

"DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY"

THE LOCAL HISTORY BULLETIN
OF THE
DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Editorial

With the start of this new volume it is proposed to publish the Bulletin twice yearly, in March and October. This will, it is hoped, make it possible to enlarge and improve the style of the publication while making a considerable saving in stationery and postage.

Our contributors this time cover a wide field. Mr. Ivor E. Burton, the librarian at Buxton, has prepared a most absorbing article on Derbyshire place names, which should provoke readers to further thought, and possibly argument, on this subject. It is an interesting change to read of Eyam, in Mr. Clarence Daniel's paper, from an industrial angle rather than as the tragic plague village. Research by Mr. Reginald Smith, based on legal documents has produced an excellent picture of Ashbourne life from the 17th century to the present day through the inhabitants of 58 St. Johns Street, one of whom was Erasmus Darwin. Mr. Robert Thornhill's analysis of the accounts for the building of Hassop Chapel give a vivid idea of how a contract was carried out in the early nineteenth century. Mr. Thornhill has also given us details of how he has bound volumes of the Bulletin, and this should be of interest to many readers. We are pleased to publish Mr. J. Vernon Colhoun's notes on Osmaston, made as a research project and containing a great deal of information about the village.

Our most sincere thanks are due once more to Mr. R. A. H. O'Neal, who has again prepared and produced a volume index. The index for Volume III is included with this issue.

It is proposed to reproduce once again the Society's Burdett map of 1791. The new edition is 45 in. x 30 in., that is three-quarters of the original. This is a very fine reproduction and the three parts of the map have been incorporated on the one negative, making the map easier for members to handle. The price will be 35/-d. for each copy. An application form is enclosed

Section News

The committee acknowledge with grateful thanks Mr. Thornhill's gift of two engravings of Derbyshire, which realised the sum of £6 10s. Od., and of guide books which raised a further £1 10s. Od.; both amounts were donated to the Section's fund for producing the Bulletin and Supplements.

8.10.66. Mrs. E. M. Dodds gave a talk on the Turnpike Roads linking Staffordshire and Derbyshire, illustrated with excellent slides. We are most grateful to her for consenting to lead a party to explore, on the ground, the roads mentioned. This expedition will be on September 2nd next.

19.11.66. The Rev. M. R. Austin spoke on "Church and People in 19th Century Derby". This talk was of remarkable interest and it is hoped that Mr. Austin will speak to us again on this subject.

3.12.66. Mr. Adrian Henstock gave a very interesting talk on the history of Crich Pottery and its owners, illustrated with slides and examples of Crich Ware. Mr. S. L. Garlic told of his researches at the pottery site and showed some slides.

18.2.67. Annual General Meeting. It is deeply regretted that Rev. D. H. Buckley, on moving to a new living, has had to give up his good work for the section as Secretary and, with Mr. Hayhurst, the valuable work of duplicating. Mr. F. P. Heath was appointed the new Secretary. A detailed list of Officers elected is published on the back cover. It was unanimously agreed that the section subscription should go up from 7/6d. to 10/-d. from January 1968. It is hoped by this to cover the increasing cost of the Section's publications. The business of the meeting was followed by a show of Mr. Buckley's slides of the previous summer outings and of Mr. F. W. Boden's fascinating series of slides of old Ashbourne.

4.3.67. Mr. W. H. Brighouse gave a copiously illustrated talk on "Wingfield and its Manor", giving a vivid picture of the area and its history, and, with the article in our last Bulletin, showing how great his researches in the district have been. To complete our survey of Wingfield Mr. Brighouse arranged an excellent and very well attended visit to Wingfield Manor during May.

8.4.67. Dr. Trevor Ford gave a much appreciated paper on "Ashford Black Marble" illustrated with slides and many samples of the remarkable decorative work done in this material.

SOME DERBYSHIRE PLACE-NAMES

by

Ivor E. Burton

Derbyshire Place Names have been dealt with comprehensively in three volumes, "The Place-Names of Derbyshire" by K. Cameron, for the English Place-Name Society: Eilert Ekwall's "Dictionary of English Place Names" is an earlier standard work. It may well be considered, therefore, that there is no need to go further into such matters. Much excellent, painstaking work has certainly been done to solve the interesting puzzles that place names provide, but etymology is plagued with two kinds of flaw - too much scholarship, and too little.

Experts may be expected to show excessive faith in scholarly interpretation of such clues as can be found. For example they formulate rules of mutations and variations in the spelling of names. Having examined the oldest documents available, such as the Domesday Survey of the Eleventh Century, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, Bede's History, Church Records, Deeds and Plans, varied spellings almost invariably are found. The oldest of these is usually given most weight.

Written names, of course, are either a copy of other written records, or of a spoken name, which may well have been handed down from generation to generation for hundreds of years. The spoken name would be altered when a population changed radically in its prevailing nationality - Prehistoric, Gaelic, Celtic, Welsh Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, with some Norman and Roman influences. Not only this, but the dialects in different parts of England much alter all words in common use.

The root basis of place-names for features such as rivers, mountains, fortified places and very old settlements, small or large, can only be the spoken word. It used to be English Law that "The word of the Sheriff to his officer by word of mouth and without writing is good; for it may be that neither the Sheriff nor his officer can read or write".

In olden times a "clerk" was most often a legal or ecclesiastical official, perhaps a monk or priest, or scholar, especially versed in Latin. He could well be of foreign parentage, and how any scholar would cope with dialect names and words is problematical. Moreover, what rules can possibly be valid for mis-spelling or mis-translating?

It was at least the 16th century before the English language, and that of educated folk only, became anything like fixed. Try reading Geoffrey Chaucer in the original! Queen Elizabeth's signature, it was stated, has been found in over fifteen different spellings. The Elizabethan Earl of

Leicester has signed his name in about twenty different spellings. Does that seem absurd?

In the moorland regions of Derbyshire's Peak District, local dialects were in common use, and words from many sources were to be found - Welsh, Irish, Scottish, Norse and Anglo-Saxon. The old British names, or so presumed, baffle the etymological experts - Etherow, Wye, (explained as the Welsh "GWY"), Corbar, Kinder - need further examination; but so do other very important names including I believe, DERWENT, MATLOCK, BUXTON, PILSBURY CASTLE, SHUTTLINGS LOW, DERBY, PARWICH, PEVERIL CASTLE and BAKEWELL.

In the past, especially in pre-Roman times, there was a lot of movement - by tribes, clans, immigrants, all over Britain. Dense forests and swamps were a main feature of the Midlands and settlements tended to be along the line of rivers, for first choice, and as a refuge, forests, the hills and caves and moorlands for the "displaced", dispossessed, and even desperate folk.

The evidence of remains of stone circles, burial mounds and ancient earthworks, confirms that settlements were no doubt most considerable along the valley of the River Derwent, and then along its tributaries, in forests and on moorlands above the dales.

DERBY was not so named by the Anglo-Saxons but by the Danes, LITTLECHESTER was the DERVENTIO of the Romans. The Saxon name for Derby was NORTHWEORTHIG which probably denotes the "little estate of the North" or "of the Northmen". The termination "by" denotes a "community" or "town" and is Scandinavian. From this term we get the word for municipal rules and regulations - BY-LAWS.

The DER in Derby is surely the same term as in the river DERWENT which passes through the town or "by". Etymologists, notably Ekwall, explain Derwent by a Celtic term, found in Ireland in DERRY, which denotes the OAK tree. But the WENT termination is not explained clearly. Moreover, a complication arises from the two pronunciations of DER as DUR, or DAR. There is a river DARWEN in Lancashire, a river DARENT or DARWENT, in Kent. A 17th century map shows the Derbyshire river as the DARWENT. It so happens that of all Celtic names we could find elsewhere, DER is perhaps one of the most common. There is a DURBAYE in the Ardennes region of Belgium and a DAREN in Norway. In Turkey there is a DERBE where is a celebrated Festival of the Ram. Derby County football team enjoys the popular name of "The Rams"! The Dardanelles probably includes the same DAR. In Portugal is the river DOURO, giving its name to a province of which the first Duke of Wellington was Marquis.

The term WENT is explained as a corruption of the Welsh term GWYNN, which means "bright", even "white", or "clear". It occurs, of course, in the popular name Gwynneth.

There is one curiosity about the river Derwent that is very odd.

Edensor, near Chatsworth House, is explained as the OFER, a ridge, (the term found in LONGNOR - another form of Longridge), of the EDEN! Is it possible that some people knew the river Derwent as the river Eden? But one possibility is that EDEN is a corruption of EATON, meaning "the farmstead" (tun), or "hill" (dun), by the EA, or "river", corresponding to Long Eaton in South Derbyshire, and Eton near Windsor.

For Chatsworth the usual explanation is that it originally was the estate of a landowner or chieftain named CEADD. It is interesting to consider an alternative - a Pict from the Clan Chattan, the "men of the cat", or lynx, who gave the name to Cath, now Caithness in North Britain. Some three hundred years ago an observant traveller recorded the fact that in the Peak District the people were very fond of dancing to the music of bagpipes. It is maintained by some writers about Derbyshire that the Peak District is really the Settlement of the Picts, known to Anglo-Saxons as "Pec Saetan".

But the old castle of the Peverils at Castleton, where King Henry II received the homage of King Malcolm of Scotland, is certainly on a peak. In those days it was recorded as the "Castellum de Peake". The castle, improved, was for long the "Hunting Lodge" of Royalty, and if its site was generally known as "The Peak", it is not unreasonable that the King's hunting preserves should be known as "The Royal Forest of the Peak".

More ancient than Castleton is the Roman site, protected by Bradwell Brook and the river Noe, at their junction, known to the Britons as Navione and to the Romans as Navio, or Anavio, but by us named Brough.

The name occurs in Westmorland at Brough, in Cumberland at Burgh ("Bruff" to natives), and on the boundary of each at BROUGHAM. This latter was named BROCAVUM by the Romans and it is quite feasible that all these names have a strong Fictish association, deriving from the famous pirates' forts, the "BROCHS" of the Shetlands, the Orkneys and North Britain generally, in the Fictish zones.

From Bradwell - possibly "broad river", or "broad ville"; the Roman Road to Peak Dale and near Dove Holes has been identified. It is now known as "Batham Gate" the term "Gate" denoting a road. It leaves the Bradwell - Brough valley, evidently near the place still known as "The Bath". Roman troops in the fort at Brough would certainly have a steam bath-house near the fort, but not within it on account of fire risks.

"HOPE" is the Scandinavian term "HOP" denoting a side valley, usually swampy, but with some dry ground suitable for one or more farmsteads. This term is found in Cumbria, as in HARTSOP, and it occurs elsewhere in Derbyshire, at RUSHUP EDGE (the "Reedy Hop Ridge"), and at the Roman site of Melandra, to us known as Glossop, the "hop" presumably of a settler named Glott, or some similar name.

Northern Mercia, which included, no doubt, the Peak District, was ceded

to the Danes, for a while, by the Treaty of Wedmore. The term THROP for a farm away from the main township occurs in Dovedale's Thorpe Cloud. At Castleton there is "Odin" Sitch, a rain or watercourse usually dry, but with a stream in it after heavy, prolonged rain. The very famous ORMR of the Scandinavians, denoting a serpent or dragon, appears in "Wormhill" near Peak Forest and Millers Dale. In fact, Millers Dale appears on some old maps, probably of about 1650, as WORMHILL DALE. There is in Bakewell at the present time the ancient, local family of ORME. The term DALE for valleys is Scandinavian.

In 919, King Edward built a BURH at Bakewell, where he received the homage of Northumbrians, Scots and Welsh. This rather indicates that Bakewell was on or near the English boundary of the English kings, by that time.

The various BOOTHs, Upper, Nether, Barber, indicate that EDALE was for long a summer pasturage. White, Ekwall and others favour the "Dale of the Island" as explaining Edale. It could be just that EA, or RIVER Dale, of the river NOE. "Barber" is a farmer's name, just as Whatstandwell is the River of Walt Standwell and "Jacob's Ladder", Edale, commemorates Jacob Marshall.

The main features - Win Hill and Lose Hill are popularly explained as sites of battles. More probably, WIN HILL is either WHIN (Bilbery) HILL, or WIND HILL. The gap of WINNATS PASS is certainly WIND GATES, and near the head of it is WINDY KNOLL. This last name is very apt.

For WIN HILL there is another possible explanation. The Old English term WINN denotes a pasture or open land. It is found in WINGFIELD MANOR, whose earlier form is WINNEFELT, the OPEN FELL, or VELDT. Some have suggested, as the explanation of the name, the Welsh term GWYNN denoting "white", "clear", "holy", "happy" and thought to be the origin of the termination "went" in DERWENT.

Lose Hill could be so named from "lang" a swine pasture. The term HLOS for a pig-sty is not rare; it occurs, for example, in various LOSTOCKS. Castleton has Cornish associations, due to lead miners, no doubt. On "Garland Day" the band plays the tune of the Cornish Floral Dance. It is, therefore, not too fanciful for the suggestion made by some writers that LOSE HILL gets its name from a Cornish term LOST, which denotes TAIL or END.

This explanation is weakened by the fact that Lose Hill is not at the end of the chain of peaks. Its neighbours are Win Hill and MAM TOR. The derivation of MAM is thought to be from either the Irish or Gaelic MAMM denoting a BREAST, or a similar Welsh term denoting a CAVITY. The frequent subsidences on this, the SHIVERING MOUNTAIN lend support to the latter. In Lakeland, however, dalesfolk invariably refer to mountain slopes as FELL BREASTS; and there is in Scotland the famous name "The Paps of Jura", in a Pictish zone.

The native dalesmen when speaking of KINDER does not mean the whole

plateau on the 2,000 feet level, but the actual vicinity of the RIVER KINDER and the DOWNFALL. Ekwall derives this name from CYNWYDFRE a corruption of the British CUNETIO, and BRE. I prefer an explanation, as for DERWENT, which bases the term DER on the Welsh DWFR, denoting WATER. The term SCOUT, found near Kendal in Scout Scar, is the Scandinavian SKUTI, denoting "overhanging rock", that is, a cliff-like rocky prominence.

The first term KIN is a problem. It has even been explained as KEN, the abbreviation of KENNETH. But it is very possible that it is derived from the Gaelic CEANN, made famous by King Malcolm CANMORE - the original BIG HEAD. In Kintyre, Kimmel, Kinmare, we find it as meaning a HEADLAND, or prominence. Thus Kinder could be "The Headland of the Water".

By WATER is meant Waterfall, that is the famous, conspicuous DOWNFALL, visible after heavy rain as a white ribbon down the mountainside from even as far away as New Mills. There is in Cumberland a TALKIN Fell, in which the term Kin denotes WHITE. Probably this term explains the famous white stone of Normandy, CAEN, which gives its name that old town. If this meaning of KIN is preferred, we get, for KINDER SCOUT - "The Cliff of the WHITE WATERFALL" - i.e. of the Downfall, a very apt name for it.

The name GRINDSBROOK, which appears on old documents as GRIMSBROOK could be explained in many ways. The Scandinavian term for a tributary or branch was GREIN and it occurs in Cumberland in Grains Gill. It is quite feasible that this tributary of the river Noe should be called the "grein" or tributary beck. There is also an old Norse word for SANDY GRAVEL - very typical of this brook, GREON. We therefore suggest that Grindsbrook is "Gravelly Brook".

The river Sett, which joins the Kinder, flows along to Hayfield, from Coldwell Clough, just like a ditch, at the side of the road. Its name, in fact, may well be derived from the Old English term SEOHTRE, which denotes - a "ditch".

Towering above the Sett valley is Mount Famine, opposite Kinder Low. There is an Old English term FAM which corresponds to FAN or FAEN, and denotes a swamp, or FEN. This same idea occurs in the name FENNY BENTLEY, near Dovedale. And "famine" is also suggested by the neighbouring HUNGRY BENTLEY. The alteration of FAM to FAMINE is quite in keeping with Derbyshire humour, which gives us such names as Spitewinter Farm, Potluck House, Featherbed Top, and the delightful name of part of the valley of the river Wye - Water-cum-Jolly Dale.

HERON CRAG is probably explained, not by herons, at that height, but by the old term "hyrne" meaning a "corner", as in Herne Bay, Kent. It is an exact description of the site.

There is a connection between HAYFIELD and the ducal domains of HADDON; both contained, in earlier times, the same term, HEDR, denoting

heather. As in Wingfield, the old name terminated in FELD, denoting open moorland. In the case of the moors leading past the reservoir to William Clough, heather is still very much in evidence, like a vast, misty purple carpet on the ground. On a map dated 1610, the name HEATHFIELD is given.

If the oak does explain the Derwent, there are many instances of place-names derived from trees, especially that famous "saving of Thor", the rowan or mountain ash. One-Ash Grange; Monyash, again introducing a Scottish term "mony" for "many"; Ashop and ASHBOURNE, formerly ESSEBURN. This latter again includes a Scottish term Burn for "brook".

Other names to note are COTON-IN-THE-ELMS (the term "coton" being the dative plural of the term denoting a "hut" or "cottage" - the Cote which appears in several names; e.g. SWADLINCOTE and COTE HEATH), ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER, WITHIN CLOUGH, the ravine of "withs" or "willows"; OLLERBROOK BOOTH (introducing the term "alor" or "ellers" denoting the Alder tree) and THORNSETT. In this last instance, as in others, the term thorn may denote "hawthorns"; but it may equally be an old English term denoting a spinney or copse.

An interesting name, that of a prominent hill above WILDBOARCLOUGH on the border of Derbyshire and Cheshire is SHUTTLINGSLOW. The term low is often explained as meaning a burial mound or hill. There are very many lows around Buxton alone - Grinlow, Brierlow, Hindlow, Hurdlow to name a few. The interesting term SHUTTLINGS is explained as the SCYTHINGHS, or SCYTHIAN FOLK. Old Irish annals record a tradition that the original settlers in Ireland came from Scythia. This links well with the PICTS, who went to Ireland from Britain, in several "waves"; and from Ireland returned to Britain especially to Western Scotland and the North.

Mention of wild boars which became extinct in Derbyshire about 1320 AD, raises a query about a popular explanation of the name BERESFORD DALE, Dovedale, which gives it as THE BEAR'S FORD. It is more probably the ford of the wild boars. Hayfield was on an important trade route, the pack-horse track to Yorkshire. The Nag's Head Inn was undoubtedly a "posting station", and the name JAGGERS CLOUGH commemorates the leaders of pack-pony trains - "jaggers", or "badgers". LANTERN PIKE is so named because it was formerly a beacon point.

As one would expect in a region of quarries and mines, where limestone, marble, spars, Blue John (bleu et jaune), and the black Ashford marble known as "Black Jack" are all notable, the word "stone" occurs in many place names. Of these we mention LONGSTONE, STAINTON, probably STADEN, where was the ceremonial stone on which "magistrates" were sworn in, and certainly STONEY MIDDLETON. In dialect, as in Cumbria, "stone" is "stane", or "steean"; and the local pronunciation of EARL STERNDAL as "STEENDA" confirms the opinion of scholars that the name denotes the STONY DALE of the Scandinavian chieftain, or JARL.

In this connection, the name BUXTON certainly includes STONES, though the explanation of BUCKS for the first term is probably quite wrong. A "rocking stone" or "logan stone" was also termed a BOWING or BUCKING stone. Near Disley there are the BOWSTONES. There is in the County a LOGAN BECK. One feasible derivation of Buxton, therefore, is - the BUCKING STONES. In the Domesday survey of the 11th century, however, the name is BECTUNE, and this suggests a name exactly parallel to one found near Coniston - BECKSTONES. The term "beck" is Scandinavian for a "narrow stream", and it is possible that it occurs in BURBAGE, the BIRCH or BURG beck. There was a stone circle in the vicinity long ago.

In Norfolk there is the place-name BUKESTUNA, also recorded as BUCHESTUNA, and it is explained as BUCC'S TUN. A TUN is a farmstead, usually a group of buildings, with a courtyard in the centre.

In the Middle Ages BUXTON district was noted for very good grazing land. The Prioress of a Derby Convent had grazing rights for cattle at FAIRFIELD, a name which occurs in Westmorland of Norse origin, the word denoting smooth (or level) fell, i.e. moor or hillside.

The stream which runs from Fairfield into the river Wye at Ashwood Dale Park, Buxton, has the name NUN BROOK. This, no doubt, commemorates the Convent pastorage at Fairfield.

Even now the river Wye is very liable to flood, and in the Middle Ages probably much less walling and sluices would be provided to check this.

The fifth Duke of Devonshire, about 1780, had what is now the Pavilion Gardens where flows the infant Wye, properly drained, for it was a swampy area.

It seems possible that the BOOTHES of Buxton of pre-Norman times, at least, may well have been on high ground as at Fairfield, Higher Buxton, Staden and Burbage. Prehistoric dwellings were on Grin Low, above Poole's Cavern.

The Romans resorted to the Baths at Buxton and called the place AQUAE ARNEMATIAE, the Spa of the Goddess of the Grove. Certainly there is still a GROVE HOTEL, very near the famous St. Ann's Well, and the Baths.

The term for a "grove" is given as NEMETON. But Roman roads as at Flag and Hindlow, and the STREET from Goyt Bridge to Whaley Bridge, or near, do not prove a town or residence. The Roman name that is found near Matlock, the VIA GELLIA, might even be fairly modern, though the family of GELL is established there from olden times. On their estate was found a Roman stone, and the name GELLIUS is certainly Roman.

One would expect the Romans to be interested most in Derbyshire's mineral wealth, notably lead; but the "Roman Caves" near High Tor, Matlock, are hardly likely to have accommodated any Romans!

In olden times, Derbyshire was linked, I believe, mainly with YORKSHIRE and the TRENT VALLEY. The term PENNINES, of course, is Celtic, associated with Welsh Britons. A farm near Hayfield has the interesting name PENINUER. It is very significant that as late as 1645, New Mills, which is sited near the much older Ollersett, Thornsett, Middle Cole and Beard Hall, was NEW MILNE, in the Parish of GLOSSOP.

Above a bend of the river Dove is the prehistoric site, with two ditched mounds named "PILSBURY CASTLE". Its features are similar to those of ancient ARBOR LOW Stone Circle, not far away, explained etymologically as "EARTH BORG" Burial Hill, and fortified pagan "temple".

The first term "PIL", as in the hamlet of PILSLEY, near Bakewell, is explained by the Place Name Society as a personal name; just as BONSALE is explained as the "HALH" of "BUNTE".

Caesar wrote of the practice of Gauls and Britons of making a "strong-point", an earth-work, no doubt, forerunner of the "pill-box of concrete". In our ignorance, as schoolboys we translated Caesar's term "oppidum" as "TOWN", and pictured a primitive Bolton or Burnley, or Dover Castle.

There was a "Vallum", or defensive mound outside the earth-works. I suggest it was also fenced with stakes, and further suggest that "PIL" is a term to denote a place fenced, or palisaded, with stakes.

It is possible, too, that once there was a Stone Circle at Pilsbury "Castle", and, just as we build a Church before we get to building a Cathedral, it seems possible that Arbor Low was of later construction than the Pilsbury "borg", which is sited more strongly for defence.

We have to picture Derbyshire as mainly in the forest belt - Sherwood, The Forest of the Peak, and Macclesfield Forest. Chapel-en-le-Frith, the old Capital of the Peak, was founded by a few Foresters, "men of Bowden", who built a "Chapel of Ease" in the FREED land, or FRITH, in the Forest, to save themselves journeys to the Mother Church of Hope.

We can be sure that where stone circles have been identified, and earthworks, as above the Derwent, the Dove, the Wye, we should find the earliest settlements on a comparatively large scale. Such names as ARBOR LOW, or EARTH - BORG TUMULUS, probably give us the links with folk who had no written language to leave us.

Probably BRETTON, like BRETBY in Cumberland, is a site of BRITONS of Roman times, or earlier. In Sherwood Forest there is a DOVERBECK which was formerly named "PENGWERN", denoting a "FASTNESS", a fortified refuge of "displaced persons" - who were WELSH BRITONS, and quite possibly the originals of Robin Hood and his merry men. Undoubtedly, most of the Celtic names have been lost, replaced or transformed; and it would be interesting to have the findings of Celtic scholars in this very interesting Settlement, if such it is, of the PICTS.

INDUSTRIES OF EYAM

by

Clarence Daniel

The pattern of village industry in Eyam must have varied but little during the early centuries of its existence, and it was not until the 18th and 19th centuries that new industries were introduced. Lead-mining runs through the pages of its history like a shining thread and has influenced village fortunes for many years; sometimes creating conditions of prosperity and sometimes circumstances of poverty and hardship. Like most mining enterprises, the quest for lead was attended by risks not only of accident or injury to life and limb, but also to finance and fortune.

In common with many other Peakland villages, Eyam depended upon the development and exploitation of its underground mineral resources for the support and sustenance of its population. Lead-mining was the major industry in such villages situated on or near the vein-bearing limestone, and the crafts and trades were those which are ancillary to all rural populations, blacksmiths and wheelwrights, carpenters and cordwainers, farmers and provision dealers.

The hills around Eyam are scarred with the grass-covered mounds which remain to identify the "rakes", or surface veins of mineral which were probably worked for lead in Roman times, while bee-hives of limestone mark the shafts sunk in later times as the miners probed deeper into the strata to locate the buried ore.

The ancient Barmote Court which framed and administered (and still does) the laws by which this ancient industry is governed, dates back to Saxon times. Each May its officials and jurymen - known as the Body of the Mine - meet in the Mechanics' Institute to observe age-old ceremonies and to be empanelled and empowered to resolve any dispute or confirm any claim concerning the mines. The village is included in the Liberty of Stoney Middleton and Eyam. Some parts of the parish are included in the King's Field, an area subject to the provisions and terms of the apocryphal King John's Charter which authorises almost unrestricted privileges to the miners in their quest for lead.

Watergrove Mine, on the extreme edge of the parish and over two miles from the village, was the richest mine in the neighbourhood. A 300 h.p. steam engine was installed to dewater the mine and underground stables were made for ponies which were lowered down an adjacent shaft in slings. Lumps of solid ore weighing from three to four hundredweight have been obtained from this mine.

More than one book could be written on this village industry to describe the soughs driven to drain water from the chain of mines along Eyam Edgeside, and tell of the gradual replacement of individual venturers by the consolidation of titles, or the fluctuating revenues from tithe of ore which created fierce competition for the living of this remote parish. But this is not the object of this present exercise.

But, before passing on to other industries interleaved with that of lead-mining in later years, let us quote an extract of some interest from the Eyam Barmaster's book of 1717 (year of the discovery of the rich Eyam Edge Vein) -

"May 8th 1723. Then George Cooper of Hunday bought one 6th part of a Groove called the parson pippin in Eyam Lordship and all possessions of Isaac Wilde for 24 pecks of Mele and half a Load of Wheat & 2 Strikes of Malt. - Entred by Edw: Morton Barmt."

Little is recorded or remembered about the cotton industry in Eyam, nor does it appear to be known when or why it became established in the village. It may have been that the climate was favourable to the industry for it was flourishing before the introduction of mechanisation by hydraulic power. Unlike the neighbouring villages of Calver, Bamford or Cressbrook, where the mills continued on a larger scale until recent times, Eyam had no river to supply its looms with power; although stream water was conserved at Dam Hillock in Water Lane. But the village seems to have largely depended on the operation of the hand-loom principle. Such forgotten place-names as Flax Butts remind us of long-dead related industry, and one of the trustees of the first Methodist Chapel is described on the deeds as a flax-dresser.

Richard Furness, the Eyam poet, began his working career as a book-keeper at two small textile factories where "dimity, fustians and cotton goods were woven", and spent some months mastering the techniques of weaving.

William Wood, the village chronicler, was also employed as a hand-loom weaver and educated himself by studying books secured in a frame attached to his loom. He complained:- "How often while plying my humble and sating trade have I soared on fancy's wings to regions of vision....when the entangling of a thread in warp or woof, or the sudden jumping of a shuttle from its stated course, has instantly dissolved the pleasing dream away...".

Another William Wood, who appears not to have been related to the historian, was employed in the weaving trade. He was murdered on July 16th 1823, when returning home on foot from Manchester where he had sold a quantity of cloth woven in Eyam. He was viciously attacked by three men whom he had previously treated to drinks in a public-house, and who had seen that he was in possession of a large quantity of money. They shadowed him to a lonely stretch of moorland road between Disley and Whaley Bridge, robbed him of his money and battered him to death. An inscribed stone by the wayside still identifies the site of the crime.

One of the village's stately homes - Bradshaw Hall - which had been deserted when plague broke out in the village, later did service as a cotton factory and was damaged by fire.

It is quite likely that the conditions prevailing at neighbouring mills would be reflected at Eyam for the pauper apprentices who "lived in" at that time, although much depended upon the charity of the mill owners. There was quite a disparity at mills situated as closely as Litton and Cressbrook, as will be gathered from the following reports of mill visitors.

"They go into the (Litton) Mill about ten minutes from six o'clock in the morning, and stay there from ten to fifteen minutes after nine in the evening, excepting the time allowed for dinner; which is half to three quarters of an hour; they have water-porridge for breakfast and supper, and generally oatcake and treacle or oatcake and poor broth for dinner; they are instructed in writing and reading on Sundays".

"They go into (Cressbrook) Mill at six o'clock in the morning and come out again at eight o'clock in the evening; they have an hour allowed for dinner, are very comfortable and live well. Their diet consists of milk or milk-porridge for breakfast and supper, and they have flesh meat every day at dinner. They look well and are perfectly satisfied with their situation". The employer at this mill was William Newton, the poet renowned locally as the "Minstrel of the Peak".

During the reign of George III, Acts were introduced into Parliament which imposed duties on foreign linen, and bounties were provided from these revenues to encourage the growth of hemp and flax in this country. In 1782 a further act was passed to operate for five years, assigning £15,000 from these import duties to promote the raising and dressing of hemp and flax, at the rate of 3d per stone for dressed hemp and 4d a stone for dressed flax. When the act expired, it was renewed for a further seven years.

Strict precautions were taken to prevent the abuse of this bounty. Persons who qualified for benefit had to break and prepare the raw materials for market properly, and were required to state in writing full particulars of the amount claimed, the field and parish in which it was grown, and supply a certificate bearing the signatures of the parish officials. This had to be further endorsed by a justice of the peace upon oath, and the recipient had to guarantee the genuineness of his claim by entering into a bond of treble the value of the bounty with the clerk of the peace and two sureties appointed by the justices of the sessions.

Silk weaving was established early last century and originated from Macclesfield through a Tideswell agency from which the Eyam weavers collected their raw materials and to which they returned the finished goods. The

clack and clatter of the loom became a language which spoke of modest prosperity for the people of Eyam, and especially as the lead-mines were failing because of the combination of water problems and the introduction into the country of Spanish lead. This lead was sold from the silver mines at a low price and used as ballast in the ships, to be sold cheaply at ports to British merchants. The Eyam weavers made a small but salutary contribution to the nation's export economy by sending exotically coloured scarves and handkerchiefs to the continent of Africa, where there was considerable demand from the colour-loving tribes.

Specimens of Eyam silk are still treasured as heirlooms in the village, and some of the tools and shuttles have been preserved. The range of designs is also astonishing. The author has one specimen of shot, or shaded, silk with hunting motifs of gold on a scarlet background.

Ralph Wain, an Eyam weaver who could neither read nor write, discovered a revolutionary process whereby the designs could be reproduced on both sides of the material. He had devoted all his leisure to the loom, working long into the night to experiment with various weaving principles and ideas, until, after many disappointing failures, he suddenly exclaimed "I've got it!". And the new method had been born.

A man of shy and retiring disposition, this achievement was the great ambition of his life, yet he cheerfully renounced all honour and credit attaching to the invention. The idea was promptly purchased and patented by a Macclesfield company and Wain was offered an executive post with the firm. This he declined, even when the offer was renewed with the promise of secretarial help to offset his educational defects and disabilities.

It is said that Wain, whose factory was at the top of the village and is now a shoe factory, was so much of a recluse that he only came down the village on the occasion of elections, nor would he be bribed for his vote by the offer of transport provided by any political party. There was an exception to this rule, however, and that was when his three grown-up daughters had overstayed their permitted time at the annual Wakes.

There were three silk-weaving firms in the village according to an 1857 directory. They were those of James Slinn, Ralph Wain and Wm. Froggatt & Sons, and it is interesting to note that these manufacturers also owned shops for the sale of provisions and groceries, and two of them had farms. It would not be improbable that they issued trade token currency whereby their employees could purchase goods and farm produce from the shops and farms of their employers, although the writer has admittedly no knowledge of the existence of any Eyam tokens.

The Eyam cotton manufacturers most likely obtained their hackle-pins, and the silk weavers their steel combs, from the Hathersage wire-works which were flourishing at the time, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the father of Samuel Fox (of umbrella fame) made the shuttles for both these trades in his cottage-workshop at Bradwell.

Another almost forgotten Eyam industry which came into existence when the village was becoming a popular venue as the result of increasing publicity given to the epic plague story, was that of producing mineral waters. John Cocker is listed in the 1857 directory as "manufactirer of concentrated lemonade, gingerette, raspberryyade and peppermint cordials". There was a peppermint distillery at Cressbrook and the herb was grown in abundance in that village.

At a later period, a brick factory was built by the brothers Joseph and Walter Wain, for the manufacture and bottling of mineral waters. This was at the junction of Eyam Edge road and the Nook, and was pulled down to provide the interior walls for houses subsequently built by the brothers.

Towards the close of last century, slipper-making took over the empty cotton mills and silk-weaving sheds, although some were converted into rows of houses and may be recognised by their built-up windows. The new trade was largely confined to the manufacture of children's footwear on the hand-made principle, known as "pumps" and "turn-shoes", the latter being stitched inside-out. As in the cotton mills, the early manufacturers obtained apprentice labour through the Poor Law Institutions; the indentured children often "living in" on the premises where they were employed. The industry, on a manufacturing scale, appears to have been introduced into the village by Messrs. James and John Bromley. There were also several small-scale manufacturers, and some of these expanded into larger undertakings, eventually adopting machine-made methods of manufacture.

Several developed into exporters and children's shoes were made for the overseas market. Subsidiary factories were introduced at Bradwell and Hathersage where female labour was available for making the tops, or uppers, of the shoes, and in the village women machined them in their own homes. Messrs. Ireland & Froggatt, E. West & Sons, Ridgeway Brothers and Ridgeway, Fox Slater were among the larger manufacturers.

During the Great War an agitation for better wages developed into a strike which partially paralysed the industry, but resulted in an improvement in wages. The strike also involved the heavy boot industry at Stoney Middleton.

In recent years the manufacturers have turned their attention to adult designs and produce a variety of sophisticated styles. Keeping pace with modern trends and developments, one of the two factories has been producing moulded rubber footwear for some years.

The building trade was catered for by local sandstone quarries until the years following the Great War, and Top Riley was particularly esteemed for its quality and for the fact that it preserves its freshness of appearance. Both the Riley quarries have now been filled in with waste material tipped from the revitalized Glebe Mines. Ratepayers may still claim the privilege of quarrying their own stone from several "town quarries" under the terms of

the Eyam Enclosure Award of 1817, and limestone may be obtained free of charge from the south of the village for making paths or roads. Unfortunately, the "slate pits" where roofing and paving stones were obtained are now redundant, and local "slate" is gradually being replaced by manufactured tiles. These slates have a charm and character of their own, and upon careful examination it will be observed that these thin slabs of laminated sandstone vary in size from the ridging down to the eaves. Each has its own name in the idiom of the Derbyshire slaters, and include such titles as "large short honour", "embore", "wibbet", "bachelor", "middle back", "three dots", "mount" and "farewell", and are accordingly marked on the old steel rules of the slaters.

Limestone is quarried south of the village, and great gaps are being torn in the hillsides by the hungry machines of companies engaged in producing material for the road-making and other industries. In former times, the lime was burned in fortress-like kilns, and readers of Ebenezer Rhode's "Peak Scenery" will recall the Chantrey drawings showing these kilns discharging volumes of smoke into Eyam and Stoney Middleton dales.

The mushroom growth of Glebe Mines Limited, which became affiliated to Laporte Industries Limited in 1959, is quite a romance of rural industry. Rehabilitated in 1937 for the mining and treatment of fluorspar, lead and barytes, Glebe Mine was the parent undertaking and was later linked up underground with Ladywash Mine about a mile away. The shaft of this mine was enlarged for the winding of men and material, but the processing plant at Glebe continued to operate until further development was hindered by territorial limits, and the Company found it necessary to transfer its operations to a less restricted site in the adjacent parish of Stoney Middleton, and one more convenient to the sources of opencast material. A new plant - the largest in Europe - was completed in 1965 at a cost of £750,000, and the offices transferred to this site. Eyam Dale House continued as its executive headquarters in the village.

The uses to which the three minerals are applied are many and varied. Fluorspar, a gangue mineral of galena, is highly valued in the chemical and steel industries. The acid grade is used in the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid, welding rods, aluminium, light alloys, glass and ceramics, while fluorine compounds are used in the production of aerosols, refrigerants, insecticides, etc. Metallurgical grade is used as a fluxing agent for the refinement of steel. Barytes, another gangue mineral of the galena, is processed for use in the manufacture of paints, etc., and is used in colliery washing plants and for oil-drilling operations. Fluorspar is exported at the present time to twenty-three different countries, including Japan and Australia, and the lead is sent to Belgium.

NO.58 ST. JOHN STREET, ASHBOURNE

A house with an interesting history

by

Reginald C. Smith

The early history of 58 St. John Street, Ashbourne, is contained in a score or so of Leases and Releases which began in 1731 and have been deposited in the Derbyshire County Archives by Doctor Quintus Madge, the owner.

The house is believed to have been erected circa 1703 and was one of the numerous public houses for which Ashbourne was once noted. St. John Street is very ancient, Cameron (Derbyshire Place Names) quotes a document of 1348 in which it was named, and suggests it took its name from the Knights Hospitallers of St. John.

There are comprised in the collection extracts from or copies of Deeds of Lease and Release of 9th November 1731, Exemplifications Michaelmas term 5th Regnal year of George II (1732), Indenture 27th February 1741, Declaration of uses of a Fine of 14th March 1763 and Indentures of Fine pursuant to this 3 George III Hilary Term (1763), Indentures of 12th November 1763 and 24th June 1765, Exemplification of Trinity Term 5 George III (1765), Assignment of 13th May 1768 and Indenture of 10th October 1768.

Not surprisingly, the effect of the transactions made according to legal practice of two centuries ago seems a little difficult to ascertain. It appears, leaving aside the preliminaries, that Sir Brooke Boothby (the 5th Baronet, 1710-1789) leased certain premises to Gilbert Beresford for £4,200 19/-d. in obedience to a Decree of the Court of Chancery for 99 years, if he should so long live, and after determination of that period, for a further period of 600 years, subject to redemption on repayment of the said sum. On 12th November 1763 there was due to Gilbert Beresford £4,295. Gilbert Beresford it is euphemistically recited "having occasion for the same, assigned the heredity to William Elliot for the above stated periods. Sir Brooke still owed the money default under the conditions having occurred Wm. Elliot's estate in the sum owed became absolute.

Later, however, Sir Brooke paid off all principal and interest by selling Cheadle Park, Staffs, (part of the mortgaged premises) in tenure of Richard Easter (alias Williamson) to Anselm Beaumont of Westminster, Middx.

Under an Indenture of 13th May 1766 Anselm Beaumont, by Direction of Sir Brooke, paid to William Elliot aforementioned £4473 12s. (part of the

purchase price of Cheadle Park), in full discharge of Sir Brooke's debt to Wm. Elliot, and also transferred property in Derby to Richard Beresford, of Ashbourne "to attend the inheritance".

By Deed of Lease and Release of 11th October 1768 Messrs. Wright, bankers of Nottingham, agreed to advance £1,200 to Sir Brooke and - as the deed frankly declares - "for the better securing of the payment of this sum" the borrower (Sir Brooke) directed the said Richard Beresford to transfer the hereditaments to John Foxcroft, for the residue of the terms stated.

There was failure of repayment (except interest) whereupon John Robert Hawkins agreed with Sir Brooke to purchase a message (part of the security) for £450, payable to Messrs. Wright, in part discharge of the £1,200.

Messrs. Wright now released to J. R. Hawkins (and Daniel Hurd) all that message (fully described) situated in a street called St. John Street, Ashbourne, hitherto used as three dwellings and formerly in the occupation of Susanna Taylor, Widow, John Madeley and James Hurd, but lately of George Harvey and Mrs. Harvey, widow, formerly called the "Nag's Head".

The message was by direction of Sir Brooke, and Messrs. Wright, transferred to Samuel Fletcher to await the inheritance. In other words, Fletcher was the Wrights' man to look after their interest if there should be default. We now come to the link in the chain of transactions at which our interest is increased.

On 6th April 1771 J. R. Hawkins was paid £300 by the Misses Sarah Ellen and Mary Toplis, both of Ashbourne, for the message in St. John Street aforementioned, to be held for 1,000 years, subject to repayment, with interest.

An agreement was made on 22nd October 1793 for the sale for £550 of the "Upper Nag's Head" on or before 7th December 1793 to Erasmus Darwin by Thomas Lineker and his wife Mary. Mrs. Lineker was the sole heiress and executrix of her father, J. R. Hawkins - now deceased. As the law relating to married women holding property then stood, her husband was required to be joined in the transaction.

There was a lease for one year, executed on 6th December 1793 in favour of Darwin who, at the termination thereof, could be required to pay "one peppercorn". On 17th December 1793 the house etc. was conveyed to Doctor Darwin on payment of £300 to the Misses Toplis (the sum they had paid to the late J. R. Hawkins) and £250 to Mr. and Mrs. Lineker - so Hawkins, having paid £450 his heirs were better off to the extent of £100.

At this point, viz. on 19th February 1794, John Twigge of Ripley, Surrey, agreed to the purchase by Henry Thacker of Ashbourne of a pew in Ashbourne Church called the Broadlow Ash Pew and now in the possession of Mrs. Houghton, for £46. Two days later H. Thacker agreed to sell and

Erasmus Darwin agreed to purchase for £5, clear of all expenses incurred by Thacker (£46) the said pew. A very quick fiver made by Thacker. Presumably Mrs. Houghton was unseated, being only a renter. This was nearly a century before all seats in Ashbourne Parish Church became free and unappropriated - not without some opposition from the "sitting tenants".

The pew was described as standing on pillars. This was in the century when occupants of pews were so screened from view (especially the squire!) that pulpits became higher and higher, culminating in the "three decker" pulpit, of which the preacher occupied the third story. The pulpit in Ashbourne depicted in the Rev. T. Mosse's book published after the restoration, appears to be only a single decker, but it is very high, at the end of a flight of several steps. The usual presence of galleries in churches also contributed to the desirability of a three decker or high pulpit. The pew purchased by Dr. Darwin (it was customary for pews to be bought by substantial householders) was stated to be on the east side of the south door, on entering the church, the seat of Mrs. Houghton being on the north side of the pew. It measured 9 ft. 3 ins. long and 6 ft. 1 in. wide, and "was sometime ago" in the possession of John Buxton. The transaction mentions two pews, one to be occupied by the Misses Parker, the other occupied by Mrs. Houghton. This was in the days when the sexes were segregated, females usually occupying the seats on the south side. (Dr. Taylor's pew, sometimes occupied by Dr. Johnson, was in the nave.)

On 12th May 1794 Richard Smalbroke, Vicar General of Lichfield Diocese, directed John Beresford, as nominee of Erasmus Darwin, to administer the estate of Samuel Fletcher, previously mentioned, who had died intestate, which estate included the messuage the inheritance of which was now Dr. Darwin's.

Dr. Darwin paid the Misses Toplis £100 for one acre of common pasture, the transaction being the subject of an Order of Court 5th day of the Octave of St. Martin 34 Geo III (15th Nov) 1793.

Shortly afterwards Dr. Darwin "for good causes and consideration i.e. not (legally) valuable consideration" sold the pew to Misses Susanna and Mary Parker (the intended occupants previously mentioned). On the next day by voluntary revocation settlement Dr. Darwin settled both the pew and also the house in St. John Street, of which the sisters were now in occupation on the Misses Parker in equal moities. He also on that date covenanted that on his death his executors should yield up to Susanna and Mary or executors all the household goods "linnen" and furniture at the house, subject to any previous over-riding dispositions. He ratified this covenant by his will, made on the same date, 4th December 1794. This covenant was forwarded to the Misses Parker on 17th May 1802 by Nathaniel Edwards (solicitor), Dr. Darwin having died 18th April 1802, mentioning in the covering letter that Mrs. Darwin was recovering from a headache. Two days previously (the second) Mrs. Darwin had released all Dower Rights in the house and pew and confirmed the assignment of the furniture.

The sisters had for some years now been in occupation of the house which was a school for young ladies. Dr. Darwin had drawn up a "Plan for the conduct of Female Education" to guide his proteges. It seems this Plan was so successful that the Doctor was induced to publish it. It appears in a book published in 1797 - copies are available in both the Derby Borough and County Record Rooms.

Dr. Darwin mentions that the engraved plate in the book showing a view into Sir Brook Boothby's park was given to him by Sir Brooke (they had become friendly in 1770, being joint founders of Lichfield Botanic Society. Glover drew it and Byrne engraved it. The bridge shown had a single span so was not the present one over the River Henmore. Darwin apparently contemplated that the stream might be converted into a river bath.

He states that the Misses Parker secured the house and fitted it up, but this is a gloss as we know. The Dictionary of National Biography states (s.v. Erasmus Darwin) that the Plan was written to help two illegitimate daughters.

Darwin was a freethinker, and his biographer King-Hall delicately states that he worshipped at the shrines of Bacchus and Venus. He gave up strong drink on medical advice, but remained a devotee of Venus. He was a radical atheist who scoffed at Christianity. It is stated by Anna Seward (Swan of Lichfield) that he was despotic, became sore on opposition and always revenged it by sarcasm with a keen edge. It is not surprising, therefore, that his relationship with the High-Church Tory Dr. Samuel Johnson, whom he knew, was frosty. Perhaps Boswell and Darwin were more congenial. Boswell stayed in St. John Street at the Green Man, "A very good inn" he says, and the "landlady a mighty civil gentlewoman". She curtsied very low and presented him with an engraving of the sign of her house, on which (Highways and Byways of Derbyshire by J. B. Firth) she had written in her own handwriting: "M. Killingly's duty waits upon Mr. Boswell, is exceedingly obliged to him for his favour: whenever he comes this way hopes for the continuance of the same. Would Mr. Boswell name this house to his extensive acquaintance, it would be a singular favour conferred on one who has it not in her power to make any other return but her most grateful thanks and sincerest prayers for his happiness in time and blessed eternity".

A very cordial relationship between landlady and casual guest to be sure. And how literate she was - or did Boswell compose it? Did she fully appreciate the subtleties? If he failed to recommend the place he was not only less susceptible to female charm than the biographers tell us, but did not deserve to have the "Boswell Bar" named after him at the Inn.

As will be related later, a lady who shared a common ancestor with Boswell (Mrs. Madge) came to live at the house at the other end of St. John Street - No.58, the subject of our story. If the house had still at the end of the 18th century been the Nag's Head Boswell might have stayed there. An attractive hypothesis. Hence the digression.

Darwin's description of the house states it had an ample school room and dining room and four smaller parlours on the principal floor, and two staircases, one of stone. Thirty pupils were accommodated, without crowding.

It would be out of place to detail Dr. Darwin's theories - especially as the history of education is thickly strewn with discarded theories - from the Greeks onwards. But perhaps one or two observations may be of interest. There were very excellent teachers of music and drawing from Nottingham and Derby with "a polite emigrant" as French master. Dr. Darwin's manuscript had been seen by the "ingenious" of both sexes. Darwin knew Rousseau, who had written "Emile" setting out his views on education which W. O. Lester Smith ("Education" - Pelican Books) regards as still influential. Rousseau came to Wootton Hall in 1765. (He said he would rather live in a rabbit-hole there than in the finest apartments in London). Darwin's biographer rightly concludes he was not much influenced by Rousseau.

Darwin's theories long held the field, however, for he envisaged embroidery and needlework of all kinds, both useful and ornamental, reading "with propriety" a taste for English classics, an outline of history, both ancient and modern, the use of globes. He certainly did not contemplate female rivals in the scientific world, or women workers in the field of historical research. He advocated the acquirement of the rudiments of such arts and sciences as may amuse ourselves or gain esteem in others. Surprisingly in view of what has been stated previously, there should be strict attention to the culture of morality and religion by regular attendance at church, by reading of Holy Scripture and by prayer and meditation. He liked mild and retiring virtues rather than bold and dazzling ones, with temper and disposition pliant. Great strength of character, however excellent, is liable to "alien" both her own and the other sex, to create admiration rather than affection. He wanted softness of manner and complacency of countenance and gentle unhurried motion, with voice clear and yet tender, the charms which enchant all hearts. Dancing, acting and music, as they consist in the exhibition of the person, are liable to be attended by vanities and to extinguish the blush of youthful timidity which in young ladies is the most powerful of their charms. He certainly preferred them mousey! He suggested initiation into card playing before coming to the school to facilitate acquirement of arithmetic; this could be advantageous if it could be managed so as not to create a desire for gain. But it was not proper to be used in schools where its effects on passions cannot be fully watched and counteracted. His theory of the supposed origin of our ideas of beauty acquired in early infancy from the curved lines which form the female bosom, which he delivered in his book Zoonomia, he thought too metaphysical an investigation for young ladies. He feared the reading of Aesop's Fables might seem to commend the wrong moral. He deprecated the use of petty oaths such as "upon my honour". Finally, he thought young ladies should be taught to express marked disapprobation both in words and countenance of any tendency to indecency in discourse.

He certainly reflected the views of the age of elegance.

Fees and charges were quoted in Dr. Darwin's book as follows:-

The cost of education at boarding school at the turn of the 18th century was, after allowing for the changed value in money, no less considerable than it is now, 150 years later. The terms quoted in Dr. Darwin's book were:-

Board for the year	£18	18s.	0d.
Entrance	£2	2s.	0d.
Tea (if required) per quarter		10s.	6d.
Washing		14s.	0d.
Geography		10s.	6d.
French	£1	1s.	0d.
Drawing	£1	1s.	0d.
Dancing	£1	1s.	0d.
Music	£1	1s.	0d.
Entrance	£1	1s.	0d.
		<hr/>	
TOTAL	£28	10s.	0d.

It was expected that each young lady would give a quarter's notice previous to her leaving school, or pay a quarter's board.

Each young lady was required to bring one pair of sheets, two towels, a knife and fork and a silver spoon.

Fifteen years after Darwin's death, on 24th March 1817, Susanna, having married Dr. Henry Hadley of the Priory, Breadsall, transferred her moiety of the house and pew to her sister Mary for £600. Susanna predeceased Mary who, by codicil to her will, altered her dispositions, excluding Susanna's husband from benefit "in view of the very good circumstances in which he was then placed".

Mary Parker was shown in Pigot's Directory of Derbyshire 1828 as a private resident. She died on 26th June 1859 aged 85. So in 1828 she would be about 55 and may well have given up her teaching career before 1828, by when she would have been teaching for at least 34 years.

On 20th July 1859 one of Mary Parker's executors, P. B. le Hunt gave Wm. Toogood a receipt for £82 10s. 0d. deposit and part payment of the purchase price of the house and premises sold to him, late the residence of Mary Parker.

Subsequent occupiers of the house were the late Richard Cooper and the late George Gather, both of whom took a prominent part in the foundation and success of the Corset Factory in Ashbourne.

Dr. Quintus Madge, the present owner and occupier of 58 St. John Street,

practised from there, and after service with the R.A.M.C. in East Africa in the 1914-18 war bought it from Christopher Toogood, who, himself, had previously resided in the house.

Dr. and Mrs. Madge have spent most of their married life in the house, which remains substantially as it was earlier.

Dr. Madge still practises medicine at the house. Mrs. Madge was, prior to her marriage, a Miss Boswell, and, as previously stated, shared a common ancestor with James Boswell.

A FURTHER NOTE ON EDWARD DAYES

by

V. S. Smith

Reference to Edward Dayes, whose visit to Derbyshire and sad end were mentioned in our last number, has been made in two recent articles on the painter Thomas Girtin who was apprenticed to Dayes in 1789 at the age of 14.

Dayes was an acknowledged figure among the traditional topographical artists of the time, and at his best a painter of remarkable power. He influenced the work of Turner as well as of Girtin and it is sometimes hard to separate the work of these three between 1792-94.

It is said to be probable that Dayes eventually grew jealous of his pupil, and that a quarrel occurred.

Girtin went on to become one of the great English water colour artists and Turner became the greatest of all English painters, so Dayes, in spite of an apparently rather unhappy life had a tremendous influence for good on English art. He should be remembered kindly, and perhaps more widely recognised.

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HASSOP CHAPEL

by

Robert Thornhill

The building of the imposing Roman Catholic Chapel at Hassop commenced in June 1816 and occupied nearly two years, but the "benches" were not completed until November 1818.

The accounts were neatly entered in a book entitled "Erection of Hassop Chapel £2,448. 6. 7" and the first page was headed "The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Newburgh. Actual expenditure for Work, Labour, Carriage and materials in erecting a Chapel at Hassop".

Week by week the names of men employed were recorded, together with details of the days worked and wages due, followed by a list of expenses.

Beans, bran, corn and hay no longer appear in building accounts, but considerable quantities were purchased during the building of Hassop Chapel, horses had to be provided for carting stone, slates and everything else, and the horses had to be fed.

Three weeks after work commenced the odd sum of £2 3. 1½ was paid "for keep of Horses at Derby" and the following week £55 was paid for three horses and £5 for harness. Evidently things did not go well with one of the horses as at the end of the year there was a charge for horse hire, followed by "Skinning black horse 1s. 6d.", a replacement was not obtained for some months when another black horse was obtained for £12. It is not clear how many horses were actually employed or if the first were sent up from London, but on the completion of the work a horse was sold at Hassop for £9 15. 0d. and another was "returned to town" and £5 credit allowed for it.

In addition to the harness already mentioned, £5 12. 0d. was paid to Marples, Harness Maker, Baslow, no doubt Wm. Marples who had a smaller account later on.

Beans and bran cost over £54, corn £30 and hay £106, including £40 lot from the Hon. F. Eyre, in contrast, some quite small items were charged including "Shoeing horse 3d." and "Salt petre for Horse 4½d.".

Very frequent entries were tolls and turnpikes, and these are useful in some instances, in showing where materials had been obtained - most payments simply state "as per bill" and unfortunately no bills are available.

Toll charges vary according to the type of vehicle, width of wheel, etc.

Hassop Chapel



C 1910

(the wider the wheels the less damage would a loaded cart do to the road) but in the case of some of the longer journeys "horse expences" or "expences & Hay etc. for Horses" were included, and these factors have to be taken into account when trying to ascertain how many journeys were made or how many carts were employed.

Baslow Bar. Following two odd payments of 6d. arrangements were evidently made to have an account at Baslow Tollbar, and in view of the substantial payments, and the fact that they took place during the earlier half of the building period, it seems safe to presume that they were incurred in connection with the cartage of stone. If this assumption is correct something like 500 loads of stone were collected, the tolls included:

Aug. 1 - Sept. 30 1814	£2	0	4
Sept. 30 - Jan. 1 1817	£3	6	5
Jan. 1 - Apr. 1	£1	12	3
Apr. 1 - Aug. 1	£3	6	3

Chapel-en-le-Frith. Eleven days were spent in carting timber from Chapel-en-le-Frith, the cost was usually 9 or 10 shillings a day including "horse expences" and loading. The latter would be necessary as the timber was in bauk. One day three horses were used and a shilling was paid for loading, on another two journeys were made and the total cost was 10/4d. whilst for "3 journies" expenses were 15/6d.

Timber. Within a month of work commencing at Hassop a quantity of 1½ inch deals were bought, no doubt for scaffolding, the main supply of timber was obtained in Sept. 1816 at a cost of £182 and cartage from Chapel-en-le-Frith commenced that month and as the architect charged for a journey to Liverpool the bauks of timber were probably bought there.

"Hibberson for freightage of timber £31" is of interest as a few years later James Hibberson of Peak Forest, Canal Wharf, Chapel-en-le-Frith (another address being Piccadilly, Manchester) was transporting barrels of gunpowder for Derbyshire lead miners from Manchester to Chapel-en-le-Frith by canal and then by road to Wardlow Mires. A "timber carriage" was hired at a cost of one pound but no further information is available.

Sawyers. Advertisements were issued for carpenters and shortly afterwards sawyers commenced cutting up the bauks which had been brought to Hassop. Some idea of their task can be gained from the following at a time when the average wage for a builder was a guinea a week.

G. Betney & W. Higgingbotham Sawyers	£4	4	2
J. Brummel & J. Webster for sawing 650 ft. of Balk at 4s. pr. C.	£1	6	6
F. Eyre & G. Gold for sawing 1650 feet of Balk	£5	17	3
Other men	£14	3	5

For two men this represents nearly three months work at a sawpit.

Slates. "Turnpikes & Expences of 1 horse & Cart for slates to Whailey" was 3s., the usual charge was 7/2d. or 8/-d. so evidently two carts were the general rule. Twelve days were spent in collecting slates which cost £45 plus £16 freightage.

Slater. Payments to the slater were a little unusual, the first series (£5 12. Od.) were for the period February-June 1817 and the second series (£5 3. Od.) during the months December 1817-April 1818. Except for an odd load all the slates had been collected by the end of March 1817 so it is strange why fitting half of them should have been deferred so long and then carried out during winter months.

It is by no means unusual for the spelling of names to vary, but what happened in the case of the slater is of interest. Seven payments were made to J. Ancock, the next to J. Hancock and the remaining three to J. Ancock. If the writer discovered that the man's name was actually Hancock why did he revert to what would no doubt be the local pronunciation?

Lime and Plaster. Lime was obtained and the toll was only 6d., but plaster meant two journeys to Cromford for each of which it cost 4s. for turnpikes and horse expenses.

Turnpikes & Toll Bars. About midway through the accounts a change was made by referring to Toll Bars instead of Turnpikes. This happened during the first week in August 1817 when charges were entered for Turnpikes at Baslow Bar, Middleton and Froggatt followed by Toll Bar to quarry. At first the two terms were used rather indiscriminately:-

1816	June 22	Turnpikes to Baslow Bar		6d
	July 1	Toll at Baslow Bar		6d
	Aug. 26	Turnpikes & expenses of Horses to Hassop	12	6d
	Sept. 9	Tolls & expences of Horses to Derby	£1 5	9d
1817	Feb. 10	Turnpikes & exp: to Whailey for slates	3	0d
	Feb. 17	Tolls & Horse expences to Whailey	8	0d
	Feb. 24	Turnpikes & Expences to Whailey for Slates	8	6d

From the above up to August 1817 "Turnpikes" was mentioned about forty times, but after August "Toll Bar" or "Tolls" was used nearly thirty times, the last being May 1818 "Tolls & horse expences to London £3 6 10d."

Stone. Information regarding where building stone was obtained is rather scanty, there is an odd charge "Toll bar at Eyam More for stone 6d" and another "Expences to Wirksworth & Ringing Low for Stone 3s". Six days were occupied carting stone from Beeley Moor, the payment was usually 3s. which represented "Tolls 3 times", on another day "Tolls to Beeley More with Drug 1s. 1½d".

Of more interest are toll payments at Froggatt Edge and Freebirch for horizontal cornice, paving and sand to rub paving, one day there were charges for "Turnpikes to Froggatedge for Horiz: Cornice" and "Turnpikes 5 times to paving Quarry 4s 3d."

A. Fletcher was paid £4 7. 4d. for "Frogat edge Stone", J. Jerrison £13 1. 0d. for paving and S. Vicars £14 10. 0d. "for stone".

Quarry Man. H. Green was the quarry man and following the practice at that period he received payments "on account" and then a final settlement "by balance". The total was £63 and evidently he had men, perhaps four or five, working with him. The first expense recorded in the accounts is "Beer to Quarry men 2s.". Other payments followed including 8s. 4d. for ale in May 1817.

Lead. In August 1817 a payment of 3s. 4d. was made for "Toll Bar & Expences to Dronfield with 33 cwt Lead" and a fortnight later "Toll & horse expences for lead" cost 4s. 11d. In the following month £32 16. 9d. was paid to "A. A. Shuttleworth for lead as per bill" and one is left to speculate as to what happened.

Men & Wages. W. Leonard was the first man to arrive, his coach hire and expenses were £2 and his wage 5s. 6d. a day. He started on June 3rd and drew £1 13s. 0d. for six days work, four other men joined him towards the end of the week. A fortnight later J. Forester arrived by coach, his travelling expenses were also £2 and he was paid the same wage as Leonard but in addition his lodgings were paid for 28 weeks - £2 2. 0d. - 1s. 6d. a week!. These men were evidently sent from London to take charge on site. They were the highest paid employees but even so, if they did not work six full days their wages were reduced accordingly.

Another London man was J. I. Scoles and his "Coach hire & expences from London" in August 1816 was £2. 8. 0d. He remained at Hassop until November of the following year, when his coach hire was again recorded. At intervals he received payments at the rate of three shillings a week, except for the first 13 weeks, when he was paid £2. 15. 0d. - possibly he was one of the pupil clerks mentioned at the end of the account.

The number of men employed increased to a maximum of 30 at the end of October 1816. Leonard and Forester still received £1 13. 0d. for 6 days work, another man had £1 7s. 0d., two £1 4s. 0d. and 14 were paid £1 1s. 0d. The remainder received from 18s. down to 9s.

Three further London men were:-

G. Davis Aug. 1817 to Mar. 1818. His wage was £1 13. 0d. a week and for 33 weeks he received 1s. 6d. a week for lodgings.

G. Davis (possibly his son) May 1817 until the completion of the work in May 1818, his wage was 10s. a week (increased to 15s. for the last two weeks). There is no record of his return to London by coach, but he may have travelled with the horses as £3 6. 10d. was paid for "Tolls & horse exp: to London".

J. Playfair was probably a senior official. His visit was a brief one of three weeks towards the completion of the work, but even so his name was in the wage list at £1 10. 0d. a week.

Coach hire and expenses varied from £1 10. 0d. to £2 2. 3d. a journey in either direction.

There is one instance of compensation "James Martin for time when hurt 5s.". He would most likely be a member of the Longstone family of masons who, before his accident, had been at work two weeks at 21s. a week.

Glass. This cost £15 16. 0d. and the glazier was paid £8 5. 10d. but it is difficult to account for "Straw for Windows 6d.".

There are other unusual items including:-

Lock for counting house door.	Ink Stand.	Mare comb etc.	3	4d
Drawing square			1	6d
Pencil & Rubber			1	0d
Beer to labourer Bond (evidently in lieu of wage)				3½d
Ink & Pencil			1	0d
Use of a new Cart et. etc. which was worn nearly out during the progress of the work			£18	0 0d
Drawing paper for the various working drawings computed at			£2	10 0d
Paper pens etc.				6d
Lost by postage			£10	0 0d

Writing paper was purchased and postage charges paid from time to time, letters from London and Liverpool cost 2s. 7d. and for two odd letters 8d. and 10d. had to be paid.

Completion. The building was completed, bills paid and at least one horse returned to London early in May 1818, but the chapel was not ready for use as pews (or benches as they were described) were not supplied until five months later - the cost so far was £2,292.

Benches. During July and August joiners spent 64 days 1 hour "preparing the benches for the Chapel" and were paid £16 0. 6d. Their wage was therefore 5s. a day and the odd hour, and sixpence, indicate that they worked 10 hours a day and six days a week.

Deal (from $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 3"), glue and nails were obtained and 12s. paid for "Carriage of benches to Paddington" - there was a previous reference to Paddington as shortly after work commenced £1 3. 0d. was paid for "Cartage of Materials to Paddington".

Another interval then took place, and it was not until mid-October that "coach hire and traveling expences" were charged for J. Harrison and

G. Davis "To going to Hassop and putting the benches together". Harrison remained 18 and Davis 21 days and their pay was 5s. and 1s. 8d. a day respectively. They were then joined by J. Playfair who spent 11 days at Hassop and also had 5s. a day, travelling expenses for the three men cost a pound more than they received for all their work.

Freightage of Benches to Hassop cost six pounds and the final page of the detailed account presented to the Earl of Newburgh tells its own story.

	Brought forward	£2,380	6	7d
To Cash paid the expence of ten journeys to and from Hassop and one journey to Liverpool		£68	0	0d
To my attendance at Hassop including the time traveling computed at 152 days		0	0	0d
To making the designs for the Chapel and laying down the sundry working drawings in London and the various correspondence etc. during the execution of the building		0	0	0d
To my pupil clerks attendance at Hassop 408 days Junior do: 324 days		0	0	0d
		<u>£2,448</u>	6	7d
Cr. Horse sold at Hassop	£9 15 0			
Horse returned to town	£5 0 0			
Cash paid by your Lordships stewart for carriage of benches	£6 1 9			
Balance due to your Lordship for sundries unsettled with Mr. Frost	£9 16 3			
			<u>£30</u>	13 0d
			<u>£2,417</u>	13 7d

One final thought - Who designed this imposing building?

BOOKS

The Midland region of the Central Electricity Generating Board has published a delightful history of Drakelow written by Mr. H. J. Wain. The booklet costs 5/-d. from the Drakelow Power Station, Burton-on-Trent, and at Mr. Wain's request all proceeds from sales will be devoted to the Drakelow Field Study Centre

Vol.5 No.1 of the North Midland Bibliography is now in circulation, and like the earlier issues has invaluable information for local historians.

OSMASTON-JUXTA-ASHBOURNE

by

J. Vernon Colhoun

The first reference to Osmaston is to be found in the record of William's Great Inquisition of lands in 1086 - the Domesday Book. This Osmaston must not be confused with Osmaston by Derby, the ancestral home of the Wilmot family. The manor of Osmaston of 'Osmundestune' as it was originally called, was a Parochial Chapelry under Brailsford, a neighbouring village of more importance because of its situation on the main Derby-Ashbourne route. Both villages were held in 1086 by Henry de Ferrers. The reference in the Domesday Book says "IN Osmundestune, Wallef and Aillet had two carucates of land (assessed) to the geld. (There is) land for two ploughs. There 8 villeins and 4 bordars have 5 ploughs and 2 acres of meadow. Wood(land) for pannage 1 league in length and 1 league in breadth. In King Edward's time it was worth £4, now it is worth 40 shillings. Elfin holds it".

Elfin or Alfin de Brailsford, obtained the sanction of Robert de Ferrers (son and heir of Henry) about the year 1100 and of his own son Nicholas de Brailsford, to the alienation of the town (villa) of Osmundestune to the Priory of Tutbury (Dugdale's Monasticon Vol.1 p.354). From an undated deed in the Cartulary of the Priory it appears that Odinel de Ford had a dispute with the Prior and Convent respecting this Manor which was eventually settled by Odinel and his heirs agreeing to hold it, of Tutbury at the annual rent of 30 shillings, but by a later charter, Robert de Rohull gave them the Manor (terre) of Osmundeston, which came to him through his wife, Emona. (ref. The Cartulary of Tutbury Priory, The College of Heralds, or the Transcript in the British Museum).

Later, from a survey of the property pertaining to the Priory of Tutbury in the reign of Edward the Second, it appears that the rents and services accruing from Osmaston were valued at £13. 7s. 9d.

Cox states that from the fact of the distant establishment of Tutbury owning the Manor as well as two-thirds of the tithes of Osmaston, it might naturally be supposed that on the Priory would devolve the duty of finding a minister for the chapel. But this does not seem to have been the case; there were various disputes on this subject at different times but it was finally decided in 1406 that the Rector of Brailsford was bound to find a priest to serve at Osmaston.

The Cartulary of Tutbury Priory says, that at a visitation held in Brailsford Church by the Archdeacon of Derby, on the 10th July 1406, John Wyggeston, the Rector, was held responsible for supplying a chaplain to celebrate in the chapel of Osmaston. The rector made a solemn promise to

fulfil this obligation in the presence of Sir John Basset, Thomas Montgomery and other worthy parishioners. The copy of the documents relative to this case concludes with an official warning of excommunication against the rector of Brailsford if he neglected to comply with the terms of the decision, dated July 18th of the same year.

The Priory of Tutbury held the Manor of Osmaston until the Dissolution of the Monasteries at the Reformation. It was then granted to the Kniveton, a stately family who held much influence around Ashbourne. Matthew Kniveton died seized of the Manor in 1562, whereupon his descendants possessed it until 1655, when Sir Andrew Kniveton, impoverished by his loyalty to Charles the First, sold it with Bradley, an adjacent parish, to Francis Meynell. The Meynell family had always been one of note in the West of Derbyshire, but now it was able to expand its estates, owing to the riches amassed by one Isaac Meynell, referred to in Pepys' Diary. This Isaac was a goldsmith by trade, and through fraudulent conversions and other heinous practices, he managed to amass a small fortune in the space of a few years. Unlike the Knivetons, a branch of the Meynell family is still living today at Meynell Langley and one of the North Midland's most famous Hunts is named after them. Osmaston was purchased from this family by Francis Wright

This Francis Wright was only a boy when Captain Brandeth led the fateful Pentrich Rebellion, which at one time threatened to destroy his father's Butterley Iron Works. In 1830 he had married Selina, the eldest daughter of Sir Henry FitzHerbert of Tissington, and in 1843 he acquired the Manor of Osmaston from the Meynell family. His intention was to build a large Manor House and provide himself and his family with a suitable country residence. The building of this mansion took from 1846-1849 and cost over £80,000. An article in the Derbyshire Advertiser at that time recalls the lavish celebrations at its completion. It was Elizabethan in style and was 330 feet in length and 192 feet broad surrounded by four hundred acres of parkland.

In 1873 on the death of Francis Wright the manor was sold by his son John Osmaston Wright to Sir Andrew Barvlay Walker, one of a family of brewers from Liverpool who made many alterations. A high stone tower was erected in the centre of the garden, and did duty as a chimney for the whole mansion. An extension containing several rooms for the accommodation of eight young gardeners was made in 1891 and new stables comprising fifteen loose boxes for hunters were completed shortly afterwards. For a long time the house generated its own electricity by a 220-horse power engine. The house faced the south-east, and commanded a magnificent view of the four large ornamental lakes and the picturesque woods that fringe their shores. Along part of the south-east front an arcade of seventeen arches stretched to the conservatory; the lower part was built of stone, and all the upper framework was cast-iron. There were extensive vineries, peach-houses and other glass structures for the growth of decorative plants and the forcing of fruit and vegetables. The palm house was an imitation of natural rockwork, and the rock garden, laid out at enormous expense, the huge blocks

of stone being carted from Ballidon, about ten miles away - is almost like a miniature Cheddar Gorge. In 1893 twenty American elk purchased in Wyoming by the Walker family were introduced to the park, but today there is no trace of these.

The present owner, Sir Ian Walker-Okeover, Lord Lieutenant of the County, took the Manor on the death of his father, Sir Peter Carlaw Walker in 1914. However, the house was so large that in 1960 he decided to part with it and live at Okeover Hall in nearby Staffordshire, the ancestral home of his mother's family. After various suggestions as to the future of the Manor House it was regretfully decided to demolish it, this being the only economically feasible way of deciding its future. The terraces, walled kitchen garden and smoke tower have been retained, but the house itself has completely disappeared. The main staircase from the Manor and various other fittings were purchased from the demolition contractors by Mr. J. C. Bamford to be refixed at Wootton Lodge, over the border in Staffordshire.

After the Reformation the parish of Osmaston continued to be served by the curate of Brailsford; and it was not until Francis Wright purchased the Manor that Osmaston was constituted an independent parish. Cox states that a recommendation, two centuries old, thus became law, for the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say that "Osmastone" is a chappell appurtayning (to Brailsford) and three myles distant, really worth thirtye pounds per annum. Osmastone wee think fit to be made a parish of itselpe with the addison of some adjacent places Mr. Litton serves all Osmastone and is a man insufficient of scandalous".

The old church, dedicated to St. Martin, was pulled down by Wright in 1843 so that a more pretentious structure might be erected on its site. When Bassano visited the old chapel about 1710 he noted "upon a pillar between church and chancel is lately drawn with a pencil, viz: 'This church was built A.D.CCCCC.' Ye clark of ye church told me at the beatifying of ye church these words in black letters were set there, ye stone being washed, but under it in stone ye same was engraven." Dr. Pegge, under date October 10th 1792, says that in the north-east corner of the chancel was cut in stone "This Church was built (Pegge's M.S. Collections vol.2) anno CCCCC", adding "which I dare say is not true". However, a certain local paper, soon after the erection of the new church, mentioned a stone found near the pulpit of the old building, inscribed 'A.D. ccccc,' considers that to have been "the date of the original foundation of the House of God in Osmaston". (Derbyshire Advertiser July 20th 1849.) The same account states that "the ancient church was commenced in 1400 to replace an earlier building of far greater antiquity". Bagshaw's Gazeteer, published in 1846, says that the old church was commenced in the year 1400 but not finished until 1600, owing to the unsettled state of the country. An accurate water painting of the old church may be found in the Archdeacon of Derby's collection.

There was no church here at the time of the Domesday Survey, and the earliest proof of the existence of any place of worship at Osmaston does not

occur until the fourteenth century. Judging, however, from what usually happened where there was any large amount of monastic property, there is considerable reason to believe that Osmaston had a chapel as early as the twelfth century.

From a drawing of the old chapel, taken by the Rev. R. R. Rawlins in 1843, as well as from another, some years earlier from the pencil of one of the Meynells, one can form a fair idea of its proportions. The building consisted of a nave and a chancel, and also had a small square tower at the west end of two stages, with an embattled parapet. The place as a whole appeared to be of Gothic style. Mr. Rawlins describes the font as "an ancient octagon font but adorned", and also mentions that there was a small plain screen of wood between the nave and the chancel, and the date 1636 on one of the pews. Mr. Meynell noticed over the porch - 1615, John Campion, Robert Hardy, Churchwardens, and on the top of the buttresses of the tower "three extraordinary heads". (? gargoyles)

Dr. Pegge further tells one that there was a gallery in this chapel at the east end, on which was inscribed - "this loft was built by John Buxton, by the consent and benefaction of the freeholders of the parish, for the sole use of the singers, 1747". He also gives us the inscription on the bottom of the silver-gilt flagon and cup - "the gift of Lady Frances Knifton to Osmaston Church", adding "she gave a like set of plate to five other places - Kniveton, Muggington, Ashbourne, Kirk Langley and Brailsford - but all are now lost but this which is now kept at my tenant's house Robert Hurd". Even today this same cup with its inscription is in use in the present church. The Rev. T. W. D. George confirms that the plate is still in use at the church, although Cox gives it as being at Bradley.

Amongst the older church records is a Terrier dated 24th July 1722, which gives the following list of the Dues and Customs of Osmaston and is signed by Thomas Boulton, Rector of Brailsford:- "Imprimis. Tythe of all corn is paid in kind, as likewise flax and hemp, wool, lamb, hopps, geese, pigs, eggs, apples etc. No tythe hay is paid in the parish, but 13s. 4d. in lieu of the same. The Easter Roll is paid thus - every communicant 2d. for an offering house 2d., Man Servant, His offering 2d. his wage 2d., every Maid Servant, her offering 2d., her wages 2d., every Artificer 4d. for his hand. A cow and calf 1½d., a barren cow miled 1d., a foal 3d., sheep wintered and sold out before clipping day 1/8d. per score, and so on in proportion. Every lamb sold before Tything time - before the 1st May a ½d., if under the number five, but if above, then in proportion to what they are sold for. All sheep taken to the wintering and going out in the Spring, 10d. per score. The Surplice fees are paid thus - every Christening 6d., a churching 4d., a registering 4d., a burial with a coffin 1/-d., without 6d., a marriage with a licence 5/-d., without 2/6d., publishing banns 1/-d. If a woman servant live in the Parish and go out to be married she must pay. Mortuaries are paid according to the statute. The chancel is repaired by the Parishioners by agreement, in consideration of seats. The Clerk's Fees are customary".

Francis Wright is generally considered as the benefactor behind the building of the new church in 1845, but perhaps the chief instigator in its erection was Bishop Walter Augustus Shirley (1797-1847) a direct descendant of the Ferrers family living at Shirley (a neighbouring village to Osmaston). The Bishop became in 1839 the Rector of Brailsford and Vicar of Shirley, thus being responsible for religious observances in the Parish of Osmaston. Although his ministry here only lasted a year, he soon came to the conclusion that the old church at Osmaston was inadequate. In a letter of the same year he wrote "The Chancel of Osmaston is in very bad repair, and a poor little dark place; I am therefore going to pull it down and build a new one". Later in 1843 he wrote that "I have persuaded a friend who has property at Osmaston (which you know is one of my churches) to rebuild that church this year. (Francis Wright presumably.) It will be quite beautiful and will cost £3,000 or £4,000 to which I must contribute largely." His estimation of the cost was faulty because in fact it eventually cost £8,000, and one assumes that the Bishop was correspondingly generous in his donation. The last reference we have to the church in his correspondence is in 1845: "I am sorry to say that Mr. Wright having ordered such very thick oak timber for the seats of Osmaston church, the builder has none seasoned, and says that it cannot be ready before May".

Whoever may be the true benefactor of Osmaston's present church, dedicated to St. Martin, the fact remains that it was built in 1845, the same year as the new Manor. It is in the decorated style of the 14th century, and consists of chancel, nave with side aisles, south porch, vestry and western tower containing a clock and five bells. The painted window in the chancel was installed by Sir Andrew Barclay Walker in 1887 in commemoration of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's jubilee. He also gave the organ, which cost over £500, and today is worked by an electric blower.

The arms on the pillars in the octagon vestry are of some interest:

1. Arms of Edward III crowned 1327 d. 1377. Styled King of England and Lord of Ireland. These arms appear to have been borne by Edward III, Richard II and Henry IV, after which Henry V, VI up to James I (of Stuart line) bore the same arms except that there are 3 fleurs de lys instead of 8. The shield represents the sovereign when the first church was built.
2. Arms of the See of Canterbury including the arms of the Archbishop in 1845 - William Howley.
3. Arms of the See of Lichfield, including the arms of the Bishop in 1845 - Bishop Lonsdale.
4. Arms of Rev. Walter Augustus Shirley, Rector of Brailsford and benefactor Later Bishop of Sodor and Man from January to April 1847 when he died.
5. Arms of Beresford quatering Hassall. Thomas Beresford of Newton Grange and Fenny Bentley, Ashbourne, fought with his sons in Agincourt and died

1473. He married Agnes, the daughter and heir of Robert Hassall of Hassall, in the County of Chester. The Derby Beresfords are descended from Hugh the 5th son (there were 16 sons). Their monument is in Bentley church near Ashbourne. Osmaston cottage was a fishing home of John Beresford who died unmarried, when the property came to Francis Wright, his nephew.

6. Arms of John Wright of Lenton Hall, Nottingham. His wife was Elizabeth Beresford, a sister of John, named previously as owner of the cottage.

7. Arms of Francis Wright.

The 8th pillar does not contain a shield.

The parish registers date back to 1606 and a Terrier dated 1845 informs us of the church lands at that time.

"1. There is a small parsonage house consisting of three rooms with chambers over them a stable and a cowhouse.

2. The Glebe land consists of 27 acres and 5 perches in the occupation of Henry Prince.

3. The Minister has all tithes, great or small, and the same have been commuted for £100 subject to the regulations of the Tithe Commutation Act, which Commutation includes all Modusses and Easter Dues which were payable to the Minister.

4. RE. Terrier of 1722.

5. The Chancel is repaired by the Minister. It is not in good condition, but is about to be rebuilt. There are not any lands or other endowments for the repair of the church. Since 1845 the church lands have shrunk to less than 7 acres, a larger parsonage has been built but as with most small villages the change is very small."

The total area of the parish today is 1386 acres. It is all owned by Sir Ian Walker Okeover, except for a housing site of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres belonging to the Ashbourne R.D.C. and a further $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres comprising Church, Vicarage, Glebe Land and school. There are nine farms in the Parish let to tenants, all equipped for modern standards of milk production. There are also two small holdings which do not produce milk. All have main water and electric light. In addition Sir Ian farms the Home Farm of 272 acres (together with some land in other parishes). The site of Osmaston Manor and grounds occupies 37 acres, lakes 16 acres and woodlands 90 acres. About half the woodlands have been replanted since the war. There are 46 cottages in the parish. Of these 19 are occupied by Estate employees, 9 are occupied rent free by pensioners, or because the houses are in poor repair and will be demolished when the housing situation improves and 18 are occupied by people

who pay rent. Many of the tenants have some family connections with the estate, and they include the village shopkeeper, blacksmith and policemen. Most of the others work in Derby or Ashbourne. The village school has recently been expanded and improved to take in children from adjoining parishes. In addition there is the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, the Village Hall and three bigger houses, two of which are let and the third occupied by the Agent for the Estate. Of the cottages 12 were built before 1850, 26 between 1850 and 1914, 4 between the wars and 4 were built since 1946. A number of the older cottages have been modernized. The statistics about cottages refer to Estate cottages only, and do not include those on the Ashbourne R.D.C.'s housing site, which is an ex-R.A.F. site situate on the Wynaston Road in the North West corner of the parish.

At the Wakes held on the first Sunday after November 11th 'Mumble a Sparrow' was at one time a customary form of sport. The competitor was bound and blindfolded, a sparrow or even a small hawk had its wings clipped and was placed in the hollow of a large hat. The man then had to bend over the hat and attempt to grasp the bird's head in his mouth in order to decapitate it.

The Pegges were a notable family in Osmaston, Edward, a grandson of Ralph Pegge being the founder of that branch of the family. Edward's cousin, Thomas Pegge of Yeldersley, married a daughter of Sir Gilbert Kniveton. Their daughter Katharine went abroad and while there became a mistress of Prince Charles, later Charles II. She bore the Prince two children, one a son named Charles Fitz Charles, created in 1675 Earl of Plymouth who died at the siege of Tangier. The last male representative of the Osmaston Pegges was Sir Christopher Pegge, Knt. M.D. 1822 F.R.S. Regius, Professor of Physics at Oxford. Edward Pegge in 1666 left 5/4d. yearly to be distributed in bread every Sabbath - one half to Ashbourne and the other half to the poor of Osmaston.

Thomas Kniveton in 1712 left a rent charge of 20/-d. to be given to eight poor families on St. Thomas's day, and in 1782 the sum of £50 (poor money) was invested in the purchase of Gospel Greave Close by one Thomas Pares.

References

1. The Victoria County History, Derbyshire.
 2. Notes of the late Canon S. L. Caiger, Vicar of Osmaston from 1951 to 1955.
 3. J. Charles Cox, Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Vol.III.
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FAITH WIGLEY'S WILL

by

Derek Wigley

The amount of information that can be gleaned from an old Will often depends on the lucidity of the Testator and the literacy of the appraisers of the Inventory. Sometimes other factors such as the state of preservation of the paper or parchment can affect the legibility, but there is little else in the way of documentary evidence that can convey the way of life of successive generations so well. The inventory attached to a man's Will often enumerates the rooms in his house and all the items in each room, while a woman's Will usually covers her personal chattels only. Of course there are exceptions. During the period 1580-1690 the method of appraisal changes from setting down the cost of each item to simply stating the cost of a number of items.

Faith Wigley's Will of 1638 has an Inventory which might be subtitled "What the well-dressed woman wore"; but first let us look, briefly, at her life, her family and her friends. Faith was a daughter of Rowland Durant of Durant Hall (now demolished) near Chesterfield. Her date of birth is not accurately known (which is perhaps as it should be) but was probably about 1580. Neither Lysons nor Tilley tell much of the Durants save that they became Lords of Tapton by purchase from the Stuffyns of Sherbrook, and that about 1600 Durant Hall passed to the Alsops with an heiress. In 1637 the Hall was sold by Durant Alsop.

Although Faith's marriage settlement does not seem to have survived, enough is known of her father-in-law Henry Wigley of Middleton to be sure that it would have been substantial. Her husband was Henry's eldest son Thomas, who was born at Middleton in 1571. From 1591 when his father became Collector of the Subsidy for the Hundreds of Appletree, Morleston and Wirksworth, Thomas spent much of his time managing the estate. Faith and Thomas were married early in the 17th century, and for several years they lived at Middleton. Both seemed to be quiet natured. Faith liked reading and needlework - for which she later needed spectacles. Riding habits are included in her chattels, also a coach and horse lead, and it seems that they visited friends and relatives quite often. Thomas's brother Richard lived at Odbolton near Nottingham until 1603, after which he lived at Wigwell. One of Old Henry's sisters and a daughter lived with their husbands at Sheen and relatives also lived at Mylnehouses, Bonsall, Matlock, Tansley and Cromford. Later they visited the Gells at Hopton. From Old Henry's Inventory, musical evenings can be pictured at Middleton, where "In the dyeninge place were a chair and twelve buffet stools and a pair of virginals".

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In 1608 Thomas purchased lands, houses and mines in Mapperley, Smalley and Wirksworth. Notes in an entry book indicate that he was quite active in the general affairs of the parish which at that time had a population of (approximately) 1200 people.

In 1609 Faith and Thomas went to live at the Gatehouse in Wirksworth. At that time this was a small house consisting of a hall with a fire-place, a parlour and a kitchen. From the hall a panelled staircase led to the upper floor. Thomas's will could have told more, but this is missing. Notes concerning the Will shows that Thomas held the Copyhold of Watfield House near Wigwell, and that he was very familiar with the practice of leases and legal niceties. In Add 6704 fo.212b is a note concerning the disposal of the Gatehouse lands written by Ralph, Old Henry's fifth son - "Memorand, that my Brother Thomas tould my Uncle Raphe Wigley that wheare the ould will was that the Yathouse lands were devysed unto him and his heirs 'of his body' he must leave cute this woord 'of his body' or els he could not doe with the land what him pleased, and so the saide Raphe did contrary to my Fathers mynde and he said Tho: promised the sd raphe to be worth to him and his children £1000".

Old Henry died in June 1610 and Thomas was named as one of his executors. Elizabeth, Henry's widow (a cousin of John Gell) went to live at Senior Field where she died in 1626, at which time her grand-daughter Millicent Wooddis was living with her. Millicent's mother, Dorothy, and Ralph apparently felt that the disposal of the estates was not entirely fair and another note in Add 6704 (fo.212) reads "A man devyses his lande to the use of T: his sonn for the terme of his lyfe and from and after the decease of the saide T: then to the use and behoofe of the heires males of the same T: lawfully begotten and to be begotten. And for defalte of sutch Issue then to the use of R: his second sonn for his lyfe and soe to his heires males. question: What estate Tho. hathe".

Faith and Thomas were very disappointed in not having any children of their own, but they took great pleasure in those of brother Richard.

Thomas's Will and Codicil of 24th and 26th February 1633 mention many of their friends and relatives. Notes on these mention his wife, his cousin John Gell of Hopton, Esq., Mr. Gell's wife, Elizabeth Fearne a widow (Thomas's cousin), brother Richard's three daughters - Elizabeth, Ann and Faith; and his sister Mary Chaworth's four children John, Mary, Jane and Elizabeth Chaworth; his nephew William Strelley and his cousin Thomas Wigley of Wirksworth. John Gell was a great friend, besides being a neighbour and kinsman, and in 1638 he gave one of his daughters, Bridget, in marriage to Richard's eldest son John Wigley of Wigwell. At that time John Gell's wife was Elizabeth Willoughby - after her death he was to marry Sir John Stanhope's widow. Mary Chaworth was the widow of Christopher Strelley and was Old Henry's youngest daughter.

Faith's final great joy was her nephew John's wedding to Bridget Gell

at Carsington in January 1638 - and the conclusion of her story is in her Will and Inventory. One item that may not be immediately clear is the strong religious characteristic which was to lead three of Richard's daughters into marriage with clergymen and three of Thomas's cousin's great-grandchildren to take Holy Orders.

Faith's Will dated XIIIth of February 1638

"In the name of God Amen. I Faith Wigley of Wirksworth widowe weake in bodie but through gods gracious favour in good and pfect memorie do make and ordaine this my last Will and testament in manner abd fforme followeing ffirste I commit my sole in to the hands of my Saviour Jesus Christ wch he hath bought and redeemed by the Sheddinge of his most precious blood hoping through his merits to obtayne - remission of my sines and especial unhowliness wth his Saynts And my desire is that my frayle body may be entered in Christian burial in the chancell or church of Wirksworth hoping for the resurrection of the same in the day of our lord Jesus Christ. ffor that small estate the lord hath given mee in this wayre world I dispose of it as followeth Imprimis I bequeath my best gowne with my three kirtle doublet belonging to the same to m Bridgett Gell daughter to mr John Gell of Hopton esq. itm I bequeath my best petticoat my pillion and cloth to mrs Ellen Alsop wife to mr Anthony Alsop and daughter to the sd mr Gell. Itm I bequeath all my apparell wth all my lynnens to my mayd servant giving to Joanne Shacklockes daughters Elizabeth Shacklocke & Margaret Shacklocke XX.s, and forty shillings to Mary Wooley. Itm I bequeath to mr Topham vicar of Wirksworth twenty shillings and to mr Watkinson curate XXs desiring him to pray at my funeral Itm I bequeath to the ringers XXs. Itm I bequeath sixe pounds to sixe freed poore and aged people in Wirksworth.

Lastly I do make mr John Gell of Hopton esq executor of this my last Will and testament and I doe bequeath to him all my right in the personal estate of my deceased husband mr Thomas Wigley late of Wirksworth gentleman and to this my last will I have in witness thereof sett to my hand and seale".

" In the pSence of
the mark of Adam Ogden
the mark of Edward Higget
the mark of William Blackwall "

On a separate page follows:

"The said Mrs. Wigley shortly after gave these orders following In the pson of Elizabeth Wetton to the following To Mrs Watkinson Xs. to Edward Woodiwis Xs. To Mrs. Wigley one gowne one wastcote one petticoat one silk coife one neckcloth one band one paire of cuffs 2 tiffany neckclothes. To Anne Shacklocke one gowne one petticoate one hatt one ruffe band and

one apron. To Marie Wooley one scarfe. To Eme Wilshawe one hatt two aprons, one kerchief one neckcloth one coife one paire of stockings and shoes and one wastcoate, to Marie Ogden, Marie Samuel and Anne Wooley everie one of them a ruff band."

The Inventory is damaged in places, and some of the materials mentioned are not easily recognisable. The little gilt bowl valued at £1 6 8d. was left to Thomas in Old Henry's Will. Of Phillip and schean - the schean is chenil. Tiffany is a type of gauze-muslin.

"A true inventory of all the goods chattels and catell of Faythe Wigley late of Wirksworth in the county of Derby widow deceased - Taken the sixth day of December Anno 1638 and praysed by Henry Spenser George Somers Thomas Beighton and Anthony Spenser as followeth

Inpmis	In ready money in the house	38	17	-
Itm	two featherbeds one mattrice three boulsters one pillow 3 blanketts one old rugge & 5 curtains to the sayd bed	04	10	-
Itm	one dozen and ij fine napkins & one dozen & 9 course napkins	01	05	-
Itm	6 flaxen sheets and one pillowbend	01	10	-
Itm	one downe bed & 2 old kitts at Edward Higgetts	03	06	-
Itm	one little gilt bowle	01	06	-
Itm	one clothe gowne with 2 dubblets to it & one clothe kertle to her frieze gowne one silke gowne one of stitched taffetye & one kertle & one dubblett to it one ... gowne & one gowne of phillip & schean & wth either of them a dublett & one flaxen petticoat of hempen kersey	05	00	-
Itm	one stitched taffertye petticoat one petticoat of phillip and schean, one petticoat of flannell one of ... one of hemp third kersine 2 night napkoats one riding coat and safeguards one band 2 paire of bodyce 5 paire of wollen stockings 2 paire of gersey two green, four aprons and 3 pairs of shoes	04	00	-
Itm	two hatts one Gould hatband 2 ferses(?) 2 purses one pinpillow 3 pins one specatcle case one paire of furred glooves & 2 paire of plaine glooves, two combs one paire of (dinsids?) one paire of earerings, 2 looking glasses one of which is broken, 3 brushes	01	10	-
Itm	two bybles the one of them very old, one statute book & seven other little bookes	01	00	-
Itm	12 rufflebands 22 smocks 18 ppaire of little playne hankerchuffs 20 night neckclothes 4 night railles 17 aprons 38 handkercheffs 13 playne coifes II wrought quoifs 6 tyffinye neckcloths, 3 tyffinye quoyfes, 5 fowreheadcloaths one lawne quoyfe one lawne quoyfe, 5 handworked neckclothes, 2 network neckcloaths, 6 dayneckclothes 5 paire of stripps 20 black wrought neckclothes 13 playne dubble crossclothes, one ... of white fustian	04	00	-

	li	s	d
The totall sum on the other page	66	05	04
Itm 4 large tablecloathes	01	00	-
Itm 7 hand towells 4 baggs one pillion and clothe & footestoole 3 old peeces of carpett clothe one boxe with one little pearle and pins 5 filletts, 2 headsutes, some jumble, 4 course night handkercheffs 2 bottoms of Naples silke and one little buttett stoole coased	01	00	-
Itm In one little closet in the house some old cloathes & some oald blacke silke fringe, one soard, some girthbands wth some peeces of oald taffertye	00	00	06
Itm In the closet in the house - some glass bottles with some little wooden boxes	00	00	06
Itm In the little closet under the stairs in the house some little ticknall potts, some butter potts wth a koope of malt, one paire of bellowes and one and iron in the house	00	03	04
Itm Coach and horse lead	00	00	06
Things missed & forgotten	00	00	06
Sume totalis	<u>68</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>06</u>

Until that time it had been the custom of the Wigley widows to move into a small house in Senior Field (The Close at the end of the Cromford Canal) where there were several cottages. Old Henry's widow moved there in 1610 and Richard of Wigwell's widow went there in 1635 despite the fact that her son John was only eighteen - young to take over Wigwell Grange. It seems likely that the use of the Gatehouse was granted to her for life where she would be living quite centrally between her friends and relatives. In Faith was the end of an era. The broad principles of the reformed religion were moving into a period of austere Puritanism and different branches of families were soon to choose between King and Parliament. John Gell was apparently the only one of his family to choose Parliament, after serving his king so well. The Scraftoft Wigleys were for the King. The Chaworths were for the King, but Wirksworth and Wigwell moved for Parliament. The following generations were to be more commercially minded and the like of this inventory is not seen again.

A DOCTOR'S PATIENT IN 1832

by

F. S. Ogden

According to a Statement of charges presented to the Denby (spelt 'Denbeigh) Parish Overseers in 1832, the local Surgeon, Mr. H. N. Thornbury, attended a Mrs. Hunt.

Between November 21st and December 16th, thirteen visits were made, and the following items are some of those listed in the bill.

Nov.21	Journey & Powder	2.	0
	Dose of Pills & Mixture	2.	3
22	Journey & Six powders	2.	6
	A Cathartic Mixture	1.	6

after various pills and potions, then of

Nov.28	A visit		
	a pint of Tonic Mixture	3.	0
Dec.3	A visit and another pint	4.	6

However, the patient was not much better, as another journey on the same day provided -

Six Leaches	1.	6
Dose of Pills & Powder		6
Three Febrifuge Powders		9

On December 6th there was a change of treatment -

Journey and Bleeding	2.	6
Four Powders		8
A Mixture	2.	0

On the 7th and 8th there were visits and Powders etc.

On the 9th the crisis seems to have been reached, as there was -

Journey and Powders	2.	6
A Cathartic Mixture	2.	0
Box of Composing Pills	1.	0

The crisis would appear to have been survived, as there was no visit on the 10th and on the 11th the time for a Tonic had come, a Pint of it!

Dec.11	Journey & Powders	3.	6
	A Pint of Tonic Mixture	3.	0

The Patient was improving, and on -

Dec.13	Journey & Mixture	3.	6
	Box of Opening Pills	1.	0
	A Pint of Tonic Mixture	3.	0

Dec.16	Journey		
	The Tonic Mixture repeated	3.	0

This appears to have been the final visit, and it is to be inferred

and hoped that the Surgeon's very great care and attention resulted in a complete cure.

It is pleasing to note that the bill was paid fairly promptly on April 11th, the receipt for £3 3s. 11d. being signed by 'Edwd. Taylor for H. N. Thornbury'. The bill is also in Mr. Taylor's writing, so perhaps he was an Assistant.

NOTES AND QUERIES

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

N.Q.131 Elizabeth Cartwright was born in Duffield in 1757 and may have been the daughter of Thomas Cartwright and Easter Statham who were married at Duffield on February 20th 1733/4. She is said to have been remarkably skilful in the art of paper cutting and an example of her work was shown to Queen Charlotte. She became known as the "Lily of Duffield"! I should be grateful for any further information about this lady and her work.

H. Bromby

N.Q.132 James Brindley. During a search of Chesterfield Parish Church registers in 1965 the following entry was discovered:
January 25 1715 Marriage James Brindley de Yolgrave et Susannah
Bradbury de Tiddeswell.

This information was passed by me to Mr. J. H. D. M. Campbell, who was able to add further information as follows: "This is undoubtedly the date of the wedding of James Brindley's parents.....I did not know the elder James had any connection with Youlgreave, though there is a note of his wife belonging to Tideswell. The elder Brindley also had some link with Staffordshire, for he is described in an old and faded letter as "of Tunstead in the Parish of Tideswell County Derby and of Lime, parish of Leek County of Stafford. Buried at Leek August 11th 1770. Will dated November 19th 1763, proved in the Bishop's Court at Lichfield May 6th 1773. Susannah Brindley executrix of her husband's will. She survived her elder son, James the engineer, by seven years and was also buried in Leek Churchyard."

W. J. Watkinson - Chesterfield

EXTRACTS FROM WILLIAM BAMFORD'S DIARY

edited by

Cyril Harrison

(Continued from page 699 Vol.III)

1830

- Dec.15 A man came through Belper from the neighbourhood of Hyde, spreading alarm about there being a great number of mills forcibly shut down in that district and that a body of men meant to pay a visit to the Mills of our neighbourhood. The man went towards Darley. On the morning of the sixteenth a man was sent by Messrs. Strutt with a letter to apprise Messrs. Evans at Darley Mills. This turned out to be nothing. The man came back again through Belper and called at Samuel Herrods beer house. He was had up at the Magistrates Office and proved to be a humble and inoffensive man.
- Dec.26 Joseph Stone was caught by Jonathan Harrison easing himself against his yard door, he suddenly attacked Harrison and kicked him over and threw a stone which cut him badly in the face. J.H. followed him and in the hurry ran against a post which knocked him out and he lay for some time quite insensible and Stone got away.
- Dec.29 Died Mr. William Strutt, about halfpast one in the morning. Few men have been so useful or so desirous to promote the interests of the town he lived in. (He was a good man.) Born July 20th 1756. Buried New Years day 1831 aged 74. Mr. George Benson Strutt is 69 and Mr. Joseph Strutt is 65.

1831

- Jan.4 Joseph Stone (an old offender) also a son of Wright the Barber, were taken up and put in the Lock Up for stealing butter from Thos Pott's cart in Belper Market Place. They were sent to Derby to stand trial and there tried at the "Sessions". Stone was sentenced to transportation for life and Wright to transportation for seven years.
- Jan.5 About eight o'clock at night, a fire broke out in the barn of Mr. Mason of Broadholme which communicated to the stack yard and consumed full three stacks of wheat. The barn was entirely destroyed also five cows and a calf were burned to death, the cows were all in calf. It was at first thought it was the work of an incendiary, but there is reason to believe it was accidental

as the neighbours say the Masons had that night been winnowing by candle light.

The latter case, dreadful as the thing is, must be more consolation to the parties immediately concerned and to the town of Belper generally. A great number of people were collected at the spot and behaved in a praiseworthy manner. Messrs. Strutt kindly lent their Fire Engine which the people worked incessantly and a great deal of property was thereby saved. The fire was not entirely out for several days.

- Jan.31 Mr. Lomas, "Surgeon" met with a bad accident at Duffield town end. (Died Feb.9. Buried Feb.14.)
As John Harvey, was walking to Derby, he found a man, a shoemaker from Wirksworth lying flat on his belly, when he raised him up he could not stand, he said he was subject to a complaint in the bowels. He felt very awkwardly situated as the man could not stand or go and he could not possibly carry him to Derby. However he bethought himself that Winsons Carriers Cart was not far away and when it came up he might be taken into it so he left him and when he had proceeded a little way he looked back and saw that the man was taken up and was then in a reclining posture. He was taken to the Eagle and Child public house where a little brandy was given him, when he immediately expired.
- Feb.14 Two men were taken up by J. Noble, "constable", and brought to the Lock Up, where they were kept all night for trying Mr. Jedediah Strutts doors. Next morning they were brought before the Magistrates and sentenced to one months imprisonment in Derby Gaol.
- March 24 Mr. Cunningham is lecturing on arithmetic at Messrs. Strutts school room at Belper. (He is a good driller of school boys.)
- June 9 The Duffield Court, now removed to Belper was held this day for the first time in a room at the house of John Frost, who keeps the Talbot Inn, at the Bridge end.
- June 11 Mr. Smedley, of the firm of Smedley and Wilson, lost his life by a fall from his horse when coming home from Nottingham market.
- June 23 "Clark" the lecturer came to Belper. Lectured four nights. Charge for the whole course seven shillings or two shillings per night.
The butchers shops below the George Inn, Bridge Street, pulled down. Houses are to be built on the site.
- July 26 Derby Assizes. Mr. John Strutt for the first time on the Grand Jury.

July 28 David Hall died. He had been servant to Messrs. Strutt for 50 years.

Aug.7 Sunday. Just as the people were coming out of Church there came the most dreadful hailstorm which for the shortness of its duration was the most violent ever seen. It continued no more than six or seven minutes (Though it is said to have continued twenty minutes at Milford.) It did considerable damage, but few people escaped without having their windows broken in a greater or lesser degree.
Mr. Jedediah Strutt had 680 squares broken including Greenhouse, New Portico, Hothouse and Hotbed frames.

Aug.30 The Rev. George Lee came from Hull to preach at the Anniversary of the Unitarian Chapel.

Sept.4 Sunday. The Unitarian Chapel was crowded to excess, beyond any former occasion of the Anniversary. Great numbers were obliged to go back and there were very rough goings on. The singing and the music were well executed and the sermon preached by the Rev. George Lee was very good. His text was "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth".

Sept.8 The Coronation of King William the fourth and Queen Adelaide. It was intended for all the Sunday Scholars of the town to have met at the bottom of Long Row and to have gone round the town in procession but the day being so unfavourable the idea was abandoned and each school met at their own place. Messrs. Strutts Scholars were treated in the 3d room of the South Mill which was neatly decorated. They met at 3 o'clock and each was given a medal appropriate to the occasion. The boys were regaled with a pint of ale and a bun and the girls with a bun and a glass of wine. The Scholars at Milford were treated pretty well the same.

Main expences were

1224 Medals off I. W. Philipson, Birmingham	£14	0	6
John Harrison (Rose and Crown) for 60 gallons of ale and loan of jugs and glasses	£4	3	6
Decorating Rooms	£3	1	7
Houghtons, Drapers, for Flannel and 36 yds of ribbon	5	9	
Samuel Brooks Junior for 100 dozen Buns	£4	3	4
Four pounds of Gunpowder for Cannons	9	4	
Carrying Musicians to and from Milford			6
Total expences Belper £18 7 5, Milford £10 18 10.			

Sept.8 John Spencer (Cock of Cow Hill) who has recently been made a Constable and has been very active in bringing drunken persons to the Lock Up, was himself found completely intoxicated and brought to the same Lock Up, by Taylor and Hunt and kept there until 4 o'clock in the morning.

The faults of our neighbours with freedom we blame.
And take not ourselves though we practice the same.

An Order given to Samuel Midworth of Mansfield for a Bell for the new Church. (St. Peters.)

Samuel Midworth offers to furnish a full toned Bell with clapper, weighing about 18 cwts and will supply the whole of the material for hanging the Bell, that is, Yoke and pulley with wrought iron links, also bolts and side irons for fastening the Bell to the yoke pulley stock and to include team work (Delivery).

Sept.14 The Bell arrived at Belper, two men came with it. Weighed on Barnse's machine. 19 cwts. 3 qts.

Mr. Midworths Bill.

1 Bell with Clapper, Gudgeons and Brasses	20 cwts 3 qts.
at 1/3d. per lb.	£145 5 0
Stock complete	8 0 0
2 men, 2 weeks at 21/-	4 4 0
Boad and Lodgings for same	1 10 0
Carriage of Bell	1 10 0
Ale by Tho's Alcock	15 9
Ale by John Frost	2 8 2
New floor in Church Tower by W.G. and J. Strutt	14 1 10½

In 1826 Gates were ordered off I. and C. Mold.

2 Gates	4 8 6
2 Gates	3 9 0
8 Hinge castings	4 11½
8 Foot Serapers	1 5 10½
Abraham Harrison for iron work and hanging	6 7 1
Clock by "Ellerby".	169 10 0
Painting by Holland	1 2 4

In 1826 Jedediah Strutt Esq. gave a communion Service to the Church.

Sept.26 A meeting of the town of Derby to petition the House of Lords to pass the Reform Bill. Belper, Duffield, Holbrook, Horsely Woodhouse and several neighbouring places also sent Petitioners.

Oct.8 The mournful inteligence of the Bill for Reform being thrown out by the House of Lords arrived at Derby.
 In consequence of the above information the people began to assemble and be very riotous. They broke the whole of Mr. Bemrose's windows and also the Rev. C. S. Hope's and likewise demolished part of his house, he himself was bound to flee (This had such a powerful effect on the Rev. Gentleman as to produce insanity.)
 The mob did considerable damage to the property of Mr. Mundy of Markeaton and also Mr. Wilmot of Chaddesden.
 On Sunday morning the Mayor called a meeting at 9 o'clock, (Better if he had not!) but nothing was done.
 Three of the rioters having been taken up and put in the Town

Gaol, the mob demanded from the Mayor their liberation which of course was refused. The mob then proceeded to the Town Gaol where they demanded from the Gaoler their liberation and being denied they broke down the Lamp Post which served them as a battering ram and with which they commenced to batter down the prison which they certainly would have done had not the Gaoler opened the doors, whereupon they actually liberated all the prisoners therein. After they had done this they proceeded to the County Gaol with the intent to have done the same there but Mr. Eaton being apprized of their comming preparations were made accordingly.

After having been repeatedly advised to go peaceably about their business, which had no avail, Mr. Eaton was compelled to fire upon them whereupon one lad was killed (Name of Garner) and several were wounded, this cooled their ardour and caused them to retire.

The Military were sent for from Nottingham and a party of the 15th Hussars came in the afternoon under the command of Major Buckley. The mob assembled again at night and went off to Little Chester and pulled down Mr. Harrisons house and destroyed or stole his furniture, it is said a lot of his stolen furniture came to Cow Hill. On Monday the Mayor read the "Riot Act" after which the soldiers were occasioned to clear the streets. One man was shot when comming out of Mr. Bulls Public House. Report says the soldiers were all drunk and behaved in a very brutal manner. However this may be, the "Reporter" and the "Mercury" gave different accounts and said "The Officers and Men behaved in a very forebearing manner. I am perfectly aware that the truth at such times as these would not be prudent for the Press to send out, but posterity will know it and if the soldiers behaved in the way it is said they have done, such conduct is a disgrace to the British soldier. Mr. Harrison died this day in consequence of the injuries he received on Sunday night in defending his house from the mob, he being thrown down and trampled upon. Nottingham has also been the scene of riot and confusion. The Castle has been burned down. Mr. Eaton gave up his situation in October 1832 and went to live in the neighbourhood of Ashover. (The following is in a marginal note, in a different hand writing made about eleven years after the above events. C.H.)

May 1842 A dog, supposed to be mad, ran into the house of Mr. Eaton. He took a gun and loaded it, his son also came to shoot it, the son being first. When Mr. Eaton was in the act of putting a percussion cap on the gun it went off and the contents lodged in his sons body dreadfully wounding him. On seeing this the father ran in a state of frenzy and blew out his own brains. This was related by his son who lived a few hours afterwards but the wound terminated fataly. (The ways of Heaven though dark are just!)

- Oct.26 Two houses at the Four Lane Ends fell down, They had been built on the waste by a man of the name of Hawksley only four years ago. Fortunately Hawksley was not in occupation as he and his wife travel up and down the country selling Ginger-breads and other knick-knacks at Fairs and Wakes. A little lad of J. Harrison "Joiner" aged 9 had his hand badly crushed at work in the Mill. I saw a letter from J. Weston dated July 1831 from the town of St. Augusta in America. He gives a very good account of the flourishing state of the Country. He says old Whitaker is there, also his son-in-law and his daughter, they are anxious for his mother and their young child to come in. Charles Kiddy is dead, old Pat is still there also two of the Simpkinsons, one of whom married a daughter of old Pat after a very short courtship although he has a wife in England. John Wathey has begun to build a new house of stone. The Slack family has arrived also William Adams and family, who has time back preached at our house to large congregations.
- Nov.15 Poor Phoebe Hunt died in child-bed. The conduct of her husband on this occasion has been most beastly and monstrous in the extreme (A human brute is the worst of brutes!) Mrs. Jedediah Strutt when informed of her deplorable situation, with her usual humanity came to her relief, but alas it came too late. "Green" who used to occupy the New Inn, Hopping Hill, Milford opened a beer shop in the house of John Arnot, Duffield.
- Dec.7 The driver of the Peveril Coach, John Arkwright, was killed in Derby near to the Infirmary. He leaves a wife and seven children to lament his untimely fate.
- Dec.19 A very lamentable circumstance happened at Beeston near Nottingham. J. Ratcliff son of Richard Ratcliff who has married a daughter of William Wass, a native of Belper, having some altercation with his wife, he pulled off her Cap and threw it into the fire also a piece of her Gown, which annoyed her to that degree that she actually placed herself on the fire, saying that the piece of Gown should not burn alone. Of course she was soon enveloped in flames which the wretch, her unfeeling husband did not attempt to put out but looked coolly on. At last they were extinguished by the neighbours and she being very much burned was conveyed to the Infirmary where she died about a week later. Her poor father walked from Belper to Nottingham on Monday December 26 in the space of four hours and just as he arrived they were bringing the Coffin out to take her to her long home. Although the hair of his head was drenched with sweat, in that plight he followed her to the grave. An indiscreet thing on the part of the woman but an act of unheard of barbarity on the part of the man. (As thou measrest it shall be measured out to thee!)
- (to be continued)
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THE DAILY JOURNAL AND MEMORANDUM OF

J. A. STEVENSON

(Continued from page 708 Vol.III)

1879

- July 30 Measd. at a Mine called Old Knoll in the Liberty of Griff Grange belonging to Joshua Repton. Mr. Marsden, P. Marsden and Walter mowed the Top Side, Dalefields.
- 31 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. Proprietors.
- August 1 Haymaking in Croft & Dalefields.
- 5 At Wirksworth and Measd. at Old Gells (Wet). Mr. Alsop appointed Comps. Agent.
- 6 At a Sale at Middleton by Youlgreave. The sale consisted chiefly of Cases of Stuff'd Birds and animiles belonging to Mr. Bateman.(Wet)
- 8 Measd. at Bage 91 Lds. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Dhs with 24 of Duties. Afterwards in Hay.
- 9 Measd. at Wakebridge 249 Lds. belonging to 2 Compy. Afterwards Slacking the Top Side the Dalefield.
- 13 Went by arraignment to the Round Low Brassington to Measure but there was no one at the Mine to meet me nor any ore in the Coe dressed for Measuring. No Hay day.
- 14 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. Proprietors. The Lds. was Measd. at the Old Hillock having been got by the Men driving under Wolleys Hole on Wage.
- 15 Went to Wirksworth & Measd. at the Sough 4 Lds 6 Dh this was all the Ore for the 7 Weeks Reckoning. I afterwards went at the request of Mr. Harrison of Snitterton to make a search in the Barmasters Book to ascertain to whom a Mine belonged in the Middle plantation on the range of the Lea Wood pipe he having a Cow fallen into a shaft at the bottom of the said plantation. I found a Gift call'd the "Sallow Founder" the extent of which came down through the planting to the top of the Gin Close where it meets the Lea Wood pipe gift belonging E. H. Garton. I brought a Copy of the Sallow founder Gift.
- 16 At Home Making up Parish a/c for the Audit.
- 18 Went to the Lea Wood pipe Mine to Measure the length of Mr. Garton's Gift. Afterwards went with Mr. Harrison to Mr. Garton at the Lumsdale.
- 19 Went to Wirksth. but Measd. no ore.

- Sept. 17 Mill Close Walker & Co. 69 - 3 }
Warren Carr Ingman & Co. 59 - 3 } 28 - 6
- 18 Measd. at Goodluck, Merry Tom, Farnslow Well, Conway Eblows,
Bradwell & Jacksons.
- 19 Measd. at Bage 55 - 4½ for the 6 weeks afterward 2 measures at
Malsters Venture.
- 20 Measd. at Wakebridge for 2 Companys. Afterwards at Matlock
Band Contest.
- 22 Went to Darley to engage Mr. Smith to Plaster the Houses in the
Dale.
- 23 Went to Wirksworth & Measd. at Cawder Slack & Burrows. I had
been at the Measure at the Burrows on the 18th but was so poorly
dressed I would not buy it.
- 25 Measured at Mill Close Walker & Co. 96 - 0 }
Warren Carr Ingman & Co. 134 - 8 } 273 - 4
do Proprietors 39 - 5 }
- 26 Measd. at Brights friendly 4 lds - 7¼ for the 6 Weeks.
Afterwards went with Mr. Miers to Wakebridge & Measd. 46 Lds for
3 Companys of 8 Men a 4 & two 2.
- 29 Walling Cowhouses & at the Barmasters Court at Winster.
- 30 At Wirksworth with Jury Scot.
- Oct. 1 Making up Ore Book in afternoon & at Sacheveral Farm in forenoon.
- 2 Making up Ore Book.
- 3 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & C 119 }
Ingman & C 123 - 1 } 242 - 1
- 4 Measd. at Godest. Afterwards went with Mr. Sleigh, Mr. T.
Withers and Mr. Leader (the Editor of the Sheffield & Rotherham
Independent) to the Barrow in Wensley pasture and to the nine
Ladies on Stanton Moor.
- 5 Sunday at Birchover Feast.
- 7 At Wirksth. and Measd. at Spar Rake, Bills Northcliff and Gang.
- 8 Measd. at a Mine called Chance in Griff Grange
- 9 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. 119 - 2 }
Ingman & Co. 97 - 1 } 216 - 3
Walling cowhouse in afternoon.
- 14 Measd. at Elm Tree Croft, Round Flat & Gells Northclif an advance
in Lead Ore of 3/- per Ld now 38/- for 60 (Agnes went to live at
Harthill Lodge.)
- 15 Measd. at Mill Close Walker 100 }
Ingman 100 } 200 Walling in Afternoon.

- Oct. 20 Walling & Writing. G. H. Taylor $\frac{1}{2}$ Day at Cowhouse.
- 21 Measd. at Griffie Bage, Welshman, Slack, Rake & Ratchwood
another advance of $\frac{2}{6}$ now $\frac{40}{6}$.
- 23 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. } 158 - 7)
Ingman } 133 - 2) 292
Walling in Afternoon.
- 27 At Mr. Vawdreys to have Oker Balance Sheet Signed.
Walling in Afternoon.
- 28 Went to Wirkth. & Measd. at Sweetnor belonging to S. Brooks,
Isaiah Walters Stone Mason of Wensley died this Morning
aged 44 years.
- 29 Wallings in forenoon at Mr. Horobins Sale at Bonsall in
Afternoon.
- 30 At Bakewell to Audit before the New Auditor Mr. John Dolby.
- 31 Measd. at Mill Close one Measure Mr. Alsop not being there it
was arranged to Measure the other the next day - Walling in
Afternoon.
- Nov. 1 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & C. 168 - 8)
Ingman & Co. 150 - 5) 319 - 4
Boths Days Measures. Walling in afternoon.
- 3 Making a place in the Dalefield for the Stock.
- 4 Went to Wirkth. at Brunt in Bonsall, Goodluck & Colliers Venture
in Middleton & Whites Founder in Wirkth.
- 5 Went to Ashover and Measd. at Cockwell 2 Lds. 2 Dh belonging
to Mr. E. Trowndrow.
- 6 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. 51)
Ingman & Co. 95 - 4) 146 - 4
At Cowhouse in Afternoon.
- 7 Measd. at Bage Mine 74 - $6\frac{1}{2}$ with 15 - $6\frac{1}{2}$ of Duties belonging
to 6 Compy. 7 Weeks. Afterwards Sowing Wheat in Croft.
- 8 Measd. at Wakebridge 183 Lds belonging to 2 Companys. By order
of Mr. Wass 6 of the Mill Close Men went with me to this Measure.
- 10 Sowing Wheat in Croft/ Collected the Oker Rent all paid £111-3-0.
- 11 Measd. at Burrows Bradwell Old Gells & Gells Northclif.
- 12 Making up Oker Accounts.
- 13 Attended the Oker Trustee Meeting. Mr. Wain of Cowley qualified
as Trustee.
- 14 Measured at Mill Close Walker & Co. 97 - 5)
Ingman & Co. 136 - 5) 234 - 1

This was the last Measure in the 7 Weeks Reckoning Total Ore got
 this Reckoning is Walker 814 - 4 } 1650 - 4 (This was the
 Ingman 836 - 0 } greatest quantity
 Lots 70 - 1 } of ore Measd. in
 Tithe 36 - 1 } 106 - 2 one Reckoning since
 1756 - 6 the Mine commenced
 working in 1860)

Lead Ore 40/6 for 60

- Nov. 15 Deposited £92 in the Bank at Matlock (Oker Trust to credit of Overseers.
- 16 Sunday. Went to the Grants Holt at Egletor to look at the Latin inscription on the Rock.
- 17 Went Ashover & Measd. 5 - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ at Dimonsdale belonging A. Holmes.
- 18 Measd. at Snake Dalefield & Gells Northclif. I also went to the Welshman but found it so poor I only weigh my 43/ I would not buy it.
 I also had an application to purchas some Ore at Mr. Harwoods Quarry but on Account of Mr. Harwood having filed a pertition in the County Court to compound with his Creditors I would not buy the Ore until some arraignment was made.
- 19 Went to Wakebridge and Measd. 43 Lds. belonging to 3 Compy.
- 21 Measd. at Mill Close Proprietors 47 - 3 }
 Ingman & Co. 127 - 6 } 175
- 24 Went to the Lea for dirictions about Mr. Harwards Ore. Mr. Wass gave me order to buy the Ore if I could agree for the Price.
- 25 Went to Wirkth. & Measd. at Kitchen Vein. I then went to a Measure at Elm Tree belonging to Saml. Holme but found it so badly dressed I did not buy it.
- 26 Went to Brassington to a Measure at Round Low the Measure was also mixed with Rubbish so that I could not buy it. I then went by Balidon to Parwich and measd. at a Mine called Hollow Cliffe belonging to W. Johnson this was a Mine that the late Mr. Hailsbroock had spent some money to open a Shaft about 60 yards.
- 28 Measd. at Mill Close Proprietors } 43 - 6 }
 Ingman & Co. } 156 - 6 } 200 - 3
 Afterward finished sowing the Wheat.
- 29 Went to Matlock & paid the Union Call £43.
- Dec. 1 Measd. at Snake, Colliers Venture & Gells Northcliff,
- 3 Hinging Doors to the Shed at Dalefield & fastned the Stack in for the first time.
- 5 Measd. at Mill Close Walker & Co. 54 - 6 }
 Ingman & Co. 110 - 1 } 164 - 7
 (to be continued)

INEXPENSIVE BINDING OF BULLETINS

Members may be interested to know how their copies of the bulletin may be preserved in a convenient and attractive form at a cost of rather less than six-pence a volume. The work takes some time but is a relaxing fireside occupation during a winter evening.

Without previous experience, or instruction in book binding, I made a few experiments, then bound my two volumes and afterwards two for Mrs. Nixon, which were available for inspection at the A.G.M. of the Society this year.

Equipment for binding is simple, a tube of Copydex, plastic carpet binding tape with adhesive back, costing a shilling a yard and available in different colours, a pair of scissors and an old penknife for opening and removing staples. Possibly other materials would be equally suitable, but I will only mention those which I know. For a number of years I have used Copydex for mounting or joining papers and some experience is needed to find the best way to use it. It dries very quickly, and when sticking a cover sheet, with one of Mr. Hayhurst's drawings, to a blank one, I find it best to lay one on the other and whilst holding them in position, to raise one edge of the upper sheet, apply Copydex along the edge of the lower one and press the other down immediately. Do not coat more than about six inches at a time or part of the material will harden before the papers are pressed together. The object of sticking two sheets together is to make a stronger, yet flexible, cover sheet for the volume; for the back two plain sheets can be used.

Any adhesive which protrudes on to the face of a sheet must be rubbed off immediately with ones fingers, quick attention is necessary otherwise the surface of the paper will be damaged. Do not worry about getting the material on one's fingers - it rubs off easily and is very clean material to use. The remarks apply to the table, a light rub and it rolls off and the varnished surface shows no marks or dull patches.

Before starting on the bulletins I would advise carrying out a few trials, as I did, in order to get used to handling the materials. Take a couple of sheets of duplicating paper, or newspaper, cut into small pieces, say 3" x 2", arrange the original cut edges together and line up by tapping the lightly held bunch of paper on the table, then lay on the table with the lined-up edges projecting about 1/8" over the edge of the table. Hold steady and under light pressure whilst coating the lined-up edges with Copydex, use the rubber spatula provided and stroke the edges a few times in each direction, then move the pad on to the table and press down on the coated edges. Drawing the pad between the thumb and first finger will press the sheets together and rub off any material which may have got round the edge. It can then be opened like a book, the pages should lie flat and all should be secure. If a loose one is found apply a touch of adhesive along the edge and press into position. Repeat the experiment with another wad of papers, but joining the edges you cut and which may not be so straight.

Carbon copy paper, which is thinner, can be dealt with in the same way, and I now use this method of fastening a number of sheets together instead of using paper clips.

Now to deal with the bulletins.

1. Make sure you have a full set, also index.
2. Remove all staples taking care not to damage the pages. This can best be done by raising the ends of the staple and pressing them into a vertical position with a penknife, then turn the bulletin over and insert the knife blade under each staple in turn and lever them out. Take care not to scratch the table when doing this.
3. Place the sheets upside down in three heaps, main paper, Glover, covers, and on completing a volume check the page numbers to make sure they are all in order and add the index.
4. It would be advisable to deal with Vol.2 first as the pages are all uniform in size. With Vol.1 some pages will have to be trimmed in size.
5. The main pages and index for Vol.2 can now be lined up either together or in three lots. When stapled the sheets may not have been perfectly in line with each other and will tend to stick together, so it will be necessary to adjust some of them.
6. If the pages are dealt with in three lots these can then be lined up and joined, together with the cover sheets.
7. To check that the work is satisfactory, turn over each page and make sure it is secure.
8. The binding tape is two inches wide so will extend $\frac{2}{8}$ " on both the front and back covers. Care is necessary when fitting it. For a neat appearance it must be quite parallel with the edge of the book, and when the protective backing has been removed the adhesive must not be allowed to touch the cover until it is in the correct position for pressing down.
9. With the back of the book towards you make a small pencil guide mark towards the top and bottom of the cover and $\frac{2}{8}$ " from the back, cut off a length of binding about $\frac{1}{4}$ " longer than required. This allows $\frac{1}{8}$ " to hold at each end, and by steadying fingers against the top and bottom of the book the tape can be lowered so as to just cover the two guide marks, taking care all the time not to let it touch the paper until in position. Press the binding down on the front cover, turn the book over and let it project just over the edge of the table so that the binding tape can be pressed upwards, and then over on to the back cover. It is advisable to work from the centre towards each end as the tape cannot be adjusted after once touching the paper.
10. With some of the earlier numbers for volume 1 the paper used was rather over-size and the margins not so uniform; these sheets will require trimming and care should be taken to keep the binding edge straight, also to watch for variations with the position of the printed matter.

Supplements and publications in which staples are beginning to rust have been bound in the manner described, for these binding tape has been cut into narrower strips so that they cover both the back and front by a quarter inch; The strips should be of uniform width and attached carefully to give a neat appearance.

Robert Thornhill

George Stephenson's Mineral Lineby S. L. Garlic

In 1838 George Stephenson moved his home from Alton Grange to Tapton House, near Chesterfield. Here he was able to keep an eye on his several interests, at Brimington, Clay Cross, Newbold, Tapton and, not least of all, on the North Midland Railway which ran in a deep cutting near his new home.

It was at Tapton House in 1838 that George Stephenson entertained Sir Joshua Walmsley, Mr. Carr Glyn, Mr. Sandars and Mr. Hudson, the "railway kings". The main purpose of this meeting was to promote a venture for which Stephenson needed financial support.

A Company had been formed, and shafts sunk near Clay Cross. The seams of coal being worked were soft and produced large quantities of small coals which were not readily saleable at that time.

The proposal was to open a quarry at Crich, to build a lime works and kilns at Ambergate, a railway to be constructed to convey limestone from the quarry to the lime works and the small coals from Clay Cross to be transported on the North Midland Railway to the kilns, thus turning the unwanted commodity into usefulness and profit.

The whole project came into being in 1841. George Stephenson himself superintended the construction of the railway line, and during that period lived at Crich, where he was apparently well looked after. He himself said that he stayed with his great-aunt and a private house at Crich is today pointed out to visitors as being the place where he stayed, it being then the Wheatsheaf Public House.

Later George Stephenson often visited the site, bringing with him many of his friends. He enjoyed showing them around and explaining the mode of working that part of the railway known as the "Steep". Visitors often rode up the Steep in the wagons, and some even rode down on top of the loaded vehicles. One writer describes the ride down as an alarming experience.

It is recorded that George Stephenson, together with his son Robert, were conducting some special frinds over the site and had intended riding up the Steep, but unfortunately, due to some mechanical failure, the party had to walk. They were joined by Mr. Summersides, the manager of the works, to whom Stephenson was expressing his feelings rather warmly, when, having climbed half way up the incline, a run of wagons came hurtling down having been shunted on to the gradient without being attached to the rope. The party had to dive for cover amongst the trees which lined the route.

The wagons passed at increasing speed to crash at the bottom. George

Stephenson's temper also increased and he bitterly complained that the day's misfortune would cost him at least £100.

The method of working this railway line, as much as its construction has been of interest to later visitors; it had two tunnels and two self acting inclines, one of which was no longer required when it was found that, with improvements in steam locomotives, the work could be done more economically.

The Mineral Line

In 1841 the beginning of the line was at what is now Jeffries Lane, (James Jeffries was manager of the works in 1862) near Crich Vicarage, because the first supplies of limestone were excavated at Church Quarry, so called due to its proximity to the Church. Access to the quarry was through a tunnel under Cromford Road, which runs through the village.

Until fairly recently the entrance to this tunnel could be pointed out, but is now covered and blocked by unwanted material and tipped rubbish. Horses were used to haul the wagons on this stretch of line.

From Jeffries Lane to Chadwick Nick is level for most of its length, being built on an embankment and crossing Bulling Lane on a high archway, said to have been built of Whatstandwell gritstone, then on through a short tunnel under the B.5035 road to the top of the first self-acting incline.

Here, three rails crossed Chadwick Nick Lane, and nearby, in the earlier days, was a flat pulley, later replaced by a horizontal drum from which ropes ran down either side of the track.

There was a slight gradient, then for 400 yards a steeper fall where the rails opened out to four to allow for the passage of the wagons, after which the rails reverted to three, and on to the second tunnel where the wagons came to a stand.

Just through the tunnel was the head of the so-called Steep where George Stephenson erected his famous drum, on a vertical axis, which remained in use for 116 years until the line was closed in 1957.

The first use of steam locomotion was in 1880 when an engine was put to work in the quarry, further progress was made in 1895 when a line engine was purchased to work between the quarry and Chadwick Nick, and in 1933 when it was found possible to work the line engine all the way down to the tunnel near the top of the Steep.

So after 1933 there were so to speak three sections. First came the haulage out of Cliff Quarry as far as the weigh bridge. Here a gauge levelled off the top of the loaded wagons to ensure free passage through the tunnels; the quarry engine would then uncouple and retire.

Then the wagons were lowered one at a time by the use of the wagon brakes onto the weigh-bridge. After weighing the waiting line engine took the wagons down to the tunnel near the top of the Steep.

Finally, at this tunnel, the line engine was detached and moved to an adjoining line to await returning empties. The loaded wagons were run two at a time through the tunnel to the top of the Steep where they were scotched by a wooden locker placed between the spokes of one of the wheels to await a rope being attached and then lowered down the gradient by the use of the famous drum.

The Drum

The drum erected by George Stephenson was mounted overhead on strong timbers rested at their ends in the wall of the cutting. Arrangements were made for the rope to rise and fall on the drum as it wound and unwound; this was done by the use of a fixed cog and sliding guide pulleys.

A few turns of the rope passed round the drum, the short end of the rope being attached to two loaded wagons, the long end to two empties at the bottom of the Steep, the scotches were taken out and away went the loads hauling up the empties. A hand operated brake, lined with wooden blocks, was fitted round the drum to control the speed of the wagons when in motion.

Rolling Stock

Steam was first introduced in 1880, when a locomotive named Coffee-pot, built by De Winton of Caernarvon, was put to work in the quarry. Her whistle was used as a blasting warning and around the end of the 1914-18 war her name was changed to Tommy after one of the sons of the owners who was killed in that war. This engine remained at work in the quarry until 1924 when her name-plate was transferred to an engine named William obtained from the ironstone mines at Cranford.

The best known engine was named Dowie, after a lady who married into the Jackson family. This engine was the first used on the Line and was bought new in 1895. She worked until 1956 when diesels were introduced.

When not in use Dowie was kept in a stone-built shed, still standing at Chadwick Nick, to which point she worked until 1933. There are remains of a water tank here for refilling the engine's water tanks.

Dowie would run with twelve wagons each way, and her shrill whistle was a familiar sound all over the village. At the end of her service she was offered to her makers, but they had no room to store her.

William and Dowie were both 0-4-0s, cylinders eight inches diameter and steam pressure about 150 pounds per square inch. They were built by Markham's of Chesterfield.

The last steam engine to be bought was a second-hand one, built by Peckets of Bristol. She was named Hodder and her driver told me that she was named after a river in Yorkshire, near which she had first worked.

By the end of 1956 all steam engines had been replaced by three diesels from Ruston and Hornsby of Lincoln, the diesels being Type 48 DL of 0-4-0 wheel arrangement and built in 1952, 1953 and 1955.

The wagons, holding 34 cwts. of limestone, about sixty in number, were well constructed and built at Crich. The frames were of oak, the ends and sides of elm, one side being drop-sided to facilitate unloading at the kilns. The bearings were belted to the sole-bars which had holes drilled through them for oiling, which was done after each round trip.

The Tallyllyn Preservation Society purchased and removed most of the track, but it is sad to have to relate that the engines and Stephenson's famous drum were scrapped.

After the quarry and the mineral line closed, the kilns continued in use until 1966 using limestone conveyed from the Matlock area.

In 1734 pack animals had transported the limestone to crude kilns called Pyes. They carried two pannier bags each containing one cwt. and the output must have been very small. Since 1841 the Ambergate kilns have yielded some 25,000 tons of lime per year and about the same quantity of unburnt stone has been excavated at the quarries for sale as such.

References

1. The Life of George Stephenson by Samuel Smiles, 1857.
2. Days in Derbyshire by Dr. Spencer T. Hall, 1863.

Further Notes on the Limeworks of the Clay Cross Co.

by L. J. Stead

The Lime Burning kilns at Ambergate were built by George Stephenson for G. Stephenson & Co., later the Clay Cross Co. This company had been formed to exploit the coal found when driving the Clay Cross tunnel. The land was bought from the North Midland Railway Co. on May 7th 1841 at a cost of £1,200.

The kilns were well-sited on a strip of land between the railway line and the Cromford Canal. This position was chosen because there was a short rail link to Clay Cross, where the coal mines produced a surplus of low-grade coal suitable for lime burning, and because the canal, which ran along the back of the kilns, could be used for transport. It was at that time a very busy waterway.

(to be continued)