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Editorial

At last the "Memoir of Robert Blincoe" is in circulation, and it is hoped that those who read it will think that it has been worth waiting for. Already over 100 copies have been sold, and early application is advised.

Mr. Derek Wigley has written a detailed history of Wigwell Grange near Wirksworth, and this has been illustrated by a map drawn by Mr. L. J. Stead. The Grange has been photographed by Mr. Wigley, but it was felt that the reproduction of photographs in the last issue was disappointing, and this will not be attempted again until a better medium can be found. Has any member a helpful suggestion?

Mrs. Bellhouse, who as Mrs. M. A. Life contributed charmingly illustrated articles about Combs, has set out the results of her researches into the possible site and past history of the old corn mill at Tunstead Milton.

Two articles are continued from the last issue - more interesting notes about life in Belper and Milford in the first half of the nineteenth century and further pages from the Journal of J. A. Stevenson of Winster.

As Mr. Robert Thornhill says, in his article entitled "Candles and Powder for Lead Mines", small and seemingly insignificant old notebooks may often contain quite fascinating information. This applies also to the notes recorded from time to time by Mr. F. S. Ogden.

It has been suggested by several members that the Miscellany could advertise requests for or the sale of back numbers of "Miscellany" and of books or papers about Derbyshire. Anyone wishing to take advantage of this service should send to the Editors particulars of the items for sale or required. A price should be stated and the address to which enquiries should be sent.

MEETINGS

Staunton Harold and Breedon-on-the-Hill

On Saturday 14th May members of the Section were led on an excellent tour of Staunton Harold and Breedon-on-the-Hill by Mr. H. J. Wain, who gave most interesting summaries of the history and other points of interest of

the two places.

The party were shown round Staunton Harold Hall, now a Cheshire Home, by Mr. J. W. Jackson, Chairman of the House Committee and by Mr. H. Vernon, the Warden. Much interesting modernization and renovation has been undertaken. The near-by church was next visited, where the Rev. K. Wayne, Vicar of Breedon and Chaplain, the Cheshire Home, welcomed the visitors to this remarkable building, erected in 1653 in the Gothic style, but with a Jacobean interior.

En route to Breedon the site of the lost village of Andrewskirk was pointed out.

At Breedon the Rev. K. Wayne gave the party a detailed account of the church's history and of the items of interest it contains, from the unique 8th century sculpture frieze onwards. Mr. Jackson mentioned points of interest in the village.

Mr. H. J. Wain's booklet "The Story of Staunton Harold" is strongly recommended to those wishing for further details of the district.

Staunton Harold Church is a National Trust property, and is open to the public: May to October, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, 10.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. - 5.30 p.m. or dusk if earlier.

Harthill Moor and Birchover

On Saturday 18th June thirty-five members of the Section visited Harthill Moor. Under the able guidance of Mr. J. P. Heathcote of Birchover, whose family have for generations taken a deep interest in the archaeology of the district, the whole known history of this compact area, dominated by Robin Hood's Stride and crossed by the Portway, was explained. A stone circle, cliff-top stone defence works, iron age earthworks, cup and ring markings, Romano-British hut sites and the mediaeval hermit's refuge were among the many points of interest seen and discussed.

Later the party were invited to visit Mr. Heathcote's museum in Birchover, which is being most excellently re-arranged in the Old Post Office. Here it was impressive to see the many objects found locally, so much more interesting than in a distant museum far from the point of discovery.

The Heathcote Museum is open to the public at most times by appointment or application to Mr. J. P. Heathcote, Birchover, Matlock.

WIGWELL GRANGE

by

Derek A. Wigley

The story of Wigwell Grange was partially told by Llewellyn Jewitt in Vols XVII and XVIII of the "Reliquary". A number of deeds conveying lands to Darley Abbey were translated and some later deeds were transcribed. Now with additions from the Darley Cartulary and with information from the Additional Mss in the British Museum and from other documents, it can be shown that Wigwell has a most fascinating history.

The lands around Wigwell were heavily wooded in the eleventh century and a few springs bubbled out of the hillside; one of these emerged hard by a small settlement which became known as Wicga's Well, and formed one of the tributaries of the Merebrook. Wicga's Well apparently never ran dry, and many other facilities were offered by the surrounding countryside which made living there quite easy and pleasant.

For several centuries the woodlands to the north of Wigwell and behind Barrell Edge were cut down to provide firewood for the boles (lead-smelting hearths) and the clearings were gradually put to the plough. There was also much sheep pasturage.

By the middle of the thirteenth century it was becoming fashionable to make grants of lands to the Church for the benefit of the donor's soul. Some of the early grants in the Charters of the Earls of Derby in the Darley Cartulary give a picture of Wigwell about that time. A grant of William de Ferrers II shows that five acres of land held by Adam the Potter were given to the Canons, and a grant of William de Ferrers III a few years later nearly completed the eighty acres held by the canons in 1291 when the roll for the taxation ordered by Pope Nicholas IV was completed. William de Ferrers II granted to the canons "45 acres and three roods in Wigwell (situated on both sides of the road from Whatstandwell to Wirksworth) comprising '8 acres in Haselai' (to the south west of the present park)' between the lands of William le Fown and Adam the Potter; 3 acres which Henry the son of Juliana held, lying between William le Fown's land and the road to Wirksworth; 3 acres and 1 rood between the land of Robert of Wigwell and the Canon's land and $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres which Robert of Wigwell held; $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres which Enge held together with Enge the Earl's villein with his offspring and chattels; 8 acres of land which Benedict le Vileur held; 8 acres and 1 rood between the land of William le Fown and Enge's land extending to a rivulet called Smallsitch; also the homage and service of William le Fown and his heirs for their lands in Fernilegh and Haselai". William le Fown lived at Alderwasley and about the time of the above grant made one of his own of lands in 'Hasilhay and his lands and house in

Fernilee!. Another item of great interest is that Enge, a Saxon, held an honourable position in the Earl's service. A settlement of 1605 refers to the kiln on Wigwall Green and the Wirksworth Tithe Award shows the area to be called 'Potters Yard', showing a long history of pot and, perhaps later, brickmaking, in that area.

Many other small grants of land were made to the canons, and a grange was established shortly before 1287.

The Grange was first used for the storage of grain, and perhaps there was a fold for sheep, but by the beginning of the 15th century Wigwell assumed a more important role in the life of Darley Abbey. The original buildings were built on a 'lean-to' principle, and one of these is situated inside a walled enclosure. This might have been the bailiff's house. Another was incorporated into the new house which became a holiday resort for the canons and Abbot. At that time the "stews" (fish-ponds) were added, and the mill on Wigwellbrook (now Merebrook) came into full use. The end walls of the new grange were built eight feet thick and incorporated ovens to bake bread; the flues and furnaces were on the outside, but the interesting features were the tall chimneys that suggested an early use of coalfiring, for there is coal nearby. (Tithe Award: Coal-pit close situated N.E. of the Grange on the opposite side of the road). The ground floor was of three rooms, these being the refectory, the kitchen and (perhaps the old part) a brewhouse. The upper floor was a dormitory. This was partitioned into two rooms with a corridor. The roof was slated (Tithe Award: Slate-Pit Close is behind coal-pit close). The windows were shuttered and a porch was built over the front door. Outside there was a dovecote, for pigeons were a great delicacy on the menu.

The payment of tithe was often a cause of dispute, and the first recorded settlement of the tithes that Wigwell should pay to Wirksworth church was in 1249 and was made between the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln and the Abbot and Convent of Darley. This concerned the great and small tithes pertaining to the lands which had been held by Vincent the Chaplain and five acres which were the gift of William Earl de Ferrers II. It was agreed that Wirksworth church should receive 3/- for the wool of every 100 sheep and three shillings for every hundred lambs; for every cow with a calf one penny yearly, all to be paid within the Octaves of Holy Trinity. This agreement was confirmed in 1275, 1278, 1285 and 1359. In addition to this unfixed sum Wigwell was to pay 12d annually. The tithes were later converted to a 'Modus' payment.

By 1501 the Canons and John the Abbot of Darley had lost interest in Wigwell as a resort - for they had others, and in that year on September 30th they leased their 'tenement and chief place at Wygewall' to Thomas Babyngton of Dethyke esqre, at a rather high annual rent of £3 6s. 8d., for forty-four years. The house was apparently falling into disrepair for the lease also included a covenant to repair all the houses and barns. The Babingtons liked Wigwell well enough to renew the lease in 16 Henry VIII (1524) for a

further term of 44 years. Darley Abbey was dissolved in 1539 and Wigwell became the property of the Crown, but on June 20th 36 Henry VIII (1544) Letters Patent were granted to Thomas Babington and one John Hyde giving them various lands in the counties of Lincoln, Chester, Hertford, Buckingham, Middlesex, Nottingham and Derby for the sum of £603 ls. 6d. The lands in Derbyshire were "Wigwell in Wirksworth, Lutchurch in St. Peter's parish, and Whitcroft parcel of Cruch rectory". The Letters Patent also show that the yearly rental of Wigwell was 15/-d.

During the reign of Elizabeth 1st the Babingtons, being involved with the plot to set Mary Queen of Scots on the throne, were first caused to lease and then to sell many of their Derbyshire estates and move to Kingston in Nottingham. The next few years saw several new tenants at Wigwell and several transactions in the adjoining lands.

In 1563 Henry Babington leased Wigwell to Richard Blackwall of Calke. Blackwall had been at Wigwell for three years already, and this lease was for thirty-one years. The delightful annual rent was 'a red rose flower of Midsummer-day, if it be asked for'. A condition of the lease was that the Babingtons could clear the wood and underwood every fifteen years of "Tinsel", but to leave sufficient for fencing. On 6th February 1568, William Blackwall of the Inner Temple, cousin and heir of Richard Blackwall, leased Wigwell, Wigwell Holmes, Flaxland Meadow and Dethyke Heyes to be farmed by Ralph Sacheverell and Henry Needham for a period of fifty years. The rental was to be two peppercorns a year. In 1596 a case arose because Henry Wigley claimed that the lease was for 31 years only in Haseleys. The case was opened Tuesday August 31st 1596 at Belper Chapel, and was still proceeding more than two years later. The attainder and execution of Anthony Babington caused the forfeiture of certain lands and also revealed a secret conveyance which had to be redeemed. Holmes Ford, both lands and houses, became forfeited; at that time they were in the tenure of Roger Hatcher. These now passed to Sir Walter Raleigh, knight, who, by indenture on March 18th 1586 sold them to John Claye of Cryche for £15. Flaxland Meadow had been leased by Henry Babington to Roger Fletcher of Alderwasley on July 9th 1561. For entry he paid a 'fine' of £7 and an annual rent of 13s. 4d. and two Capons.

On March 1st 1586 Wigwall was purchased by Henry Wigley of Middleton by Wirksworth from George Babington of Kingston for £300. The final deeds were not completed until 1588 and the conveyance showed that in 1583 Anthony Babington had conveyed Wigwall secretly to John Draycott. Two other deeds by Henry Foljambe of Kingston released a rent charge and cleared the estate. The first was recorded in Roger Columbells entry book (Add 6702) and was a quitclaim to Henry Wigley of "All manner of rents, rights and demands that I have in to or out of one grounds grange capitall messuage of tenement called or knowne by the name of Wigwall Grange, and all the lands tenements and hereditaments with the appurtenances thereof which the said Henry Wigley hath or hadd of the purchase of Anthoyne Babington"...and I the said Henry ffoliambe doe by these presents revocke

all letters of atturnye made by me concerninge one graunte of annuite or rent charge made to me by the said Anthonye Babington". A part of this annuity was to be paid "unto the sayd Henry Wigely.....the somme of thirtye poundes of lawfull englishe money at or within the dwelling house of the sayd Henry Wigley.....the eyghtente daye of aprill next issuing in the p'sence of us whose names are under written. Wyllm Vavasor. Godfrey Columbello". Enrolled deeds complete the discharge of this annuity 'Cox, Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals) showing that Rauffe Wyggley of Duffield (Henry Wigley's brother then living in Miller's Green) with Edward Allen of Watfield received from Henry Foljambe 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, esquire, deceased, of high treason attained."

Although Henry Wigley had purchased Wigwell he never lived in the Grange. His interest in the estate was mainly for the timber which he used on his 'bole'; lead-smelting was one of his family's more important activities. The Mill and Watfield House were apparently a part of the estate and the purchase of Holmesford in 42 Elizabeth, by Henry, brought the Wigwell estate to the size it was to be for about two centuries. In 1598 Henry's second son Richard obtained a lease of some lands at Costock in Nottinghamshire. It was there that he met his wife to be, Elizabeth Hall, and her sister Jane, who would eventually marry Edward Lowe of Alderwasley. In 1603 Wigwell was settled on Richard and two years later (March 3rd 1605) the marriage settlement between Henry Hall, Henry Wigley and Richard was drawn up. By this indenture Henry Hall was to pay Henry Wigley £200 - and certain lands were to be settled on Elizabeth Hall for her life. These were "Wigwall Green and Rough Close, Ould Wigwalls and Haseleys all being near the capital messuage, and the Water Mill with the Griste Soake and Cley Flatts". Holmesford was specifically excluded and Henry Wigley reserved the right for himself, his heirs and servants to enter the woodlands and cut wood in Haseleys and also the use of the 'Kylne on Wigwell Greene'.

Richard now built a house adjoining the old grange, which was rather different from the usual farmhouse of the area. From the inventory of Henry his grandson a picture of the house can be drawn up. The Hall was probably about 25 ft. long and 15 ft. wide, and perhaps served for a dining room on special social occasions. It was furnished with a table, three chairs, two forms, a large chest and a Kidderminster carpet. There was a large fireplace also. The great parlour, to the right off the hall, was furnished as the family sitting room with two small tables and cloths which were probably embroidered, a livery cupboard, a couch chair and two covered chairs, a child's chair, a brass clock and a picture. Behind the parlour and accessible only from it was a closet furnished as a bed-sitting room. There was a four-poster bed with hangings, two covered chairs, a case (chest) of drawers, a set-worked cushion and a hand-bell. Neither of these rooms had fireplaces. Across the hall was the 'little parlour' which was much more comfortable, since it had a fireplace. This was furnished with a table and cloth, a couch chair, nine covered chairs and six set-worked cushions.

These cushions were probably for use on window seats. Leading off the hall and behind the little parlour was the buttery, which was quite small and had in it only a dresser and a form - and between the Buttery and kitchens, in a small passage, were two doors leading to the cellars. Under the buttery, hall and closet ran the main beer-cellars which were vaulted. Under the little parlour was a smaller ale-cellar and pantry. The windows were small and mullioned, but for the great hall window which overlooked a courtyard at the rear of the house. (Curtains were used in the upper rooms only.) The ground floor of the old grange formed the kitchens and dairy. The principle room upstairs was draped with large purple hangings, as was the four-poster bed. This was called the 'Purple Chamber' and was in the south-west corner of the house. There were two stands in the room, one for a looking glass and the other for a pewter wash-bowl. The other rooms were only a little less lavishly furnished. These were the very large kitchen chamber where the household linen was stored; this had a firegrate. The nursery had a firegrate also, and two beds. The hall chamber had only rod-beds, but a fireplace and a livery chest. The great parlour chamber had a fireplace although the great parlour had not! Besides these there was a long chamber, a servants chamber with four beds and a garratt to store unused furniture. The east side of the courtyard was flanked by the stables, and the west by the walls of the sheep-fold. The front of the house faced south across the park, which would be used for grazing since it had some outcrop rock. The estate grew wheat, rye, oats, barley and hay, and in 1684 there were 240 sheep, three foals, eleven horses, twelve swine, fourteen cows and seven calves, ten oxen, two bulls, ten young boar and ten year-old calves, and in the paddock were six deer.

By 1610 Richard and Elizabeth had three daughters, and in that year his father died, and Wigwell gained a half of Henry's library. In 1612 and 1613 Richard was the treasurer of the King's Bench and Marshalsea prison in Derby. It was not until 1617 that his first son, John, was born, to be followed in 1618 by Edward who died an infant, and in 1620 by Richard. In 1620 Richard, with several others, was compelled to compound for his copyhold estates in Bonsall.

There were probably many social gatherings at Wigwell, for at least six of Richard's eight brothers were still living and he had three married sisters, two of whom had been widowed and remarried. Mary's first husband, Christopher Strelley, gave her a son who was to inherit Watfield. The Gells were related to the Wigleys by marriage, as were the Lowes and Fearn. In the late 1620's two clergymen who were later to become very influential locally paid court to Elizabeth and Faith. These were Martin Topham of Wirksworth and Thomas Shelmerdine of Matlock and later of Crich. Both played a part in leading Wigwell into a phase of Presbyterianism.

Richard's elder brother Thomas died in 1633, so under the terms of their father's will Richard achieved control of the Wigwell, Middleton and Wirksworth estates. When Richard died in 1635 John, his heir, was yet an

infant at law so his mother placed the estate in the Court of Wards. John married Bridget Gell at Carsington on January 31st 1638, which certainly met with his family's approval, particularly his Aunt Faith, who had already left a bequest to Bridget Gell in her Will. Within three weeks of the wedding Fayth wrote a codicil to her Will, the main purpose of which was to increase the bequests to Mrs. Bridget Wigley. There were four children of this marriage - Elizabeth born in 1640, Henry born in 1641, John born in 1643 and Thomas. But the early years were heavy with anxieties, and Wigwell became very active in determining the path which the County was to follow. John Wigley was undoubtedly influenced considerably by John Gell and they were among the seventy-seven gentlemen and freeholders of Derbyshire who signed the petition to the King praying him "to return to Parliament and redress grievances". Sir John Gell, having worked strenuously for the King in collecting Ship Money, later took the side of Parliament, and in 1644 John Wigley was a member of the County Committee of Public Safety. Wigwell emerged from the Civil War comparatively unscathed, but the mood of the district was strongly Puritan. However, in 1669 when the roof of St. Mary's Church in Wirksworth was in need of repair, the work was done with timber from Wigwell and lead for the roof supplied by Mr. Wigley.

In 1670 John Wigley and his son Henry leased and released the whole of the estate to John Gell (Sir John's son) and John Spateman in trust for five hundred years, but the use of John Wigley for life, and to Henry and his wife Mary in tail male. This was a device to prevent the estate from being broken up, but it failed. Henry's wife was Mary Spateman, daughter of John Spateman of Roadnook Hall, a J.P. and Alderman of Derby.

The Christmas of 1683 was a sad one, for Henry lay ill in the room off the great parlour. On St. Stephen's Day he mustered his faculties and wrote a fairly long, but simple, Will. He made two bequests only. To his brother Thomas he gave an annuity of £30 a year, but with a touch of fire, typical of his ancestors, forbade any attempt to dispose of it. To his servant Godfrey Bellet he left the "summe of tenne pounds". To facilitate the execution of the Will, so he thought, he bequeathed the entire estate to his executors who were "my loving brother in law John Spateman and my loving kinsman Ferdinand Lowe". A month later he died at the age of forty-one. The executors found the task difficult. There were four infant children, and Henry the son and heir was to die in 1690 aged 13 leaving Anne, Bridget and Mary as co-heirs. The Inventory of Wigwell was taken in March, but probate was not applied for until October after John Spateman and Ferdinand Lowe had written a renunciation of the estate and requested probate in the name of Mrs. Mary Wigley.

In 1696 the eldest sister was married to Gervase Rosell, and Mrs. Mary Wigley married John Slack, an attorney of Wirksworth. By 1700 Bridget had married John Statham, Mary had married Michael Burton and Anne Rosell was a widow.

It was now John Statham's influence that prevailed. In February 1700

preparations were made to divide the Wigley estate into three parts, and in September 1701 a Deed of Partition was drawn up and Wigwell Grange and its appurtenances were declared to be one 'Lott', which would be Bridget's part. On 1st January 1702 an indenture was made between John Spateman and Henry Balguy, as trustees, and John Statham and Bridget levying 'assyne' of a third part of the estate. In September Anne Rosell and Michael and Mary Burton released Wigwell to John Statham and Bridget and the heirs of Bridget. The estate was now the third part of twenty houses and twenty cottages, 210 acres of ploughland, 200 acres of fields, 200 acres of pasture and 100 acres of Woodland, in Wigwell, Wirksworth and Matlock.

Thomas Statham, John's father, died in 1702 leaving his Tideswell estates and a share in the Royalty of the Manor of Matlock to his son. John Statham was knighted in 1714 and appointed Envoy to the Court of Turin, but, in his own words, "then the good Queen died, and I fear unfairly, for a messenger coming for me I never left the Royal Corps.....Tho' my Embassy was then over". In the same year a monument was placed in Wirksworth Church to Henry Wigley and Sir John's hand is easily detectable in the work. Sir John also, in a letter to Charles Stanhope of Elvaston, left us a graphic description of Wigwell and a way of life that seems most attractive. Having received hospitality at Elvaston Sir John wished to invite Charles Stanhope to Wigwell, which he knew would be pleasant: "This was the chief seat of the great Abbot of Darley: I stand in clear air in the region of health, am not confined, for am 7 miles in circumference, a Manor without one foot of anyone's interfering. In that district is all the convenience of life, Wood, Coal, Corn of all sorts, Park Venison, a Warren for Rabbits, Fish, Fowl, in the utmost perfection, exempted from all Jurisdiction, no Bishops, Priests, Proctors, Apparators, or any such last mentioned vermin can breath here. Our way of life here is, Everyone does that which is right in his own eyes, go to bed, sit up, rise early, lie late, all easy, only we are confined to meet at breakfast, and then order by agreement what's for dinner: the pastures are loaded with good beef and mutton, the dove-cotes with pigeons, the mews with partridges, the canals and stues with excellent fish and the barn doors with the finest white, plump pheasant fowl, out of those you order for your daily entertainment. After this, if you're for shooting, Moor game, partridges, wild-ducks etc. at the door; if exercise, a good bowling green and many long walks; if reading, a library; if walking, a dry park, with a delicious nut wood, full of singing birds, turtles and guinea hens, a delicate echo, where music sounds charmingly. In it are labrynth, statues, arbors, springs, grottos and mossy banks, in the middle a large clear fish pond with a draw-bridge and close arbour, in the water a cellar for choice liquor, and the whole stowed full of nymphs kind and obliging without art or design more than love for love. There are about thirty families in the liberty and in every house you may discern some good blood. If retirement be irksome, on notice to Wirksworth theres loose hands, Gentlemen, Clergymen etc. and ever ready at an hour and stay just as long as you'd have 'em and no longer and easy to be told so. This is really a genuine and true description of this place and way of life, if you'll come and try it and use it as your own, as the master is entirely yours. If rainy weather confines you, I have a library

and the famous chemist Mr. Harris to amuse you with experiments and a playwright author for some comedies to divert you".

By 1717 the Stathams were living at Tideswell, but a few years later their eldest daughter Mary and her husband Richard Hobson went to live at Wigwell 'Hall'.

In 1721 a dispute concerning the tithes of Wigwell arose between the Vicar of Wirksworth and Sir John. It was explained that the tithes of Wigwell had, from the time of William de Ferrers Earl of Derby, passed from Wirksworth to Darley Abbey, thence to the Crown; then by purchase to the Wigleys who paid a 'Modus' of 20/- to the Vicar, but no tithes. In 1745, eight years after Bridget's death, Sir John stopped paying the 'Modus' and this commenced a legal battle that continued until 1759 when it was ordered that the 'Modus' must be paid with the arrears. Watfield, farmed by Thomas Ashton, was also involved, and Holmesford, farmed by Matthew Peate; the 'Modus' payments for these were 16/- and 7/- respectively.

In 1759 Sir John died. His elder son Wigley Statham, Sheriff for Derbyshire 1735/6 had died unmarried in 1737. John, the second son - referred to by his father, perhaps a little harshly, as "A graceless son" then sold Wigwell to Mr. John Mander of Bakewell, an attorney, who was a fairly distant cousin by marriage. In 1774 it was resold to Francis Green, who died in 1782 aged 64. Towards the end of the century his children considerably enlarged the 'Hall' in the Regency style. The main feature being the very large bow-windows, the addition of an east-wing and a new stone staircase. The hall window was also replaced with one bearing nine coats of arms. Few changes have taken place since that time; but Wigwell became a rather glorious country house sheltered from the outside world by high trees and rhododendron bushes.

By 1831 two of the coheireses, Georgiana and Sibella Ann Turner, of Wigwell and Swanwick, and originally of Alfreton, had married John Charnel Browne, attorney of Chesterfield and Thomas Browne, Alderman of Chesterfield, respectively. In 1865 Francis Green Goodwin, who had made the old deeds available to Llewellyn Jewitt, died. His wife Caroline had died seven years earlier, but in 1863 a crime of passion was committed which has left Wigwell with its only ghost. Caroline Elizabeth (Bessie) Goodwin, daughter of Henry and Agnes Goodwin, was walking up the road from Longway towards the 'Hall' after tea on a late August afternoon, when she met George Victor Townley whose affections she had, earlier that afternoon, rejected. Bessie moved away, but within moments Victor had stabbed her. They moved towards the Hall, meeting several people on the way who soon had to carry her; her would-be suitor following. Before reaching the house she was dead. The story of the subsequent trial does not belong here - but the thought of the murder caused Wigwell to be untenanted for many years.

William Henry Goodwin the subsequent owner died in 1876, and in 1881 the Grange was tenanted by Mrs. Palmer-Morewood of Alfreton who was a relative of the Goodwin family.

In 1895 it was again untenanted, but owned by Arthur Stubbs.

During the first half of this century Wigwell Grange has been several things - a home for retired clergy and their families, a guest house and also a family home.

One of the more recent owners was firmly convinced that there was a horde of treasure somewhere in the grounds, possibly having belonged to Darley Abbey - and in the Deeds he called for a share, should any be found. And treasure there may be, but it is probably the spring that never runs dry.

Postscript

My thanks go to G. Bennett Esq., the present owner, who allowed me to take the photographs of Wigwell, and helped me in many other ways.

The bibliography for this story is fairly concise:- "Reliquary" Vol. XVII gives translations of many early charters which have not been included individually. Besides the initial grant it was necessary to have confirmation of the grant from the donor's lord - in this case the Earls of Derby, and finally confirmation was made by the Monarch. All the 13th century charters and confirmations are in the Darley Cartulary. These were often for small grants such as 'a seventh part of two furlongs', or even the 'fourteenth part'. There was also a grant from the 'de Wiggewalle' family whereby 'Adam son of Hugh of Wigwell granted to Adam le Wine all the lands which Hugh de Wigwell had held, at an annual rent of 3d.'

Besides the 'Reliquary' the following Additional MSS in the British Museum were used: Add 6702, Roger Columbello's commonplace entry book, Add 6704, the Wigley entry book, Add 6686 (miscellaneous items) and the Will of Henry Wigley of Wigwell. The last is held in the Lichfield Joint Record Office.

Note

Add 6704 fo 2a Woolley MSS (No date given but probably about second decade of the eighteenth century as reference is to Sir John Statham).

Rental of Wigwell in Wirksworth co Derby v. Sir Jn Statham

	£	s	d
Inprimis the farm Rente	5	6	8
Item John Bostock's Rente		14	0
Thomas Clerke of the easte end		14	0
Thos. Smythe		9	0
Willm Clerke of the Weare	1	13	10
Peter Watson		18	0

	£	s	d
Thos Watson			
Geo Watson senior for his Rent and the mills	4	6	8
Clement Clerke	1	18	8
Willm Malens house rent		16	0
John Parsons		10	0
Geo. Watson - Junr	1	16	8
Thomas Boddell		18	0
Hy Clerke of the Hawle	1	10	0
Thomas Clerke of the Churchstill	2	1	0
	<u>Summa</u>		
fo 2b) Quit Rents Inpms: Henry Flavill for his house	2	0	
Hy Flavell Senr for the pale house			3
Thos Clerke of the East End	2	8	
Geo Watson Senr for Adings Mills quit rent			11
Edward Clerke		3	0
Thos. Mariote for the towne house		2	0
Robt Clerke		2	6
Joan Clarke		2	8
Robt Watson Junior		1	0
Geo. Watson Senior and Clemt Clerke for the White			
House			2 ob.
Ladbrokee Quit Rent	2	0	0
	<u>Summa</u>		
A reduction out of these rents for Mr. Petre	3	4	

BOOK NEWS

For those interested in the history of transport, two books have been published recently which deal to some extent with Derbyshire.

The Canals of the East Midlands by Charles Hadfield, David and Charles, 50/-d. and a companion volume The Canals of the West Midlands by the same author, cover the history of the waterways of Central England.

The Rise of the Midland Railway 1844-1874 by E. G. Barnes, Allen and Unwin 48/-d. Although full of factual information this book is very readable and well illustrated. It traces the origins and national importance of this Railway and the impact made by Hudson.

Tomorrows Countryside, The Road to the Seventies by Garth Christian, John Murray 35/-d. This interesting book looks to the future of the countryside rather than the past. There are some excellent photographs and a good bibliography.

A few copies of Mr. Brian Lamb's notes on the Bugsworth Canal Complex are still available. There is a large detailed map which cannot unfortunately be reproduced in the Miscellany. Price 1/3d. post free.

TUNSTEAD MILL

by

M. A. Life-Bellhouse

Much interest has been aroused lately by the unearthing of the two Millstones from the bed of the "Spark" or "Sparth" brook, during recent operations at "Hay Crust" Corner, Tunstead Milton, on the Whaley Bridge to Chapel Road - the former "Mill Town".

One stone is almost intact, and is marked with a cross, but the other one is very broken and much is missing.

For many years now, the original site of the "Tunstead Mylne" has been lost, and we can only surmise its position, as several places could be suggested.

When the sewer was dug along the main road (1958/9) near this point, the trench ran through stone setts, larger than road setts, which suggested that this was part of the Mill Yard.

Until 1763 there was no road past Milton to Whaley Bridge, except by way of Milton Lane, behind the "Cedars", which was then known as "Crossley's Farm". A map of 1603 (name unknown) shows this. In 1763 the New Turnpike was constructed by "Blind Jack" of Knaresborough, the road engineer. This must have run through the Mill Yard, as it is the line of the present road.

The Mill was first mentioned in the year 1391, and according to the late W. B. Bunting, in his book on "Chapel-en-le-Frith", it "Ceased to exist", before the Combs Reservoir was built, around 1800.

There has been much argument as to its position, but it is believed to have stood on the North East side of the Spark Brook, where today there is a mound of earth and rubble. The brook at this point has been narrowed and built up to a good height with dressed stones. At the point where the Wheel might have been now grows a sycamore tree.

Across the brook, slightly above this position, is a stone arched bridge which could have linked the Mill with the house called "Riversdale", which had some connection with the Mill. Perhaps the home of the Manager. This has been much altered in recent years, but I believe that there was a small cottage formerly with large cellars.

The water supply, also, is rather a problem, for unless there was a great deal more flow in the Spark Brook, or it was dammed up in some way, there would not be sufficient to turn the wheel.

In the 1604 map a "race" is shown. When the Combs Reservoir was being constructed, a Goit connecting it with the Canal at Whaley Bridge was made to carry the water. This crosses the Spark Brook immediately behind the supposed site of the Mill, and continues behind Riversdale. Is it possible, I wonder, for there to have been this added water supply for the Mill before the reservoir building? Was the Goit constructed out of the old Mill Race?

The history of the "Tunsted Mylne" is so tied up with the one at "Maynstonefield", Chinley, that it is necessary to include some history from that Mill, with the one at "Mill Town".

Early History of the Mills

"That there were numerous Mills erected or permitted by the Bailifs of the Peak Forest, in the Peak District," is shown by the published records of the Duchy of Lancaster. (W. B. Bunting)

1391.....From the receipts of Thomas Wendesley, Bailif and Receiver for 1391/2, 14 Richard II, it appears that he received in that year from the Mills of Castleton, Maynstonefield and Tunstead etc. with their fisheries, £10 13. Od. In the year 1404 £12 4. ld. was spent in the building of a new Mill at Maynstonefield, this pointing to the antiquity of the old one. A Miller, Ralph Molend, is mentioned in the earliest Forest Roll relating to Bowden. (Henry III)

1500.....In a Rent Roll preserved at Belvoir Castle, ascribed by Yeatman to the reign of Henry IV but believed by others to be not earlier than 1500, under the heading of "Farms of the Mills" is entered, amongst others, "TONSTYD Mylne" 46/8d.

16th Century.....During this period John Lingard was Lessee of both Mills.

1520.....In this year, when the Mills were held by separate fermors, Richard Bagshawe was summoned by the Duchy Court, to show why he had reared a new Horse Mill in the King's Town of Chapel, whereby the "King's Mill, called Maynstonefield Mill was Hurted and divers of the King's Tenants and other inhabitants there, which should grind at the said Mill, then ground at the said Horse Mill".

An injunction was granted, and in 1529 an award was made for the Freeholders in another action, this time between the two Fermors, as to who should grind at each Mill - "that while they (the freeholders) could not say with certainty whether any inhabitants were bound to grind at either Mill, they must go to one of them, or the Fermors would obtain recompense, or suing at law, but the inhabitants were not bound to take corn not grown in the particular township to either Mill".

16th/17th Century.....The Freeholders, during this period, did not take kindly to their customary duties, for several actions are recorded by the

Lessees to compel them to grind corn at one or other of the Mills.
(W. B. Bunting p.283/292 "Chapel-en-le-Frith")

1584.....John Lingard sued Arnold Kyrke of Martinside, and others, concerning Soke and Suit to the Mills, and another action is recorded the next year against Arnold Kyrke and Alice Newall in right of Henry Bagshawe, for the same. (Reliquary Vol.VI.)

1604.....The Mill Race is shown on a Map of this date.

It is recorded that James I, by Letters Patent, granted these Mills (Maynstonefield and Tunstead) and the Toll and Soke thereof, in 1608, to Edward Ferrar and Francis Phillips and their heirs at a Fee Farm rent of 55/4d. for Maynstonefield, and 48/8d. for Tunstead Mill. Thus, the value of the Mills to the King at this date was practically the same as over a hundred years earlier.

Ferrers and Phillips soon sold the Mills to Thomas Bagshawe of Ridge Hall, who, by Deed dated April 1st 1622, sold them with all the "Soke and Suit", to Dorothy, one of the daughters of Sir John Stanhope, late of Elvaston in Derbyshire. Both Mills subsequently passed to the Bromley Davenportes of Gapesthorpe in Cheshire.

1674.....A decree of the Duchy Court was made in the action brought by the Attorney General for the Duchy at the request of John Davenport Esq. against William, Andrew and Robert Bennett and Robert Hadfield of Chinley; this sets out the Plaintiff's allegations that these two Mills had been repaired many times by the King and his Fermors, for the use of the inhabitants of Bradshaw Edge, Bowden Edge, etc. and all tenants and freeholders had been accustomed to grind all corn growing on their lands within the said hamlets at one of the Mills, and to pay a reasonable toll for the same, and that no other Mill or querns till the "late trouble" (Commonwealth) were ever erected within the said hamlets for the grinding of Corn. Davenport did not claim any custom in the inhabitants of Combs Edge, "except Mellor and Ollerenshaw". (Owners of the two farms at Tunstead.)

1753.....Deed of this date states that Tunstead Mill was originally held by the Crown and on "May 29th (7th James I) by Letters Patent of that date, granted out to certain parties therein named, subject to a Fee Farm Rent, and the same ultimately became vested in Davies Davenport, herein after mentioned". (Deed H. Lomas)

1753 December 24th.....By Indenture of this date, between Davies Davenport of Woodford in Cheshire, but then of Capesthorpe, eldest son and heir of Davies Davenport, then late of Grey's Inn (dec.) by Penelope, his wife, also dec. on the one part, and Pusey Brooke of Portsmouth on the other, witnessed that in consideration of £3,500 to the said Davies Davenport, did grant bargain or sell unto the said Pusey Brooke etc. "All that Mill called by the name of Tunstead Mill, situate in the Parish of

Chappell-en-le-Frith.....to hold, unto the said Pusey Brooks etc. for the term of 500 years without impeachment or Waste". (Deed H. Lomas)

1838 August 17th.....By Letters Patent, under the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, in consideration of £90, "All that rent of £2 7. Od. p.a. and payable out of Tunstead Mill". (Deed H. Lomas)

Glossary

Soke	The Miller's right to grind all corn within a certain Manor.
Fermors	Lessees of the Mills.
Fee Farm Rent	Fee, derived from Feudum, a feudal holding. A person who has the Fee is entitled not only to the annual profits, but also to the corpus of the land. He may sell or therewise dispose of it and he may commit acts of Waste, which impair its permanent value. If he dies, owner in Fee, the land will go to his heirs or to the person entitled under his Will, If a man holds "to him and his heirs", he is owner in fee simple, he has the largest estate known to the law.
Soccage	The tenure of land by fixed Services.

CAST IRON COOKING RANGES

John Farey in "A General View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire" Vol.II refers to the large number of cast iron ovens to be seen in public houses, farm houses and "cottages of the first class". These were made from 1778 onwards by Ebenezer Smith and Co. of the Griffin Foundry, Brampton, Chesterfield. It is believed that Weatherhead and Glover of Derby also made similar ovens and it is possible that Andrew Handyside and Co., Britannia Foundry, Derby, who took over this firm, may have continued to make them.

An attempt is being made to photograph and record any such ovens still remaining in old Derbyshire houses, and the Editors would be glad to have information and, if possible, pictures.

WILLIAM BAMFORD'S DIARY

by

Cyril Harrison

1826 (continued from page 620)

March 26. On Sunday night a serious accident had liked to have happened to a Gentleman and a Lady, who were coming to Walkers at the George Inn, in a Gig, about half past eight at night, by driving over a heap of rubbish which lay on one side of the yard, there being no lamp lighted, and thereby caused the carriage to be overturned and they were both thrown out, but fortunately they met with no injury. The horse ran away and dashed the carriage to pieces, likewise broke one of the shafts.

April 29. Samuel Radford died about ten oclock in the morning.
(it is possible the above is the same Samuel Radford whose memorial plaque is in Holbrook Church. C.H.)

Whitsuntide. The Egyptian Mummy, belonging to Mr. Joseph Strutt, was on view at Belper, a great number of people came to see it. (One calls to mind the Mummy in Derby Museum? C.H.)

May 28. Died William Milward. Landlord of the old Kings Head Public House.

June 25. A woman died raving mad. Was the wife of a Mr. Walker Dison. Strolling Player and Quack Doctor. Was burried at the old Chapel.

July 1st. A most tremendous thunderstorm which did a vast deal of damage, the hailstones breaking hundreds of windows at Bridge Hill, and the Hot Houses, also the Mill windows, where 2101 were broken at a cost of £101 15. 10d.

July 5. Mr. Green went up in a Balloon from Derby, he came over Belper about 5 o'clock, and was seen for a quarter of an hour. It shaped its course toward Alfretton. He alighted in a field at Ollerton near Mansfield and came back to Derby about 12 o'clock.

August 1st. At night "Taylor" Jackson died. His family were sent off about 5 o'clock at night on Wednesday, August 23d. in a cart to Manchester. There were four children, the eldest a young woman who carried a small child on her knee, another sat beside her and also a sharp little lad. The scene was really affecting.
(It may be this was a case of returning the Orphan family to their original Parish. There was no Union Workhouse as yet. C.H.)

- Sept. 14. Mrs. Jedediah Strutt delivered of a son and heir about 9 o'clock at night.
- Sept. 15. William Harpur run over by a horse of John Walkers a little after eight o'clock at night. He died about noon next day. The Jury sat Sept. 17 and brought a verdict of "Accidental Death". Deodand on the horse one shilling.
- Tues. Oct. 20. Mr. George Benson Strutt met with an accident in coming from Derby in the Gig accompanied by S. Thornhill. The horse having gotten a nail in its foot, Thornhill got off the Gig and got it out and returned to his place again, but when they attempted to start, the horse began kicking violently, throwing its legs over the splinter board and breaking it and the shafts all down together, which caused Mr. G.B.S. to be thrown out. He fell on his shoulder and had his right leg cut at the ankle and shin. It is also feared that he received a blow from the horse, he having two ribs cracked.
- Nov. 14. Young Sarah Green died on Tues. about four o'clock in the afternoon, after a few days illness. Her body was opened on the 15th.
- Nov. 28. John Brough, who had rode the Post from Wirksworth to Derby for a great number of years was taken up and conveyed to Derby Gaol for breaking open a letter and stealing therefrom Notes to the value of £80. which had been sent from Buxton to Northampton. He was tried at Derby Assizes March 1827 before Judge Best, and sentenced to be hanged, this sentence was afterwards commuted to "Transportation for Life". He was sent off, Thursday May 24 1827. (A marginal note entered later says "Reported to have died on his passage". C.H.)
- Dec. 7. Died "Old Newey", alias Samuel Spencer. The prospects of this man on entering the World was flattering. He married the daughter of Jacob Birkin, who kept a Public House on the Green and was in very good circumstances, and on his wifes parents retiring from the business, Spencer and his wife were put in possession of it and for several years maintained a very creditable appearance, but his wife dying he became excessively drunken and everything of course went the wrong way till at last he was reduced to comparative beggary. His property was all disposed of and he had only left the sum of six shillings per week to keep him out of the wreck. Shortly after his giving up keeping Ale, he got into prison and he had to give up his six shillings per week for a while to the liquidating of a debt. After it was completed and he was again in possession of his weekly allowance he availed himself in the usual manner of going off to Heage drinking and on his return home, heavily laden with Liquor, he fell into a Pool and hurt his back very much, as well as getting completely doused. In this pickle he got home and dried himself and tried to get warm but it all availed nothing, no heat could be gotten into him. At length he concluded to go and get himself of a pint or two of Ale in

hopes it would work off. He went to the Public House he once kept and on his going in he said he was come to die with them and soon after laid himself down and died on the spot.

1827

Jan. 14. Sunday. The wind being very boisterous blew the Pinnacles off Belper Church about noon, a little after the Congregation had come out from morning Service. Did much damage to roof and ceiling.

Feb. 5. Two women stood and fought a pitched battle. (Booth and Hallsworth.)

May. Edward Moss, his wife and family, John Whitaker and George Ride and his wife, all set out for America this month.

July 10. Mr. George Benson Strutt sworn in as a Magistrate at Derby and on Wednesday he took his seat as such at the Quarterly Sessions held at Chesterfield.

Aug. 14. About eleven o'clock at night, as William Glew of the Common Side was returning home, and when about at his own house, he observed two men coming from his brothers garden and it appeared as they had been getting Onions. He said to them "Well lads youv'e been gardening". They immediately pounced upon him and got him down and one seized by the throat and the other jumped on his belly with his knees several times. He died in the course of next day.

Sept. 18. Mick Robbinson had his thigh broken by a cart running over it coming from Wirksworth Market.

Oct. 10. Mrs. Jackson, widow of the late John Jackson, commonly called "Yaffie", dropped down dead at the wash panchion at the house of John Yates, number 6 Hopping Hill, after having her breakfast and smoking her pipe, apparently in good health.

1828

Jan. 9. A woman of the name of Hadgate, who had lain in at the Workhouse of an illegitimate child, and having come out, and is residing at Mrs. Butlers, was to have been sent by Pym to Stockport. (Pym was Town Clerk.) In the meantime he paid her relief but not her satisfaction. She brought the child in a clothes basket to the Town Office and left it and went away. On its being discovered, Pym took it into the Office and warmed it and afterwards sent it to the Workhouse. The child about a month old.

Feb. 13. Walkers flitted from the George Inn, Belper, to Derby. Died old James Malkin. Had been a very dissipated man in his youth and wasted his substance, whereby he came to poverty and compelled to labour for his bread. When he became incapable of work his brother

allowed him a liberal weekly allowance and also found him coals and several other necessaries. This brother by his good and worthy conduct had become affluent, and great praise is due to him for supporting a fallen brother who otherwise of course must have become burthensome to the Parish.

Feb. 14. Died Mr. Henry Stafford, after an illness of one week which baffled all faculty to describe. He was a little deformed man, a teacher of music, in which science it is said he had considerable merit. He was a very worthy man and had not been married more than two years to a young woman he met in London, a native of the Canary Islands who had a fortune of five hundred pounds, and by whom he had two children. Their attachment for each other appeared to be of the most sincere character.

April 7. Easter morning. Part of Mr. Tempests Mill at Little Eaton fell down, owing to the arches giving way, by which catastrophe 70 quarters of wheat were taken down the river and 40 sacks of flour. Also two Lace Frames and the Water Wheel were dashed to pieces. Fortunately the Hands had left work.

June 19. About half past eleven at night, William Street, who worked in the Making Up Room at the Mill, was killed in a scuffle with George Baggaley, in the Public House kept by Shorthous at the Green. (Baggaley was himself killed by T. Riley in the market place, Belper, on August 17th 1833. C.H.)

July 9. More rain fell in 19 hours than anywhere on record, vis. 3.59 inches. Very large floods upon Derwent, Dove and Trent, which did immense damage to Hay.

Oct. 12. A terrible outrage in Queen Street, with William Street and Sarah Cottwell, (Widow of the late William Cottwell) about the former retaining a house in his possession which he held of her, contrary to her wish. About one hundred persons were assembled and the house was literally pulled to pieces. These people were bound over to the Sessions which happened on Jan. 13 1829. At the January Sessions, it was put off until the next. Brittlebank of Ashbourne was Lawyer for Street.

Oct. 16. John Frost of the Talbot Inn, Bridge End, married to Miss Topliss of Shottle. Had a son born Dec. 10 1828.

Dec. 12. An apprentice Turner at Milford hanged himself in the "necessary", having been abused and struck by a Journeyman named Simms.

1829

Feb. 3. Miss Adsetts eloped with a man named Hunt of the Union Inn at Smithy Houses, and got married before their friends could overtake them.

- Jan. 27. Another disaster happened at the Bleach Mill at Milford between five and six o'clock in the morning, occasioned by the watchman "Sellors" Drawing out a Stove Horse near to a gas light. The yarn caught fire and immediately the whole was in flames. Loss of Yarn and repairs to buildings cost £352 8. 8d.
- April 16. A man of the name of Annable badly hurt at Belper by an explosion of Gunpowder.
- May 4. A hue and cry after Benjamin Weston, having stolen a quantity of lead from the Bleach Mill at Milford, the property of Messrs. Strutt, and sold to S. Mason for one halfpenny per pound. Mason undoubtedly knew it could not have been come by honestly and was highly to blame for buying it. In consequence of Messrs. Strutt intending to prosecute, Mason as absconded.
- May 16. The Foundation Stone of the Alms Houses at the Butts laid by Mr. G. H. Strutt, son of Jedediah Strutt Esq. a child of about 2 years 8 months old. (Later pulled down to be re-built by John Harvey).
- May 21. Benjamin Weston taken at Burton on suspicion of a robbery. The quantity which has been mentioned is 186 lbs at three halfpence per pound, 23/3d. He was brought to the Magistrates Office at Belper on the 23rd of May and committed to take his trial at the next Sessions.
- May 25. A man by the name of Bainbridge from Ireton Wood had a cart of coals run over his body. He was taken through Belper in a cart and got as far as his Sisters at Shottle Gate, (Edward Stavelys wife) where he very soon after expired.
- May 25. This day died suddenly at Sunny Hill, Milford, a man well known in Belper by the name of Dick Wheatly, once Sergeant-Major in Belper, Shottle and Holbrook Volunteers. Had co-habited with T. Stringers wife for more than 12 months. Report says that Stringers wife had poisoned him, but this turned out unfounded.
- May 26. George Lees child hurt by a Lion in a Menagerie at Derby.
- June 29, Part of a new building at Cow Hill fell down. A subscription was set on foot to re-build it. S. Melbourn and J. Holmes went about soliciting. Mr. G. B. Strutt gave £1.
- July 3. Two brothers, sons of John Watson of the Upper Swan, quarrelled and had a fight, one of them threw a knife at the other and wounded him in the back.
- July 13. Monday. William Adams's daughter of Hopping Hill married, and on the 15 she and her husband set off for America along with several others, T. Colledge, T. Ridgate and wife, Bland from Heage, Peter

Smith, etc.

July 20. Joseph Hall, commonly called "Rompey", came home after a confinement of 3 years in Stafford Gaol for paying bad money.

July 27. Began raising the George Inn. T. Deaville at the Red Lion soon followed the example, and in 1833 pulled the old Blacksmiths Shop down and built a handsome brick building and made an Arching over the road to his backyard. The little room at the back was raised this summer.

July 31. Joseph Hall again taken up at Alfretton Fair for paying bad money. He was brought to the Magistrates Office at Belper on August 1st, but as the person could not positively swear to the money paid by him, he was set at liberty.

(to be continued)

SIXTEENTH CENTURY APPRENTICE

Indenture of Apprenticeship to G. Tatam of Ralph Wigley.

By this Indenture Ralph Wigley - son of Henry Wigley of Middleton Gentleman, has bound himself apprentice to Geo. Tatam, tanner, of the Town of Leicester, to be instructed in that occupation to stay with his master and to serve him well and faithfully according to the Statute for a term of seven years from the feast day last past of St. Thomas the Apostle during which term the apprentice shall serve his master Geo. Tatam faithfully, keep his secrets, cheerfully obey his just commands, do him no harm and prevent harm to him, by others intended, if possible or otherwise warn him of it.

He shall not waste his masters goods or lend them without permission.

He shall not commit fornication, contract matrimony or play at dice or any other unlawful game: frequent taverns, nor be absent day or night from his masters service during the said term; but perform all required duties to his master, gently.

On his part the said Geo Tatam shall teach Ralph Wigley, or have him taught, the above occupation, subject to due chastisement: and give him wholesome and sufficient food, drink and apparel, suitable to his calling, during the said term: and at the end of it double apparel according to the custom of the town of Leicester. In witness thereof.....

No date is given on this copy of the indenture but it was probably between the period 1591-1594. Certainly Ralph had completed his apprenticeship before the spring of 1600, after which he carried out his business as a tanner in Cromford.

Derek A. Wigley.

British Museum Add. 6704 fo.120.

CANDLES AND POWDER FOR LEAD MINERS

by

Robert Thornhill

A small parchment covered book with a brass clasp evidently belonged to John Taylor of Great Longstone, a member of an old lead mining family, and was used by him for recording the sale of candles and gunpowder to lead miners just over a century ago.

The longest account is that for Ebing Dockey & Co. covering two years June 1856 to May 1858 and, as found in the Wager records, there were frequent small purchases which may have been due to lack of suitable storage facilities at the mine.

Frequently six separate lots of candles, each of 6 lbs., were obtained in a month and over the whole period purchases averaged five a month. The price at first was 3/1d. for 6 lbs. but gradually rose to 3/10½d. and then dropped to 3/4d. at the end of the period.

Quarter barrels of gunpowder were obtained, on average, once a month at prices ranging from 16/-d. to 20/6d. and in addition "small powder" was bought in 4d. and 5d. lots, no doubt as priming charges.

Similar accounts, but for shorter periods, relate to other miners:

Samule Dockin & Co.	Goodels & Co.	Joshey Hall.	Goodes & Co.
Fletcher & Co.	Bibbey & Co.	Rich. Brooks.	Goddards & Co.

and others, some names are not very clear as the writer was obviously infirm when he made some of the entries. Suttle Rake is the heading on one page and Dockey also appears as Docksy, Docey, Dockse and Dockes on following pages.

In 1858 payments were made to "Aron for dresing £73 12. 11½d", this presumably was to Aaron Taylor (John's son) for dressing lead ore, the figure is very high but no further information is given. Following there are several entries, at weekly intervals, of "Boy Wage 4/6" also "Brag Noles 1/-, Slabs £1, Pump Suckin 1/6, Wagin Weels 10/-".

It was the practice in the past for books of this nature to be used for different subjects, and this one was no exception as following the above a few pages were headed "Muten". A sheep was evidently killed each week during November and December and mutton sold to friends at 7d. a pound.

In 1859/60 mutton was the staple diet and was bought week after week

for a long period with the exception of an odd purchase of a cheese costing between 12s. and 15s. (6d. a pound), and beef for the Wakes in September.

The Wakes (St. Giles and kept according to the old calendar) was an important occasion, and at one time celebrations lasted a week, beef one year cost 12/1d. as compared with 3s. to 5s. usually paid for mutton, whilst the next year 10/4d. was spent on beef and 14/2d. on beer.

During the same period there was a short account of "Lade Ore & Dishes", loads and dishes of ore with charges at 2/6d. a load. The total was only about 52 loads - less than 15 tons and no name of mine was mentioned.

From 1859 to 1875 loads of gravel at 6d. and yards of stone at 4d. were supplied; in 1862 Robt Thornell was charged 1s. representing two loads, and "Rale Rode" (Rail road) 9/7½d., the latter would be in connection with the opening of the railway which took place that year, and the gravel might have been for Hassop Station where there was a fairly large yard to cover.

Then follows - Shares due for gravel

Dinah Stone	£1 11 10	Wm. Taylor	£1 3 10
John Taylor	£1 3 10	Martha Mather	£1 3 10

then five years later, in 1867

Due to Dinah Stone	4 shares	9 0
to Jno Taylor	3 "	6 9
to Martha Mather	3 "	6 9

John and William Taylor were brothers, and the others were their married sisters, they were all children of Aaron Taylor of Great Longstone the probate of whose will dated November 1858 showed that he held 13/24 parts of Waterhole Mine and left 4/24 to sister Dinah Stone widow and 3/24 each to Martha, William and John.

In 1870 a settlement of account was made for 54 loads of gravel at 3d. and 154 yards of stone at 1d. total £1 9s. 4d.; this together with two rather larger payments, to Colonel Leslie may have been for royalties.

The gravel and stone may have been waste at the mine, but even so no-one could say that the shareholders made an excess profit.

The book from which this information has been obtained has been deposited in the County Records Collection at Matlock by Miss Mary H. Taylor of Great Longstone, and is another example of how a small book, to general appearance not very important, may contain useful information about workers in the past.



FURTHER NOTES ABOUT DERBYSHIRE

by

F. S. Ogden

Brailsford

Copy of Churchwardens' Presentment. (Manuscript on a piece of paper about 6ins x 5ins.)

The presentment of the Churchwardens of ye parish Church of Brailsford in ye County of Derby delivered in at ye visitation of ye Reverend Mr. Henry Rider Achdeacon of Derby held in ye parish Church of all Sts on wednesday ye fourth day of may - ann dom 1720

To the first article of ye articles concerning Churches & Chappel with ye ornaments & ffurniture thereunto belonging we have nothing to present

To ye 2d article concerning ye church yard ye house gleebes & tythes belonging to ye Church we have nothing to present

To ye 3d article Concerning ministers we have nothing to present

To ye 4th article concerning parishoners we have nothing to present

To ye 5th article concerning parish Clarks & Sextons we have nothing to present

To ye 6th article Concerning hospitalls Schools schoolmasters physitions Chyrurgions & midwives we have nothing to present

To ye 7th article concerning Ecclicall officers we have nothing to present.

Ed. Cox Churchwarden

Receipt for a Levy

Copy of a receipt dated 1689, William & Mary, for a levy for the defence of the Realm. (Manuscript on a piece of paper 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4")

DERB Sh Received the 24th day of Ffebruary 1689^o of)
John Bagshawe Geo: Ashborne & Willm Taylor)
Collectors for the Township of Darley in the county)
aforesd of the moneys payable to their Maties King)

Willm & Queen Mary by virtue of an Act of the present
 Parliament entituled- an Act for a grant to their
 Maties of an Aid of twelve pence in the pound for
 one year for the necessary defence of their Realme
 the Sum of 34£ 13s 1d ob in full for the Easter
 paymt of the moneys charged on the respective
 persons residing within the said Township wherewith
 the said Township and Collectors are by the sd Act
 charged and answerable
 I say received in full of the sd. Easter payment
 the said sum of

£ s d
 34 13 1 Ob

by mee

R. A. Adderley
Head Collector

Hope

Copy of 'The presentment of the Constable of Hope' dated 1747 (written on a piece of paper about 6½" x 4").

High Peak in
the County of
Derby

The presentment of the Ccnstable of Hope
in the County of Derby at the General Quarter
Sessions of the peace held at Derby in the
said County the 20th day of April 1747

John Wilcockson
Thomas Marsden

Being reputed papists and have been absent
from the parish Church for the space of one
whole month last past all other things
here presentable are well to the best of my
knowledge

Martin Middleton
Constable

NOTES AND QUERIES

The Editors will be glad to receive notes or queries on any branch of local history in Derbyshire.

N.Q.127 Note on a Lead Mine called Ratchwood at Wirksworth (Woolley MSS British Museum 6707 page 58) states that a share of their mine was held by Robert Greensmith who subsequently became rich: 'Sheriff of Derbyshire 1715. Bought Steephill Grange (Steeple). His grandson Herbert sold Steeple Grange to Messrs. Arkwright & Co. 1771 who demolished it and built the cottonmill at Cromford with the materials (including courtyard, orchard and walls.)

D. Wigley

N.Q.128 Postscript to Richard Wigley's Will (Vol.III No.7 p.625)

The transcript of this Will was taken from a copy in the Lichfield Joint Record Office. Another copy of the Will is in Add.6670 fo.424 of the Wolley Mss in the British Museum and is slightly different in wording, but an abbreviated form was written in Add.6704 fo.178/9. The last mentioned is an entry book which was first used by John Asshenhurst, sometime collector of the Subsidy in Wirksworth. This book was then passed to Henry Wigley of Middleton who became the Collector in 1591. Besides many drafts of legal notes and a few recipes, copies of letters and rentals are included. It is not clear whether the book passed to Henry's eldest son Thomas (although there are several contemporaries writing in it) but it certainly passed to the second son Richard from whom it descended through the Wigwell branch, finally coming into the possession of Sir John Statham. The entry concerning Richard's Will clarifies a few phrases that in the Lichfield copy were very illegible. The note is headed "My grt-grandfather Richard Wigleys' Will"; and the first of the two phrases concerns the well being of Isabel who "shall have sufficient wood both for her fire and to bake and to brew (Oake ash and Hollis excepted) Provided that if my son do make any sale of wood that then my sd wife to have the third part of the said wood".

The second phrase (which was badly blotted and deleted in the Lichfield copy) concerned the bequest to John of what appeared to be 'My holl book' but which is a device to provide ready money and is as follows "Item - I bequeath to my son John my whole Boole after that towre fires be burned soe that he shall have nothing but a blockb.... (this part blotted) at the sight of my four honest men, indifferent to him (or taken), and the residue that will be made at the sd towre fires to go to the behoof of my sd wife and my children".

The name of the fourth honest man (p.626 line 1) is John ffowke, and in the list of debts the first name is Willm Addams of Bonsall. It is interesting to note that in the copying from the will to the entry book mistakes were made and several Christian names were transposed. James Hellat became Thomas Hellat, George Flint became Henry Flint and Henry Davyd (or Davy) became George Davy. It is now possible to complete the list of names with "Raphe Bruckshea of Belper" (in the original 'Raff (aprosheller)')

Not shown in either of the copies of the Wills, but in the entry book is the lone phrase: "A chief rent of 12d issuing out of house upon Pillory Hill called 'The Talbotes'." which note preceeds the "Debts wch Richard Wigley hath owinge of him".

D. Wigley

N.Q.129 Woodeaves Mill In an advertisement in the Derby Mercury March 11th 1790 the Woodeaves estate is offered for sale. The property includes "A large new erected cotton mill and two.....houses.....now in the possession

of Messrs. Cooper & Co. under a 42 year lease commencing March 25 1784."

S. D. Chapman

(Mr. Chapman has written a very informative account of "The Transition to the Factory System in the Midlands Cotton-Spinning Industry" Economic History Review Vol.XVIII No.3 1965.)

N.Q.130 Errwood Hall A new reservoir is being built in the Goyt Valley for Stockport Corporation, but the Errwood Hall site will not be submerged. The district Water Board engineer has agreed to preserve the Crest which has been lying in the ruins of the Hall and has been considerably damaged. The Crest was originally over the door of the Hall and measures about 3 ft. by 2 ft. by 1 ft. The gryphon is now badly battered, but the crest will be incorporated in the general tidying up of the Hall.

M. A. Bellhouse.

(See Derbyshire Miscellany Vol.II No.2 for further information about Errwood Hall, also the "Goyt Valley Story" by C. Rathbone.)

THE DAILY JOURNAL AND MEMORANDUM OF

J. A. STEVENSON

(continued from p.612)

1879

January 17 At home in Croft. Continued frost.

18 Went to Wirksworth and measured at Brights Friendly for 4 Compy 59 lds the whole of the men being on cope this reckoning 3 Co. paying 6/- per ld profit and one 7/6. For the purpose of paying for this ore I received from Mr. Miers at the Mine £100 in Notes and cash as follows

Notes £75
Gold £20
Silver £5

The payments were

Mr. Spencer & Co.	£11.	18.	4.
F. Spencer & Co.	£21.		
William Gratton	£16.	2.	3.
Jas Buckley & Co.	£34.	3.	9.

I came home by Griffie Bage and measured 2 lds 7 dh. belonging to Alfred Doxey Lead ore 34/- for 60.

After I got home I discovered that I had paid one of the Compy at Brights Friendly £5 note too much as I was one note short of what I ought to have as I only had paid 14 notes as I expected and I brought none out of the Room with me when I had done paying.

January 20 I went this morning to the Lea to ask Mr. Miers whether he had found any mistake in his money as I thought it possible that he might

respecting Giberalter.

2 Sunday. Attended the Funeral of Alice wife of G. Taylor buried at Crossgreen aged 60. John Bentley Sen. died at Church Inn aged 83.

February 3 Went to Bakewell and received £100 at the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank belonging to Mr. Watson with £5 8. 3. interest leaving a balance in the Bank of £100. Came back to Darley and collected Rates.

4 Went to Wirksworth but bought no ore. Lead ore 32/9. Continued frost and snow.

5 Collecting Rates and paid into the Bank at Matlock Bridge £16 to the credit of the Overseers. I received a letter this morning from Mr. Thornhill of Longstone asking me to meet him at Darley Station at 8.52 a.m. as he was going on to Derby (on the 6th). Set in a thaw tonight.

6 I went to Darley Station this morning. As I had arranged to measure at Bage today I got on the same train as Mr. Thornhill came by and went to the new Inn at Cromford with him. He informed me that Mr. Broomhead had come to his house on Monday the 3rd and asked him if he was in possession of John Bentley's Will. He (Mr. T.) said he was "How was Mr. Bentley". Mr. B. said "he is dead. He died last night and we are going tomorrow to Derby to prove his Will". (More details regarding the Will and Codicils.) Mr. Thornhill then told me what he proposed doing in the case was this - he had wrote out a renunciation of our intention to act as Executors under the Will and if I thought well to sign it he would do the same and take it along with the will to Mr. Simpson the Registerer at Derby that day as he was determined not to take any part with J. Bentley as co executor with him. I told him I should sign it with the greatest pleasure. We at once signed the paper in the presence of Mr. Walter Peck a gentleman from Liverpool who signed as witness. Mr. Thornhill then went on to Derby and I went to the Bage mine and measured 89 ld belonging to 8 Companys. - a thaw.

7 Measured at Mill Close Burton & Co. 91 - 0 } 171
 Walker & Co. 80 - 0 }

Thaw

8 Went up to Mr. Brittlebank to make application to him for the Giberalter. I also saw Mr. H. Heathcote. He recomended me to write to Mrs. Brittlebank and he would send it for me to her.

10 At home - mild.

11 Went Wirksworth but had no measures. Lead ore 32/6. Mild.

Feb. 27 Meas'd at Millclose Walker 71 - 7 }
 Burton 71 - 7 } 142 - 8

Mr. T. Bentley of Liverpool called upon me today - he showed me copies of his Father's Will and two codicils which he had recd. this morning from Derby. They had been proved on the 24th Inst. by J. Bentley Junr. as Sole Executor. The Will was the one given up by myself and Mr. Thornhill, the first Codicil appointed his son John Executor along with Mr. Thornhill instead of me and the second devised all Expenses attending the proceedings instituted by J. Bentley against me for the possession of the Titles with all the Law charge should be paid out of his Estate.

The Property was to be sold by Auction to night at J. Bentley, the Church Inn, Darley. Mrs. T. Bentley was going to the Sale. I did not attend the Sale but I heard the 4 Houses was sold, the 3 New House to Mrs. Woliscroft widow of the late W. Bentley for £125-£132 and £162 respectively. The house down the Fold was bought - Walwin for £116.

28 Wensley Hall and 58 acres of Land belonging to William Derbyshire was advertised to be sold by Auction by Mr. Marsden at the Square & Compass Inn, Darley Bridge, the result of the Sale was as follows -

Lot 1	Wensley Hall and Garden withdrawn at	£600	0	0
Lot 1&2	Hall Gardens & Barley Close withdrawn at	800	0	0
3	House Pt of Green & Hall Wood bought by J. Derbyshire	2000	0	0
	Timber -----	46	2	6
4	England Dalefield ----- J. Derbyshire	250	0	0
	Timber -----	1	16	6
5	Allen Dalefield ----- Annie Derbyshire	456	0	0
	Timber -----		11	0
6	Tonmys Close ----- J. Derbyshire	430	0	0
7	Garden in Wensley dale B. Marsden	16	0	0
8	Ashton Pasture B. Marsden	360	0	0
9	Cote Close etc. Thos. Walters	255	0	0
10	Oker end Henry Buckley	50	0	0
11	2 Thirds of Land at Bonsale Jas Wright	85	0	0
12	2 Thirds of Houses at Wirksworth	21	0	0

March 1 At Wakebridge and measd. 236 lds. belonging to 2 Companys. Came back with Mr. Wass to the Lea Green. Afterward attended a Meeting of the Trustees of Finneys Charity held in the School Room, Crossgreen.

2 Sunday

3 Went to Darley Station to order Lime for the Dale Houses. Lead ore 31/3.

4 Went to Wirksworth and Measd. at Snake 3 - 8 belonging to S. J. Sheldon.

5 Running Lime for Plaster for the Dale Houses.

Wigwell Mill by D. A. Wigley and L. J. Stead

SK.315.546

Wigwell Mill is situated about half a mile to the east of Wigwell Grange. Little remains now of the original mill. The two cottages which now occupy the site would probably be built in the late 19th century, as the 6" O.S. map surveyed in 1877-78 shows a different plan from the modern one, obviously a plan of a mill. The oldest part of the mill has been altered a great deal, but there is evidence of a triple vaulted basement with the floor some six feet below ground level and with a stone staircase leading to the upper floors. A square opening in the wall on the water course side would have taken the shaft of the water-wheel. What appears to be a cheese press is in the same room. This was undoubtedly built in at a much later date. Stone steps outside this building incorporate a circular millstone.

The water-courses, part of which are now dry, were part of a very extensive system of canals and fishponds which could maintain a good amount of water even in the driest weather.

A late 15th century stone built house stands near by; this was perhaps the home of the Bunting family (of Bunting Wood, K. Cameron "Place Names of Derbyshire").

Two cottages near the road above the mill were termed "Home Farm" and in more recent times were gamekeepers cottages.

The earliest documentary evidence occurs in a marriage settlement of 1605 (of Wigwell Grange in the 17th century, D.A.Wigley), but there is little doubt that the site had been occupied for several centuries at that time, and the residual architecture of parts of some of the buildings indicate a fair amount of activity before the 14th century.

It is interesting to note that the Darley Cartulary makes no mention of acquiring the mill, so it seems reasonable to suppose that it was built when the Grange became popular as a summer resort for the Abbot and Canons.

It seems that less milling was done in the last century since octagonal millstones, quite late in date, lie in the grounds of the Grange, although the Ordnance Survey shows it as still a corn mill.

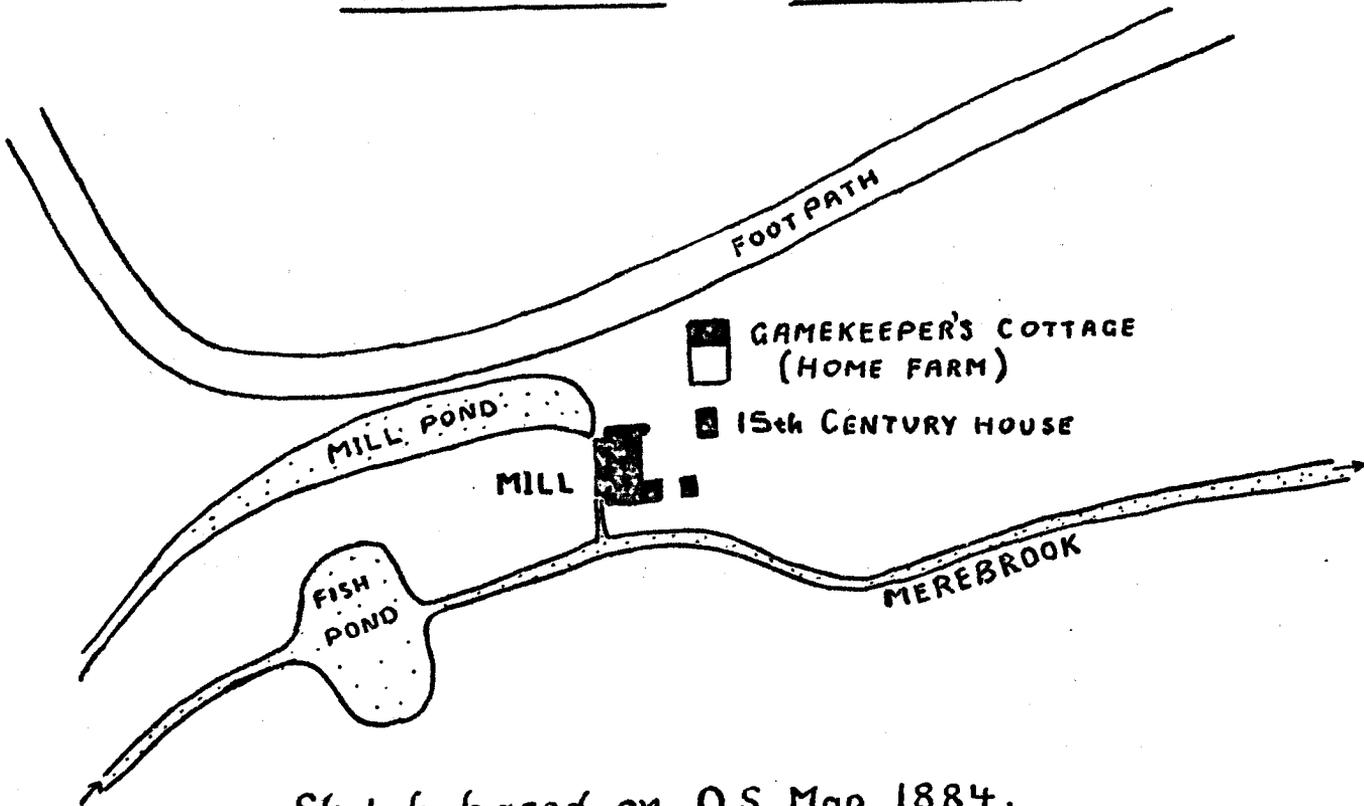
The vaulted ground floor raises some interesting possibilities. Hugh Braun in his "Old English Houses" (p.29) refers to vaulted ground floors, and states that they were no longer used after the 13th century. Allowing a generation for the spread of new ideas, we could say that the latest date for the construction of the earliest mill buildings would be 1320. This does coincide very nicely with the formation of the Grange at Wigwell circa 1280. The styles of architecture in this area seem to be peculiar in many respects; but despite many modifications the general plan of the mill itself can still be deduced.

One point not yet finally determined is whether the water wheel was

of the overshot or undershot type. The dam is some height above the mill, but it has not yet been possible to deduce if it would be high enough for the overshot wheel.

WIGWELL MILL

SK 315.546



Sketch based on O.S. Map 1884.

Further Notes on Crich by S. L. GarlicFritchley Mineral Line

The earliest record of a mineral line in Crich is the old tramway constructed about 1793. This was a subsidiary of the Cromford Canal, the engineers being W. Jessop and J. Outram. The purpose of the tramway was to bring down limestone excavated at the Old Hilts Quarry (now known locally as Newt's Pond Quarry) to the canal at Bullbridge where the lime kilns were situated.

The mineral tramway was an unusual gauge (three feet ten inches). The track is now overgrown with weeds and bushes but several stretches can still be travelled. There is a short tunnel near Fritchley Green and the old engine house still stands near the Old Hat Factory. The line of the tramway and the site of the various Quarries can still be traced on the Ordnance Survey maps.

Some contradictory reports are given of the various forms of transport used by the Butterley Company on this tramway, but it is fairly certain that at first horses drawing five trams in both directions were the only transport.

Later two self-acting inclines were in use, one from the Old Quarry to the Hat Factory, the second from there to the Wharf and Lime Kilns at Bullbridge, horses being retained for use inside the quarry itself.

In 1813 one of Brunton's walking steam locomotives constructed at Butterley Ironworks was tried out on this tramway, and it was decided to dispense with horses and use the machine in the quarry.

About 1850 the old Hilts Quarry was abandoned, and new Hilts Quarry, much nearer Crich, was opened out, this necessitated a third self-acting incline from the quarry to a junction with the tramway near the Hat Factory.

During the closing years of the 19th century the old quarry was again used to extract limestone with the two-fold purpose of obtaining as much mineral as possible and of keeping the Kilns in work when difficulties arose in the new workings.

The Old Quarry began as an underground working and was later (1808) opened out leaving a short tunnel near the entrance. This tunnel is reputed to have been cut in boulder clay and become unsafe, so that it had

to be opened up when it was renamed Klondike, the name giving a clue to the probable time that these events took place.

It is recorded that 30,000 tons of limestone were taken from the Hills Quarry in 1860. The tramway was finally closed in 1935.

At the Easter Session 1827 the Butterley Company obtained a licence for a Powder Magazine at Amber Wharf near Bull Bridge in the parish of Crich. (See Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals. C.J.Cox.)

Stephenson's Incline

The quarry at Crich Cliff was worked by the Clay Cross Company, the limestone being carried to the lime kilns on the Cromford Canal by the now abandoned mineral railway which was constructed by George Stephenson in 1841.

This railway was some two and a half miles long. There were two inclined planes worked by wire rope, the steepest part, some 500 yards long, was said to be the greatest in the country, being a gradient of one in ten; the gauge of this railway was one metre.

Cliff Quarry was closed down and the railway ceased to operate in 1957. Several reasons are given for the closure, one being that the edge of the quarry was now dangerously near Sherwood Foresters Memorial.

The track of the railway has been purchased and recovered by the Tallylyn Railway Preservation Society, and Cliff Quarry is the home of the Crich Tramway Museum.

Crich Stand

The first "Crich Stand" was a circular tower erected by the Hurt family as an Observatory in 1788. It was rebuilt in 1851 by Francis Hurt of Alderwasley on the site of the previous tower. On July 6th 1882 a landslip occurred at the Quarry owned by Clay Cross Company whereby Cliff House, three cottages and 10 acres of land were destroyed. The landslip reached nearly to the base of the Tower. In 1902 the Tower was struck by lightning and was closed to the public.

The present Beacon, better known as "Crich Stand" was erected in 1922 on a safer site farther from the cliff edge. It is a Memorial to the men of the Sherwood Foresters' Regiment who fell in the First World War.

Clay Cross Company Documents

The Extracts which follow have been taken from a copy of the original conveyances dated 1849. It is hoped that they will be of interest to

anyone visiting the site of the Clay Cross Mineral Railway Line and the Lime Quarry at Crich.

The Conveyances are in Book form, some twenty inches by fourteen inches. The title on the front board reads as follows:-

Explanatory Extracts
&
Plans of Property
Belonging to
Geo. Stephenson & Co.
1849

Extract from Lease of Limestone at Crich

18th August 1841 INDENTURE

Between Right Honable Henry Earl of Thanet in the first part, Samuel Travis of Crich Gentleman, Richard Arkwright Esquire, of Willesley Castle, Samuel Towndrow of Crich Yeoman, David Towndrow of Duffield Victuallar, Catherine Bason of Nottingham Widow, Thomas Topham of Ripley Candlewick Manufacturer, and Catherine his wife, Mary Ann Young, Emily Young, Betsey Young of Nottingham Spinsters, Thomas Towndrow of Crich Farmer and John Cowper Topham of Belper Mercer and Draper of the second part, and George Stephenson, Robert Stephenson, George Carr Glyn, Joseph Sandars, Sir Joshua Walmsley and George Hudson of the third part.

Reciting that by virtue of divers Conveyances, of an act of Parliament, the inclosing of Commons within the Parishes of Crich and South Wingfield, premises vested in said Earl of Thanet or in those whom he derived Tithe for an Estate of Inheritance in fee simple.

Also reciting that by virtue of Indenture dated 30th April and 1st May 1711 of other undivided moiety of the same Limestone and premises become vested in several said persons parties to thereto of second part or in those whom they derived Tithe thereto.

It was Witnessed etc...

All the Strata of Limestone lying within and under these ten Inclosures of 77 acres 2 roods 20 perches then called Crich Cliff late part of the commons.

(The document gave) full power for George Stephenson and his Co-Partners to get Limestone in a workmanlike manner in any convenient part of the lands, but not in any manner to obstruct or prevent the due prosecution of other works that may be carried on the said land for the getting of Sparr, Lead, Coal or any other mineral.

The Lease to the said Co-Partners, Administrators and assigns from

25th March 1841 for 50 years.

Paying to the said parties, their Heirs and assigns according to their respective rights and interests during the said period, the following rent or royalty. ———

The Sum of one penny farthing per ton for all Limestone which should be gotten from out of the said Limestone Works and each ton to consist of 20 cwt. and each cwt. to consist of 112 lbs.

The said Rent to be paid by two half yearly payments, on the 29th September and 25th March, the first payment to be made on 29th September next.

A Proviso. That should it happen in any one year or more than one year or years that the rent should amount to less than £150 by reason of sufficient Limestone not being gotten the payment then in every case when the rent falls short as aforesaid them paying the full rent of £150.

But if in consequence of said deficiency having been made up and the average rent of any preceeding or subsequent year should exceed that sum the average rent should so far as it wanted for that purpose be taken in satisfaction.

Declaration that the quantity and weight of Limestone to be gotten should be ascertained as follows: Such part as should be carried away in Boats should be ascertained by a proper gauge of the boats, and the quantity and weight of such as should be carried away by Railway or other land carriage should be ascertained by one or more good and correct Weighing Machine or Machines to be set up and maintained by George Stephenson and Co-Partners on some convenient part of the Lands.

In case the quantity or weight could not be ascertained by the aforesaid means then George Stephenson and Co-Partners would at their own cost when required adopt other means as should be best calculated to answer the purposes and would not remove any Limestone from the premises without first causing the quantity or weights to be carefully ascertained and a correct entry be made accordingly.

Covenants. By George Stephenson and Co-Partners, for payment of rent and times of payment, and for payment of all Taxes. And would get Limestones in a workmanlike manner, and would deliver up the said Works at the end of the said term in a proper working condition, and would not endanger the working of Sparr, Lead ore and minerals, and would make compensation to the occupiers of the Land.

Declaration that the said parties of the first and second part were seized of said Limestone and premises as tenants of Common in proportion as follows: Earl of Thanet one half, Samuel Travis one Quarter, Richard

Arkwright one eighth. Samuel Towndrow, David Towndrow, Catherine Basin, Catherine Topham, Mary Ann Young, Emily Young, Betsey Young, Thomas Towndrow, and John Cowper Topham to the remaining eighth, particularized in the Barmasters Books on said rent.

The North Midland Railway Company to Messrs. Stephenson & Co.

Extracts from Grant of Way at Crich

7th May 1841. Indenture made between the North Midland Railway Company of 1st part and George Stephenson, Robert Stephenson, George Carr Glyn, Joseph Sandars, Sir Joshua Walmsley and George Hudson of the second part.

Reciting that by Indenture of even date, with and made between same persons as were parties to this deed, certain parcels of Land had been conveyed by said Company to said parties of second part. And also that Land so conveyed formed part of a large piece of Land bought by said Company reserved for a Station upon the Railway communicating with the Cromford Canal at or near Amber Gate and said Company reserved for said Station a piece of Land forming the Frontage of the Land so reserved to said George Stephenson and others upon said Railway and also upon Said Land as shown in the Plan to this deed. - And also that said George Stephenson and others had erected Lime Kilns upon part of this Land, thereby conveyed, and had constructed a Railway from such Lime Kilns to Crich Cliff for bringing Limestone etc. to said Kilns and also to said Railway and Land, and they intend to send such Limestone and also Lime burnt in said Kilns along said North Midland Railway and also along said Canal, and they also propose to bring Coals from Clay Cross along said Railway to said Lime Kilns, and also along their own Railway to Crich, and it was necessary that they should have free access between the Land so Conveyed to them and said Railway and Canal, and it was accordingly agreed upon the treaty for said purchase that they should have free right of way across the Land so reserved subject to restrictions. - There after contained and also -

That they should have the privilege of erecting a Bridge or Bridges over that part of the Land reserved by said Company which adjoined the Cromford Canal for purposes of their aforesaid Railway to Crich Cliff.

It was Witnessed that in pursuance of said Agreement and in Consideration of 10/0d. said North Midland Railway did grant —

Full Liberty and right of Way for said George Stephenson and others their Servants and Workmen, Wagons and Carriages over and across said piece of Land so reserved by them and intended for a Station as aforesaid for conveying Lime, Coal etc. from the pieces of Land so conveyed to said George Stephenson and others, to said Railway and Canal, and vice versa and also power to erect and maintain a Bridge or Bridges over that part of said Land so reserved which adjoined to said Canal for the purposes of the Railway so made to Crich Cliff aforesaid with full power to convey such

Articles as they thought proper across said Bridges.

Proviso. That the right of Way thereby granted should in no wise prevent said Company from making use of said Land so reserved in any manner they should think proper either by making a Cut or Basin from said Canal, Laying down sidings to said Railway, erecting or otherwise, it being the true meaning of said parties thereto that such right of Way should only be used as a means of communication between the Land conveyed as aforesaid, and said Railway and Land at such places in such manner and subject to such regulations as said Company should think proper.

Proviso. That all Bridges to be erected by virtue of this Grant should be erected and maintained in repair under Superintendence, and to the satisfaction of said Engineer of said Railway Company and in case of any want of repair in such Bridge it should be lawful for said Company to repair same and to charge the expence thereof to said George Stephenson and others, and in case they should neglect to pay the amount then the said Company might recover same by distress.

THOMAS TOWNDROW TO MESSRS. STEPHENSON & CO.

Extract from Conveyance of a small piece of Land at Crich

31st July 1841. Indenture made between Thomas Towndrow of Crich Farmer of the 1st part and George Stephenson, George Carr Glyn, Joseph Sanders, Sir Joshua Warmsley and George Hudson, Coalmasters of the second part, whereby in Thomas Towndrow in consideration of £21 5. Od. to him, paid by said George Stephenson and others.

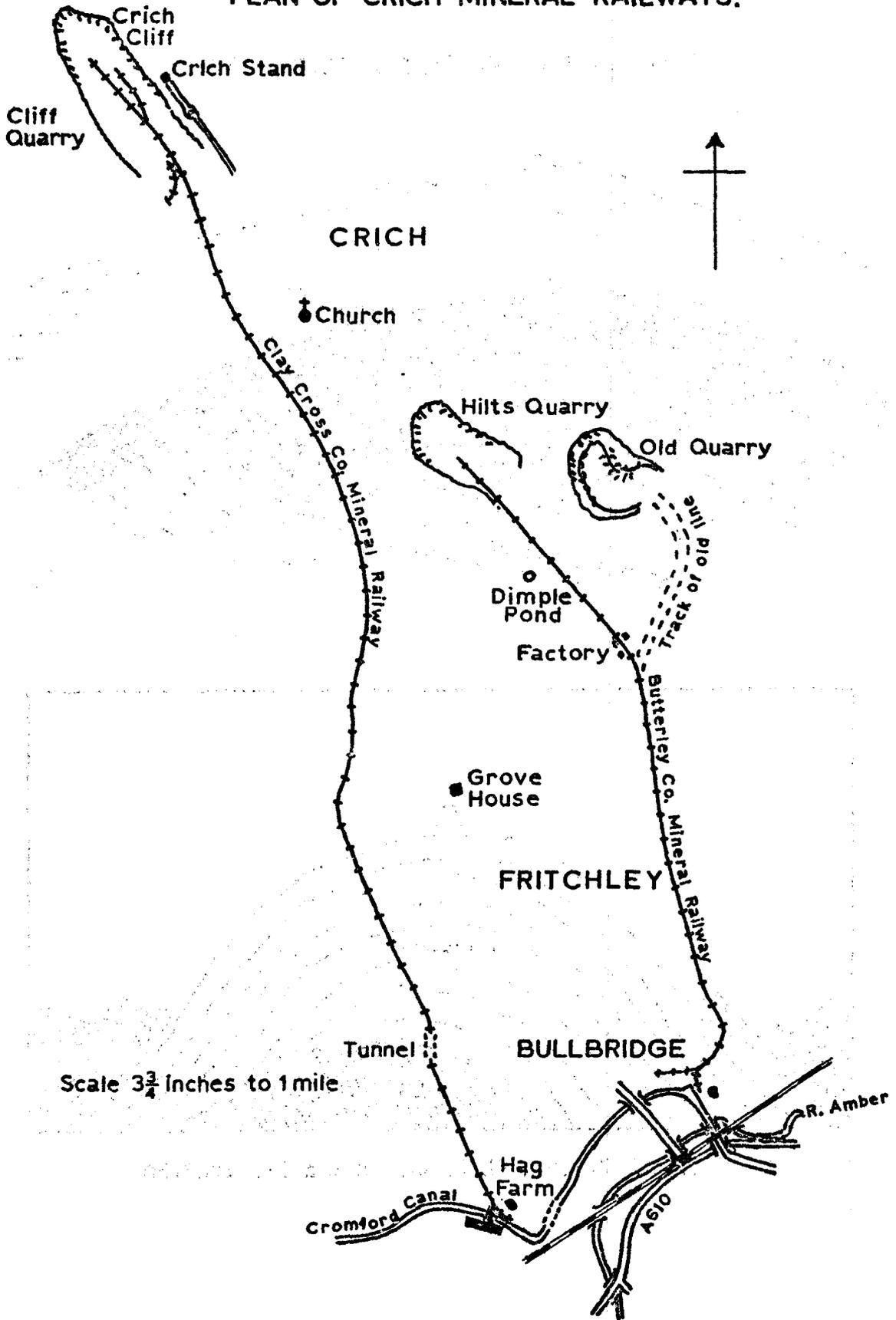
All that piece of Land situate in the Parish of Crich containing 17 perches, being part of a Close of land there called Wilcoxes Croft otherwise Wheeldons Croft, then in the occupation of John Walker, which said piece of Land was then fenced off from the remainder of said Close and used by George Stephenson and others for the purpose of their Railway from Crich aforesaid to the Cromford Canal near Amber Gate.

Together with all Tithe of Corn Grain and Hay and other Tithes whatsoever payable in respect of same Land and all Ways etc.

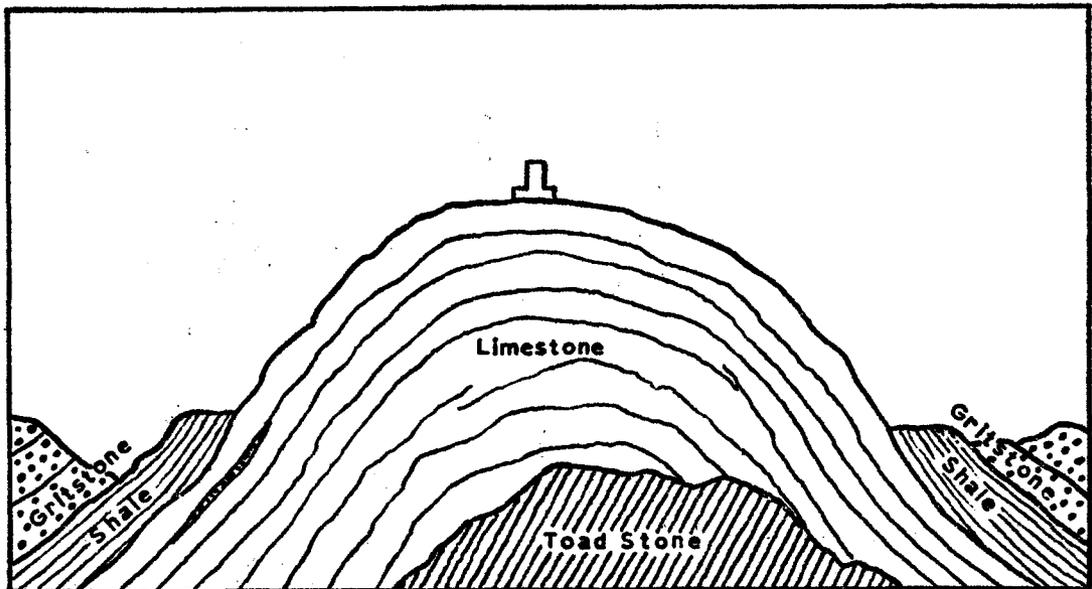
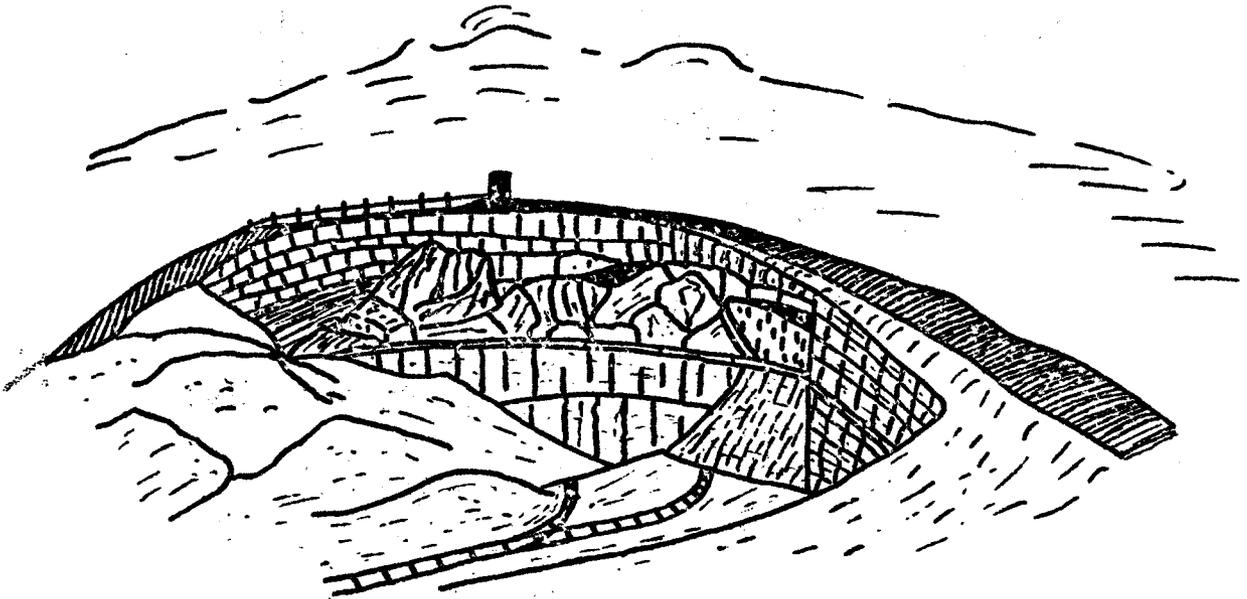
Unto said George Stephenson and others (naming them) theirs Heirs and assigns for ever.

The usual Covenants by said Thomas Towndrow for the Tithe and also that all terms of years comprising said Land thereby conveyed should be In Trust for said George Stephenson and others.

PLAN OF CRICH MINERAL RAILWAYS.



THE QUARRY AT CRICH CLIFF 1882



Section of Crich Hill. From an old illustration.