house and boiler house have now been stabilized. You can also see an old shaft that was recently discovered and an old haystack boiler. Some walking across grass and rough ground is required to see the site.

Site 3: Hough Mill. New 2012 - Brake wheel, 2014 - Wallower

Hough Mill was built about 200 years ago and fell into disuse in the early 20C, when SHT acquired it in 1994 it was in a derelict state. Since then SHT have been slowly restoring it and now most of the internal fittings are in place. To see the brake wheel and wallower in situ involves climbing 40 steep steps. However, a short slide show is available in the visitors centre showing the inside of the mill for non climbers.

Please see booking form (over leaf) for details of tours to these sites.

EMIAC 89 Booking form

Swannington Heritage Day

Please complete this form and return to the address below by September 25 2015. Please post booking form and cheque made payable to LIHS.

EMIAC 89, 3, The Orchard, Groby, Leicester LE6 0BA

The cost of the event is £15 per person. Any queries please e-mail emiabox@gmail.com

We will e-mail you your confirmation. If you do not have e-mail or would prefer to receive a written confirmation by post, then please enclose a SAE. A more detailed map will be included in your confirmation.

Name (s): _____

Address 1: _____

Address 2: _____

Address 3: _____

Address 4 (Inc post code) _____

E mail: _____

Telephone: _____

Society: _____

Would you like to be informed about future EMIAC events by e-mail? YES/NO

Disabled car park space required? If so please give car registration no _____
(You must produce a valid disabled badge when you arrive)

☐

I require display space

Please specify the main and additional afternoon tour you would like to participate in (see over for details).

Main tours: Tour 1 / Tour 2 / Tour 3

Additional tours: Swannington Incline / Glenfield tunnel

Afternoon Tours

The actual order that the individual sites are visited and timings are subject to change according to numbers booking.

	Tour 1*	Tour 2	Tour 3
Transport	Car	Walk	Car
13:00 - 13:45	Hough Mill + Califat colliery site**	Lunch at village hall	
13:45 - 14:00	Return to village hall	Walk across trackbed of Jessop's Tramways. Visit Califat colliery & Hough Mill. Walk back to village hall via trackbed of Coleorton Railway.	Drive to Gorse field. Visit Hough Mill, Califat colliery and a section of Jessop's Tramway.
14:00 - 14:30	Lunch at village hall		
14:30 - 16:00			
16:00+	Optional visit to the Swannington Incline***		
Total walking distance	100 yds	About 2 miles	About 1 mile

*Tour 1 is intended for people with mobility issues.

** Short visit to site entrance to see new work.

***Parking is available at nearby Stribston no 3 site.

LIHS has also arranged for Glenfield tunnel to be open from 16:30 to 17:30 for a limited number of participants. Numbers are limited and will be on a first come, first served basis. Note that there is not time to combine this with a visit to the Swannington Incline.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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