

VOLUME 1
DERBYSHIRE
MISCELLANY



The Bulletin of the
Local History Section
of the
Derbyshire Archaeological & Natural History Society.

Section News

This issue of the Bulletin is the first one with the new cover, which members will agree is a considerable improvement on the original one. We have to thank Mr. Francis Fisher for the conception of the idea, and Mr. Clarence Daniel for the charming picture of the Bridge Chapel, where many of us have enjoyed meetings of the Section and of the Society.

Bulletin 10 is appearing rather later than was intended owing to the work necessitated by the most ambitious activity so far undertaken by the Section — the commemoration of James Brindley. We have been fortunate in being able to persuade Mr. Jack Longland to spare the time to come along and unveil the plaque which is being erected by the hard work of a few members, and we are most pleased that Miss Y.H.B. Hartford has promised to come from London to plant an ash tree to replace the famous one which blew down a few years ago. In addition, a number of people eminent in canal circles have expressed a wish to attend, from as far away as Manchester.

A full account of the ceremony will appear in Bulletin No. 11.

To mark the occasion, a Supplement has been printed, giving a short account of the life of James Brindley. This is illustrated by a photograph of a rare engraving of a portrait of Brindley, and it is hoped that the text will be found interesting since it is composed largely from quotations and excerpts from writings much earlier than the "Life" which was written by Samuel Smiles and which has been the basis of all subsequent works. These excerpts are not widely known, and they give a clear picture of the man as he was seen by his contemporaries. In addition there is a note on the interesting village of Wormhill, which can have changed little since Brindley's day.

The price of the Supplement to members is 2/0d post free, from the Section Secretary. Early application is recommended, as it is expected that there will be a heavy demand from the canal historians.

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting is being held in the Technical College, Normanton Road, Derby, on Saturday November 15th 1958, at 2.30 pm. by kind permission of Mr. C. Middleton, Director of Education for the Borough. Tea will be available. Before the meeting, there will be an exhibition of members' work on local history. It is hoped that every member will attend, and that as many as possible will bring along some of their work, such as notes, maps, photographs, documents, or objects connected with their special study.

By seeing what other members are doing, it is hoped that we shall all profit and receive inspiration.

The exhibition will take place, with informal discussion, from 2.30 pm. until 3.30 pm, when tea will be taken, followed by the Annual General Meeting at 4.0 pm.

On Saturday, December 6th 1958, it is proposed to make an excursion to Nottingham to examine Local Records and to learn how best they can be studied. Members wishing to go on this excursion should write to the Section Secretary for particulars.

On June 21st there was a large attendance at Alfreton, when Mr.R.Johnson conducted the party round the district. Despite the weather this proved to be one of the most enjoyable and interesting outings which the Section has yet had. It is reported on fully in this Bulletin.

The last meeting of the Section was on September 21st, at Morley Church, where Mr.L.A.Officer demonstrated to a party of members how to make brass rubbings. Some were surprised by the amount of physical effort required, but all were agreed that the results amply justified the expenditure of energy.

We have been pleased to receive from Mr.A.E.Oldaker, a member now living in Surrey, the interesting note on the Recusants of Derbyshire, which appears in this issue. He is directly descended from the Oldakers who appear in the lists, although he points out that the family changed its faith in mid 18th century. Before this, they were Recusants for nearly 200 years, during which time they were heavily persecuted.

The Oldaker family originated in Staffordshire, and Mr.Oldaker's branch only came to Derbyshire in 1530-35.

Dr.W.A.Richardson, former Principal of the Derby Technical College, has very generously offered the Architectural Section a series of photographs of architectural and historical interest taken by himself in the course of his studies in Derbyshire history. His 'Citizen's Derby' is now well-known as the most valuable work on the history and present state of the Borough to have been published for many years.

The Architectural Section has accepted this offer with grateful thanks, and proposes to mount the collection in adequate albums. It hopes that this will form the nucleus of a detailed photographic survey of the architecture of the county, and invites members of the Society to contribute any prints illustrating features which will be of future value. The Architectural Section Secretary, Miss A.M.Rowland, of 49 Leacroft Road, Derby, will be grateful for any such offers.

THE HATHERSAGE MEETING

On May 17th twentyeight members and friends met in the Dale at Hathersage and were taken by Mr.J.M.Bestall to inspect various places of interest in the locality.

Camp Green, to the East of the Church, was the first objective, and the party saw the remnants of the old earthwork. A considerable ditch and bank remain, but in places the area has been built over extensively, and tracks have been made through the bank and across the enclosed area.

The church was next visited and members were able to see the Brasses from which Mr.Officer had taken some of the Rubbings shown during his recent lecture at Derby.

Following a picnic lunch the party motored to the Outseats area, where Mr.Bestall produced an Enclosure Award Map and was able to point out on the site many of the features delineated on the map. The sunken green track which was formerly the means of access to the common was in evidence, but is now superseded by macadam highways running at each side of the now-enclosed land.

North Lees Hall was visited next, and Mr.C.Daniel contributed information regarding its Jane Eyre and Bronte associations.

The ruins of the ancient Roman Catholic Chapel were seen in the fields below the house, and the party then passed on to the ruins of a paper mill, standing in beautiful surroundings in the valley below North Lees. Only the lower portions of the external walls remained, but the old mill dam was standing full, and there was speculation concerning the probable position of the mill wheel. The old roadway between North Lees and the Mill was clearly indicated by a substantial embankment in one portion and a cutting lower down.

Tea at the Scotsman's Pack Hotel followed, and thence the party moved to Offerton, where the Hall was inspected by the kind permission of Mr. and Mrs.Frank Greaves, who have owned the house and lived in it for many years. Mr.Greaves has recently sold the Hall, but we are glad to know that he will continue to reside in nearby Offerton House.

Over the front door of the Hall are the carved letters M G and the date 1658, but it was considered that portions of the building are considerably older, and members were particularly interested in the massive open fireplace of the principal room, the stone stairs leading both to 1st and 2nd floors, a very fine landing window, and interesting mouldings on many of the oak beams and joists. Mr.Greaves also conducted the party to his "cruck" barn adjoining Offerton Hall - a very fine example, to a cottage undergoing renovation, and also to

the adjacent Offerton House. The latter has evidently been enlarged and cut about considerably, but is no doubt of Elizabethan origin, and its deeds are in existence from that time.

The meeting concluded during the evening at Highlow Hall, where members viewed the exterior of the house, and finally thanked Mr. Bestall for his arrangement of an enjoyable and instructive day.

Rennie Hayhurst

THE ALFRETON MEETING

Alfreton was the centre chosen for the June meeting of the Section. We were very pleased to join with members of the Local History Group of the Alfreton Arts Association for a tour of the district under the guidance of Mr. R. Johnson.

A party of 40 left Alfreton by coach for Pentrich Castle Hill where Mr. Johnson spoke of the Roman station within the earthworks of an Iron Age fort overlooking Rykniel Street. The Amber Valley was then crossed to the neighbouring hill for a visit to the ruins of South Wingfield Manor. A thorough exploration of this outstanding 15th century manor house occupied the remainder of the afternoon.

After tea, the party travelled by way of Plaistow, Doe Hole Lane and Trinity Chapel to Ashover Church, where the Babington tomb attracted particular attention. On the return journey, Mr. Johnson spoke of Higham and its market and of Shirland Hall and its owners. A most enjoyable tour concluded with tea, biscuits, and a discussion in the Alfreton Arts Centre.

Members of this party will well remember the places just mentioned but in addition they will have been deeply impressed by Mr. Johnson's demonstration of what is meant by the study of local history and how it is recorded not only in the more conspicuous buildings but in the name of a field, a farm or a lane. Many places in this district appear in the records of Darley Abbey and Beauchief Abbey. Much of the interest of this tour arose from the way in which Mr. Johnson was able to relate these documents to the everyday features of the local countryside. Every stretch of road thus became historically alive.

After this meeting, many will turn with a fresh interest to The Cartulary of Darley Abbey, which Professor R. R. Darlington edited for the Society in 1945. Copies of this important publication may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Society, at 306 Duffield Road, Price, 2 vols. 2 gns.

J.M. Bestall.

ENCLOSURES AND STONE WALLS

by

John M. Bestall

Few aspects of the Derbyshire landscape, especially in the Peak District, have attracted more interest than the extensive networks of stone walls yet their history has been curiously little studied. Walls, like hedges elsewhere, are the distinctive mark of enclosed land but, as with the fields they form, they are such familiar sights that their historical significance is often overlooked. However in some parts of Derbyshire, where both buildings and trees are scarce, the walls stand out so conspicuously that they provoke many questions about when, how and why they were built.

Here we are only concerned with stone walls as the most striking visual monument of the enclosures made by Acts of Parliament between 1760 and 1830. Celia Fiennes in her tour of Derbyshire in 1697 said, "You see neither hedge nor tree but only low drye stone walls round some ground". The length of walling at that date represented only a relatively small proportion of what exists today. From prehistoric to medieval times plots of ground were enclosed by walls; in the 16th and 17th Centuries many more field and boundary walls were built but in 1700, particularly in the Peak, there still remained wide open stretches of common and wastes between the limited area of fields enclosed around villages, hamlets and isolated farms. In the following decades, the common pastures were being divided into fields for individual farmers by agreements such as that made in 1702 at Eyam by the freeholders.

When Arthur Young visited Derbyshire in 1770, he noted that the county was "generally reputed as waste as any in England" but as he moved northwards from Derby to Matlock, Chatsworth and Tideswell he was more and more surprised at the area of enclosed and cultivated land. Around Tideswell he was particularly impressed by recent changes, which represented "as great improvements as in any parts of England; all this country was a black ling but a few years ago and common land. It is," he said, "now all inclosed by act of Parliament." The division of this land into fields and its subsequent cultivation, which Young described, could only in part have resulted from Enclosure Acts, Litton, where 1,127 acres were enclosed in 1762-64, being the only place in the district at that date to which such an Act had applied. The Enclosure Award for Tideswell and Wheston, affecting 2,941 of the 10,848 acres in the parish was not executed until 1824, so much of the land observed by Young must have been enclosed without recourse to an Act.

However Young's account of how the land near Tideswell was being improved in what he considered a "very curious" way included a short but interesting section on the stone walls:

"The first work was the inclosure, which was done at the landlord's expence, but no more than the ring fence; the subdivisions were made by the tenants: it is all done by dry walling; the stones taken out of pits, the total expence of getting, carriage, and workmanship, 4s. a rood of 7 yards by 1. Running measure of the wall, 6s. a rood. It lasts 20 years before any repairs are necessary. Landlords, as soon as the ring fence is done, raise the rent to 12s. an acre."

Young noted that the making of sub-dividing walls imposed "very heavy charges" on the tenants, who were also faced with what he considered an "uncommonly great" rise in their rents from 2/6 to 12/- an acre after enclosure. The value of estates in the Peak, notably those of the Duke of Devonshire, was being substantially increased and because of their heavier payments, Young thought that tenants were impelled to make their farming much more productive.

Some forty years later when the tempo of Parliamentary Enclosures had increased enormously, a rapid rise in population and prolonged war having made farming more profitable, Farey in his report on agriculture in Derbyshire discussed stone walls more fully. To some who criticised the building of walls, he effectively demonstrated that although in some places they may appear wastefully numerous - largely because of the number of small allotments made in Enclosure Awards - they were much more economical in their use of ground and also provided much better shelter than did hedges. There were other advantages that he stated:

"In all situations where Stone Walls abound, we may be certain that stone is procurable with little labour, on or near the spot; and in many instances, the surface was so incumbered with large loose blocks of stone, that till, for this and other purposes, they were broken up and removed, cultivation was impracticable. A Wall Fence is no sooner finished, than the full benefit of it is reaped, either for the Protection of Crops or Shelter."

The question where the stone came from is here answered: often walling was accompanied by much desirable clearing of surface stones from new fields; beyond this, depressions in many fields today indicate the source of much stone for the walls. In some places, such as Ashover and Beeley, the "most durable and complete" wall or fence, in Farey's view, was made from "long straight stones, cleaved from the loose blocks of Millstone Grit, and set upright in the ground, as pales, touching each other."

Farey gave further details about the construction and cost of walls:

"Wall Fences, in the Peak Hundreds, are usually built dry, five feet high, with a nine-inch coping of stones on edge, on them for Boundaries; and four feet and a half, and a nine-inch coping for interval Fences; the cost from 6s. to 10s. per rood, of seven yards in length, for getting the stone, carting, and building the Wall. In Over Haddon, seven quarters and two inches, or five feet five-inch Walls cost 7s. to 9s. per rood. In Brassington, five feet two-inch Walls, cost 6s. per rood; the stone being good and near at hand. At Blackwell near Taddington, Walls six feet high cost

8s. per rood; sometimes the Farmer finds a horse and cart besides, to prevent the wallers digging holes in improper places in the Fields."

Costs had risen generally since 1770 and the prices quoted here sufficiently indicate what considerable sums of money were spent on the walls required by the later Enclosure Awards. It is not surprising that an Award, such as that for Hathersage in 1830, dealing largely with moorlands, records many sales of allotments by proprietors who would not find it worthwhile to pay for the fencing required.

The construction of these walls varies in detail more than may be at first supposed. The major distinction between the limestone and gritstone walls will be generally familiar and it is hardly less apparent how other variations in local geology influence the character of the walls. Uniform walling in a particular area can define the extent of one estate and often, at the same time, the work of particular skilled workers, whereas sudden changes in structure and possibly less skilled workmanship suggest walling carried out by a number of smaller proprietors. The most useful source of information on these matters as on the subject generally is a booklet by Dr Arthur Raistrick called "The Story of the Pennine Walls."

Little has been recorded about the men who built the walls and their mode of life but Dr Raistrick has presented some interesting information. For instance, his statement that a good waller, helped by a boy, building a rood or seven yards of wall in a day might lift as much as 12 tons of stone to a height of a yard forcefully emphasises the immense physical labour involved in the endless pattern of walls. Between the spring and autumn these gangs of wallers led a rough and nomadic life. In the Peak as in the Dales, there is evidence of the masons being joined by lead-miners, some of whose skills found scope in walling. Local traditions that much of the work was done by French prisoners-of-war or soldiers demobilised after 1815 may originate, as Dr Raistrick suggests, with the miners from Devon and Cornwall, who in the early nineteenth century migrated to the Pennines and who knew of walls on Dartmoor built by French prisoners and convicts. The employment provided by walling in the harsh times after 1815, though difficult to estimate was not insignificant but by 1830 the work was almost completed. In the following decade however the large-scale construction of railways was beginning and it would be interesting to know how many of the skilled wallers, who have left such an impressive monument to their work in the Peak District, moved into this new field of work.

No attempt is made in this article to discuss the significance of the varying field-patterns made by stone walls because of difficulties in the adequate reproduction of the necessary maps. The aim has been limited to recording the relevant observations of two contemporary writers, who were much interested in and approved of Parliamentary Enclosures, and to drawing attention to some questions about the dating, costs and construction of stone walls that merit further investigation in different

localities. The works of Young and Farey are not always readily accessible; for 1/6 anyone interested in this subject can buy Dr Raistrick's valuable booklet.

- Raistrick A. The Story of the Pennine Walls (1954)
(The Dalesman Publishing Co., Clapham, Lancaster)
- Young Arthur Farmer's Tour through the East of England, I, (1771)
- Farey J. General View of the Agriculture of Derbyshire, II
(1813)
- Tate W. E. Derbyshire Enclosure Acts and Awards (D. A. J. 1944-5)
- The handbooks of the Sheffield Clarion Ramblers contain many interesting notes by the late G. H. B. Ward on the implementation of Enclosure Acts in North Derbyshire.

THE RECUSANTS OF DERBYSHIRE

by

A. E. Oldaker

When, in the sixteenth century, Protestantism replaced Roman Catholicism as the state religion of the English people, many of them, as is well known, refused to accept it and clung tenaciously to the Catholic faith. The old religion found its adherents - called Popish recusants - largely in the counties of the North, among them Derbyshire, where, led by such prominent families as the FitzHerberts of Norbury, the Eyres of Padley, the Longfords, and others, they offered a determined and prolonged resistance to the new religion. In the wild and isolated Peak district, in particular, they found it possible to celebrate Mass in conditions of secrecy, not easily detected.

Although the Act of Uniformity, by which all persons were required to attend Divine service on every Sunday and Holy day under a penalty of one shilling for each absence, had been passed in 1558-9, it was not until 1581 that the more severe penalties on recusants were imposed and vigorous action taken to enforce them. Recusants were then brought before the courts of Quarter Session and charged with their recusancy. In Derbyshire for the next hundred years they were indicted in considerable numbers, and it is unfortunate that the Quarter Sessions books for the county before 1682 have perished, thus depriving us of a continuous record

of the charges brought against them. The penalties were abolished in 1691; and what appears to be the last presentment of Derbyshire recusants, at Epiphany 1681-2, is the only one now to be had from the surviving Sessions books.

A return of the names of those indicted with a record of the penalties they had incurred, even if not exacted, had however to be made to the Exchequer. At first the returns were recorded on the Pipe Rolls, but from 1592 they were kept separately under the name of Recusant Rolls, which are now in the Public Record Office. From 1592 until 1691, when they came to an end, there are 82 of these rolls, the return for each county being entered usually on a separate membrane or membranes. The rolls vary greatly in size from year to year, according apparently to the vigour with which the laws against recusants were applied from time to time; so that, as regards Derbyshire, as with other counties, some rolls give very long lists and others short ones or none at all. It may be useful to any of our members who might be desirous of obtaining information from them to know that there are returns for Derbyshire in, amongst others, rolls nos. 1, 5, 8-10, 13-15, 17, 18, 20-28, 46, 49, 63, 70, 74, 75, 77-79, covering various years from 1592-1683; and that nos. 20, 25, 49, 63, 70, 74 and 77, in particular, have long lists for the county. I should perhaps add that the first roll was printed in full by the Catholic Record Society in volume 18 of their publications, together with a reproduction of a part of a membrane, from which one can familiarize oneself with the nature of the contents and the handwriting of these rolls.

One of the earliest actions against Derbyshire recusants was taken in 1581, when 91 of them were charged and outlawed at Derby General Sessions for not having attended any church, chapel, or place where public prayers are commonly said. Some two years later, in 1583, they were all indicted by "Baga de Secretis" in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster. Why the charges came to be transferred to Westminster I have never seen explained nor have I met with a similar case from any other county; but undoubtedly there was some particular reason. The record of their outlawry appeared on the King's Bench controlment roll for Easter term, 1583, and it may be of interest to our members to have the names of those who were charged in this indictment and the parishes they belonged to. The list is as follows:

Martin Awdley	of Norbury	co. Derby	yeoman
John Roleston	of Norbury	co. Derby	yeoman
Richard Hyblyn	of Norbury	co. Derby	yeoman
Robert Lowe	of Norbury	co. Derby	yeoman
Henry Browne	of Norbury	co. Derby	yeoman
Roger Morreys	of Norbury	co. Derby	husbandman
John Oldeacre	of Norbury	co. Derby	husbandman
Christopher Rolston	of Norbury	co. Derby	yeoman
Ralph Gyll	of Norbury	co. Derby	yeoman

Roger Hoode	of Norbury	co. Derby	husbandman
Thomas Hoode	of Norbury	co. Derby	husbandman
William Oldeacre	of Rolston (i. e. Roston)	co. Derby	husbandman
Ralph Oldeacre	of Rolston	co. Derby	husbandman
Richard Oldeacre	of Rolston	co. Derby	husbandman
Richard Morreys	of Rolston	co. Derby	husbandman
Thomas Morreis	of Rolston	co. Derby	husbandman
Nicholas Browne	of Rolston	co. Derby	husbandman
Richard Collet	of Rolston	co. Derby	yeoman
Thomas Cotton	of Rolston	co. Derby	yeoman
Richard Byll	of Rolston	co. Derby	yeoman
John Abell	of Rolston	co. Derby	husbandman
Thomas Swetnam	of Rolston	co. Derby	husbandman
Thomas Grenesmyth	of Rolston	co. Derby	husbandman
Edward Brymley	of Rolston	co. Derby	husbandman
Laurence Brymley	of Rolston	co. Derby	husbandman
Thomas Whalley	of Longeford	co. Derby	yeoman
Alex Smyth	of Longeford	co. Derby	yeoman
Alex Holme	of Longeford	co. Derby	yeoman
Ralph Blundell	of Longeford	co. Derby	yeoman
Ralph Sperry	of Hungre Bentley,	co. Derby	yeoman
William Lyttelwood	of Hungre Bentley,	co. Derby	yeoman
Richard Burton	of Hungre Bentley,	co. Derby	yeoman
Ralph Ault	of Hungre Bentley,	co. Derby	yeoman
John Sherwyn	of Netherthurvaston,	co. Derby	sen., labourer
John Bolde	of Netherthurvaston,	co. Derby	husbandman
Ralph Ault	of Barton Blount	co. Derby	husbandman
Thomas Ault	of Barton Blount	co. Derby	husbandman
Richard Copestake	of West Hallam	co. Derby	yeoman
William Hyblyn	of West Hallam	co. Derby	yeoman
William Staley	of West Hallam	co. Derby	yeoman
Richard Browne	of West Hallam	co. Derby	husbandman
William Hall	of West Hallam	co. Derby	yeoman
Richard Spencer	of Werkesworth	co. Derby	yeoman
Robert Bakewell	of Sutton in the field	co. Derby	husbandman
Thomas North	of Edlaston	co. Derby	husbandman
John Hardy	of Derby	co. Derby	labourer
David Williams	of Derby	co. Derby	labourer
Richard Cottom	of Mapleton	co. Derby	gentleman
Anne Fytzherbert	als. Heynyngham of Norbury	co. Derby	gentlewoman
Elizabeth Oldaker	wife of John Oldaker, of Norbury,		spinster
Matilda Rolston	wife of Christopher Rolston, of Norbury,		spinster
Trewe Hoode	of Norbury,		spinster
Anne Rawlyn	wife of James Rawlyn, of Norbury,		spinster
Joan Rawlyn	wife of Nicholas Rawlyn, of Norbury,		spinster
Alice	wife of William Oldaker, of Rolston,		spinster

Alice	wife of Richard Marreys, of Rolston, spinster
Anne Hyblyn	of Rolston, spinster
Margaret	wife of Nicholas Browne, of Rolston, spinster
Joan Browne	of Rolston, spinster
Mary	wife of Richard Cobbet, of Rolston, spinster
Elene Typpynng als.	Hyde, of Rolston, spinster
Thomasine	wife of Thomas Cotton, of Rolston, spinster
Elizabeth	wife of Richard Byll, of Rolston, spinster
Katherine	wife of John Abell, of Rolston, spinster
Alice	wife of Thomas Swetnam, of Rolston, spinster
Margaret	wife of Thomas Grenesmyth, of Rolston, spinster
Agnes Brynley	of Rolston, spinster
Martha Longford	wife of Nicholas Longford, of Longford, gentleman
Anne Hewes	of Longford, spinster
Alice Holme	wife of James Holme, of Longford
Elizabeth	wife of Thomas Pudsey, of Longford, gentleman
Margaret Heath	of Longford, spinster
Joan Mylwarde	of Hungre Bentley, spinster
Elizabeth Olyver	of Hungre Bentley, spinster
Joan Longford	of Wirksworth, spinster
Mary	wife of Thomas Ault, of Subton, spinster
Agnes	wife of William Fotter, of Subton, spinster
Alice	wife of Nicholas Longford, of Netherthurvaston, spinster
Margaret Dakyn	of Netherthurvaston, widow
Agnes Shenton	of Netherthurvaston, spinster
Joan	wife of Richard Ault, of Barton Blunt, spinster
Mary Ault	of Barton Blunt, spinster
Agnes Byeley	of Barton Blunt, spinster
Cassandra	wife of Walter Powtrell, of West Hallam, gentleman
Dorothy Copwood	of West Hallam
Isabel Wryght	of West Hallam, spinster
Margery Browne	of West Hallam, spinster
Joan Creswell	of Sutton in the field, spinster
Agnes Northe	of Edlaston, spinster
Elene Northe	of Edlaston, spinster
Dorothy	wife of Richard Cotton, of Mapleton, gentleman

It will be noticed that several of the wives are described also as "spinsters", a word probably here used in its original sense of "one who spins".

The function of the Controlment rolls was to provide the court with a brief summary of the proceedings, which were normally recorded in full on the Crown rolls; but I have been unable to find any reference to these proceedings on the Crown rolls.

For the women the indictment was apparently little more than a formality; but for the men there may well have been consequences beyond the imposition of the customary penalties for recusancy; for it is worthy

of note that two of them were taken and imprisoned in Derby gaol and in 1585 brought to London and committed to the King's Bench prison, where they remained for at least the next nine years. At least four others, Nicholas Browne, Henry Browne, Richard Hyblyn, and John Oldaker, together with Ralph Browne, not included in the original indictment, took advantage of the Act of 1593, by which those recusants who openly renounced their recusancy were to be discharged of all penalties incurred by their recusancy, and conformed to the Protestant religion. Their act of submission took place at Eccleshall church, co. Stafford, in 1594, and unlike the indictment of 1583 the record of it appears at great length on the Crown roll, covering more than five large membranes, compactly written in Latin. The record sets out the facts of their indictment in 1581; refers at great length to the Act of 1593 and to certain legal contentions put forward on behalf of the defendants; and describes their submission at Eccleshall church. On the corresponding Controlment roll a certificate from the Bishop of Lichfield confirming their submission is quoted in full.

A transcription of what was apparently the last presentment of recusants at Derby Quarter Sessions, in 1682, to which I have already referred, was given by Dr J. C. Cox in Vol.1 (p.301) of his "Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals". From this it will be seen that the parishes containing recusants were much more widely distributed than in the indictment of 1581, tempting one to draw the inference that recusancy had spread in the county in the intervening hundred years. I think, however, that the explanation is more likely that the indictment of 1581 was confined to certain recusants on some special grounds. I ought perhaps to mention for the benefit of anyone who is interested in the history of recusant families of Derbyshire that Dr Cox's transcript includes many persons as inhabitants of Matlock who can be identified as of Norbury. It may well be that his transcript is at fault in this and other respects; and it would seem desirable that anyone who intends to draw on it for information should consult the original rather than rely on the transcript.

Much new light has been thrown in recent years on the persecution and sufferings of the Roman Catholics during the 16th and 17th centuries and a wide field of research opened for those interested in the history of recusant families of that faith, not least those families in the county of Derby.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES

Mr. Adrian Officer gave members a most interesting evening on April 16, when he talked in Derby about the brass rubbings he had made in the Churches of Derbyshire.

He brought many of these rubbings to show us and they were hung round the Library Room, giving it a most pleasant appearance. We were sorry to see them taken down again and it was suggested that small parties of members might make brass rubbings which would be held in reserve for use in the Room when occasion arose.

For further study Mr. Officer recommended the book "Monumental Brasses" by the Rev. Herbert W. Macklin, a 7th revised edition of which had been published in 1953 at 12/6d.

The oldest brass in the county is an inscription in Ashbourne Church, dated 1241. This has a Latin inscription in beautiful lettering and according to Bouquet if this is the original plate it is the oldest surviving brass of any kind in Europe. It may, however, be a copy made at a later date or even a commemoration of an event some centuries after it took place.

It was most interesting to follow the changes of style and costume from the rubbings.

The early figures were life sized and cut from very thick plates of metal with the lines deeply incised and no shading. The inscriptions were set round the border.

In the 14th century brasses attained their greatest magnificence with border inscriptions but also inscriptions below the feet. The knights had animals at their feet and crested helmets at their heads and there were bracket brasses with kneeling figures.

In the 15th Century the figures became smaller and the children were sometimes represented. Towards the end of the century the engravings were not so good and there were exaggerated forms of dress. Knights appeared bareheaded and ladies with the fashionable butterfly head-dress (see the daughters on the Sawley brass, 1478). There was often a ground of grass and flowers at the feet.

During the Tudor period the brasses were much more numerous but the figures were clumsily drawn and often out of proportion. Mural brasses came into fashion and English was used for all inscriptions except those of ecclesiastics which were still in Latin.

Finally in the 17th century brasses became rare and very few are recorded after 1642. The last of the Derbyshire brasses is in Bakewell dated 1732.

Mr. Officer supplied the following chronological list re-arranged from Macklin :-

13th Cent.

1241 Inscription at Ashbourne.

14th Cent.

1358 or 1383 Foljambe at Tideswell. Reproduced in 1875.

1399 Thomas and Richard Gombrey, priests, Dronfield.

15th Cent.

1451 Lady at Chesterfield.

1454 John Stathum and his wife (in armour and kneeling).

1462 Sir Sampson Meverell, Tideswell.

1463 Robert Eyre in armour and wife, Hathersage.

1467 Roger Bothe in armour and wife, Sawley.

1470 Thomas Stathum in armour and 2 wives, Morley.

1475 Nich Kniveton in arm, and wife, Muggington.

1478 Robert Bothe arm and w., Sawley.

1480 Freshville arm in tab., Staveley.

1481 Stathum and 3 ws., Morley.

1483 Civilian and wife, Tideswell.

1492 Robert Morley, priest with chalice, Walton on Trent.

1493 Eyre arm and wife heraldic, Hathersage.

1496 Rich Curzon, arm and wife, Kedleston.

16th Cent.

1500 Rich. Blackwall, civilian and wife, Taddington.

1503 Arm and wife kneeling, Staveley.

1507 Effigies lost, inscription to John Ormond, Alfreton

1507 James Rolleston arm. and wife, Ashover.

1510 Priest, Ashover

1510 Shylton and wife, Sawley

1510 Civilian and wife, Wirksworth.

1512 Lady, Etwall.

1513 Hugh Willoughby arm, and son in tabards, and wife kneeling, Wilne.

1519 Armour and wife, restored, Chesterfield

1525 Sacheverell armour and wife, Morley.

1525 Thomas Blackwell civilian and wife, Wirksworth.
Blakewall

1529 Armour and wife (and inscra.), Chesterfield.

1537 Inscr. to Richard Pawson, vicar, Hucknall

1538 Francis Cockayne, serjt at law in tab and wife and triple canopy, Ashbourne.

1538 Sir Anthony FitzHerbert, Justice of common pleas and wife heraldic, palimp, Norbury.

- 1557 Sir John Porte and 2 wives heraldic, Etwall.
- 1558 Sacheverell armour and wife, Morley.
- 1560 Eyre, armour and wife, Hathersage.
- 1570 John Beton armour, small, Edensor.
- 1578 Civilian and wife, Dronfield (Fanshawe)
- 1579 Bishop Pursglove in pontif, Tideswell.

17th Cent.

- 1600 A lady, Youlegrave.
- 1624 Rowland Eyre, civ & w kng. w crucifix qd pl, Longstone
- 1628 Arms and inscr, Bakewell.
- 1637 Child in swaddling clothes, qd pl, Crich.
- 1653 Arms and inscr, Bakewell.
- 1658 Arms and inscr, Bakewell.
- 1685 Henry Balguy civilian qd pl, Hope

18th Cent.

- 1732 Arms and inscr, Bakewell.

We hope that Mr. Officer may someday find time to write for us a supplement on Derbyshire Brasses.

The first rubbing expedition took place on September 6th, when, under Mr. Officer's guidance, and with the kind permission of the Rector, The Rev. J. Compton Bracebridge, five rubbings were made. Members wishing to join the next party should give their names to the Secretary of the Section.

SOME NOTES ON CHADDESSEN

by Raymond Window

In Glover, Vol II, Part I, Page 205, under the entry for Chaddesden is the bold statement that "Excellent bricks are made in the township". I have not succeeded in locating any other reference to brickmaking but local enquiry has produced the information that the brickworks were situated in what is now Field Lane, Chaddesden, and which, apparently, was formerly called Brick Kiln Lane. There are still two old cottages in Field Lane which were associated with the brickmaking.

I thought it might be worth while to place this on record as I obtained the information from virtually the oldest inhabitant and so much of old Chaddesden has already disappeared. What were formerly the kitchen gardens of the Hall are now in the hands of the speculative builder. These gardens stood opposite Church Lane. Chaddesden Hall

has been demolished for some years and the site is now occupied by an Old Peoples Hut. It lies to the South of the Church and there used to be a private doorway into the Church, and a gateway for the use of the family is to be found in the South Wall of the churchyard. This is to be bricked up.

The Wilmots used to bury their horses in a lane which runs down the North side of the Church and their graves were marked with head-stones. When I re-visited the site recently the stones had all gone. The fish ponds in the Hall gardens are now a children's paddling pool and on the bridge over the pool are two stone piers, all that is left of a gateway.

The footpath which marked the limit of the Wilmot estate, and ran from opposite Nottingham Road Cemetery to the Wilmot Arms in Morley Road, has been obliterated in recent years. The schoolhouse which Robert Wilmot built in 1736 and granted to the "town" of Chaddesden for ever in 1737 has been demolished. Even the commemoration stone which bore the legend in Latin "Teaching is the basis of worth and fame" was carted away with the rubble. This stone has, however, been recovered.

The old schoolroom opposite Church Lane has recently been demolished and I understand that permission is now being sought to remove one of the monuments in the church. Seeing all this happening I thought I would record the passing of these historical features while there is yet time.

I would be glad if anyone can provide me with any references to Chaddesden. I have either consulted or am in course of consulting the usual sources.

THE REV. J. FLAMSTEED - THE FIRST ASTRONOMER ROYAL,

by G.H. Large

Although Flamsteed, in his autobiography says, "I was born at Denby in Derbyshire in the year 1646, on the 19th day of August at 7 hrs 16 minutes after noon", the statement has frequently been made that he was born in Derby.

Some of the confusion is, no doubt, due to the fact that his name cannot be found either in the Register Denby or Derby as registers were badly kept about that time - Denby register contains very few names recorded in 1646.

Pilkington gives Denby as his birthplace, but Davies, in his book on Derbyshire, 1812, favours Derby, saying that it was generally supposed that he was born there.

Bemrose, in his Derbyshire, published in 1910, says he was born of Derby parents who went to Denby to escape the plague, in 1646 - the year after his birth. He later said it was a printer's error, not discovered until the book was published. The error is obvious, as 1646 would not be the year after his birth.

According to local tradition, Flamsteed was born in a house called "Crowtrees" in what is now called Flamstead Lane. This house was demolished between the years 1866 - 1880, only the cellar remaining.

Evidently the Flamsteed family returned to Derby where John was educated until he was sixteen. He later studied at home, illness preventing him from going to the University.

In 1934 just before Mr. Fryer published his book on Denby I drew the attention of the Historical Section of the B.A.A. to these contradictory statements, and the matter was taken up by Mrs. J. Evershed, at that time Director of the section. After communicating with Dr. Bemrose she wrote a note on Flamsteed's birthplace for the Derbyshire Advertiser, and also an article for the journal of the British Astronomical Association. In 1934, Mr. Fryer published his book on Denby.

Mr. Fryer's book can be taken as giving a full and complete account of Flamsteed's life and work, and his (Flamsteed's) autobiography settles the question of his birthplace.

In 1900, the late W.E. Maunder published a very interesting book on Greenwich Observatory and its work. In it, he points out that the Observatory was founded for a practical purpose - to assist navigation - and was an essential step in the Nation's progress towards becoming the leading commercial nation.

At this period there was no method of finding a ship's position when out of the sight of land. For coastal navigation there was no need to trouble about Longitude: the trouble began when ships were in the open sea. There was, in 1598, an offer of 100,000 crowns made by Phillip III of Spain to any person who could devise a method by which a Captain could determine his position when out of the sight of land. Holland, shortly after, offered 30,000 florins.

In the reign of Charles II a Frenchman suggested a method whereby Longitude could be found by the Moon and the Stars - the Moon acting as the hands of the clock, and the Stars - the numbers on the dial. This was brought to the notice of Charles II who asked Flamsteed to report on it. He said the method was a good one, but impracticable, as the position of the Stars, and the Moon's path were not sufficiently well known. This surprised the King and he commanded Flamsteed to apply himself with the utmost care and diligence to the rectifying of the tables of the motions of the heavens and the places of the fixed stars, in order to find out the so much desired Longitude

at sea for the perfecting of the art of navigation.

Flamsteed was appointed Astronomer Royal at a salary of £100 with full permission to provide himself with any instrument he might require, at his own expense. He was given the services of a labourer to count the clock, and to help to remove the instruments but when a second assistant became necessary he had to bear the expense.

Sir Christopher Wren was instructed to prepare plans for a small Observatory in Greenwich Park, to cost no more than £500. The Royal Warrant for the building was as follows :-

"Whereas, in order to the finding out of the longitude of places, for perfecting navigation and astronomy, we have resolved to build a small Observatory, within our park at Greenwich, upon the highest ground, at or near where the Castle stood, with lodging rooms for our astronomical observator and assistant, our will and pleasure is, that according to such plot and design as shall be given you, by our trusty and well beloved Sir Christopher Wren, Knight, our surveyor general of the place and site of the said Observatory, you cause the same to be fenced in, built and finished, with all convenient speed, by such artificers and workmen as you shall appoint thereto, and that you give order unto our Treasurer of the Ordnance for the paying of such materials and workmen as shall be used and employed therein, and of such monies as shall come to your hands for old and decayed powder, which hath or shall be sold by our order of the 1st of January last, provided that the whole sum so to be expended and paid shall not exceed five hundred pounds, and our pleasure is, that all our officers and servants belonging to our said Park be assisting to those that you shall appoint, for the doing thereof, and for so doing this shall be to you, and to all others whom it may concern, a sufficient warrant". Given at our Court at Whitehall 27th June 1675 in the 27th year of our reign.

By his Majesty's Command.
J. Williamson "

There may be arguments about Flamsteed's birthplace, but there is none about the importance of his work at the Observatory. Miss A Clarke, in her standard book on the History of Astronomy, quotes Delambe as saying, "The establishment at Greenwich is absolutely without rival. Systematic observation of the Sun, Stars and Planets, were during the whole of the 18th Century made wholly at Greenwich".

DR. THOMAS LINACRE 1460?-1524

by Chas. C. Handford

There is disagreement among biographers as to the place of birth of this great physician and scholar. Chalmers, although

he gives Linacre Hall by Brampton as the family seat inclines to the theory that Canterbury was his real birthplace, assuming that such a prodigy must be the product of a seat of learning, and that preferably in the south.

At this period there was a flourishing Ecclesiastical School in Chesterfield where the classics were taught preparatory to the student proceeding to the University and one is inclined to agree with Glover who claims Brampton as Linacre's birthplace. Be this as it may, the fact that the family was seated in Brampton lends sufficient interest to the life and works of this famous scholar.

He continued his academical studies at Oxford and from there went to the continent in the train of Dr. Selling, Henry VII's Ambassador to the Pope. On his arrival in Italy he was given a letter of introduction to Politian, the greatest and most elegant Latin scholar of his time. While in Florence he studied under the same preceptor with the sons of Lorenzo de Medici, and acquiring the Greek language (under Demetrius Chalcondylas) was enabled to read the works of Aristotle and Galen in the original, being, it is recorded, the first English physician who had done so.

On his return to Oxford Linacre took his doctor's degree - he already held that of Padua - and was made professor of physic at the University. Henry VII appointed him preceptor to Prince Arthur and later his own physician, a post he also held under Henry VIII.

He founded two medical lectures at Oxford and one at Cambridge and may be considered the first founder of the College of Physicians in London. Anxious to improve the practice of physic in England, he applied to Cardinal Wolsey, and obtained a patent, by which the physicians of London were incorporated that "ignorant and illiterate medicasters might no longer be allowed to practise the art of healing."

Linacre was the first president and held the office as long as he lived. In 1509 he took holy orders and obtained the precentorship at York, which he resigned on being made prebendary of Westminster. He was a man of great natural sagacity, a skilful physician and one of the most accomplished Greek and Latin scholars of his time who numbered among his friends Sir Thomas More, Bishop Latimer, Erasmus and Dean Colet. He wrote grammatical and medical works and translated from the Greek, especially Galen. In 1523, while tutor to Princess Mary, he wrote a Latin grammar "Rudimenta Grammatices" for her instruction.

The exact year of his birth is unknown: he died in the year 1524.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Information regarding any query should be sent to the Editor who will also be glad to receive for publication notes or queries on any branch of Local History in Derbyshire.

NQ.64 - Some Notes on Ridge and Furrow - NQ.58

The following notes are compiled from personal observation and do not pretend to be exhaustive. If they excite the enquirer to make the journey from Derby to Ashbourne on the top of a Trent bus (as I did) or to visit Chaddesden (if he is able) then they will have served a useful purpose. If he is familiar with these areas then he can profitably dispense with these pages at once.

On the main road from Derby to Ashbourne (A.52) ridge and furrow is visible on the L.hand side of the road as follows :-

- (1) Between Radbourne Lane and Long Lane.
- (2) Between the house named Ferney Flatte and Kirk Langley Cross Roads.
- (3) Between Kirk Langley and Howards Garage.
- (4) Faint traces in several fields before reaching Shirley Lane.
- (5) Very clear in the field next to Prestons Garage at the top of Ashbourne Hill.

On the main road from Derby to Ashbourne (A.52) R.Hand side:-

- (1) Several fields between Markeaton Park and the Crematorium.
- (2) In a field which borders on the lane running down to Mackworth.
- (3) In three large fields around a farm opposite Long Lane.
- (4) In the fields adjoining Meynell Lodge.
- (5) In the fields opposite Ferney Flatte.
- (6) In the field next to Cross Road at Kirk Langley.
- (7) Between Kirk Langley and Brailsford.
- (8) In the field next to the Rose & Crown at Brailsford.
- (9) Faint traces in the field at the top of Ashbourne Hill and on the Aerodrome.

Extensive ridge and furrow is to be found in Ashbourne itself, in the fields adjoining the Henmore Brook on the Belper side of the town.

Ridge and Furrow is visible at Chaddesden as follows :-

On Chaddesden Park.

On Raynesway between the Dairy and the Railway on the R.hand side of the road.

On the R.hand side of the main road between Raynesway and Megaloughton Lane.

In conclusion, it was also very clear on the Beaufort Street Recreation Ground, Derby, but I understand that this is now entirely built on.

I am unable to offer any information regarding dates of formation or purpose, so can only offer a few general remarks.

The greatest concentration on the road to Ashbourne is around the three large farms between Kirk Langley and Brailsford.

The ridge and furrow on Chaddesden Park I imagine to be of quite early date. Such cultivation would hardly have been allowed so close to the Hall during the occupation of the seat by the Wilmot family, and to quote Magna Britannia (Vol.V, lxvi) 1817, "They (the Wilmots) have been settled at Chaddesden somewhat more than two centuries.

Whilst in conversation with a farmer recently he told me that when ridge and furrow was slightly curved in its length, it was due to having been ploughed by an ox-drawn plough which cannot be steered.

May I add to NQ.59 that there is some information on this subject in Maurice Beresford's later book "History on the Ground".

Raymond Window.

NQ.65 - Belper Historical Society - a short record of its activities since it was formed in November 1957.

At the first meeting it was decided to search for sources of information about the town history and correlate these. On December 13th I gave a paper on the Archaeological aspects of Belper. This took in the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods, the Celtic settlements of

Duffield, and the supposed one at Belper - and the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods.

There have been outdoor meetings, first to the Chevin Ridge and Firestone, on the route of the old Roman road; to the Wirksworth road which was used for the Lead traffic; then on to Hazlewood to view the old Moat. The weather was against us as everywhere was so wet, and we could not get near it to investigate.

On another occasion we walked across the fields to Bessalone Wood. Round this district are several Celtic place names, which seem to point to an early English settlement, which by the time the Domesday book was compiled was called Bradelei.

F.T.Harrison.

NQ.66 - Well Flowering

The flowering of Tissington Wells, Derbyshire, took place, as usual, on Holy Thursday, when the Curate, the Rev.W.Gladstone, read prayers, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Dampier, of Leek, from the 10th verse of the 4th chapter of Ephesians. The colours of the well decorations were arranged with excellent taste. By the liberality of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart., there was, as usual, a most bountiful repast provided for visitors. Illustrated London News - May 17th 1856.

Was the term Well-dressing introduced at a later date or was Well-flowering peculiar to Tissington? In D.A.J. 1902 an extract is given from a letter written in 1758 and which states "Next day we decamped for Dovedale. At Tissington, Fitzherbert's village, we saw the springs adorned with garlands". No reference is made to either flowering or dressing.

Robert Thornhill.

DUNFIELD (no entry)

DUNSTONE A village and township connected with Newbold in the parish of Chesterfield. This hamlet is chiefly the property of Mr. Smith who works a colliery on the estate. Occupiers of land:- Barker, Joseph, Fidler Thos. Fox, - (F), Goodwin, Wm. Roberts, Geo. Wright, Jno.

EATON DOVEDALE A hamlet in the parish of Doveridge. At Eaton Hall in this liberty lived Sir Thomas Milward, Chief Justice of Chester, who entertained King Charles the First. The house is now in ruins. Over the door is placed the following inscription: V.T. placet Deo sic omnia fiunt, A.D. 1576. Junii 12. Occupiers of land: Davall, Thos. Mynors, Jno., Shipley John.

EARL STERNDALE A chapelry in the parish of Hartington.

EAVES A hamlet in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

EDALE A Township and chapelry in the parish and polling district of Castleton, in the Union of Chapel-en-le-Frith, in the Hundred of High Peak and Archdeaconry of Derby, contains 7080 acres of land of the estimated value of £2,420. Expended on relief of the poor 1852, £75. Population in 1801, 397; in 1811, 387; in 1821, 435; in 1831, 533; in 1841, 559; in 1851, 94 houses, 229 m., 237 f. total 466 and in 1861, 388 inhabitants.

This village and constabulary is situated in a beautifully secluded dale and has been compared by a modern writer to the happy valley of Rasselas. It is 3 miles N.N.W. from Castleton, 6 miles N.E. by N. from Chapel-en-le-Frith, consists of the scattered houses and hamlets of Nether and Upper Booth, Oller Booth, Grinds Booth and Barber Booth, and contains 7078 a. of land with 55 acres of roads and waste, 28 acres of river courses. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire is lord of the Manor and owner of 1,400 acres. Lord Scarsdale, Francis Bereford Champion Esq., Rev. Joseph Bowden, Rev. John Champion, Lorenzo Christie Esq., Robert Cresswell Esq. and John Shirt are the principal owners. Robert and William Carrington, Isaac Fox Ashton, William and Ralph Gee, Thomas Glover, Burton Latimer, William Hadfield, George Lowe, Benjamin and John Pickford, Jane Simpson, John and Samuel Tym and Joseph Taylor are freeholders. The occupiers or £50 renters are William Carrington, Isaac Cooper, Peter and George Eyre, Peter Gregory, James and William Howe, Thomas Low, James Flatts, Nathl Rowbotham, Charles Sidebottom, Isaac Sidebottom and William Tym.

In a pleasant part of the dale on the river Edale Mr. Lorenzo Christie has a lace thread manufactory worked by steam and water power of 27 horses. The river Edale rises from Edale Rocks and the south side of Kinder Scout with other branches from the east side of it, and passing Hope has its confluence with the river Noe which runs from Castleton, after which at Metham Bridge, 2 miles south, they unite with the Derwent.

Edale Chapel dedicated to Holy Trinity is situated at Grinds Brook. It is a plain substantial structure originally built in 1633, taken down and rebuilt in 1812. Will accommodate 272 hearers, 20 sittings are free, and has a day and Sunday school in connection with it. The living is a perpetual curacy of the value of £124 endowed with £8 per annum and has been augmented with £200 benefactions and £4.00 Queen Anne's Bounty. Patronage vested in trustees. The tithes were commuted in 1841, from which the late Rev. William Bagshawe as Lessee for the appropriate receives £50 and the Vicar of Castleton £28 10s. Od. Here is a small parsonage house. Rev. John Champion succeeded Rev. Spurrier in 1858. Heating the church and organ cost £14.0. Altar piece Belief and Commandments.

Incumbents

1846 Rev. John B. Gisborne, B.A. minister
1802 Rev. John Lingard, A.B. minister
1799 Rev. John Lingard, A.B. minister
1786 Rev. John Lingard curate - died 1799 aet 55
1719 Rev. William Street curate

The Boys' school averages 23 and the girls 20 scholars.
Master, John Hamer - see Charities.

The methodists have a chapel here.

The Rev. William Bagshawe, the Apostle of the Peak, ejected from the Vicarage of Glossop, established a dissenting meeting here.

Charities

Rev. Robert Turie in 1720 gave to the inhabitants of Edale a rent charge of 40s. yearly issuing out of his farm at Jack End in the parish of Hope, therewith to have six of the poorest children of Edale taught to read English, nominated by the minister of Edale, and subject to the said rent charge he gave the said farm and lands to the Corporation of Queen Anne's Bounty for the use of the curate of Edale. This rent charge is paid to the schoolmaster by the incumbent.

John Ashton devised certain lands which he directed should be forever held by the persons therein described at the rent of £17 per annum; to the intent that his trustees should yearly, amongst other things, pay to the schoolmaster of Edale, the yearly sum of £1 for the teaching of English or Grammar to such poor child or children as the curate of Edale should think fit, and having disposed of £14 out of the said rents, he

directed that the residue, after the payment of all expences, should be laid out in English bibles, prayer books or Church catechisms, to be disposed of amongst the poorest inhabitants of the places before mentioned. The yearly sum of £4 is paid over to the incumbent who pays £1 to the schoolmaster, and occasionally books are bought to distribute amongst the poor.

Joseph Tym, who died 5th April 1768, gave by will to the schoolmaster of Edale the interest of £50 for teaching four poor children, and likewise to the poor inhabitants of Edale the interest of £50 towards clothing poor women and children in Linsey every St. Thomas Day. The interest of £4 is equally distributed as above.

Joseph Campion in 1784 gave to the minister and chapel warden of Edale £70 upon trust, to place the same out on real or personal security, and yearly for ever to pay one half the interest to the schoolmaster, and lay the other out in the purchase of so many penny loaves as such interest should amount to; to be distributed on Sunday morning after divine service to poor people attending except prevented by old age or infirmity. The above sum is lent to Robert Chapman on mortgage of an estate at Little Hucklow at 5% interest and applied as above.

Elizabeth Bowden by indenture dated 19th July 1819 granted to Charles Cecil Bates and others, and their heirs, a messuage and two cottages at Whitemoor Booth or Barber Booth in Edale and various lands, containing by estimation 6 acres, and other rights belonging to the said premises, and a plot of land containing $3\frac{1}{4}$ perches in the village of Grinds Booth, upon trust, to permit the said Elizabeth Bowden, and her heirs to erect a schoolhouse on part of the said premises, for teaching poor boys and girls reading, writing and arithmetic and a residence for the master under the control of the said trustees; the master to reside in Edale and be a member of the Church of England; that they should pay to the master a moiety of the clear rents for instructing as many poor boys and girls as the trustees should calculate right at the ordinary price of teaching; and that the said trustees should pay the remaining moiety half-yearly to the widow unmarried (if any) of the curate of Edale; if there is no such widow the rents to accumulate for 21 years, the trustees to lay the same out in the public funds, the interest to be appropriated for the widows, and the original moiety paid to the schoolmaster and she ordered the trustees to make an account of the same charity, to be affixed on the outer door of the chapel of Edale, on the Sunday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist. The premises, with the exception of the school and a cottage, let for £2 for which no rent has lately been paid, are let for £14 per annum; seven poor children are taught free, and there remained at our investigation a balance of £28 6s. 3d. due to the widows' fund, £53 0s. 9d. having been expended from that fund in repairs of the farm buildings; accumulation £195 placed in 3% Consols.

Nicholas Green in 1700 left all his lands and tenements in White-moor le Booth, in Edale, the yearly profits thereof to be equally divided between the poor of Edale and of Peak Forest, to be distributed among them every St. Thomas day. The property is called Bowden Fields, containing 5 acres without any buildings thereon, and is now let for £5 per annum to George Sidebottom, who has greatly improved the land; the trustees distribute their part at the chapel in Edale to poor persons and the other moiety is sent for distribution to Peak Forest.

Ellen Howe in 1702 gave the sum of 40s. per annum charged upon a parcel of land called Little Cow Hay in Crowden le Booth in Edale, one moiety thereof to be paid to the preaching minister of Edale, and the other to the poor of Edale every St. Thomas Day. George Kirk Shirt, the owner of Little Cow Hay, pays the 40s. and one moiety is distributed to the poor as above.

Thomas Creswell, 1705, gave the sums of 10s. yearly for the preaching minister of Edale and 10s. yearly to the poor of Edale, to be paid on St. Thomas day; these sums are paid by John Shirt.

Thomas Hall by will gave a rent charge of 20s. issuing out of a piece of land called John Tylorn; this is paid by William Taylor, the owner, and is distributed on Good Friday and St. Thomas day.

Robert Pursglove, in 1700, gave the sum of £20 to Nicholas Cresswell and two others; the interest to be distributed by them to the poor of Edale on St. Thomas day. This legacy is in the hands of Mr. Robert Creswell, who pays 16s. yearly, which he distributes as above.

Champion Bray's charity (see Castleton)

Rev. Francis Gisborne's charity. The yearly sum of £5 10s. 0d. is received by the incumbent of Edale, which is laid out in flannel or coarse cloth, and distributed to the poor on St. Thomas day.

Edale Church

is lighted by 11 oblong square windows and a stained glass chancel window presented to the inhabitants by a gentleman in remembrance of his nurse, who lies interred in the churchyard of the name of Mary Irwin. John Fox of Crowland le Booth died about 30 years since aged 104 years; no headstone put up to record his death. He left about £2,000 to the family of Carrington.

(Here follow some pages of deaths, presumably monumental inscriptions from the churchyard. One of them reads:-
Rev. Hugh Heelis, A. M., Minister of Edale and rector of Dufton, died 21st June A.D. 1802 in the 26th year of his age. Committed suicide. He wished to marry his house-keeper, but her parents, being opposed to the match, took her away, which put him about and is supposed to have been the cause of the rash act.)

The oldest families are Creswell, Champion, Cooper, Tym from Scotland, Eyre, Fox, Pickford, Rowbottom.

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Miscellany Number 11, to be published in February 1959, will include, "Sir Simon Degge, a 17th Century Recorder of Derby" by F. N. Fisher, and "Historical Problems of the South Derbyshire-North Leicestershire Border" by Geo. H. Green. The editor will be glad to receive articles or notes for this and future bulletins.