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EDITORIAL

1965 has been an unlucky year for the Miscellany as production has been much delayed by a number of causes. This last issue has been held up by work on two important supplements which have had to be duplicated. One of these is now ready for circulation. It is entitled "Lead Ore Tithe" and is a most interesting and detailed account of the struggle between the mining interests and the tithe owners in the County. The author is Miss Nellie Kirkham, the well-known authority on the history of the lead mining industry in Derbyshire. The "Robert Blincoe" supplement will be available shortly.

It is hoped to publish as a supplement later in 1966 "Notes on some Derbyshire Toll Houses and Turnpike Roads" by Mr. Robert Thornhill. The notes which are based on papers, from the collection of Mr. Thornhill's grandfather, deal with specifications and contracts for building toll houses, improving roads and building bridges in the county between 1825 and 1842.

It is possible that some members are not aware that it is only by the sale of supplements that the Section can continue to publish the Miscellany at its present price. The contribution which is made by those members who write the Supplements and those who duplicate and issue them is therefore vital to the continuing production of the Miscellany in which is put on record so much material that is invaluable to students of the County's history.

In this issue of the Bulletin Mr. Thornhill has contributed some interesting extracts from ledgers in the possession of Mr. Somerset of Calver, whose great-grandfather was closely connected with lead mining in the area and recorded his dealings in great detail.

Mr. Wigley has continued his family history. He will be very glad to receive any information which will help him to enlarge upon the facts he has already uncovered about the Wigleys in Derbyshire. In the next issue the Will of Alice Wigley dated 1533 and of Richard Wigley of Middleton made in 1540 will be published.

For the February Miscellany we have from Mr. Peter Brady the Journal of John Stevenson of Wensley. He was a mining agent and assistant overseer and the Journal records his daily doings between 1878 and 1885. It is hoped to reproduce extracts from this Journal which Mr. Brady has arranged to deposit later with the County Archivist.

Mr. Cyril Harrison has had access to a ledger kept by William Bamford, who was between 1820 and 1845 head clerk in the Counting House of the West Mill, Belper. He has made extracts from this ledger which are of great interest, and which will appear from time to time in the Miscellany starting with the February 1966 issue.

In 1958 the late George Hickling, whose "Peckwash Mill" history was published in Vol. 3 No. 3, wrote "Duffield in Appletree - a Factual Account of the Ancient Village". This book of 92 pages, packed with information about Duffield, was published privately, and was very quickly out of print. Lt. Cdr. H. Bromby has now made arrangements for a second edition to be issued. The price will be about 10/-d. and enquiries should be addressed to him at The Moorings, Broadway, Duffield.

Mr. Matthew Gavaghan has been working for some time on the records of the Scarcliffe and Glapwell area. His findings have now been published in four volumes and he has very kindly presented a set to the Local History Section for their records.

The Editor wishes to thank most sincerely all those who have contributed so much of interest to the Miscellany; Mr. Hayhurst and Mr. Buckley for long hours given up to duplicating so excellently; Mr. Victor Smith for editorial assistance, and Mrs. Hajkowski who has been responsible for all the stencilling.

ABOUT RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Lead Ore Tithe by Nellie Kirkham, Supp.9 of the Local History Section, D.A.S. Duplicated, quarto, 36 pages and illustration, price 4/-d. post free. The resentment of the Derbyshire miners towards tithe payments and their fight against them makes fascinating reading.

Fragments of Derbyshire History by M. Gavaghan. In four parts, duplicated, foolscap, 112 pages, pub. privately price 27/6d. post free from the author, 2 Garden Avenue, New Houghton, Mansfield, Notts. The edition is limited to 150 copies. Parts I, II and III (99 pages) deal with Scarcliffe and Pallerton in detail. In Part I the Manor and Church are dealt with, also the Churchwardens, the Charities and the Vestry. Parish records here date back to 1662. Part II is concerned with the Parish Constable and his Accounts with examples from 1698. The Agriculture of this Magnesium Limestone area is described. The Darley Abbey Cartulary gives details of Charters concerning the land in mediaeval times. The last Scarcliffe Poor Rate of 1832 gives the names of inhabitants and their properties, together with the names of the fields at that period. Part III describes administration for the Relief of the Poor and the work of the Overseers of the Poor. Part IV is a shorter volume of 13 pages dealing with the de Pleasley family and with the Church of St. Andrews, Glapwell. This is almost interesting collection of information.

SOME NOTES ON THE WIGLEY FAMILY OF DERBYSHIRE

by

Derek A. Wigley

(Continued from page 575 Vol.III No.5)

At a Court held at Wirksworth on November 6th 1532 (Reliquary XVII P.226) George Hennage, Dean of Lincoln, admitted the surrender of a fourth part of the lands of Roger More, a draper of Derby, to Richard Wigley of Middleton. In this transaction Ralph Gell of Hopton was one of Roger More's attorneys. These lands were in Wirksworth and Parwich, and were formerly held by Henry Hylton and then his kinswoman, Margaret de Brampton.

On 15th December 1533 William Tagge of Matlock, John Alsop of Hognaston and Ralph Gell of Carsyngton, all yeomen, entered into a bond of £30 to observe covenants with Richard Wigley. Two years later (11 July 28 Henry VIII) there was an exemplification in Common Pleas by Ralph Gell and William Glossop, against Richard Wigley of a messuage and lands in Matlock. In 1540 Richard Wigley of Middleton, yeoman, bought lands in Matlock from William Tagg for 20 marks, and three months later a further purchase from William Tagg was made by John Wigley of Middleton.

Richard Wigley's will, made in 1540, gave bequests of 3/4d. to "Our Ladye's Priest, to pray for me" and 2/-d. to "the Chapel at Crumford". Richard wished to be buried in Wirksworth Church before "St. Katherine's Quire" (which Bassano notes as being founded by the Wigleys of the Gatehouse, Wirksworth). This branch of the family had some lead mining interests and certainly between 1550 and 1558 Richard Wigley sat in the Barmote Court. On 20th September 1550 the Court sat under Francis, Count. Salop, and held a Great Inquisition to consider the rights and customs for the Low Peak area of the King's Field. The customs ("penes") which had originated under Edward III were confirmed and two additions were made. (Some years later customs were written as a rhymed chronicle by Edward Manlove.) Among those sitting were Richard Wigley, Roger Gell and Thomas Woodwise.

During 1554 John Wigley (probably one of Henry Wigley of Scraftofts' brothers - the other was Thomas) with John Hill and Thomas Wyllymote were defendants in a mineral cause with Thomas Babyngton as Plaintiff. He claimed by lease from Henry VIII to Sir Anthony Babynton, Knight, deceased, and by sale from his son John Babyngton, "Lott and Cope by toll and custom and admeasurement of the lead ore by the King's Dish (Lott was every thirteenth dish, Cope was 4d. per load - the load being 9 dishes).

Following the accession of Elizabeth I, Philip of Spain laid claim to the throne of England, and the country began to prepare for war. An Act

was passed that each man, according to his income, should provide arms, horses and men. The scale was graduated from incomes of £10 to £2,000 per year. With an annual income of £10-£20 a man had to hold a long bow, a sheaf of arrows (24), a steel cap and a black bill or halberd. The county forces were first mustered in 1558. In that year John Wigley had a "coat of plate, furnished, a bow, a shefe of arrows and a black bill". Practice at archery had been compulsory from the reign of Henry VIII. After the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, the Armada preparations caused a full muster in 1587 when men were selected for trained soldiers. In Wirksworth were John Toplis and John Noton, arquebusiers, Henry Wigley an archer, and William Wylde.

The Penes Finium of Staffordshire held in 9 Elizabeth (1567) on the Octave of St. Hilary show a lease from John Slighe and Edmund Armstrong of the rectory of Sheen to John Wigley and his wife Elizabeth. 80 acres of land were also included in the lease which was "for ever". At that time John and Elizabeth's children were Mary, Matilda, Margaret, Ralph and John. The existing pedigrees are difficult here; none of the children's names appears, but in 1601 the rectory was held by Henry Wigley of Middleton (fourth son of Henry of Wirksworth and Scraftoft who died in 1553) who conveyed it in trust to W. Walker and H. Wooddis in 1601. The Domestic State Papers of 1577 show that Ellis Wigley and Robert Wigley both had alehouses in Wirksworth.

After the death of Godeth Ashby, his first wife, Ralph Gell of Hopton married Emma Beresford, by whom he had four daughters, Elizabeth who married Henry Wigley of Middleton, Helena who married John Wigley of the Gatehouse in Wirksworth, Mary who married Thomas Hurt and Lucy who married Edward Lowe.

In 1584 Henry Wigley purchased Wigwell Grange from the Babingtons, and his descendants lived there for over a century.

John Wigley's son, Francis (of the Gatehouse) married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Blackwall, and their son, Thomas, moved to Scraftoft.

In 1588 Rauffe Wyggley of Duffield, with Edward Allen of Watfield, received from Henry Foljambe of Kingston (Kinston) in Nottinghamshire, a grant of rent of £6 13s. 4d. out of the manors of Dethick and Lea which was part of a parcel sum of £36 13s. 4d. which was the residue of an annuity of 100 marks granted by Henry Foljambe to Anthony Babington "late of Dethick, esquire, deceased, of high treason attainted".

In the same year the Spanish Armada sailed. Communications were still extremely slow and the Derbyshire forces were mustered on the same day that the Spanish fleet was destroyed! The stand down was several days later. There was still a danger and calls were repeatedly made for money for defence of the country. In the call for "Royal Aids" of £589, Henry Wigley, gentleman of Middleton, paid £25. During Elizabeth's reign Henry was sometime collector of the Subsidy in Appletree Hundred.

By 1595 calls were made to provide horses. In Wirksworth Wapentake

Edward Cokayne paid £2. Francis Fitzherbert paid 1/-d., Mr. Gell's widow married to Mr. Curzon paid £1. John Flacket paid 1d, Aden Beresford paid £1, Charles Agard paid 1d and Henry Wigley paid 1/-d. Calls were made again in 1600 to provide and furnish four horses at £30 each for service in Ireland. Eleven people from Wirksworth contributed including Henry, who paid 20/-d. The following year it was required to send three horsemen to Ireland - on this occasion Henry paid 15/-d.

In 1598 Roger Wigley was High Constable of Wirksworth Wapentake. He seems to belong to a separate branch of the family, since no mention of him has so far been found in the pedigrees and other records.

Henry Wigley, about 1591, began writing a manuscript book which included notes on leases, recipes and several domestic details. This book apparently passed through several generations of the Wigwell Wigleys and is now in the British Museum. One of the items is a letter from John Manners of Haddon (High Sherriff at the time) in 1598, apparently to Henry Wigley, "I am ynformed that you have abused Martyn Marshall very greatly and it is well knowne that you have borne an yll mynde towards him a greate whyle..... requiring and commanding you that Martyn Marshall may go in safety".

During the early seventeenth century the Scraftoft Wigleys had sold many of the lands that they had retained in Wirksworth. Some of these lands passed to other members of the family. In 1600 Rauffe Wigley (of Duffield) received lands in Mylnehouses (Millers Green). George Summers of Yeldersley, yeoman, bought a messuage in Mylnehouses and several closes in the lands near Haarlem Mill. Christopher Pegg of Shirley, yeoman and Richard and William Pegge bought lands near Summer Lane. There were several other sales of lands which cannot now be located. In 1601 "Henry, George and Thomas Wigley, sons of Edward Wigley of Scraftoft in the County of Leicester, To Henry Wigley of Mydleton (their cousin) in the county of Derby, and Raphe Wigley of the same place, Tanner, one of his younger sons. Bargain and sale in fee of a capital messuage and tenement called the Yatehouse, alias Gatehouse, in Wirksworth, will all appurtenances, and another house, tenements, lands and appurtenances". The present Gatehouse has been enlarged and rebuilt four or perhaps five times and there is little or nothing left of the original. (The Gatehouse subsequently passed through the Burton and Gell families and then to the Arkwrights). The "lodge" by the gateway is built on the foundations of an earlier building. It is interesting to note that there were lead mines in the Gatehouse grounds.

Ralph Wigley of the Gatehouse appears in Henry Wigley's book as the result of a complaint from one Margrett Coates, Widow, of Crumford to the "Kings Maties Justices". Her complaint was that she was very poor, but willing to use whatever means she could to provide for herself and her children, she had a dog for the protection of her goods and for use in the field - but "notwythstanding one Raphe Wigley of the same town, being a very disordered and unruly person and havynge a great and spyteful emulacyon at your sayd oratryx.....did, with his peece charged with powder and shotte,

maliciously shoot at the said dog and killed him to the great hindrance of your said oratryx, and dyvers tymes has struck and beaten dyvers of the cattle of your sayde oratrix".

The Woolley MSS, quoted in DAJ Vol.III, include this story: "William Dethicke and Raphe Wigley son of Henry Wigley, gentleman, of Middleton, did fetch Edward Lowe, son and heir of Anthony Lowe from Chelaston the 23rd June in the night of the same day, and brought him to the house of Henry Wigley who conveyed him to Mr. Bentley who held him from his legal guardian in soccage". The story behind this abduction is not known, the above fragment is from a letter. There seemed to be a long connection between Edward Lowe (who was perhaps about eight at the time of this abduction) and the Wigwell Branch of the family, for he married Jane, daughter of Henry Hall of Costock (then called Coslingstock) in Nottinghamshire, who was a sister of Elizabeth the wife of Richard Wigley of Wigwell. Henry Wigley, who founded the Wigwell Branch, died about 1610 and was buried at Scraptoft.

It seems that the family houses in Middleton, the Gatehouse, Wigwell and Scraptoft, were used by the various members according to some order, Scraptoft at this time being the senior house. In 1608 Thomas Wigley, Henry's eldest son, bought lands, houses and mines in Mapperley, Smalley and Wirksworth from Henry Gee of Middleton. Thomas married Fides, daughter of Rowland Durrant of Durrant Hall, but died without issue, and much of his estate passed to his brother Richard of Wigwell. Richard already held a lease of lands in Nottingham, so the associated estates became quite large.

By 1611 The Herald's Visitations showed three different arms for branches of the family. A fourth was quoted in the Visitation of 1586, but was subsequently apparently withdrawn. The visitation of 1611 showed the arms of the Wigwell Branch to be Paly of three, embattled, argent and gules, with the crest, a boar's head, proper maned and tufted sable, issuing from flames, proper, gorged with a collar, embattled gules. These arms, quartered with Spateman are on Henry Wigley's memorial in St. Mary's Church, Wirksworth. The other variation was the Paly of four, embattled argent and gules with a leopard's head as the crest. Colours and other details are similar to the other arms. The ancient and original arms, Paly of eight, embattled, argent and gules, with the crest a tiger's head, proper, maned and tufted sable issuing from flames proper, gorged with a collar embattled, gules, wreathed and mantled argent and gules, were used by the Scraptoft Branch of the family, although it is possible that some members of the family in Wirksworth were also entitled to them.

There are many isolated references to the Wigley family; Musters, Surveys and occasionally lists of donations provide evidence.

In 1620 one Thomas Wigley of Derby gave 10 shillings towards the cost of two bells for All Saints Church. Possibly the same Thomas, but only titled "Mr." Wigley became a Freeman of the Borough of Derby in 1648. In 1597 a Nicholas Wigley and Sara, his wife, had lived in Kirk Ireton, and in 1739

Paul Yeomans paid for two sittings for "Wigley" when Kirk Ireton church was re-pewed. (See Derbyshire Misc. Vol.III No.1 p.479.)

Henry Wigley of Whitehouse, near Wirksworth, married Judith Lowe, daughter of Anthony Lowe of Alderwasley, sometime in the late sixteenth century.

On June 14th 1628 Henry Wigley of Wirksworth married Jane Haugh of Duffield.

Benjamin Wigley who married Ann Lee of Wirksworth had five sons and a daughter, Edith. His eldest son, Joshua, received his DD at Christ's College, Cambridge, and became Rector of Clipston in Northamptonshire. His second son, William, married Elizabeth Lucas and had three sons, Benjamin, who became a captain in the Militia, William who was a hosier in Oxford Street, London, a son Thomas, of whom nothing is shown, and a daughter, Elizabeth. Benjamin II's third son, Thomas, died without issue in Chesterfield. He was an attorney. The fourth son, Johnathan, was the Rector of Kegworth, and the fifth son, Benjamin, who married twice, was Curate of Sawley and Wilne and had three daughters and a son, Benjamin.

The various branches of the family appear to have been on good terms with each other until the Civil War and Commonwealth period, when the Wirksworth Wigleys were for Parliament and the Scruptoft Wigleys for the King. However, the families seem to have become reconciled again later. There is evidence of Wirksworth stone in Scruptoft Hall (rebuilt during the early 18th century) which could have been supplied by the Wirksworth relations. In a survey of 1649, among the rights and concessions claimed by the free and copyholders of Wirksworth was the quarrying of stone, (also coal!).

Sir John Harper of Swarkestone, in 1608, sold a fourth part of a messuage and lands, closes, commons, etc. in Middleton and Wirksworth to Henry Wigley of Middleton and his son Thomas. In consideration Sir John was to receive a fourth part of a messuage and tenement in Parwich. In a levy of 1627 Thomas Wigley paid £6. This levy raised a general protest. In the same levy Richard Wigley paid £2. 13s. 4d. This levy was called a loan, but payment was forced in many cases by imprisonment.

Richard Wigley of Wigwell was treasurer of the Marshalsea in Derby. He had seven brothers (including Thomas). One of them, Edmond, lived in Mansfield. Richard married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Hall of Costock (a sister of Mrs. Lowe of Alderwasley) and they had two sons and three daughters. The youngest daughter, Anne, married Henry Buxton of Bradbourne, who impaled the Wigley Arms on his own. Their second son Edmond (or Edward) died young, and the eldest son, John, married Bridget daughter of John (later Sir John) Gell of Hopton, at Carsington on January 31st 1638. John Wigley was sitting on the Committee of Public Safety in 1644 with Thomas Saunders, Robert Eyre, J. Wigfall, John Gell, George Gresley and

Thomas Gill. The secretary of this committee was Francis Whyte. Three memoranda to the Constable of Hope are preserved in Derby Public Library. One, dated 28th October 1644, calls for all dues as authorised by Parliament to be paid. On 31st May 1645 a warrant was issued calling all inhabitants well affected to Parliament to "come with their arms speedily to Derby with Col. Robert Eyre "to do service for the state", and on 13th June 1645 a call was made to the Constable of Hope to make an account of moneys received and spent in the Parliament's service during his time in office.

John's eldest son, Henry, married Mary Spateman of Roadnooke Hall (Brackenfield.) Mary's father was Justice of the Peace, and so later was her brother, John.

Henry Wigley died in 1684 and was buried in front of the Chancel Steps, (see Bassano's notes). His monument on the north wall of the chancel was erected by his daughters (possibly with some assistance from his son-in-law, Sir John Statham). Henry was survived by his widow, (who married later a Wirksworth attorney John Slack). He had three daughters and a son, Henry, who died in 1690 aged 13, and was buried beside his father.

Memorial to Henry Wigley in Wirksworth Church

Sacred to the memory of Henry Wigley of Wigwall in this Parish, Esquire, son of John, son of Richard, who was second son and heir of Henry Wigley of Middleton in this parish, gentleman, who lies interred under the Table monument, lineally descended from John de Wigley, temp R. S. John, who bore upon his coat armour Paley of eight, pieces, embattled argent and gules, which achievement his successors have continued to bear to this time. The first above-named Henry Wigley was honest, brave, hospitable and charitable. He lived honoured and beloved by his neighbours and friends. Et omnibus flebilis occidit 27 die Jan 1683 aged 41 years, lyeing under interred -

His short life did a pattern give
How neighbours, husbands, friends, should live.
The virtues of a private life
Exceed ye glorious noise and strife
Of Battles won. In those we find
The solid interest of mankind.
Approved by all and loved so well,
Though young, like fruit that's ripe he fell.

He married Mary the sister and at length coheir of John Spateman, of Roadnooke in this county, esquire, who survived him and left issue by her, Henry his son and heir who died an infant, 4 die Jan 1690, aged 13 and lies interred by his father; and three daughters and coheirs viz. Ann married to Jarvis Rossell, Esq. Bridget to Sir John Statham, Knight and Mary to Michael Burton, Esq., who to perpetuate the antiquity of their ancient race and the memory of their worthy father have erected this monument An Dom 1714.

The eldest daughter Bridget married John Statham, who later held Wigwell. He was knighted in 1714 and sent as Envoy to the Court of Turin in Savoy. Anne married Gervase Rosell of Ratcliffe (Notts.) and Mary married Michael Burton - originally of Holmesfield but at that time of the Gatehouse. The Burtons provided one of the bells for Wirksworth church.

The Wigleys of Scraftoft, by 1610 had holdings worth in total about £400 per annum. They had some problems during the Civil War due to their Royalist sympathies, but after the Restoration Edward's services during and after the Commonwealth earned him a Knighthood in 1683. In 1685, shortly before Monmouth's rebellion, he was made a Cornet of Horse. During the early years of the next century Scraftoft Hall was considerably rebuilt by Letitia, Sir Edward's widow, who commissioned an architect almost immediately after Sir Edward's demise in 1710. The reconstruction of the house from a double gabled Elizabethan house began a few years later. James Wigley (Edward's eldest son - M.P. for Leicester from 1735-65, when he died) had much of the landscaping done in the grounds and also erected the gates. Sir John Statham (who visited Scraftoft quite often) was one of the proprietors of the Manor of Matlock. He had married Bridget Wigley and lived at Wigwell Grange (see above).

By the middle of the 17th century there were branches of the family in Derbyshire, at Matlock, Cromford, Tansley, Sawley and Bonsall as well as Middleton and Wirksworth.

Cox in "Churches of Derbyshire" Vol.II p.564 quotes from the Churchwarden's accounts for Wirksworth:

1658 August 8 Paid to.....Henry Wigley for 5 quarts Claret for
Communion 4s. 2d.
November 6 For 5 quaits wine to H. Wigley 4s. 2d.
1669 Pead to Mr. Wigley of Wigwell for timber and leading it to the
Church £11 16s. 0d.

In 1643 Henry Wigley of Cromford Bridge, probably a son of Henry Wigley of Middleton, was buried at Matlock. His wife's name was Ann and he had two sons, Henry and Anthony. Henry married Millicent a sister of John Woodiwiss of Cromford, and his Will dated 25th July 1672 gives his home as Somerfield (later documents call this Senior Field). To his elder son, Anthony, he gave lands in Brackenfield and lands and buildings in Matlock. To his younger son, Joshua, he gave lands in Wirksworth. He made bequests to his three daughters Hannah, Lydia and Elizabeth. The bulk of the remainder passed to Millicent, his widow, for as long as she retained his name, but if she married again after his death she was to have but one-third and the remainder would revert to his daughters. Anthony's will, dated 19th February 1684 gave his lands in Bonsall and half the tythes of corn, grain and hay of his lands in Tansley, to his eldest sister, Hannah Morris, with sundry bequests to the rest of his family. Joshua's will was

drawn up in 1681 and contains some very interesting details. "A case of my pistols, my tobacco box and all my working tools to my brother Anthony, my long fowling piece to my brother Morris (his brother-in-law). To Mr. John Spateman of the Roadnook, my best sword and green velvet saddle; To Mr. John Richardson of Newton, my 'clocke'; and to Robert Seddon, my watch." Mrs. Millicent Wigley, Henry's widow, married Mr. Sam Spateman on 9th October 1693. According to Ince's pedigrees of this branch Joshua had married Ann, daughter of Samuel Spateman, but this seems to be in error. Cox, quoting Bassano's notes, tells of a flagstone in Ashover Church (long since removed) "Here lyeth the body of Ann Wiglie, wife of Joshua Wiglie, gent, and child of Immanuel Bourne, patron and rector of this church. (Immanuel Bourne later became rector of Aylestone near Leicester. He was almost ejected from Ashover for the unpopularity of his views.) Ann Wigley died on May 19th 1674.

A survey of the Soke of Wirksworth in 1649 show that Edward, John, gentleman, John, Ralph and William Wigley were living in the town at that time.

An extract from the Darley Dale Register of 1672, May 16th, Adam Wolley of Allen Mill (Cromford) married Millicent daughter of Henry Wigley of Cromford.

In 1667 a Thomas Wigley was a grocer in Wirksworth - two of his trade tokens are in the Derby Museum.

In 1687 there was a John Wigley of Cromford who was a lead merchant, owning land and mines in Lea.

In 1785 a tax of 10/-d. for one horse was levied - this was paid, among many others, by Benjamin Wigley of Sawley, also Joshua Wigley.

In 1681 George Busby "A Romish Priest" was brought to trial at Derby for High Treason. For the Jury John Wigley, who was a son of Henry Wigley of Wirksworth, but living at Cromford, was among those called for initial service. At that time religious toleration was seriously desired, particularly by Charles II who had strong Roman Catholic tendencies. Busby was found guilty, but instead of being executed he was imprisoned - and after fourteen months he was allowed to go into exile.

The return of the Constable of Wirksworth for 1693 mentions Henrey Wigley, an inkeeper, Thomas Wigley having an alehouse and Mr. Wigley, an Apothecary in the Market Place.

By the beginning of the 18th century branches of the family were in Burton, Nottingham, Derby, Ilkeston, Mansfield and Duffield as well as the townships mentioned earlier.

Ince drew up pedigrees of several branches of the family. In Wirksworth

a fairly complete story exists from 1750 to 1850. Many of this line were lead miners, and engaged in woolcombing and flax dressing. In Bonsall there were a number of shoemakers named Wigley, (these also appear in Nottingham). Away from Wirksworth the trades and professions were much more varied.

Directories of the last century show the name occurring in seventeen towns and villages with often more than one branch in each centre - that was in Derbyshire alone.

Acknowledgments.

In presenting these notes very little mention has been made of the last two centuries. Indeed, the records of earlier times are by no means complete - much work yet remains to be done. Except where specific references have been made much has been abstracted from Cox's Notes on Derbyshire Churches, Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals and Calendars of Derbyshire Charters; Jeayes Charters of Derbyshire and Chesterfield and Glover's History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby. I must also tender my grateful thanks to the Derby County and Borough Libraries and to the Leicester and Sheffield Libraries for their assistance, and particularly to Mrs. N. Freebody whose work on the history of Scraptoft will appear shortly.

Much useful information has been gleaned from the Journal of the D.A.S. and several people have offered information which, although not directly concerned with the history of the family, is useful in many ways in assessing the history of the ancient Wigleys. My grateful thanks must go also to Mr. E. Nightingale of the Gatehouse for permission to photograph the house, and for much useful information about it.

BOOK NOTES

Journeys of a German in England in 1782 (Cape 21/-d.) translated and edited by Reginald Nettel. This is the Journal from which Mr. Robert Thornhill gave extracts about Derbyshire in the last issue.

Eyam Plague Tercentenary price 2/6d. postage extra, from the Hon. Sec., Tercentenary Committee, Dalehead, Eyam, via Sheffield. Eyam village is fortunate to have had its history recorded by so many authors. Now an excellent booklet has been brought out to commemorate the three-hundredth anniversary of the Plague Years 1665-6. Extremely well produced and copiously illustrated, the booklet contains much interesting information. There is a map of the area with places of interest clearly marked, a note on Bubonic Plague, the impressions of a newcomer to the village, a note on local industries and many stories about the village and its people.

LEAD MINING NEAR CALVER

by

Robert Thornhill

To find lead mining records in the books of a village wheelwright may be somewhat unusual, but John Sommersett of Calver was not only a wheelwright, carpenter and property repairer, but also undertook the cartage of lead ore and pig lead.

His accounts record the materials supplied, and services provided, and are somewhat sketchy from an historical point of view. Nevertheless they give the names of mines which were in operation a century ago, the names of those who worked them and the weights of ore carted and pig-lead moved from the smelters.

The most frequent entries are for the supply of wooden shafts and the repair of wheel-barrows, but requirements for mines were exceeded by those of Calver Lime Works where large numbers of shafts for picks and other tools were needed.

Odd references to mines appear here and there throughout the books so anything which may be of interest has been abstracted, and the material arranged in a form which, it is hoped, will be found convenient for reference.

The phonetic spelling has been copied and alternative names of mines and miners given, as in this way a more true picture can be obtained of those who worked in the declining days of Derbyshire Lead Mining.

1824	Mr. Frost, Hassop.	100 of Nails for Mine 8d.
1825	Richard Frost.	Shafts 6d. Stoces etc. 3/-d.
1836	William Gregory, the Overshere of the middle hingen mine.	1 shaft 6d. 14 whare of slabs at 4d. pr. ware.
		1 swing bunnery 4/-d.
	Mr. Thomas Broomhead & Company belongen to Middleton moar min.	1 New Seet of Stoases 9/-d. Boards & battens for door 3/-d.
	The Erl of Newburgh (of Hassop Hall)	2 Duzen of Stoases 3/6 pr. duzen 7/-d. (includad in general entry with 1 New Barrow 15/-d.
		1 New Stone drug bodday & Axling & wheels painting £4 10. Od. 2 mangle rowlers 3/-d. 3 Stratchers 1/6d. 1 days Sawing 7/-d. 1 days work 3/6d.
	John Broomhead, miner.	New box 1/-d. New Cart £8 6. Od.

- Mathew Frost, Limeworks. (The name Frost occurs frequently - Matthew, William or Richard, but often simply "Mr." of Hassop, Calver or Loo, Juner, Junier. Offices held included that of Surveyor of the Turnpike Roads, Agent to the Earl of Newburgh and Overseer of Mines. The lime works were later, for many years, in the hands of John Cunday.)
1 pair of Stoces blades 6/6d.
- William Frost the Overs if the middle hingen mine.
1 Duzen of Stoces at 3/6d. pr Duzen
£1 15. Od. 1 Shaft 6d. Slabs & Oak
timber 12/-d. 1 New Gate £1.
- 1837 the Erl of Newburgh, Hassop.
7 Fatham of wind Trunks 14/-d.
2 Fatham of Wind trunkins 5/6d.
- 1838 Mr. Marshall the Overs (Overseer) of the bactel hingen (Backdale Engine) mine
100 of 12 nails 1/-d.
Grove Cart repard new bottam & repars 3/4d.
1 lot of timber 8/-d. 100 12 nails 1/-d.
- Mr. Marshall the Overshere of the Middle hingen mine.
1 door Cheek 1/-d. 200 of nails 1/-d.
1 door makeng hingen & nails 3/10d.
1 door lock 3/9d.
- Bradwell miners.
5 shafts 2/6d. 2 small wagens 2/-d.
- 1842 Thomas Broomhead & Coe. to work at Gospel mine Stoces alterd & torntree repard 4/-d. 1 Shaft 6d.
2 pins 4d. Rote out (bill written out).
- 1845 Thomas Broomhead & Coe, Gospel.
This is the heading of a three page account for shafts and other items including -
- 1846 4 dozen of Stoces 12/-d. 5 dozen of Stoces 15/-d.
Turntree making 6d.
- 1847 3½ Dozen of Stoces 10/6d. 1 Grove Cart 10/-d.
3 Ladders maken 7/6d. 1 doz of Stoces 3/-d.
Shafts were charged to miners who were evidently working with or under Thomas Broomhead -
- 1845 William Rooland. John Blanksbey.
- 1846 -
- 1847 William Rooland. John Blanksbey & Rooland. John hulley & Garlic. John Swindel. Swift & Garlic. Isaac Barton.
John Wood.
- 1848 William hallow & Coe. Thomas barber. Thomas Gregory.

Charges for loads of stone, also lime and timber leading, in 1845 and 1846 point to increased activity during those years. The charges for stone may all be for cartage or leading but 40 loads in a day was quite a lot to handle unless the quarry was nearby; there is no reference to payment for getting the stone.

			s	d
1845	Mar 13	40 Load of Stone	10	0
	15	21 Load of Stone	5	1
	27	Lime Leading	9	0
	May 5	Lime Leading	9	0
	June 2	20 Load (stone)	5	0
	24	Timber Leading	4	6
1846	Mar 8	20 Load of Stone	6	0
	29	20 Load of Stone	5	0
	Apr 21	Stone Leading 38 load	11	4
	May 10	23 Load of Stone	5	9
		To Smuse Mine 15 do:	4	6
	11	40 Load	10	0
	Sep 20	40 Load of Stone	12	0
1848	June 22	Timber for a Roof & Sawing	£2	0 0
		3½ Days Work at 3/6d.		
		2 days Team Work at 5/-d.		
1849	Mark Furnes & Coe, bright side.			
		1 hundred of Nails 8d.	1	barrow boddy 12/6d.
1849	Bacttel Engine, Mr. Turner & Coe		s	d
		Barrow Repaired	9	0
1850	Mark Furnes & Coe. Bright Side.			
		2 pump Rods & 1 shaft 4d.	2	7
		1 pump Repard & 1 shaft 6d.	3	0
		1 pump Bucket & 1 shaft 4d.	1	4
		2 pump buckets & Spout	7	6
		2 Street edges		6
	1852	1 Turn Table Repaired	1	0
	1852	To Moddel Makeing	1	0
1851	Bagdel Engin Mine. Bently & Coe.			
		2 pump Rods	2	4
		1 New Dra...shaft	6	0
		1 Gin Beam Sawing & Making	3	0
		Launders Making	2	6
		Beam fixing	3	6
		New Waggon	7	0
	1853	1 pump Rod		9
1851	Red Rake Company, Broomhead & Co.			
		4 dozen of stoces	12	0
		4 dozen & 2 Score stakes	14	0
		20 Ladder staves	3	4
	1852	2 frames	15	0
		2 New Barrows	1	10 0
		84 ft Launders at 6d per ft.2	2	0
		& Laying in	4	6
		2 New Dressing Tables	1	3 0
		2 Boxes	13	0
		Strips for Turn Table		4
		14 Ware of Slabs at 4d	4	8

		s	d
	& 6 dozen key wedges	1	6
	5 Shafts	2	1
	6 Spade Shafts	4	0
	Cow Rake Shaft	1	9
	New hopper to grinder	7	6
	& frameing Altering & Bottom	4	0
	Journey to Red Rake Horse		
	& Cart	1	0
	Grinder Handles Turning	4	0
	(The cow rake and grinder entries may not refer to the mine, on the other hand some other supplies may have been for mines but unless there is some direct reference they have not been included in the extracts.)		
1851	Red Rake Miners, Thomas Broomhead.		
	5 shafts Roat out	1	8
1852	Rem Park Comp, Broomhead.		
	1 ton Slack	7	6
1852-3	Miners, Will Edees & Co.		
	Quantity of shafts at 5d.		
	"not accounted for deliver the bills to R. Bentley."		
1852	Salitole Mine, Bently & Coe.		
	1 Days Work	3	6
1853	Arrey Becca, John Wood & Slack		
	4 shafts at 5d.		
	Rem Park Mine, T. Broomhead & Coe.		
	1 Pair Stoces & Turntree & fixing	12	0
	2 New Barrows	1	10
	1 Shaft 6d. & 2 Circles 3/6d.		
	1 Craf frame	10	6
	Bence for smythe	5	6
	Moddels Makeing	4	6
	Whattar Leading	5	0
	1 Day pipe Leading	5	0
	Journey to Led Mill	5	0
	Journey to Hassop Station with two load of Clog Blocks	4	6
1854	Red Rake Mineing Company		
	2 shafts	1	2
	Brightside		
	4 shafts	1	6
	" Ewe Ashton & Coe		
	8 shafts	3	4
1855	Red Rake Mineing Comp.		
	1 Spade Shaft 8d. & Plashing 2d.		
	Red Rake to Working Men		
	Shaft		5
	Sun Side Mine, Woodhouse & Co.		
	Stoces Makeing 1s. New Sweeps		
	1s. Shaft		5
	Brightside, William Edees & Coe.		
	3 shafts at 5d.		
1856	Brightside, Thomas Swift, Stoney Middleton		
	3 shafts		

Bright Side also Gospel. - shafts
 Bagdel, Benjamin Wragg & Coe 4 shafts
 Arrey Becca, Mr. Ashton & Co.
 1 Grove Waggon 7/6d. 10 shafts at 5d.
 Harrey Becca 5 shafts at 5d.
 Harey Becca Company. Waggon & Barrow repairs.
 Brightside, Fairburn & Howen.
 15 Tons of ore to Bradwell at 7/-d per ton.
 7 Ton 8 cwt from Salitole £2 11. 9d.
 Ash Nurserey Mineing Company.
 24 Score of Thack at 3/6d. £4 4 0
 Oak Timber 5 10 0

1857 Red Rake Mining Company.
 to 1 day 1 horse 6/-d.

1859 North Derbyshire Mining Company. Stone leading.
 Red Rake, Samuel Wragg.
 One Grove Waggon 10 0
 2 Barrows Repaired 8 6
 1 Days Work 3 6

Bradwell, Mr. Fairbourn - Ore leading to
 1859 2 Tons. 1860 about 10 Tons.
 Harra Becca, Wren Park and Rowland mentioned.

Saletole Mineing Compy.
 Sawing 1/6d. 1 Stretcher 1/6d.

North Derbyshire Mineing Comp.
 1 pair of gin shafts 12/6d. 1 pattern 2/-d.

1860 Mortcliff Sough Mine. Barrow Repaired 1/6d. New Break puting on
 1/4d.

1864 Red Rake Mine, Thomas Butcher.
 6 hours 5/-d. for six days, then 8 hrs. 10 min
 & 3 hrs. 20 min. booked without further details.

LEAD ORE COLLECTED 1861-3

This information has been summarised in order to show the names of mines (as spelt), those connected with them, and the quantity of ore carted away. The details have been obtained from pages headed "Mr. Fairbourn Account" and although Bradwell is only mentioned twice it is evident that all the ore went there for smelting. The cartage charge was 7/-d. a ton to June 1862 and 3/6d. a ton afterwards, but there is nothing to indicate why this change was made.

The number of collections varied a good deal, at Harry Becca twelve visits were made to pick up 20 odd tons whilst two days dealt the 15 tons at Sallet Hole.

At intervals a total weight figure was shown together with the cartage charge, in March 1862 there was a note:- "Led Oar Carrying to Bradwell at 7/-d. per Ton".

The total figures show that 168 tons at 7/-d. and 50 tons at 3/6d. were collected.

Harry Becca or Hary Becca.

Names mentioned -	Norman & Co.	Furness & Co.	R. Turner.	R. Furness.
Ore obtained.	1861	11 T 3 C 2 Q		
	1862	8 8 2		
	1863	18 3		
<u>Siddles Grove</u>	1861	1 18 0		
<u>Saletole</u>	1861	6 18 1		
	1862	8 5 0		

Seedlar or Nether Seedlar.

Names mentioned -	Furness.	Walker.	Robert Walker.	John Siddle.
Ore obtained.	1861	4 5 3		
	1862	5 0 0		

Top Seedlar

Names mentioned -	Furness.	Elliot.	R. Furness.
Ore obtained.	1861	4 6 1	
	1862	1 1 2	

Wardlow

Names mentioned -	Turner.	Furness.	Walker.	Ralph Robinson.
Ore obtained.	1861	2 2 0		
	1862	12 9 3		

Hard Shaft

Names - none.				
Ore	1861	3 18 0		

Gospel also Gospel & Red Rake and Gospel & Doxey.

Names - Bradwell & Co.				
Ore	1862	5 3 0		

Red Rake

Names - Jacob Hallam.	W. Rowland.	W. Goddard.	John Goddard & Co.
Saml Oliver.	Bradwell.	Maltby Bradwell.	Whoodhouse.
J. Butcher.	To Linets.		
Ore	1861	11 3 2	

1862	10 T	2 C	2 Q
1863	19	2	2

Waterser Rake

Names - Furness.	J. Furness.			
Ore	1861	4	13	2
	1862	4	1	3

Bright Side and New Bright Side

Names - none.				
Ore	1862	6	15	1
	1863	1	0	0

Blew Bele also Blew Bell

Names - none.				
Ore	1861	3	9	2
	1862	8	5	0
	1863	1	16	0

White Coe also Wite Coe

Names - Barker.				
Ore	1861	5	11	3
	1862	3	14	2

Raky Pasture also Rake Pasture

Names - Linit.				
Ore	1861	2	1	1
	1862		14	2

Bagdel also Blagedel

Names - Turner & Co.	John Blagden.	Blagden & Co	To Linets.	
	John Blagden & Co.	Bradwell Bagdel & Co.	W. Furness.	
	Bradwell & Co.	F. Bradwell & Co.		
Ore	1861	21	17	0
	1862	43	18	1
	1863	8	14	0

Norclif Sough also Norcliff and Norely Sough

Names - To Timperly & Cocker.	Timperly Cocker & Co.	Joseph		
	Timperly.	Timperly & Co.	J. Timperly.	
Ore	1861	4	7	2
	1862	9	14	3
	1863	5	7	0

Deep Rake

Names -	Sidley.	W. Goddard.	Sellars.	Henry Goddard.
		Charles Sellars.		
Ore		1861	3 T 4 C	1 Q
		1862	5	3 0
		1863	5	4 3
Sundry		1862	4	3 3 Barker Common
			4	0 0 Mill Dam
			1	13 2 River Why Mine
		1863		11 1 Calver Sough
			11	4 0 Names not clear.

FIG LEAD AND BACK CARRIAGE

A continuation of the "Mr. Fairburn Account" in one of John Somerset's books deals with the cartage of pigs of lead during 1862-3, and "Back Carriage" which now would be referred to as return load.

The accounts are not always easy to follow, the entries are brief, and there is nothing to indicate if anyone else was carting from the mines or cupola at the same time.

Lead ore was taken to Bradwell so presumably the pigs of lead were later carted from there to Sheffield, Chapel and Rowsley. They weighed 1½ hundredweight each and the cartage charge was 10/-d. a ton.

1862	July 19	30 pigs of lead to Sheffield	2 Tons 5 cwt 0 qrs
	22	30 pigs of lead to Sheffield	2 5 0
	28	19 pigs of lead to Rously(Rowsley)	1 8 2
	29	30 pigs of lead to Sheffield	2 5 0
	31	30 pigs of lead to Sheffield	2 5 0

The account was "Roat Out £4 10. Od.", the Rowsley consignment was "Caryed by Charles Gilbert".

Sept 2 30 pigs of lead to Sheffield 2 Tons 5 cwt 0 qrs

The same load was taken to Sheffield on

Sept 4, 9, 11, 16, 18, 24, 26, 31.

Oct 2, 5, 7, 10, 17 and on 22 and 25 to "Chapelnefrith".

Total 36 tons at 10/-d. a ton £18.

Back carriage included 400 Dog Heads, 1 Ton of fire clay, 400 of Dog Head from Door Moor Brick Works, 200 Dog Heads ½ Ton of Fire Clay, Wood from Garside & Shawe, also planks and lead piping.

At this point some lead ore figures are repeated under the heading "Mr. Fairbourn Account Lead Ore Carrying to Cupelow", the totals were:

1862	Nov.	22 tons	17 cwt	3 qrs	at 3/6d. per ton
1863	Jan.	5	12	2	
	Feb.	8	10	3	
	Mar.	4	1	3	

The cartage of pig lead was resumed in December 1862 and generally 30 pigs ($2\frac{1}{4}$ tons) were moved in a day, but twice 60 pigs were taken to Hassop Station. The deliveries were as follows:

1862	Dec.	120 pigs	of lead	to Chapel.
1863	Jan.	90 pigs	of lead	to Chapel.
		45 pigs	of lead	to Sheffield.
	Feb.	90 pigs	of lead	to Sheffield.
		30 pigs	of lead	to Chapel.
	Mar.	150 pigs	of lead	to Hassop Station.
	Apr.	60 pigs	of lead	to Hassop Station.

During 1862 coal was obtained on four days during July, in two ton lots from Stubble, whilst on another two days flag stones were taken to Rowsley and coal brought back as "Back Carrige". This may have been for Calver Lime Works rather than for the Cupola.

In April 1863 two loads of clay were taken to the cupola and a load of lead was collected from Calver Sough. The charge for a horse and cart was 4/-d. a day and 2/-d for half a day.

Thanks are due to Mr. J. T. Somerset of Calver for kindly loaning the writer books which belonged to his great-grandfather John Sommersett, who died in 1874 aged 79. In the past the name was usually spelt with double letters, whereas now single ones are used.

NOTES AND QUERIES

The Editor will be glad to receive notes or queries on any aspect of local history.

N.Q.121 Tramroads. Members working on the Industrial Archaeology of South Derbyshire are anxious to have information about a tramroad which it is said was once used for the conveyance of coal from about Kings Corner, Stanley down to a point where Wiltshire Road joins Nottingham Road, Chaddesden. Does any member know the date or owners of this railway, and if it worked by horse traction?

CRESSBROOK AND LITTON MILLS

by

J. Wilfred Jackson

Cressbrook Mills

These are situated on the left bank of the River Wye. Nikolaus Pevsner (1953) gives a short description of the main building. He states that it is of twelve-bay width with a four-bay pediment and a lantern on the hipped roof is still entirely Georgian in appearance. Inside it has the typical early slender cross-shaped cast iron columns but timber beams. The date is 1815. Behind is a derelict but older building with a narrow Gothic front towards the mill-stream. It has turrets, lancet windows, etc., similar to Castle Mill; Papplewick, Notts. This seems to have been built after a fire had consumed the first mill in 1785. It was the Apprentice House.

The Cressbrook Mills are closely associated with the name of one of Derbyshire's minor worthies, William Newton, an early owner, to whom Anna Seward, the Lichfield poet, gave the title of "Minstrel of the Peak". Later owners were M'Connel Brothers, 1835, and the Cressbrook Mills Co. Ltd. Like Litton, the mills were devoted to the textile industry and at one time had 570 looms working. (See Ashmore, 1957, and Bulmer, 1895.)

William Newton was born in 1750 at Cockett or Cockey Farm, on the Abney estate. The son of a carpenter, he had little education but improved himself by much reading and in other ways. He married early in life, a village girl named Helen Cooke, three years his junior. According to the inscription on the tomb in Tideswell Churchyard, she died a week after her husband, when he was eighty and she was seventy-seven. (Firth 1905) Newton's poetical gift seems to have been discovered about 1780 by the Rev. Peter Cunningham, the curate in charge of Eyam, who was also a weaver of rhymes. According to Firth (1905) Newton at that time was working as a carpenter, his chief employment being in the construction of machines for the cotton mills of the district and acting as head carpenter for the Duke of Devonshire's building operations at Buxton.

About 1786 Newton obtained employment at £50 per year as "machinery carpenter" at a cotton mill in Monsal Dale, but in 1788 the mill and the adjoining cottages were burnt down and Newton lost everything. Anna Seward came to the rescue and raised a few guineas among friends, and got him an offer of a third partnership in a cotton mill, for which he was to build the machines and keep them in order. This mill became famous as the Cressbrook Dale Mill. The condition of the partnership was that Newton found £200 capital. £150 was raised by the sale of some property and

Anna Seward advanced the £50. From that day Newton began to rise in the world, and in 1793 he was worth a thousand pounds. There is little doubt but that the poet in the man influenced him in the more kindly treatment of the little apprentices than was meted out in those days to other boys in cotton mills elsewhere. The apprentice children were housed at Cressbrook Mill under better conditions, were well fed and clothed, and received proper rest and instruction. Firth (1905) quotes an interesting narrative of a Mrs. Sterndale who visited the mill in 1824 and described the conditions under which the pauper children lived and worked. She found the conditions in marked and happy contrast with those prevailing in Lancashire and Yorkshire, where the so-called apprentices were no better than little slaves. At Cressbrook personal cleanliness was strictly enforced. In fine weather the children used to walk the three miles to Tideswell and attend service on Sundays at the church; in winter, Sunday-school was held in one of the larger rooms at the mill.

The apprentices lived in a little row of cottages facing down the road. According to Firth, this used to be called Apprentices Row, and later became known as Dale View. The cottages terminate on the riverside in a curious specimen of architecture, now falling into ruins. It seems to have been used as a place of worship for the apprentices, possibly before they became so numerous that service was held in one of the larger rooms at the mill. When in 1835 the mills were bought by the M'Connells 167 girl apprentices were transferred. Firth says the mills are known as Little Mill, Old Mill and Big Mill, the two latter being built of yellow stucco. The Big Mill is the one described above by Pevsner. The original Cressbrook Mill stood on the site of the Old or Centre Mill, and was burnt down about 1790. It was rebuilt and came into the possession of the Arkwrights of Cromford, by whom it was sold in 1793 as "the building lately erected for spinning cotton wool".

Evidently Newton's connection with Cressbrook Mills did not begin until after 1793. The Little Mill and the Big Mill were built between that date and 1835, when they passed into the possession of the M'Connells. The original Cressbrook Mill was at one time used as a peppermint distillery. Bray (1783) mentions this and tells us that 'at a point of land here a gentleman to whom it was allotted on an inclosure has made a large plantation of lavender, peppermint, and other aromatic herbs, and has set up a distillery of them'. Pilkington (1789, vol.1) also refers to this and says that the high point of land here has been greatly improved by the cultivation of aromatic plants on an area of about 20 acres, and that Mr. Baker, whose house stands on the south side of it, has covered the rocks in this part with fruit trees.

Litton Mill

This is situated on the left bank of the River Wye about a mile and a half east of Miller's Dale railway station. At one time it was a cotton-spinning mill, but nowadays nylon and terylene are being worked there.

Francis White (1857) mentions it as an extensive spinning and manufacturing establishment of Mr. Henry Newton, where about 400 persons are employed, with a water and steam power of 100 horses. It appears to have had a bad name at one time owing to the frightful conditions and barbarities suffered by juvenile apprentices. These conditions are described in Robert Blincoe Memoir (London 1828 and Manchester 1832). Blincoe was at Litton Mill about 1813, when the owner was Ellice Needham of Hargate Wall.

It is of interest to note that Alderman Norman Gratton, C.B.E., J.P., M.A., Chairman of the Derby County Council and of the Peak Park Board, was employed for nearly thirty years in his younger days at Litton Mill.

Henry Newton was a son of William Newton, the 'Peak Minstrel' already mentioned.

References

- Robert Blincoe, The Lion, vol.1, nos. 4-8, Jan-Feb. 1828.
William Bray, Tour, 2nd ed., 1783, p.159.
T. Bulmer & Co., History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire, 1895.
J.B. Firth, Highways and Byways in Derbyshire, 1905, pp.244 etc.
Nikolaus Pevsner, The Buildings of England - Derbyshire, 1953, pp.102-3.
James Pilkington, Present State of Derbyshire, 1789, vol.1, p.16.
Francis White, History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby, 1857, pp.642 and 646.

Note 1965

Cressbrook Mill now a doubling mill owned by Mr. P. J. Dickie of Buxton. In August notice was given to the 65 employees, the shut-down being necessary because of a lack of business in the cotton trade.

Litton Mills now owned by the Litton Mills Textured Yarns Ltd., a subsidiary of the Klinger Manufacturing Co. Ltd., recently modernised, and employ over 100 people. The late Matthew Dickie, who built Revenstor, now a Youth Hostel, controlled Litton as well as Cressbrook Mills at one time.

The Memoir of Robert Blincoe together with a commentary by Mr. A. E. Musson and a short history of the Derbyshire Cotton Industry by Mr. O. Ashmore, is being published by the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, Local History Section, price 21/-d. from the Editor, Derbyshire Miscellany.

Ed.

SOCIETIES FOR THE PROSECUTION OF FELONS

by

F. S. Ogden

Many Associations for the Prosecution of Felons were formed throughout the County during the eighteenth century. In Derbyshire one known locally as the Chaddesden Association was not disbanded until the 1930's, and there is one still in existence at Dale Abbey, but this now meets only for a social occasion annually.

The Brailsford document is written on a double sheet of foolscap paper with two impressed stamps of VI pence each.

Whereas several Acts of a Felony & Injurious Nature have been frequently committed in the Parish of Brailsford in ye County of Derby:

For ye Prevention of ye like crimes for ye future; We whose Names are underwritten, Parties hereto, do hereby Covenant & Agree with each other, that if any Person or Persons whatsoever shall be guilty of ye crimes hereafter mentioned, in ye Parish of Brailsford after ye date hereof, that is to say, Stealing of Horses, Beasts Sheep or Swine Poultry Pigeons, Stealing any Corn or Hay, either out of ye field or Place where it is laid up, Cutting down any Timber or Quicksetts out of any fence or Place where it is planted; If any person shall be guilty of breaking or feloniously carrying away any Doors Stiles Gates Rails Stoops Boards or Bars, or any Lock Hinge or Hook Stable or other Iron thereto belonging, Breaking or carrying away any dead Hedge or Fence, Stealing any Cole or Fewel wheresoever laid up by ye Owner or of Robing any Orchard or Garden, or stealing any Household Goods, Iron or Implements belonging to Husbandry, of wilfully maiming hurting or disfigureing his neighbours Cattle: If any person shall receive stolen Goods knowing them to be stolen, or conceal ye offender when search is made after him; If any Person shall be found listening in ye night at his Neighbour's Doors or Windows or be found in ye night in any Neighbour's Yard through which there lies no public Road, without giving a good Acct. of themselves: If any Servant Apprentice or Labourer shall embezel or purloin any of his Master or Mistresses Goods or Chattles or be wilfully accessory thereto, If any Day Labourer or other undertake any Work particularly in Harvest, & run away before the time agreed upon, or shall performe it in so slovenly a manner that ye owner shall receive manifest damage thereby, If any Servant be out of his Master's House at Nights without his consent & approbation especially being admonished to ye Contrary, if any one shall entertain or encourage such servant in so doing:

That then in all & every Such Case above mentioned or intended the Offender or Offenders shall be prosecuted to the utmost as far as ye Law will permit

The injured Person is hereby also obliged to apprehend & prosecute every such offender & every Subscriber hereto is bound to pay towards ye whole expense in proportion as they and every of them pay to Church & Poor except ye Rector who shall pay only in proportion to his Glebe valued at Fifty pounds a year.

But if any Person Subscriber hereto In any Act of Felony, shall neglect to apprehend or Prosecute, or agree Compound or receive any Money to acquit ye Offender, or anyway screen ye Offender from being brought to Justice, that then such Person shall forfeit to ye Subscribers ye Sum of Ten Pounds to be disposed of in such Acts of Charity as ye Rector and ye two Churchwardens for the time being, being Subscribers shall think proper.

If there be any other Crime comitted of ye like nature to those herein mentioned, We the Subscribers Do hereby Covenant to prosecute ye Offenders according to Law.

In case there be two or more Offenders, he that will inform against his Accomplices, shall be acquitted or rewarded as far as ye Law will permitte.

Lastly We the Subscribers do by these Presents Promise Covenant & Agree strictly to keep & observe all our Engagements herein mentioned or Intended & in case any Doubt or Difficulty shall arise in any Particular, it shall be determined by ye Majority of ye Subscribers.

The True Intent & meaning of this Subscription is to punish Offenders according to Law, that others terrified by their example may learn to beware.

In Witness whereof We have hereunto set our Hands & Seals this 18th day of Febr: 1755.

Rog. Sorsby.
Thos. Robinson
Thomas - - Butcher
Jos Ride
Jos Hulland Junr.
Jonathan Morley
Joshua Morley
Isaac Stone
Wilm Cooke
John Reeve
Robt Peach
William Jerram
Wm Bembridge
John Bembridge
John Smith
Jno Ault
Gilbert Sorsby
Jno Leedham

HOW CRICH CELEBRATED PEACE IN 1856

Extracts taken from an old newspaper cutting
by S. L. Garlic

It was on a Tuesday in mid June 1856 that peace rejoicings were held at Crich, special tribute was paid to Florence Nightingale, who had spent her youth at Lea Hurst nearby; she was claimed heroine for the acts of mercy she had proformed in the hospitals during the Crimean War.

Residents from a wide area did their utmost to make the event ever memorable. Crich village was gaily decorated with flags, floral arches, garlands and motto's, the effect of the gay burst of colour amid the sombre background of the village architecture, its primitive grey walls its weathered drab thatch and lichen covered stone tiles, can be well imagined.

Mr. Hurt gave generous aid to the enterprise, including a dinner for all the 500 inhabitants, bands were engaged from Derby and Sutton-in-Ashfield to add music to the merrymment.

In the afternoon a grand procession, led by members of the Druids Lodge which set out from the Market Place and marched up the hill to the Cliff headed by banners and two motto's bearing the words "God save the Queen" and "Peace to all the World".

The hero of the day was Sergeant Wetton of the 95th Derbyshire Regiment, who had lost a leg at the storming of the Heights of Alma. He was mounted on top of a triumphal car, designed and decorated by Mr. L. R. Saxton, a member of an old Crich family.

The final gathering was arranged for the evening; around the foot of the Stand was a great concord of people, and vehicles of every variety, (flats, carts, gigs and phaetons) arrived from many parts of the county bringing an ever increasing number of visitors.

Those present represented both young and old and included John Frost a hale and hearty patriarch and Mr. Lee the local poet.

As darkness fell the crowd grew to 4,000 persons, and two beacons, one by the Stand, the other on the south side of the Cliff, threw out a smoking flare, there were also blazing tar barrels, rockets and fireworks.

The sound of cheering, the strains of music, and the firing of cannons went on till well past midnight.

From this advantage point could be seen the beacons of the Peak, of Nottingham, of Leicestershire and the Furnaces of the Erewash Valley.

THE ASHBOURNE AREANotes on WOODEAVES MILL by F. W. Boden

The information has been acquired from old books and from local knowledge. Mr. Boden has known many people who worked at the mill until it closed down.

The mill was probably erected about 1800. The exact date has not yet been traced. "The History and Topography of Ashbourn" published in 1839 records "At the hamlet of Woodeaves, a short distance north-east of Fenny Bentley, is a cotton factory, in which a number of hands are employed". At this time J. D. Cooper had a "cotton spinning establishment which offered occupation to a number of the inhabitants" at Hanging Bridge, Ashbourn, and there was another factory for cotton spinning lower down the Dove at Mayfield. These were both water mills. It is probable that the Woodeaves factory was originally powered by water as it is on a river - the Bentley brook - and there was a large dam, traces of which can still be seen.

John Farey "A General Review of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire" Vol.III 1817, states that a small private canal was constructed about 1802 at Wood Eaves as a long dam for Mr. Cooper's new cotton mills $\frac{3}{4}$ mile East of Fenny Bentley. Its direction was nearly N.E. for $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. On the N.W. side of the Brook the small boats were principally used for bringing limestone to the mills from a curious rib of contorted black shale limestone which crossed the dam about 1 mile from the works. (See also Farey Vol.1 p.231.) Francis White "History Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby" 1857 gives John Harding, Cotton Spinner, Woodeaves; and "at Woodeaves near the Bentley Brook is a cotton mill worked by a steam engine of 16 horses power".

Bulmer "History and Directory of Derbyshire" 1895 states "Woodeaves is a hamlet on the Ashbourn and Matlock road, 3 miles north from the former place. Here is a cotton mill which gives employment to about 100 hands. It is fitted up with modern machinery and contains 8,500 spindles. The special feature of the manufacture is cotton doubling for the lace and certain manufactures of Nottingham and elsewhere. Woodeave Co. Cotton Doublers, Cornelius Tattersall - proprietor, home Urmston, Manchester. J. H. Yates, manager, who lives on the site". (Note that Stephen Glover "History of the County of Derby Vol.II 1829 states that in Ashbourn many females were employed in figure lace.)

When Woodeaves Mill was closed down in 1908 it was still owned by C. Tattersall and the manager was then named Rudd. It was sold in 1911 and the mill was dismantled and pulled down, but the warehouse and engine house were left standing.

The warehouse was later used by J. Nuttall as a cheese factory for

making his famous Stilton Cheese until a larger and more modern factory was built in the village of Hartington.

In the 1920's, while still a cheese factory, part of the building was damaged by fire and not restored.

From 1946-50 the remaining part was used by Messrs. Stead and Co. for the storage of waste (rags etc.) during which period it was twice on fire and eventually destroyed. Now only the engine house remains and this is being used as a corn store, and for general agricultural purposes.

In the mill yard there were some twenty small houses for the work people, but these have now been pulled down and only the foundations remain. The last one was occupied in the 1930's.

The owner's house is still standing and occupied. It is now called the Priory, but has been little altered structurally.

Woodeaves is in the parish of Tissington. The photograph, from which the accompanying sketch has been made by Mr. L. J. Stead, is the property of Mr. Boden, and was taken about 1904 when the mill was in full work employing about 100 people and run by steam engines.

Industrial ASHBOURNE by R. Smith

The Stay Works 1855 - present day Richard Cooper and Company.

1850 Richard Cooper came from Manchester to live in Ashbourne. Shortly afterwards Charles Smith of Manchester also came to live in Ashbourne, and in 1855 Cooper and Smith began the manufacture of corsets on the ground floor of a house in Derby Road, where a few women were employed to make the garments. In 1860 the firm moved to larger premises, where George Gather aged 13 joined the firm in 1863. In 1864 a new factory was built in Crompton Street. This building is still in existence, incorporated in the present very much larger factory, and the original work rooms are still in use as store rooms.

1877 Smith died and Cooper became sole owner, with George Gather as Works Manager.

1898 500 employees and factory had been extended. The manufacture of corsets was done by a number of processes, each performed by operatives trained in that particular job. This method, now universally applied, was then quite revolutionary.

The factory was considerably extended in 1895, and in 1900 and 1912. In 1954 the building covered over 110,000 sq. ft.

The Local History Section Programme 1965 - 1966

- Saturday 30th. October - Mr.R.C.Smith. "Tunbridge Ware"
"Mapleton Church"
- Saturday 27th.November - Mrs.F.Nixon. "The connection between
Peak District Geology
and Industry"
- Saturday 29th. January - The Annual General Meeting of the
Local History Section.
The meeting will be followed by a
varied programme of short contributions.
Tea will be served.
- Saturday 5th. March - Subject to be announced.
- Saturday 2nd. April - Subject to be announced.

All the meetings will be held in the Adult Education Centre,
Becket Street, Derby, at 3.0 p.m.

There is accomodation for one or two cars at the side and rear
of the building, and a large multi-story car-park with an entrance from
Colyear Street, nearby.

The Committee would be grateful for suggestions from members
regarding suitable subjects for future meetings, both outdoor and
indoor.