

Vol 5

"DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY"

THE LOCAL HISTORY BULLETIN
OF THE
DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

Vol. V No. 1

Spring 1969

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Ilkeston Fair by R.A.H. O'Neal	1
The Nottingham-Newhaven Turnpike by Reginald Johnson	5
The Longford and Brailsford Drum and Fife Band by F.S. Ogden	15
John Gratton of Monyash by E.B. Thomas	16
Industry in Quarndon by Derek A. Wigley	26
Bakewell Gas by Robert Thornhill	29
Some Nineteenth Century Derbyshire Schools by F.S. Ogden	32
Stanley Kilburn Colliery by F.S. Ogden	37
Road Development in Derby and Matlock by Ernest Paulson	38
Dr. Erasmus Darwin's School at Ashbourne Further notes on No. 58 St. John Street by Reginald C. Smith	44
George Fletcher of Derby by Marion Rose	48
Notes on Toll Houses by Rennie Hayhurst	49
The Upper Trent Navigation - a talk by C.C. Owen Reported by V.M. Beadsmoore	50
An Account of Princess Victoria's Visit to Belper from M.E. Robson	53

EDITORIAL

We start a new volume with a wide selection of subjects, too many to touch on individually, but all of which should be of great interest to subscribers.

The steady flow of articles through the years has been most gratifying and we are always pleased to receive contributions.

All manuscripts should be submitted directly to the Editors at the addresses below.

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I L K E S T O N F A I R

by

R. A. H. O'Neal

For Hugh son of Ralph The King to his Archbishops etc. greeting. Know ye that we have granted and by this our charter confirmed to our beloved and faithful Hugh son of Ralph, that he and his heirs for ever shall have free warren in all their demesne lands of Elkesdon in the County of Derby and of Gresley and Muscampis in the County of Nottingham, So nevertheless that such lands be not within the metes of our forest, so that no one shall enter these lands to hunt in them or to take any thing which belongs to warren without the License and will of the said Hugh and his heirs upon forfeiture to us of ten pounds.

Also we have granted and by this our charter confirmed to the same Hugh that he and his heirs for ever shall have one Market every week on Thursday at his aforesaid manor of Elkesdon and that they shall have there one Fair every year to continue on the Vigil and on the Day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary unless such market and such fair be to the nuisance of the neighbouring markets and neighbouring fairs. Wherefore we will, wish, desire, etc. that the aforesaid Hugh and his heirs for ever shall have free warren as is aforesaid and that they shall have one Market every week and one Fair every year at his aforesaid manor of Elkesdon as is aforesaid will all liberties and free customs to such Market and Fair belonging unless such market and fair be a nuisance as before mentioned. These being witnesses: Guy de Lezigny and William de Valencia, our brothers, Richard de Grey, John de Grey, J. Mansell Reeve of Beverley, Ralph the son of Nicholas, Bertram de Crioll, Master William de Kilkenni Archdeacon of Coventry, Robert Walter, Elyas de Rabayn, Ralph de Bakepuz, William Gernun, Roger de Lokinton, John de Geres and others. Dated by our hand at Windsor, the 10th day of April.

In common with many other places, Ilkeston can trace its fair's origins back to mediaeval times. As the charter quoted above shows, the lord of the manor Hugh de Cantelupe, received the right to hold a market every Thursday and a two-day annual fair in August. The charter was sealed in

1252 and the translation given above is the one used at the official opening of the modern fair. The date for the fair was probably chosen because of the dedication of the parish church to St. Mary. In these early days the church was rather more intimately connected with the secular life of the people than was the case later on. The support of the church was necessary because often the only person able to read the terms of the charter to the people was likely to be the parish priest. The early fairs were often held in the churchyard and the fees for plots of land hired to traders for the fair were paid to the priest. An important religious festival, therefore, was an appropriate time for the annual fair.

By the middle of the fourteenth century the market and fair were but little used. An enquiry held in 1330 confirmed the right of Nicholas de Cantelupe to hold a weekly market and an annual fair so long as they were not injurious to neighbouring markets and fairs, according to the charter. The jury added, however, that buyers and sellers did not go to the fair. The Thursday market seems to have survived as a remnant, chiefly for the sale of fruit and vegetables, but the fair fell into disuse during the middle ages. The Fair proper (that is, the buying and selling of livestock, farming equipment and produce) seems to have been replaced by two cattle fairs. One of these was held on 6th March and the other on the Thursday of Whitsun week. These were still being held in the first decades of the nineteenth century, but seem to have died out by about 1835. The main weekly market is now held on Saturday, but the original Thursday market of the charter has never quite died out and has in fact been enlarged in recent years.

Due to growing labour difficulties in the early years of the reign of Elizabeth I, Acts were passed to enable meetings to be held in every hundred in order that differences between masters and their servants, rates of pay for servants and the conditions of their hiring might be discussed. This gave rise to what was known as the "Statute Sessions" which often became the occasion for a local holiday. Later, a pleasure fair was frequently added and the whole event became known as "The Statutes". The usual time for holding a hiring fair such as this was in the autumn at the end and the beginning of the agricultural year, and in Ilkeston it was the custom to hold the Statutes on the last Thursday in October. Another local holiday common in Derbyshire was the customary "Wakes Week". Ilkeston's Wakes Week traditionally began on the first Sunday after old Michaelmas Day and by the middle of the nineteenth century the two events were becoming somewhat confused. In 1855, for instance, Wakes Week was from 20th to 27th October and the Statutes hiring fair was on Thursday 25th October; the following year, Wakes Week was from 11th to 18th October and the Statutes was on 29th October. It was natural that the two festivities should begin to be combined, especially since the amount of hiring done at the Statutes declined steadily until about 1871 when it apparently ceased altogether. As early as 1856 there had been complaints about the lawlessness and rowdyism at the Statutes and there had been calls for its abolition. Even in 1857 the accent had been on the pleasure aspect for it was said that the Junction and Market Place were filled with sideshows and that some hiring had been done. Two holidays so near to each other began

to have serious repercussions on the growing industrial activities in Ilkeston, but things were normal enough to escape mention in the local press until 1888 when complaints were heard after the newly constituted Town Council allowed the north end of Market Street to be closed for the fair. Two years later, a storm of protest broke out over the Town Council's decision, backed up by the decision of a public meeting, to combine the Wakes and the Statutes to avoid further confusion. The idea was to hold the Statutes on Wakes Thursday (as had been the case in 1855) and to celebrate the Wakes from then until the end of the week. Wakes Sunday, however, was the traditional start of the holiday period and a great howl of protest went up to the effect that "We cannot destroy Wakes Sunday" and that people would always begin their festivities on Wakes Sunday as they had done for as long as anyone could remember, and that they were not likely to break off for three days and then begin again. In that year, 1890, the "new Wakes" were said to have been "a dead failure". It was argued that nothing but dissatisfaction could be expected when old customs were ruthlessly trampled upon and that the new departure had sealed its own death warrant. The following year, it was reluctantly admitted that although old customs and institutions died hard the new arrangements were working better. By 1892 the Wakes did not begin until the Thursday, nothing was heard of the indestructible Wakes Sunday, and the combination of the Wakes and Statutes was complete. In the same year the "ground near Pelham Street" was used as well as the Market Place without the protests which had greeted the closure of part of Market Street in 1888. From this time onwards, the annual fair has followed more or less its present pattern with only minor variations. Hiring had been forgotten but the high spirits associated with it had been added to those of the Wakes in one bigger and better fair.

The original fair held under the charter in August fell into disuse owing to lack of support, but folk memory dies hard and when the autumn hiring fair was beginning to lose its purpose and to become purely an amusement fair in the nineteenth century, the more lively historical sense which was emerging at the same time would naturally lead to the association of the fair with the townspeople's "ancient rights" by reference to the old charter. In this way it would seem, the charter fair, unsuccessful in its original purpose and on its original date in August, was revived via the declining Statutes on the last Thursday in October. Eventually it became merged with the Wakes when that ancient custom absorbed the Statutes. The final result was a resuscitation of the original charter fair in place of the three festivals. In modern times no-one in Ilkeston talks of the "Wakes" or of the "Statutes", but only of the "Charter Fair" which is now always held from the Thursday to Saturday after the Sunday following 11th October.

The annual fair continued to be a popular event into the twentieth century but it was still only tolerated by the authorities and was the object of numerous protests. In 1925, the then Mayor refused to set a precedent in opening the fair officially in case it was one which any of his successors might find himself unable to follow. However, in 1931 the fair became respectable when it was decided to give it official blessing by a formal

opening by the Mayor. The short ceremony, held on the steps of one of the merry-go-rounds, included the reading of Henry III's charter by the Town Clerk. This has been repeated ever since except for the war years when no fair was held. The final seal of official recognition and approval came in 1952 when the seven hundredth anniversary of the charter was celebrated with due pomp and ceremony, the official opening being performed for the first time from a dais set up before the Town Hall. Since shortly after the first world war the fair has been continued on the Monday on a reduced scale in aid of the British Legion, and for many years a recital was given and community hymn-singing held to the music of the merry-go-round organ at the week-end in aid of Ilkeston Hospital.

The annual "Charter" fair is an established tradition and most people are willing to endure the temporary inconvenience in order that it may continue. The fair is notable in being one of the few remaining which are allowed to make use of the public roads in the town; one wonders, however, how much longer the authorities will allow this three-day disruption of traffic in Ilkeston. Part of the fair's appeal must lie in the fact that the whole of the centre of the town is involved and it will be a sad day indeed if it ever becomes necessary to banish the merrymaking to some out of the way corner as has happened to Nottingham's Goose Fair and the Easter Fair in Derby.

North Midland Bibliography Editor R. A. H. O'Neal, B.A., A.L.A.
Volume 6, 1968 is now complete with separate index. The Bibliography is published quarterly, annual subscription £2 2s. Od. It lists publications of interest to the East Midland Counties, including Derbyshire.

Lead Mining in the Peak District compiled by members of the Peak District Mines Historical Society and published by the Peak Planning Board at 6/-., this is a paper-backed book which will fit into the pocket. Its closely printed 124 pages are packed with interesting information. A short history of lead mining complements Miss Nellie Kirkham's "Derbyshire Lead Mining through the Centuries" published recently, and reviewed in the last issue of the Miscellany. There are 15 plates and 70 pages setting out 12 itineraries in detail, with useful sketch maps of each area. The short glossary will help the newcomer not yet familiar with the language of the miner.

A Textile Community in the Industrial Revolution by E. G. Power in Longmans' Then and There series for schools with soft linen back, 108 pages and many delightful illustrations, based on Belper in Derbyshire, price 5/-. Although written for school children this small book makes pleasant reading and gives a clear picture of the textile industry in its early days and its effect upon the living conditions of the people.

THE NOTTINGHAM-NEWHAVEN TURNPIKE ROAD

by

Reginald Johnson

Some time ago the writer came into possession of a dozen minute and account books of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire turnpike trusts. Three of these concern the Nottingham-Newhaven road which is consistently referred to as the Alfreton Turnpike Road.

Extracts from the minute books of the trustees for this road give some idea of the day by day administration of a local turnpike trust. Consideration of the extracts will enable the reader to appreciate the vigour with which the trustees entered upon their new venture after obtaining by public subscription the initial capital of £7,000.

The local gentry, colliery proprietors, clergy and substantial farmers were the principal shareholders. The Outrams of Alfreton, Joseph an eminent surveyor who conceived the turnpike system in Alfreton and Benjamin his son, the famous engineer, were both shareholders; so too were the Anthony Tissingtons, father and son of Swanwick, who managed the coal, iron and clay undertakings of the Swanwick collieries which had been founded by John Turner in the seventeenth century.

The frequent reference to the necessity for road repairs between Pye Bridge and Wessington implies that the carriage of coal was largely responsible for heavy wear and tear of the road. Coal traffic also necessitated a weighing machine on Highfield Lane, the lane between Alfreton Park and Four Lane Ends. Local opposition to road tolls and enforced labour on the roads is illustrated by incidents at Wessington and Brackenfield. Statute Labour was a relic of feudal times, which persisted long after other feudal obligations had ceased.

Extracts from the Minute Books of the Alfreton Turnpike Road, 1759

First General Meeting at George Inn - 2nd May 1759.

1. Appointed Joseph James of Winster and John Egginton of Nottingham to be Clerks and Treasurers at a salary of 21 gns. 'apiece'.
2. Borrowed £7,000 upon credit of tolls of First District, i.e. East of Alfreton - 70 shares of £100 each bearing Interest at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum or £50 half shares.
3. "Turnpike or Toll Gate to be erected near Bobbers Mill on the River Leen" - also a Toll House - half toll to be taken.

4. "Gate and Toll House at Cynder Hill" - full toll except those who have passed Bobbers Mill who shall pay half toll.
5. Gate and House at or near Pye Bridge - full toll.
6. Gate and House on West side of Wessington - full toll.
7. Gate and House in Smithey Lane on W. side of Matlock Bridge. Full toll except those who have paid full toll at Wansley (Wensley) Gate.
8. Gate and house at Wansley - full toll except Smithey Lane or first Gate on N. side of Darley Bridge.
9. Collectors of tolls to give security of £100.

10. First District sub-divided:- Surveyors appointed

a) Chapel Barr to Willy Wood Lane	Wilders	12/- a week
b) Willy-W-L to Alfreton	Geo Bonsall	"
c) Alfreton - Matlock Br.	John Walker	"
d) Matlock Br - Newhaven	Anthony Allen	"

11. Statute Labour to be enforced and each renter who rent £50 p.a. shall send out a cart and three able horses to do three days work for each £50 rent.

12. Collectors & Salaries -

Bobbers Mill	-	Thos. Nixon	£15 p.a.
Cynder Hill	-	Ed. Woodward	£12.10.0 p.a.
Pye Bridge	-	Thos. Marriott	£12.10.0 p.a.
Wessington	-	Fras. Walker	
Smithey Lane	-	James Johnson	
Wensley	-	Wm. Botham	

Meeting 29th May

Power to widen roads to maximum of 15 yds. (exc. houses, gardens, orchards, planted walk, avenue to house).

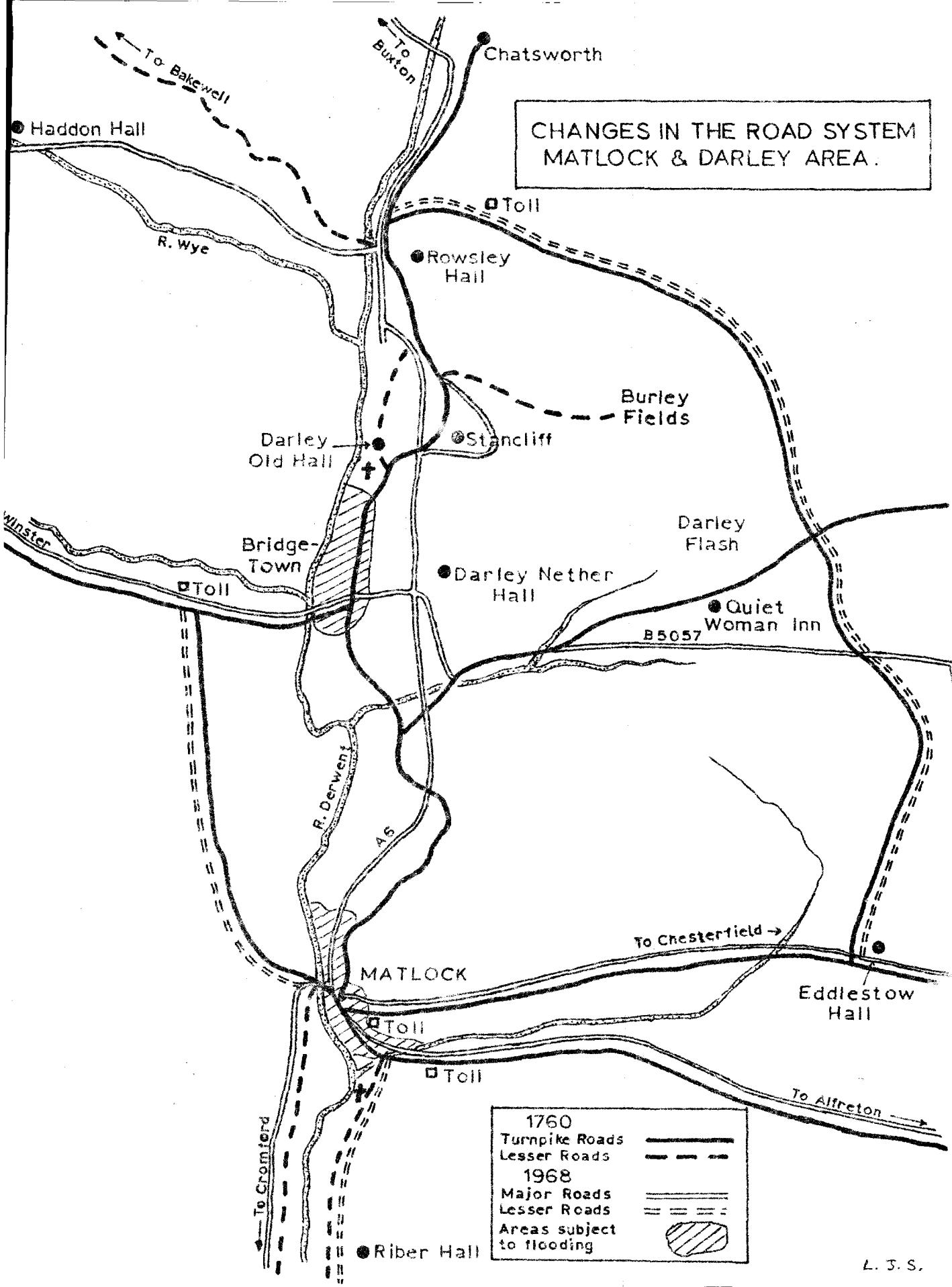
Meeting 11th June 1759

- a) Ordered side gate at Pye Bridge Gate across lane to Riddings Bottoms.
- b) Ordered side gate at Wessington Gate across lane leading to Brackenfield.

17th July

Richard Bower appointed to measure all roads in districts.

CHANGES IN THE ROAD SYSTEM
MATLOCK & DARLEY AREA.



30th July

Geo Bonsall's account for roads finished	£210. 4.10.
Roads Let and not finished	781. 2. 3.
Roads Unlett	244. 16. 0.
Trying of Stone, Tools, etc.	10. 14. 9.
Leading stone	8. 13. 2.
Pye Bro. House & Gate will cost	55. 0. 0.
	<u>£1,310. 11. 0</u>

Bonsall, Allen & Walker were allowed 9/0d. per week additional salary "for their industry and care in the repair of the sub-divisions".

27th August 1759

Order:- "Side Gate or Toll Bar at or near top of lane leading from W. corner of Brackenfield Green, commonly called Saml. Tomlinson's Gate, also Chappel Moor Gate".

Full toll except full tickets from Wessington Gate.

Appt. Richard Bower as collector - salary 6/-d. a week.

4th September

Richard Bower's Survey

	M.	F.	C.	Y.
From Chappel Barr to Newhaven	34	2	5	
From Four Lane Ends to Ashbourne	17	6	1	12
Cross Post on Wirksworth Moor to				
Chesterfield Road near Longstone	16	2	5	12
Selston to Annesley Woodhouse	2	0	0	0
Total	70	3	3	2

5th November

A list of Subscribers to Fund headed by -

Sir Chas. Sedley	£600
Rev. Mr. Nixon	300
Rev. Rolleston	200
Hugh Wood	200
Geo Bonsall	100
John Wooding	50
John Sutton	50
Edmund Outram	50
Joseph Outram	50
A total of £4,050	

4th December

Ordered - 10d. per score and no more be allowed for sharpening pick axes upon Western Pt. of district.

17th March 1760 - Geo. Inn

Ordered - That an addition of an oven to bake bread and a necessary house with 2 seats be made to the several toll houses upon this district.

6th May

Joseph Outram made Overseer of Alfreton to Willy Wood Section.

3rd August 1761

Ordered - John Walker authorised to get stone in the lands of Mr. Moorwood lying on the N. side Cooker Lane and that the sd. John Walker to be defended by the sd. Trustees agst. all actions and expenses which may attend the same.

6th April 1762

Ordered - Thos. Marriot be allowed to expend £20 upon this road over and above the Tolls which he may receive from Pye Bridge Gate Toll 1st Aug. next.

9th August 1762

Ordered - Thos. Marriot to be pd. £10 for his extraordinary trouble as Overseer upon this road and that he be allowed £10 for like service for the ensuing year.
Ordered - That Thos. Newton and Saml. Tomlinson be prosecuted for evading the Tolls at Wessington Toll Bar and Brackenfield Side Gate by going thro' a road there which is no common way.

27th September 1752

Ordered - Mr. Anthony Tissington the Yr. to be at liberty to expend as much money as he shall think proper not exceeding £200 in repair of the roads between Alfreton and Wessington and that he be allowed 5% on account of such expenses.

5th January 1763

Ordered - Inform Mr. Nightingale (Peter) that he will be prosecuted for unlawfully avoiding payment of toll at Wessington by passing thro' private grounds in Wessington commonly called Wessington Hay on 30th of Dec. last unless he immediately pays penalty of twenty shills.

February 1st 1763

Account of Thos. Marriot, Overseer and Collr. from 1st Aug. 1762 to Jan.

30th 1763 be allowed and balance paid. The account stands as under -

To Expenses - Marriot's wages as Overseer	
& Collr. for half a year incl.	£48. 14. 1
By Tolls from 1 Aug. to 30th Jan.	43. 8. $\frac{3}{4}$
Balance	5. 5. $\frac{7}{4}$
(note error)	

Ap. 18 1763

Ordered - That 3 Trustees (of Rev. Mr. Carr, Rev. Mr. Halton, Mr. Anthony Tissington, Mr. Hugh Wood, Mr. Jos. Outram) bargain with any person for expenditure of £100 between Pye Br. & Wessington on condition such person do accept a Security with Interest on Account.

Ordered - (see 3 Jan)

That 20/- penalty promised to be pd. by Mr. Nightingale be demanded. That he be informed that he will be prosecuted for 'admitting' his servants to pass Teams on three occasions thro Wessington Hay to avoid tolls since 30 Dec. last except he forthwith do pay the several penalties of 20/- for the three respective defaults.

20 June (Queen's Head, Matlock)

Ordered - That a guide post be erected near the Queen's Hd., Matlock inscribed as follows -

"To Winster", Buxton, Bakewell.

Ordered - That no credit be given for Toll to any person at any Toll Gate and that the words No Trust be put upon the three gates West of Alfreton.

15 Aug.

Ordered - That Thos. Wass be pd. £10. 6. 10d. for stoops and rails by him set up upon Pye Hill.

Ordered - To enquire whether the rd. leading towards Brackenfield beyond Wessington Turnpike Gate be public or private. That if public a gate or chain may be erected with Toll to be demanded. If private that a Gate and Lock be put there. Robt. Banks Hodgkinson Esq. having promised to assist in defence or prosecution of any Action which may arise on that account with his Name and Title but at the expense of the Commissioners.

26 Mar. 1764

Order for advertisement to enlarge the Capital from £7,000 to £10,000 and to remove Toll Gate from Smithy Lane to Causeway Lane, Matlock.

13th Aug.

Ordered that a Causeway be made from Alfreton to Four Lane Ends under the

direction of Mr. Thos. Marriot.

6 Mar. 1765

Ordered that Robt. Banks Hodgk. Esq. be requested to give his assistance in prosecution of Matthew Wragg of Brackenfield for forcibly breaking a gate in order to travel a road leading to the grounds of Roger Cheetham upon a pretence that the same is a Public Road.

12 Aug.

Ordered that a side gate be erected at the top of Cheetham's Lane in parish of Morton (N.B.) and that a whole toll be taken thereat and that Richard Bower is hereby apptd. Collector.

Ordered that so much of Mr. Moorwood's reputed park where materials have already been got be fenced out agreeable to Mr. M's. satisfaction.

Feb. 21

10 Mar. 1766

Power to Let any Bargain not exc. £400 for repair of road between Wessington and Pye Br. to any person willing to contract for same and to advance the value of the sd. Contract as a Subscription and to accept Securities on Account.

11 Aug. 1766 (Miner's Arms, Alfreton)

Sir Ed. Wilmott's Tenants at Brack'd. having this day behaved in a very unbecoming and insolent manner to the Commissioners present they are of opinion and do hereby order that the indulgences heretofore granted to sd. Tenants be no longer continued by that they be subject to the tolls to be collected.

Commissioners then present -

Rev. Carr	John Oldknow
" Nixon	Jos. James
H. Wood	Robie Swann
John Wright	John Woolley
Alex Foxcroft	John Newball
Ric. Butler	

25 Aug. 1766 - George Inn

Ric. Towndrow and Geo. Kemp holders each of a plow land in par. of Ashover having this day appeared before the Trustees present in consequence of a summons for them to show cause why they neglected or refused to do Statute Work -----and they not giving sufficient reason for such neglect We Do Hereby Order that they be convicted of the same offence and a Levy of the

forfeitures of 10/- each upon the goods and chattels of them the sd. Ric. T. & Geo. K. be made.

17 Aug. 1767 - Miner's Arms

The Trustees stated "That it is impracticable for any Wagon or other 4 wheeled carriage with the weights allowed by the Act of P. without manifest inconvenience and hazard to be drawn up : -

a)	The Sand Hills (Derby Rd.) Nottm.	300 yds.	-	572 yds.
b)	Watnall Hill - School Hse. to Quarry	-	-	560 "
c)	Pye Hill - 200 yds.	-	-	320 "
d)	Wessington Hill - 100 yds.	-	-	180 "
e)	Dewey Lane - 200	-	-	300 "
f)	Smithy " - 250	-	-	380 "
g)	Oaker Hill - 150	-	-	280 "
h)	Wensley Hill - 500	-	-	680 "
i)	Winster West Bank - 200	-	-	240 "
j)	Dale Bridge Hill - 150	-	-	320 "
k)	Middlebrook " - 150	-	-	780 "

The Trustees . . . allowed all Wagons with 9" wheels to be drawn with 10 horses. All carts with 9" wh. with 6 horses

" " " less than 9" wh. with 4 horses

up all the said hills from 29 Sept.

The Surveyors are to set out the limits with stones or posts on the sd. hills.

Ordered that £10 be laid out in purchasing and spreading Crow Stone in Gocart (Gooker) Lane near Alfreton.

13 Oct. 1767 (Black Moors Head)

The Trustees extended the distances on the hills over which the new regulations should apply (See 2nd Column above).

15 Aug. 1768 George Inn

Gate to be erected at Tansley near workshop of John Bown, blacksmith - Full toll. Bown apptd. collr.

Ordered that John Whetton pay 5/- for refusing to pay toll at Pye Br.

Ordered - Weighing machine to be erected at Wessington Toll Gate.

Ord. - That Matthew Wragg, Job. Wragg, Thos. Newton, Geo. Sowter & Sam Tomlinson be at Liberty to pass the side gate at Cheetham's Lane for Coals & Lime for their own consumption and to the Corn Mill for crossing the road only for 1 yr. from this time.

14 Aug. 1769 (Geo. Inn)

Ordered that the road from Four Lane Ends to Jon. Kendalls be put in repair.

Order. That £20 be paid out upon that part of Gocart Lane lately made by Antony Tissington Jr.

Order. That the Collector at Wessington do give tickets to all persons passing thro' that gate with Horses & Carriages laden with Coals which tickets shall exempt them from payment of toll at Tansley Gate on that or any future day. And also that he do give Tickets to all persons taking Coals from Hills or Tissington's Coal Yards.

Order - That Wm. Sowter be paid 2 gns. for a blind mare lost upon Tansley Comm. in a Quarry unfenced by the Commissioners.

18 Mar. 1772

Order - £10 to be laid out in getting Crow Stone for the repair of Copthorne Lane, Alfreton.

Order - The Stone Quarry in Mr. Moorwood's Estate adjoining to Go Cart Lane to be levelled in the best manner the nature of the case will admit and that so soon as it shall be levelled a proper wall be made as a fence between the lane and Mr. M's. land and that stone be immediately got out of the quarry for that purpose.

12 Aug. 1772

£20 to be laid out for repairs between Alfreton & Pye Br.
Toll gate to be erected at Rusby Smeeth, Selston.

29 Mar. 1775

Thos. Haynes apptd. Surveyor of road between Hill's Coal Yard in par. of Washington and Newhaven. Wages 9/- a week.

Thos Haynes to direct repair of Brackenfield Upper Side Gate.

20th Sep. 1775

Repeal of Order re Coal Carriages made 14 Aug. 1769.

Order for Prosecution agst. Proprietors of the Nottingham Machine for obstructing the Highway by flinging dirt therein. (Was this a weighing machine?)

17 Ap. 1776

2 Trustees to view and Estimate the damages done to the lands of Ric.

Feb. Collishaw & Job. Wragg by the Stone Quarry at Brackenfield and to the lands of 28 John Musters Esq. by a Stone Quarry at Summercoates. (Earliest mention of XXX latter - hence Quarry Rd.).

28 Aug. 1776

Deaths of Edmund Outram & Anthony Tissington reported.

Thos. Marriott & Thos. Haynes to immediately discharge all Stationed Labourers and in future to employ proper labourers occasionally as required and take care

they attend their work.

8 Ap. 1778

To pay to Simon Simpson £12 10s. for leading and getting 100 loads of Crow Stone in the year 1775 for the repair of part of their road near Dale Bridge. A Committee apptd. to treat with propr. of the collieries adjoining to the Go Cart otherwise Gold Acre Lane and Highfield Collieries with respect to the repair of the said Lanes. If no agreement shall be made within one month it may be recommended at the next meeting to erect a Turnpike or Toll Gate across Highfield Lane as near as conveniently may be to Four Lane Ends.

24 June 1778

Failing agreement with colliery proprs. the erection of a toll gate was ordered at Four Lane Ends. Meanwhile a chain was to be placed across road near the house of Thos. Morley who was apptd. Collector.

8 Dec. 1780

Thos. Marriott to submit accounts on 13 Jan. 1781.

18 Ap. 1787

Order re Marriott renewed.

22nd Aug. 1787 (Miners Arms Alfr.)

Thos. Marriott discharged as Surveyor and if he does not pay all sums of money which he has charged as paid in his accounts to the several creditors that he be prosecuted.

Advert. in Nottm. & Derby News Papers that Pye B. Tolls be let by Auction to the best bidder on 10th Oct. 1787.

10th Oct. 1781 - Blackamoors Head

Auction of Pye Br. Tolls

The Biddings

	£. s. d.
The Gate is put up at	61. 4. 1.
John Ball bid	62.
John Grundy	63.
Thos. Marr.	64.
Ball	65.
Grundy	66.
Marriott	67.
Ball	68.
Grundy	69.
and so on by £1 until John Grundy's last bid	78.

John Grundy of Alfr. framework knitter being the last and highest bidder it is agreed that the said John shall rent Pye Br. Gate for one whole year from 11th inst. for the price of £78 to be paid quarterly.

Thos. Marriot to quit Pye Br. Gate on or before 24 Oct. inst.

10 Apr. 1782

That a Weighing Machine be erected near Toll Gate in Highfield Lane.
Pye Br. Collector ordered to levy full toll for coal.

21 Aug. 1782

The weighing machine at Cinderhill Gate to be removed from thence and fixed at the Turnpike in Highfield Lane.

27 Aug. 1783

That Mr. Ince do pay Samuel Purdy £2. 10. Od. in full of his account for Carriage of the Weighing Machine from Cinderhill to Highfield Lane.
That proper steps be taken to recover if possible from Thos. Marriott £15. 9. 5. which he has received and falsely charged in his account as paid to John and Bathiani Walker.

That Mr. Ince do pay Thos. Saxton £12. 19. 8. being the balance of his account for setting up the Weighing Machine at Highfield Lane.

25th Aug. 1784

Jas. Bamford to be allowed £2. 12s. for his additional trouble in looking after machine at Highfield Lane for the last yr. and that he be allowed 1/- a week as long as weighing machine be used.

18 Ap. 1787

The narrow part of the road leading from S'cotes to Pye Br. Toll Gate to be widened.

20 Aug. 1788

John Grundy be allowed 4s. per wk. for collecting Tolls at Pye Br. for 1 yr. past. £15 paid to Musters for damage at S'cotes Quarry.

20 Ap. 1791

Offer of reward of One Guinea to any person who shall give information agst. person(s) who have pulled down the battlements of Middlebrook Br. near Berkin Wood to be paid on conviction.

21 Aug. 1793 (Lower Geo. Alfr.)

The following were amongst others elected Trustees

Henry Case Morewood, Benj. Oatram, Wm. Wilson, John Bacon, Mich. Holmes,
John Cressy Hall.

19 Aug. 1795

A chain to be erected on the West side of Pye Br.
(This was erected on S'cotes Common on the site of the old Empire Cinema
since a Skating Rink and now (1966) a Bingo and Dance Hall).

22nd Aug. 1798

Two Trustees to Examine and inspect the stone quarry belonging to John
Musters Esq. at S'cotes in poss. of Bakewell Machin and make an order for
such sum of money as they shall think proper for damages done by getting
stone for this road.

THE LONGFORD AND BRAILSFORD DRUM AND FIFE BAND

by F. S. Ogden

In 1863 a Subscription List was opened to provide the necessary
instruments, clothing, etc. for this Band.

It is assumed, but not certain, that this was a new venture. Corporal
L. Woodcock was Bandmaster. The initial Receipts and Payments are entered
in a small memo-cashbook. The description entered on the first page reads -
'Longford and Brailsford or Sudbury Drum and Fife Band' so it would seem
that the latter village was also interested.

Subscriptions varying from £2 0s. 0d. to 2s. 6d. were received from
twenty-one subscribers totalling £10 0s. 0d. and this sum was handed over
to Corporal Woodcock by Sergeant F. Porter.

In June 1863 the Expenditure is detailed as:

Cooper's Bill for Fifes	£1 2s. 0d.
Do. Drums Etc.	4 10s. 0d.
Do. Big Drum Etc.	4 12s. 6d.
Carriage of above	7s. 0d.
Expenses of Drummers	12s. 0d.
Music Books Paper Etc.	3s. 6d.
Three new ferrules to Fifes	1s. 6d.
<hr/>	
	£11 8s. 6d.

The difference of £1 8s. 6d. was provided by an additional Donation
from Mr. Cox.

JOHN GRATTON OF MONYASH

by

E. B. Thomas

The life of John Gratton, 1642(?) to 1712, is known to us primarily through his Journal (1) from which Firth quoted extensively in his Highways and Byways of Derbyshire of 1905. John Gratton's interests were overwhelmingly in the field of religious exercises upon which he wrote so vividly that he was the nearest Derbyshire equivalent to his contemporary nonconformist writer John Bunyan who adhered however to another religious denomination. For the general reader of today the interest of the Journal is confined neither to Gratton's remarkable visions nor to the fervent sectarian controversies in which he took part, for it also contains fleeting glimpses of Derbyshire 17th century background.

John Gratton was in all probability born at Tideswell (2) and the son of a farmer or grazier. The case for Tideswell as his birth-place rests on repeated reference to his having been known there all his days and on his observation that when he moved to Monyash it was six miles from where he had lived all his life. Long hours of solitude in the Tideswell countryside no less than the mental climate of the time and the general availability of the Bible in English, contributed to the growth of Gratton's visionary imagination. He said that his first religious experiences occurred when "I was but a Child, and keeping my Father's Sheep". He had other interests: when he was about ten years old he renounced the amusements of playing cards, shooting at the butts and ringing bells, considering these as temptations away from the spiritual life. A later passage in the Journal shows that he had to exorcise sports and gaming all over again some twelve or thirteen years later. Nevertheless in boyhood he continued to experience periods of intense seriousness bordering on melancholia and at about fifteen suffered from "Terrors" and was desperately concerned to know which was the right kind of worship.

During the Commonwealth the manner of religious observance was in the control of a loose Puritan alliance comprising the three sects of Presbyterians, Independents and Anabaptists, a temporary establishment which excluded not only the Anglicans (Episcopalians) and Roman Catholics but also certain Puritan denominations such as the newly formed Quakers who had a standpoint of their own and believed "that the inner light of each man's conscience was the best test of spiritual truth".(3)

At about sixteen, in 1658, Gratton had joined the ascendant Presbyterians but he was troubled by the doctrine of Election and Reprobation. He wished to rid himself of a sense of sinfulness and would not accept advice that such struggles might have to be life-long. At this period he prayed much in private,

in the stable and barns, in bed, on the high moor, and on top of a hill in snow.

With the return of Charles II in 1660 and the restoration of the "Episcopalian" with bishops and Prayer-book, Presbyterian ministers were under pressure to conform or to be expelled before "Black Bartholomew" (Bartholomew's Day, 1662). Many of those who would not conform preached their farewell sermons and withdrew with such dignity and resignation as they could muster. John Gratton believed that they should have stayed and offered passive resistance....."it was in Question whether Men would have had Power to take them from their Flock". He now left the Presbyterians but could not reconcile himself to the restored form of Anglican worship. He was discontented that Puritans of various denominations attended church, though unwillingly, whilst speaking against it outside.

By 1664 Gratton, aged about 22, was apprenticed to his grandfather, Henry Tomlinson, of Watchell (Wadshelf) in the parish of Brampton, tallow-chandler (2). He was now within reach of Chesterfield and came into contact with Independents. He was less unhappy with their creed than with that of the Presbyterians but complained of their surreptitious method of assembling for meetings, one along one hedge-side and one along another. Gratton was again afflicted with melancholy and "cried mightily to the Lord when I travelled upon the Plains and Moors". At other times "a secret Desire was in me, that I might die, and go out of this wicked, sinful World, where I found it rare to find a true-hearted Man or Woman". One day after "reading one while, and weeping another, under a Wall in a Field" he came in and found that his parents had come to see him. He then fell ill for fear they would hinder his "Exercise". After this when pulling heath on the moor (was this fuel for melting tallow?) in deep meditation he experienced his first Quaker-like conviction of the presence of the inner light. Shortly afterwards he fell in with some Quakers for the first time but soon went away and avoided their company.

Quakerism had not long been founded by George Fox, a Leicestershire man of somewhat similar background to Gratton's. The apparently spontaneous outbreak of this ferment in many scattered places, with its inculcation of stubborn passive resistance, fervid argument, and perverse manners (refusal to take oath or to remove the hat and rude description of churches as steeple-houses) must have seemed to the seventeenth century establishment as incomprehensible and exasperating as certain movements do to authority to-day. Many of its proponents were barely literate and the Quakers were among Puritan sects in the main the poorest and most despised. To join them was to cut oneself adrift and lose the good opinion of many associates.

In these circumstances Gratton's remarkable vision of a people lying "in a very low Place, lower than the other Parts of the Earth" and recognition of them as "the Lord's People" and as Quakers was a clear projection onto a Derbyshire background of his own convictions and misgivings. It was experienced after walking alone in a dark wood....."as I came out of the Wood,

to go up a Hill, out of a deep Valley, I had a Vision". He afterwards walked up through a village to a stile on top of a high hill. It is tempting to think he had walked out from Tideswell to Millers Dale or Cressbrook Dale but it may equally well have been a valley near Wadshelf.

After the vision Gratton did not at once join the Quakers. He still had misgivings about the validity of his inward promptings and he had not yet finally torn himself away from sports and gaming. A year or two later, in 1666, he heard from another young man of a movement, that of John Reeve and Lodowick Muggleton, according to whose doctrine Muggleton was supposed to be invested with powers to bless or to curse. Gratton went to Chesterfield and found a book issued by these people and attended a meeting "at Widow Carter's". He found it a naive doctrine which claimed that one had only to be blessed by Muggleton to be saved and he resolved to read no more such strange books.

In 1668 Gratton, now about 26, established himself in Monyash. He was soon in contact with nonconformists there, in this case Anabaptists. He was disappointed that his sister and others baptised in the River Wye did not appear to him to be transformed by that ceremony. Although he was not himself baptised the Anabaptists of Monyash suffered him on one occasion to address them. Two years later he fell out with them as he had previously done with the Presbyterians and Independents and for a somewhat similar reason. The Conventicle Act now threatened with fines any gathering exceeding five in number, over and above the family of the house. Because a number of Anabaptists now feared to have meetings in their houses in rotation, as they had been in the habit of doing, Gratton felt them to be lacking in conviction. In the year 1670 he became estranged on account of this matter with a neighbour Humphry Chapman who however died later the same year.

Gratton returned to lonely musings but he was curious enough to go to Over Haddon to see the celebrated fasting woman, Martha Taylor. People came from far and wide and when an Independent prayed and preached to a gathering there Gratton followed with a spontaneous prayer of such power, he says in his Journal, as to amaze himself. Nevertheless he still lacked constant assurance.

It was also in 1670 that Gratton married but he was soon greatly troubled because his wife wished him to attend church services. He was now approaching what he afterwards regarded as a crucial experience.

In 1671 "in Corn-Harvest as I was Riding on the Road to Sheldon, all alone, in deep Exercise.....the Day Star arose in my Heart". He now found "the Pearl of Great Price, hid in my own Field, that I had sought in divers Forms and Professions.....A new Song was given me that none could sing but he that had it".

This was three centuries ago. How much would one be aware of corn harvest

to-day on the road from Monyash to Sheldon?

Following this experience Gratton believed that it was revealed to him in prayer that "the People called the Quakers are his People above all other People". At about the same time he found an ally in a neighbour, "a young Man walking a little way off me", who had a wife, three sons and two daughters". This family was almost certainly the Bowmans, who were for many generations at One Ash Grange. In the testimony to Gratton from Monyash Friends that prefaces the Journal, five of the eight signatories are Bowmans. In 1776 Henry Bowman was regarded as the owner of an ancient house in Monyash with stable and croft used by the Quakers for a Meeting house and burial ground.(4) In the 19th century John Bright the politician, who was according to Firth a descendant of John Gratton's of the fifth generation, named his house in Rochdale after One Ash Grange.

It was after his experience on the road to Sheldon that Gratton at last took the decisive step of attending a Quaker meeting. This was at "Widow Farnay's at Exton", presumably a mis-reading for Elton (5), and he was joyfully accepted into the fold to the alarm and despondency of his wife and friends. However it seems that from this time he was normally able to overcome his old tendency to melancholia although there were admitted moments of weary reaction. Gratton spoke at the third meeting he attended and was invited by a woman from Tideswell to go there also. He then spoke with such fervour as to appear transformed in front of people who had known him all his life. He conformed to Quaker manners and his wife removed all lace trimmings from his apparel. Already by 1672 he was active in neighbouring counties and beginning to be accepted at home. To his profound relief his wife was converted to his faith by another Friend, William Yardly, and thereafter the couple kept open house for the fraternity. Among those greatly impressed was his ninety-years old grandfather.

In 1673, when his wife was two months off a prospective confinement, Gratton departed with some misgivings on a preaching mission to places in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire. At Kerstall he indulged in an argument with the Episcopalian minister who seemed to him to lose the issue by declaring himself under no necessity to preach. The minister merely meant that he had private means but Gratton believed no-one should preach except under inner compulsion.

On this journey, as presumably on others, Gratton was travelling on horse-back. Suspicious officers were present at a Worksop meeting as on many subsequent occasions. At Nottingham word came to him that his wife was in danger of her life and had lost the child. There had been a premature birth and Gratton hurried home. The very next day a Quaker meeting had been arranged in his house and the arrival of the Friends prevented Gratton's father from upbraiding him for leaving his wife at such a time. When Gratton spoke at the meeting his father was emotionally overcome and the looming quarrel was averted. Gratton says however that his father never came to "open Obedience to the Truth".

The Journal records that in the following year, 1674, there were disputes at Monyash where his former associates the Anabaptists were antagonised by his new course. In the same year at Markham in Nottinghamshire he was stoned by the crowd, who also sent forward a fool with rotten eggs to throw at him. His account of another stormy meeting at Bradlow (Bradwell) market place was reprinted by Firth in Highways and Byways of Derbyshire. At this time he was associated with one, Henry Jackson, whom he described as "mine Elder Brother". At Newcastle under Lyne a meeting overflowed into another room and Gratton claimed to be conscious of the presence of an informer in the second room. At Baslow in a debate with the Episcopalian minister, Fern, Gratton claimed to have triumphed by reading passages from the Bible which his opponent challenged because he did not recognise their source.

Wilson, the Vicar of Bakewell, within which parish Monyash lay, came there, apparently to administer sacrament and lay claim to tithes. Under Wilson's direction his clerk and another officer began to pull people out of a Quaker meeting at Gratton's house but they returned again as fast as removed. Fortunately for Gratton "the High Constable living in our Town", George Dale, was a moderate man anxious to keep away from trouble. Gratton was however shaken in his spirits by this episode and only recovered heart when he found himself again addressing a meeting.

Interference was not all by one side. According to Cox "John Gratton..... the most famous of the Midland Quakers.....was active in disturbing congregations both Episcopal and Presbyterian".(6)

There followed a journey to London to attend the Quaker yearly meeting, and whilst there Gratton and some others called on Muggleton to tease and confound him. Muggleton for his part had written years earlier a book called "The Quakers Neck Broken".(7)

Real trouble with the authorities was now ahead for Gratton. In the course of his return journey from London he visited Long Clawson in the Vale of Belvoir and had a premonition of danger "as we walked down the hill". Later he had a dream in which he seemed to see a "Company of Great Dogs..... come in and fall on us, and rear up at us, with their Forefeet upon our Shoulders, as if they would worry us". It turned out that the meeting next day was interrupted by officers and although it was at length allowed to proceed the local Justice Lister ruled that Gratton should be fined £20 under the Conventicle Act. This was at Midsummer; towards Michaelmas Gratton was lying in bed one night in "great Exercise" when he had a further vision. "I thought I was walking upon a very fine green Place, and saw a Storm coming, with a very strong Wind, upon which I resolved to stand it, and set myself so as I thought to stand fast, and not be moved, but the Storm came upon me, and took me up, but I was filled with the Power of God".

Next morning he hastened to settle any outstanding debts though he had no time to call in money owing to himself. He paid one man with "Quick Goods", and another with a "Cow of mine in his Grounds". Then the constable appeared

with two informers from Long Clawson bringing a warrant for the levy of the £20 fine. After a time the informers withdrew to the inn, very likely the Bull's Head. Gratton followed and stood them drink. This altruism astonished his friends but the informers now called him an honest man, and when the constable had subscribed sixpence towards travelling expenses they set off again on the long return journey to Long Clawson. The constable was left with the responsibility of levying the fine. Meanwhile the housewives of Monyash had removed most of Gratton's valuables from his house to prevent them from falling into the hands of the law. At Gratton's suggestion the embarrassed constable, having first joined Gratton at dinner, made a list of his goods, to be displayed as being for sale, at the church and the market cross. Neighbours declined to purchase and the constable was eventually empowered by the lenient Chief Justice of the County, Sir Henry Every, to regard the matter as closed. Other justices, Eyre of Highlow and Ashton of Ashford, were equally moderate and were encouraged to be so by the Earl of Devonshire, so that although Gratton was thereafter repeatedly fined he suffered no loss.

In 1676, at Whittington, Gratton almost converted Robert Clark, Mayor of Chesterfield, "though poor Soul he was very rich in worldly Riches, and it was too hard for him to stand in a Publick Profession of the Truth with us; but was under a Concern in his Mind to his dying Day".

In 1677 Charles the Second's government, just like any contemporary one, decided to make revenue out of activities of which it disapproved. Presbyterians were granted a licence to set up a place of worship in a barn at Ashford in the Water. Money was spent on a pulpit and seating and a well-known minister, Oldfield, was to take the first service. Gratton felt impelled to attend and at the close of proceedings endeavoured to speak but was forcibly thrust out. He says that the enterprise at Ashford was short-lived and adds unkindly that the Presbyterians "fled and got into Holes".

The passage from the Journal in which Gratton describes how he felt an urge to speak to the drunken and swearing people of Wirksworth and was at the same time fearful of doing so but at length overcame his timidity is quoted by Firth. Gratton was peacefully heard in the market place and was fortunate in riding away from the inn just before the arrival of Justice Lowe.

How did Gratton earn his subsistence at Monyash? The existence of the cow on somebody else's ground does not suggest that he was a farmer. It seems likely that he pursued his grandfather's trade of tallow-chandler, a maker and/or vendor of candles. A significant note on the year 1678 says that although he went around on Quaker missions as much as he could he also kept his trade going. His family grew bigger and bigger and he was at pains to allow no debts to build up. After attending meeting on Sundays he was often forced to ride many miles so as to be able to attend his markets on Mondays.

In 1678 a writ was issued for Gratton and two other Friends. The two

were imprisoned in Derby gaol but Gratton on this occasion escaped through being absent at York. In 1679 he was called to the assizes and also, more seriously, before the Spiritual Court (Bishop's Court) in which he appeared before Vicar Wilson of Bakewell and Registrar Nichols of Lichfield. Wilson's part was to admonish Gratton repeatedly to attend church service, and Gratton was clearly disappointed that no debate developed. When Gratton asked the two whether he was being admonished for the sake of his money or his soul, Nichols answered lightly "I for the sake of thy Money, and he (Wilson) for the Good of thy Soul". Gratton was not immediately put into custody but these proceedings were to overtake him in the end.

Meanwhile he received an appeal from a Friend at Lincoln on behalf of other Quakers there who were tenants of "a great Woman" and who were being sent to prison by her for not paying tithes. This lady evidently lived near Derby and when Gratton interceded with her she sent him to see her steward at Turnditch. His name is given in the Journal as Millus. Gratton went in search of the steward, first at Turnditch and then at Brassington where he learned that the steward was at "the Hall". Gratton sent a message from the inn and finally went to the hall and invited the steward to come out to him from a company that included the master of the house and certain clergymen, all known to Gratton. It is interesting and may be relevant that the Buxtons had a good stone house at Brassington, and property at Aldwark, in view of Gratton's next step. According to Gratton his discussion with the steward was fruitful and relieved the Quakers in Lincolnshire.

From Brassington Gratton began to push on towards his home over Brassington Moor, where it was snowing and blowing hard, but he was mastered by an impulse to make a missionary visit to Aldwark, which had "no Priest or Priest's Shop", and where he called at the house of an acquaintance, John Buzston (Buxton). The people of the hamlet gathered together and Gratton spoke for four hours. He says that he convinced the man and his wife and both their parents and their servant and twenty others. Buxton said "all the Town" was convinced.

The authorities were about to catch up with Gratton and he had a dream full of premonitions in which "a great Mastiff Dog took hold on me and held me by my Cloaths". In the summer of 1680, on the 16th of the sixth month, Gratton went to Bakewell Fair and was arrested by the Apparitor, a man called Brigham, before he could even stable his horse at the inn. The arrest was at the direction of the Spiritual Court on the grounds of failure to attend church service and also to attend the court itself. In a tract written in gaol, "The Prisoner's Vindication", Gratton claimed that the latter charge was ill-founded. The former charge would be linked in most people's minds with non-payment of tithes, so that in prison Gratton would claim the status of debtor. He was taken the next day to Derby gaol, which would have been the notorious old County Gaol over Markeaton Brook at the south end of Corn Market. The gaoler offered to house him at seven shillings a week and threatened the alternative of confining him with the felons. Gratton was aware that those imprisoned for debt were entitled to a separate room without

charge and got his way by appealing to the sheriff, whose wife was in some way related to Gratton's own wife. He was granted a room but was locked up in it. He says that with a fire and a borrowed bed he lay warm enough although he could see the stars at night through holes in the tiles. The gaoler was hostile but in two years had relented sufficiently to allow Gratton the custody of the key to his room and he had liberty of the gaoler's house and garden. Friends in London started proceedings to relieve him under Habeus Corpus and he went to London to appear but soon saw little prospect of getting release by such means and so returned to gaol.

When another and more lenient gaoler took over the prison Gratton was given leave to visit Monyash to see his ailing eldest son John, who died the day after his father had come.

Back in gaol Gratton received news of a conversation overheard at "mine inn at Tideswell" in which the ministers Wilson of Bakewell and Fern of Baslow exulted that Gratton was in prison. As in so many cases imprisonment proved to be no sure way to damage either the man or his cause. He had leisure to meditate and to write, sometimes even liberty to preach to inmates or out of the window to the crowd. In 1683 the lenient gaoler allowed him to go home for weeks at a time. On one such occasion he was invited to attend a big wedding but on an impulse went back to gaol instead. Two clergymen visited the prison that day and were suspected by Gratton of coming in the expectation of finding him out with the intention of lodging a complaint.

One member of the crowd outside the gaol window who listened to Gratton and was convinced by him was the gaoler's own son. The indignant gaoler threatened to put Gratton in the dungeon with the felons and lock him to the wall, yet he continued to be tolerant in fact. There was a curious understanding between the two men, and since the Quaker faith turned out to be an obstacle to placing the gaoler's son in employment in Derby, Gratton took steps to place him with a Friend in London.

In 1684 Gratton was again on leave, to attend the funeral of Robert Meller of White Lough, and although he detected the arrival of informers he elected to speak. His friend the gaoler was again alarmed when proceedings were initiated to fine Gratton. That the conviction was quashed because Gratton was nominally in prison illustrates the great indulgence and good nature sometimes manifested by the justices. During yet another excursion from prison Gratton chanced to be in London when Charles the Second died.

Another prisoner in Derby gaol, at the opposite pole of belief from the extreme protestant Quakers, was a Roman Catholic who wittily remarked that it was no wonder he could suffer for the truth with equanimity since some there were prepared to suffer for the sake of error. This led to a debate inside the prison between Catholic and Quaker about "the Rule" and whether it rested on continuous authority or on the spirit within.

Gratton's last year in prison cannot have weighed very heavily upon him. He entered into debates on such themes as baptism and purgatory and was allowed out to attend meetings at Little Eaton. He wrote to the Derby clergy protesting about demonstrations in which the crowd burned effigies, at one time of the Pope, at another of Presbyter John. Outside the gaol the pressure on nonconformity was continuing and there were fines imposed at the rate of £20 per month. The Mayor of Derby, Goodman, had declared that the King should be obeyed in all things and the subjects would thereby be absolved of responsibility. Meanwhile Gratton could write, "This Prison was made easie for me, and things were well at home with my dear Wife and Family; and though she was a tender Woman, yet she was enabled (through Mercy!) to keep Markets, to carry on our Business for a Livelihood, she also came sometimes to see me in Prison....which was hard for her in the Winter Season".

In the reign of Charles the Second the extremes of theological opinion had suffered some degree of oppression by the centre, the advent of James the Second brought early relief to both extremes. In the first month of 1686 Gratton was released after five and a half years of imprisonment. Almost at once he began a series of evangelical missions which in the course of the years took him to all parts of England except Cornwall as well as into Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

Soon after leaving gaol he was invited to visit the Vicar of Heanor called Taunton, and a young clergyman from Eastwood was also present. An amicable discussion followed but at the end of it Mrs. Taunton told the two clergymen "they had sent for me like Fools, and let me go like Fools, but if ever I came again, she threatened, that she would either burn or scald me".

Gratton was at Swarthmore, George Fox's northern base, in 1688, and again in 1694 on his way back from his tour in Scotland. At this time the strength of the Quakers in Monyash itself was twelve persons including Gratton and his wife (6). In 1689 he was at Barlborough Hall where the Quakers had made a convert of the baronet, Sir John Rodes. A collection of letters at the hall(8) for some reason included with the baronet's correspondence two letters from the celebrated William Penn to Gratton, in very cordial terms, but guarded in what they imparted, perhaps because Penn feared into whose hands they might fall. One letter was sent in 1695 and the other in 1699, at which time Gratton was evidently suffering from jaundice for which Penn suggested two remedies, "Garlick boyled in milk, or an handful of Ivory shaveings boiled in clear whit wine posset".

In 1696 Gratton had been to Ireland by way of the Isle of Man but after that date he kept no full record of his travels. The editor of the Journal says that Gratton suffered increasingly from stone or gravel but nevertheless was repeatedly in London at yearly meetings of the Quakers. In 1704 his rambling journey to (and from?) the capital added to 334 miles.

In 1707 Gratton disposed of his Monyash property and moved with his

wife, after staying a short time with his son Joseph, to the home of his married daughter Phebe Bateman at Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire. In the same year his wife died. Gratton himself lived on until the first month of 1712 and was said to be in his 69th year. He was buried in the Quaker burial ground at Farnsfield. According to his daughter, whose testimony is printed with those of other Friends in the first (1720) edition of the Journal, Gratton had prayed "Lord, if it be thy holy Will, remove me out of this troublesome Body".

Bound in the same volume as the Journal are various writings of Gratton's on theological matters including two works written in gaol, "The Prisoner's Vindication" and "A Token of my Love". The latter is a lengthy work in verse containing the following passage:-

"Yea, let me tell thee, Man, whoe'er thou art,
We have a certain Earnest in our Heart,
Of the Inheritance which is above
The Reach of Man, the same we prize and love,
Which we call Light, Grace, or Spirit of Life,
This leads us out of Trouble, Care and Strife."

The characteristic doctrine embodied in these lines, so extremely controversial in his own days, had in another sense led him into a great deal of trouble, care and strife, as he was well aware.

Grateful acknowledgments to the Staff of Derby Borough Library.

References:-

- (1) A Journal of the Life of That Ancient Servant of Christ, John Gratton.
 - (2) John Gratton. A Derbyshire Quaker.....(reprint from the Friend).
 - (3) Tout. An Advanced History of Great Britain.
 - (4) MS Monyash Survey of 1776 by John Beighton.
 - (5) Reliquary, Vol.I, p.21.
 - (6) D.A.S. Journal, Vol.29, p.11.
 - (7) Reliquary, Vol.V, p.109.
 - (8) A Quaker Post-Bag, edit. Mrs. Locker Lampson.
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INDEX TO "NOTTINGHAM AND ITS REGION" compiled by R. A. H. O'Neal and B. M. C. O'Neal, price 7/6d. per copy, 1968.

The Handbook, "Nottingham and its region", produced for the 1966 meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was the largest of the series and contained 538 pages. Like the others in the series it was arranged in broad subjects but its usefulness as a reference work was reduced by its lack of an index. The present publication is intended to fill this gap and to increase the value of the Handbook.

INDUSTRY IN QUARNDON

by

Derek A. Wigley

The industrial history of Quarndon falls into two periods. The first was the thirteenth century and the second - on a wider basis - extended from the mid-seventeenth to late nineteenth centuries.

K. Cameron in his "Place Names of Derbyshire" states that Quarndon took its name from two old English words: "Quern", meaning Mill and "Dun" meaning hill; but the first time the written word (in variant) Quorn was used was in the Hundred Rolls of 1274 when the village was styled "Quuordon". A Placita Ano Warranto of 1275 styles it Querndon. The extract from the Domesday survey occurs in the section about Derby which, loosely translated, reads "In that town there was, in the gift of the King, one church. The seven clerics of this church hold freely two caracutes of land in (Little) Chester. Besides this the six clerics of the Kings other church hold nine bovates of land in Cornun and Detton (Little Eaton) also freely". No mills are mentioned.

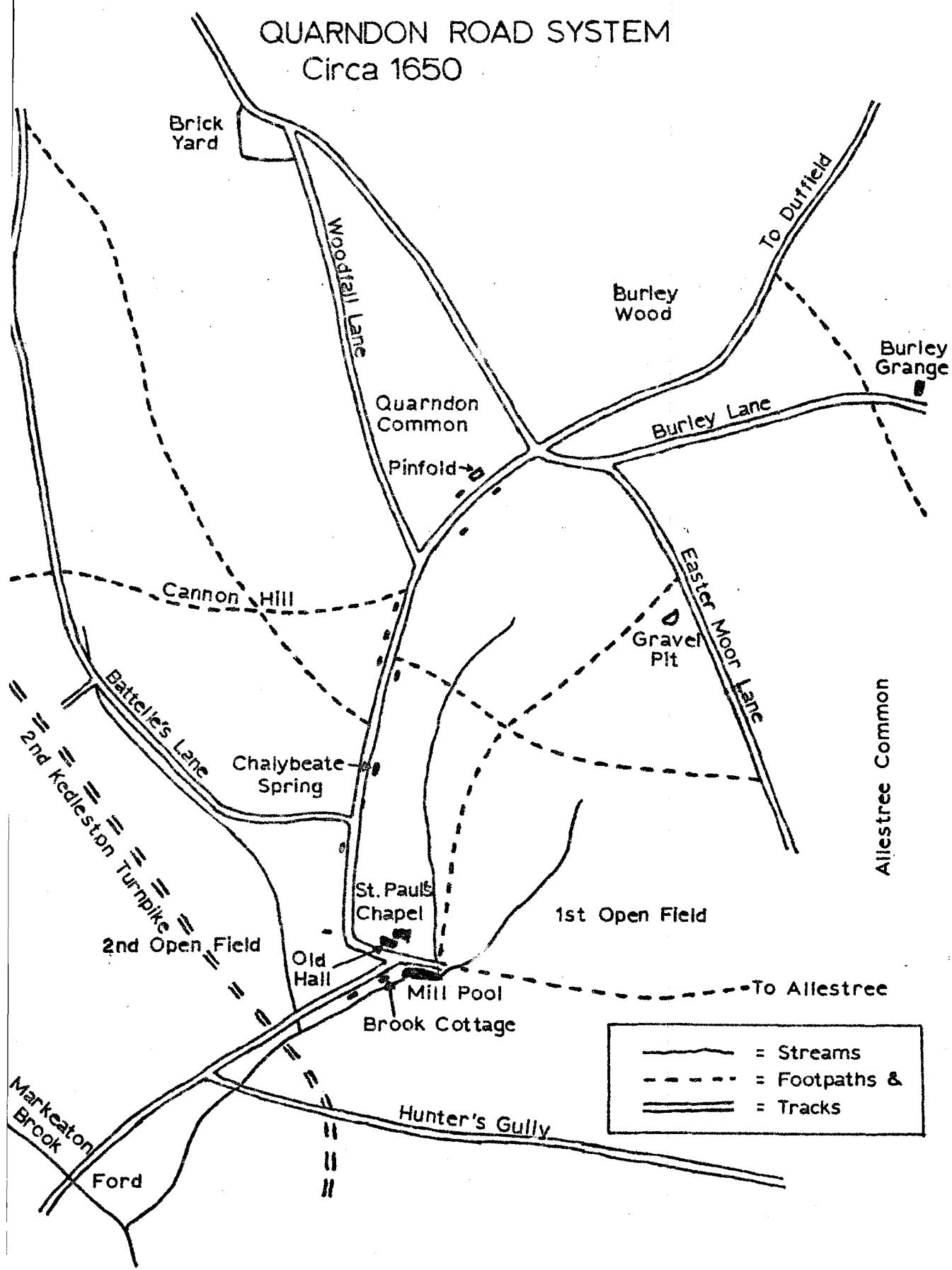
Something of the early history might be deduced from the old trackways, and Ordnance survey have suggested that a road used by the Romans as far as Idridgehay in fact continued on the edge of Duffield Forest via Champion and Quarndon Common and into Allestree. The existence of an old gravel pit near Easter Moor Lane certainly suggests that an old road passed that way. The other roads are of a later period. That passing across the Kedleston Turnpike and through the hollow way known locally as "Hunter's Gully" is mentioned in an early 13th century charter. Another road passed up the hill (Church Road) to the Common where a branch led along Woodfall Lane and Cockshute Hill (mediaeval: where wild birds were netted for eating) a second branch led into Burley lane where one way led to Duffield, a second track went down the hill and to the River Derwent where there was a ford at Thornley leading into Little Eaton, and the other track was along Easter Moor Lane.

Other paths and roads were developed around this system until the turnpikes were made and the arable was allowed to become pasture land.

Between 1100-1109 the King granted his two collegiate churches in Derby to the Dean of Lincoln. Little Chester, Little Eaton and Quarndon passed with them. The Dean's Manorial Court was held at Little Chester.

Since Quarndon's old chapel (demolished 1874) had a good Norman doorway and early English style buttresses on the east wall it seems reasonable to suggest that it was built about that time, and since it was built only a few score yards from the mill, it seems very probable that the mill itself

QUARNDON ROAD SYSTEM Circa 1650



was there first.

Two streams running down the hill behind the old church converge - and from this point a mill-pond was dug out. The Mill was a small one and it was driven by an undershot water wheel. Charters concerning the mill only cover the period 1200-1260. Roger de Rolveston who was Dean of Lincoln from 1195-1223 granted part of Quarndon Mill to William de Rolveston at an annual rent of 12d. Between 1233 and 1248 (Darley Cartulary) Robert, son of Master Robert, Dean of Derby, granted a fourth part of the Mill to the Canons of Darley at an annual rent of 6d. to be paid to the heirs of Oliver de Sacheveral. The canons re-leased this fourth part to Robert le Vavasur of Shipley to hold in fee paying annually sixpence to the heirs of Oliver de Sacheveral and one penny to the Canons. Later, in the reign of Henry III Johanne le Vavasur, then the widow of Patrick de Sacheveral quitclaimed her rights in the Mill.

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV taken in 1291 gives the annual value of the Dean of Lincoln's holdings in Little Chester, Little Eaton and Quarndon as £17 14s. 8d. An account of the Lincoln Chapter under Dean Anthony Beck in 1329 shows an increase in value to the sum of £80 7s. 1d. annually. A quarry and watermill in Little Eaton are mentioned specifically - but nothing in Quarndon.

By this time agriculture was expanding. In the 1280's the Dean, Nicholas de Heigham, leased land in Quarndon "newly cleared of wood". Eventually two large open fields were cultivated.

There does not seem to be any further evidence about the Mill. During the late 15th century a house (now derelict) was built very close to the site of the Mill, and in 1675 the field in which the mill pond lay was called "Horsepool Head Close".

At the beginning of the seventeenth century Quarndon was a community of eight or ten families at the most, and it produced corn, hay, hemp and flax and in livestock there were sheep, pigs and geese. But by chance it was found that one of the springs, a little way up the lane, had curative properties, and with the coming of the Commonwealth Quarndon began to develop as a spa.

It is recorded that Joseph Swetnam, the Minister of All Saints, Derby, preached at the chalybeate spring on Sunday afternoons for the benefit of the visitors. The castellated stonework around the spring was probably erected at this time.

The village now had to develop to cater for the visitors. The passage of horses and carriages created a need for a blacksmith, a wheelwright and perhaps a harness maker. The provision of an Inn had to wait until the Restoration. Bricks were required for building, and a brickyard was situated on the Common. Many of the cottages were thatched. The road to the north (Battelle's Lane) fell out of use when the second Kedleston Turnpike was

opened - but it remained open although unmaintained. Brook Cottage was enlarged and became a toll-house.

Quarndon's inability to provide sufficient accommodation for visitors prevented it becoming a large spa, and after the 1760's when Lord Scarsdale built the New Inn and developed the Kedleston Spas Quarndon was at a disadvantage. The small industries did not develop, but the township was considered salubrious by Derby's industrialists and some of these made Quarndon their home.

The transport of the 19th century improved communications to more distant parts and the township next developed commercially. The last industrial activity was during the 1840's when twenty-five stocking looms were operated. With the transference of this to the factory the village settled into a residential phase. It still had its farrier, butcher, baker and carrier and boasted three schools, two of which took boarders, and its farms - from which it began.

This bill is one of a collection of old papers belonging to Mrs. E. M. Shaw of Wirksworth.

Mr. J. Shaw

Due to James Houseley			
		£	s. d.
1836			
Jan 23	5 Pints Ale		1 3
11	4 do do		1 0
April 25	1 Gallon do		2 0
May 24	4 Pints do		1 0
June 28	Ale, Eating		3 8
July 22	Ale, Eating		1 8
1837			
Mrch 11	1 Pint		3
November 25	4 Quarts Ale		2 0
	14 Days Work Laying the Road } in For the Lime Kiln at Wharf }	1 12	8
1838			
June 28	2 Gallons Ale, Eating, Tob.		4 9
		2 7	3
	Mr. Shaw and Mr. Flint(?) gin		1 0
1848			
Nov. 9	Settled		2 8 3

Anne Houseley

(The error in addition does not seem to have been noticed.)

BAKEWELL GAS

by

Robert Thornhill

The first supply of gas in Bakewell was obtained from a small plant at the cotton mill built by Richard Arkwright, the site is now occupied by a battery works, but the original retort house is still in existence although now used for a very different purpose.

The establishment of a gas supply was evidently a troublesome undertaking as will be gathered from extracts taken from the original minute book, the spelling, punctuation, and use of capitals, are as in the original minutes.

The plant at the cotton mill had been installed in order to provide gas for use in the mill, but following meetings at "the Room of the Institute" in Bakewell on the 22nd and 23rd December 1847 it was resolved:

"That a notice be given to the Churchwardens of the parish of Bakewell according to the provisions of the Act of 3 and 4 William 4th C 90 to call a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Bakewell to take into consideration the propriety of lighting the said Town of Bakewell with gas."

A company was to be formed and a supply of gas obtained from Messrs. Simpson & Co. who then had the mill, the terms agreed to being:

1. That a regular and constant supply of Gas should be guaranteed during all periods of the Year.
2. That the Gas be of pure quality and free from all impurities and air.
3. The Lumford Mill Company to deliver the Gas from their Gasometer at the Lumford Mill Bridge.
4. That the Station Metre (meter) be secured and protected and that Two keys be provided one to be used by the Mill Company and the other by the Gas Company.
5. That no access be had to the metre except when both parties are present.
6. That if the Lumford Mill Co., should discontinue the working of the Mill, They shall give a covenant to let the Gasometer to the Gas Company at a reasonable Rent for a period at least of Six months after such discontinuence.

7. This agreement to continue in force for 3 years or to be sooner determined by each party giving Six Months notice.
8. That the price of Gas to be supplied by the Lumford Mill Company shall be 5/6d per Thousand feet.

Such was the beginning of the first form of public lighting at Bakewell, but troubles appear to have commenced at an early date as at a meeting held on the 9th November 1848 it was resolved "That the pipes for conduction gas into the Town, shall be opened and examined for the purpose of Stopping the leaks now existing" and again on the 3rd April 1849 it was reported "that a very great loss has been sustained by the escape of Gas by leakage of the pipes".

On 3rd July 1849 Mr. Simpson (of the cotton mill) "made a proposition For the Directors to hire the present Works at Lumford Mill and to make their own gas" upon the following agreed terms:-

1. That the Company shall at their own cost repair present ovens and retorts, the cost of which as stated by Mr. Simpson will be £20.
2. That the Company do pay the sum of Ten Pounds for the Coals for his private consumption.
3. Mr. Simpson, providing these terms are accepted agrees to let the Works at Lumford Mill for a period of One Year from Midsummer last free of all further Charges.

The cotton mill was thus to become a gas works for the supply of gas to light Bakewell, and no-one at that time would have imagined that fifty years later a very different form of light would be used on the premises.

Three weeks later Mr. Simpson was asked to "Supply the Company with Gas as heretofore, with the Stipulation that the Company shall have all the benefit of a reduction of Coals likely to arise by the Railway Transit to Rowsley".

In August 1849 Mr. Simpson agreed once more to let the Works but only up to 30th December 1849 but "further time be given the Company if the Mill should remain Unsold or Unlet at the period named". Later an extension was agreed to but the Company began to consider the advisability of building their own gas works.

At an adjourned Annual Meeting in February 1850 a proposition was put to the shareholders whether it would be more advantageous to seek terms with Mr. Arkwright and the occupier at Lumford Mill or for the Company to erect their own works, the latter was agreed to.

This was the first reference to Mr. Arkwright and whilst later negotiations

took place regarding the "occupation of his Gasometer as to the future supply of the Mill with Gas by the Company" no progress was made and in September 1850 tenders were accepted for building a gas works near the cotton mill. This is the site of the present gas works adjoining the main road, and near the Lumford Bridge entrance to the battery property.

The following appear in the records for 1850-1:-

"Resolved that 2 Cwt. of pipe ends as a sample be ordered for casual repair."

"It appearing that 290 Gallons of Coal Tar have been supplied for the repairs of the public footpaths in Bakewell Churchyard, out of which Mr. Simpson claims 152 Gallons which he has presented to the Church-wardens. Resolved that the Gas Company do present them with the remainder 138 Gallons without charge."

Following instructions to "Mr. Cooper to measure and value the cutting and filling up of the work done by Abraham Berrisford and others for the laying of the Gas Pipes from the Gas Yard to the old Works near Lumford Bridge.... it appears that the men objected to such mode of payment and requested to be paid for the work at the rate of 2/- per day".

"The Directors be requested to offer to the present Gas Maker the wages of 20/- per week with the addition of Coals for his own use. The services to be performed are making the Gas and attending to all the duties of the Gasometer with the repairs of the Works. Also the lighting of Public Lamps in the Town and putting them out cleaning them and taking the indexes of the Gas Meters monthly and supply them with water. The wages to be paid weekly. In case of disagreement a Month's notice to be given on either side".

On the 10th December 1850 it was arranged "to give two days notice to the Lumford Mill Company that no further use will be made of their works when our place is in full working condition".

The exact date of transfer is not recorded but there are various references to trouble being experienced with the new works, and final accounts for the contractors were evidently not paid until December 1851.

WANTED: A copy of Greenwood's map of Derbyshire scale 1 inch to 1 mile published 1825. Please state condition and price and write direct to R. V. Clarke, 19 Acremead Road, Wheatley, Oxford.

FOR SALE: Two excellent reproductions of Derbyshire maps are available:

John Speed 1610 with place names on back and plan of Derby, coloured, overall 25" x 20", 21/-d.

Christopher Saxton 1607 engraved by Hole for Camden, coloured, overall 16" x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 7/6d.

These can be seen at Clulows Cathedral Bookshop, 18 Irongate, Derby.

SOME NINETEENTH CENTURY DERBYSHIRE SCHOOLS

by

F. S. Ogden

CRICH SCHOOL

The following particulars relating to a school at Crich are taken from a Prospectus Card (about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3") printed by Dremery of Derby

TERMS OF CRICH SCHOOL,
near Matlock, Derbyshire,
for the year 1805

under the direction of J. Walker and able Assistants.

	£ s d
Entrance, in lieu of Sheets etc.	15 0
Washing, per annum	1 8 0
Board for Young Gentlemen under ten years of age, per annum	10 10 0
ditto for ditto from ten to fifteen per annum	11 11 0
ditto for ditto for fifteen and upwards per annum	12 12 0
Education, including English grammatically, Penmanship and Arithmatic, Merchant's Accompts, Mensuration, and Algebra, per ann.	} 2 2 0
Young Gentlemen, of proper age and abilities, who wish to be instructed in the Law Hands and practical Conveyancing, pay additional for education.....per ann.	} 2 2 0
Dancing, if required, by an approved Master, 10s. 6d. per quarter, and 2s. 6d. Entrance.	

No Young Gentlemen, at their first coming can be admitted for less time than a Year certain, except by particular agreement - but after they have been one Year, they may then leave the School, or at any then future Midsummer or Christmas Vacation.

The card was sent to Mr. Gilbert Soresby at Brailsford whose son Gilbert Mosley Soresby attended the School.

Bagshaw's History of 1846 states that Crich School, the property of Robert Lee Esq. of Dimple House was occupied by Mr. John Walker for about fifty years and is now in the occupation of Mr. W. Walker, B.A. Listed under 'Academies' there are also Sarah Wigley, William Jessop and Joseph Daykin, the latter at Fritchley.

In 1865, White's History and Gazetteer mentions only one 'Parochial Acadamy' by John and Mary Ann Radford.

MAPPLETON

In 1838 Joseph Humpston wrote to his sister at Brailsford from Mappleton and in the letter said - "I continue to like my School and am making a good proficiency in my learning especially in Arethmatic and Grammar".

Bagshaw does not mention a School or Schoolmaster but does indicate the calling of all the householders mentioned. As there was a Rector and also a Vicar it seems possible, even probable, that the latter, Thos. Peach, kept the School.

MACKWORTH

Bagshaw's History of 1846 notes that Thomas Russell had a Boarding and Day School there.

On January 12th 1850, Alexander Ogden writing to his Uncle at Denby from the School asked him to write and say when he was coming for him and suggested "either the Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday in the next week, as wee shall do nothing next week".

Writing again on March 20th 1850 he says -"that as Easter is coming we have a holiday for about a week". He suggests coming to Denby and in a postscript says - "All the boys are going home but two so I shall do nothing if I stay".

SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL

There was a Private School here in 1861 kept by "T. G. Russell". On April 23rd in that year he wrote to Mr. Soresby at Brailsford "I wish to inform you that I have taken a House etc. at Burton-on-Trent and will be removing there at Midsummer. It is * * * within five minutes walk of the Railway Station and altogether I can recommend it as far as superior to my present abode. Mrs. Russell and myself will be happy for you to entrust your son Roger to our further care * * *".

BURTON-UPON-TRENT

The remove from Sutton-on-the-Hill was carried out and Roger was entrusted to Mr. & Mrs. Russell there for Roger wrote to his parents on December 7th 1861 from "Rose Cottage, Burton-on-Trent".

Note: It is not known whether Russell of Mackworth and of Sutton is the same man or a connection. The School at Mackworth was near the junction of Ashbourne Road and Radbourne Lane and part of the premises are still there, on the western side of the lane.

BRAILSFORD

Following is a copy of a 'Prospectus' printed by Bemrose & Sons, printers, Derby, relating to 'Brailsford School'. It is printed on a foolscap size sheet of stout paper.

B R A I L S F O R D S C H O O L

1864

The Children will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History and English Grammar. The Girls - Sewing, Marking and Knitting in addition.

RULES

1. Children will be admitted on Monday Morning by a Ticket from the Clergyman (on the first time of admission).
 2. The Hours are from 9 to 12, and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. Saturday is a holiday.
 3. School Pence must be paid on Monday in Advance, and no allowance will be made except in sickness.
 4. Leave of Absence will be given on the Parents' application, with reasons satisfactory to the Master.
 5. Scholars absent WITH LEAVE, will be charged for Three Week's absence and no more; Scholars absent without leave, will be liable to a continual charge of School Pence. All back payments to be brought on the Scholar's return, together with the School Pence for the week.
 6. All Reading Books and Slates are provided gratuitously.
 7. The arrangement of the Needlework lies with the Mistress.
 8. All the Children (except non-residents) are expected to attend the Sunday School regularly, except for reasons satisfactory to the Committee.
 9. Holidays - Christmas, One Week; Easter, One Week; Whitsuntide, One Week; Corn Harvest, One Month.
-

S C H O O L P E N C E

LOWER SCHOOL	-	Labourers	-	1d. per week
"	-	Tradesmen	-	2d. "
"	-	Farmers	-	3d. "
"	-	All Others	-	4d. "
UPPER SCHOOL	-	Labourers	-	2d. "
"	-	Tradesmen	-	4d. "
"	-	Farmers and All Others	-	6d. "

Paper not being either as plentiful or as cheap a hundred years ago as it is today, much more careful - and possibly better - use was made of it, and all sorts of notes and memoranda are frequently found on the reverse sides of printed papers. As a rule they have no relation whatever to the subject on the front.

The following are among notes found on the reverse of the Brailsford School Prospectus:-

"1864 July 21 and 22. Wheat Straw at 3/0 cwt. to the Rev.
Mr. Croker, 13s. Od."

(Mr. Croker was the Rector of Brailsford).

"1864 July 30. Mr. Hope of Mugginton,
1 ton of Old Straw at 2.10.0 per ton."
(Mr. Hope was Rector of Mugginton).

"1864 August 5th being Friday Mr. John Raynor's Bull came
to Mr. Soresby Erailsford."

"July 27 1864 4 Quarters of Oats." (Also to Mr. Hope).

Bagshaw, in his History & Gazetteer of 1846 says that Mr. Wm. Evans, who was Lord of the Manor of Brailsford had erected a National School accommodating about 60 boys and girls. Two "Academies" are mentioned kept by Mary Ann Allport and George Taylor respectively.

Glover, in 1829 is rather vague as to the educational facilities, and merely says that 'there is a parochial and one Sunday School, at the latter about 60 children attend, who are instructed free by voluntary contributions of the inhabitants'.

In 1746 a 'School' of some kind, probably a 'Dame's School' was kept by 'Lydy Evins' and there are a number of entries in an old account book relating to the sums paid for her services. The entries also indicate part payment in kind, thus:-

"two hund Coals at 8p	1. 4
$\frac{1}{2}$ peck aples	3
April 19 1746 two hund Coals	1. 4
	<hr/>
	2.11
for Butter	1. 2
	<hr/>
	4. 1
Jane one Qr. 1. 6	
Edw. one Qr. 1. 0	2. 6
	<hr/>
Remains due to me	1. 7

The Qrt begins again

April 14th 1746.

(Edward disappears and Jane is moved.)

'Janry 12 1747. Jane set out to School to Adam Cleator.'
(This arrangement did not last long and the next entry is -)

May 31 1748 payd Lydy Evins for

Jane schooling 7 week	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ann schooling 5 week	9

Still Jane does not seem to settle for -

'June 14 1748: Jane set out to Mary Ault'.

Perhaps she was a difficult child and the next entry shows her back with 'Lydy' -

Janry. 23 1748/9: Jane set out to Lydy Evins	
payd for one Quarter	1. 6
payd for three week ending June 10 1749	3

Jane drops out with the entry -

December 17th

we payd him (Mr. Jonson) 2. 6 for Ann and
6d for Jane going now and then to read.

The final 'reconing' with Lydy Evins was on Febry. 20, 1754
for Ann and Easter (Esther).

Lettis Brittan took over and looked after the education of 'Easter
and Gilbert' and later, 'My daughter Frances'.

On May 20th 1758 Lettis Brittan received 9s 3d for 'School Wages',
'for Easter and Frances each 10 week 7. 6
for Gilbert fourteen week 1. 9

9. 3

'The same day payd Master for Gilbert six week 1. 0
For Master for Ann two weeks she went to
reed & write 0. 8

A later entry mentions 'Hedneston school master' and it is fairly certain that he was Ralph Sherwin as payments were made to him for the three children for the years 1759, 60, 61, 62 and 63. Mr. Sherwin's charge was 4d. per week.

STANLEY KILBURN COLLIERY (See Vol.IV No.3 p.127)

by F. S. Ogden

A little more information concerning Stanley Kilburn Colliery has now come to hand. After the bankruptcy of 1885, T. H. Harrison A.C.A. of Derby was appointed Trustee. He submitted a Statement of Account and made an application for release from Trusteeship in 1891. The Statement does not indicate whether or not any coal was worked but there is an item of expenditure for 'Pumping'. It seems probable that only coal was got to keep the boilers going so that the pumps could be kept at work and prevent the mine workings from becoming flooded out.

In April 1886 Messrs. Hedley and Harper (Mining Engineers and Surveyors) prepared a Report giving particulars of a 'Royalty' area of Kilburn Coal of about 120 acres, shown on a plan attached to the Report.

This area was later incorporated in the area which was eventually worked by the Derby Kilburn Colliery Co.

The Report stated that the Coal would be leased at £120 per acre subject to minimum rents which were set out in the Report. The selling prices of Kilburn Coal in Derby were also given as:-

Best House Coal	19/-d. per ton.
Hand Picked Cobbles	17/-d. per ton.
Screened do	13/-d. per ton.

It seems that the paragraph in my previous notes, that the new Company was formed in 1893, is not correct.

A Prospectus was issued by the Derby Kilburn Colliery Co. Ltd. in June 1893 inviting the Public to take up 200 Preference Shares of £100 each. The Prospectus stated that 'Coal is now being turned at both Pits and headings are being driven to connect the workings underground'; the Tramway to Derby was also stated to be under construction. With the Prospectus there is a Plan showing a 'birds eye view' of the coal field and of the tramway into Derby.

At this date therefore the Footrill had been put down and the coal opened up by the new Company; probably the Company took over when the Trustee got his release.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN DARLEY AND MATLOCK

by

Ernest Paulson

The flooding of the river Derwent at Darley and Matlock has always been a major problem. In the eighteenth century and earlier, floods were commoner than they are today - Glover says that in 1776 and 1795 when the river froze, there was serious flooding and that in 1792 there were three floods in a November fortnight due to the rapid melting of snow by heavy rain. Consequently the people of Darley and Matlock lived well away from the river in hamlets scattered along the hillsides at Matlock Town, Farley, Hackney, Hackney Lane, Northwood and Little Rowsley on the eastern side of the valley and at Wensley and Snitterton (Shipetown) on the west - and thinly scattered. There were only 381 families in Darley in 1751 (Primary Visitation, Dio. Lichfield) in an area stretching from Wensley in the west to near the top of the Slack in the east and from Alport, near Youlgreave, in the north west to the hills above Tansley in the south east. Only about half a dozen families lived near the flood line. There were the two Rectories, two farm houses and the Clerk's cottage at Churchtown, the inn, farm cottages at Rowsley and the farm and cottages at Darley Bridge (Bridgetown), but these were so well sited that although they might have the flood waters within feet of their doors, they were usually safe. The only house to suffer regularly was the Square & Compass Inn east of the river at Bridgetown, but this was due to the blocking of the arches of the old seven arched bridge by debris. The Quarter Sessions Order Book for the period contains several references to this. In late 1792, £15 was granted towards the cost of repairs to the bridge as these had been necessary three times in two years. The state of the bridge may be judged by Bagshaw (1846) giving it only five arches.

This bridge was replaced by the present one in the eighteen eighties. Darley parish was also responsible for Alport-by-Youlgreave bridge and Rowsley bridge, but there are no references to repairs to either in the records. Both were humped bridges standing well above the water.

The roads naturally went from hamlet to hamlet along the hillsides. The only exceptions were the stretches of the Winster to Chesterfield road, the Toadhole Turnpike, and the Matlock to Bakewell road, the Bakewell Turnpike, which met at Fourlane Ends. The one crossed the river at Bridgetown and the other made a detour by Churchtown round the demesne of Darley Nether Hall. This Hall was held by the de Darleys from about 1100 to 1342 and by the Columbells until 1673 when the family died out and the estate was sold to various purchasers, among whom were the Greensmiths of Stancliffe who in 1799 sold Stancliffe to Heathcote Heathcote, the builder of the new Bakewell road, (Dakeyne papers, vol.5).

The sixty-foot wide Alfreton-Matlock-Winster-Newhaven turnpike entered the district at Tansley, ran down to Matlock Green then along a raised causeway, at the end of which it joined the Matlock-Chesterfield Turnpike which came down the present Steep Turnpike. The toll house was, and still is, opposite the County Library. A photograph of Matlock c.1885 shows this raised road clearly. The road then divided. One branch became the Bakewell Turnpike, the other crossed Matlock Bridge, which was not widened until 1810 (Farey). On the other side of the bridge the road from Derby by way of Cromford, newly blasted through Harp Edge, joined the Turnpike which then turned north-westwards to run over the limestone, well away from the river, to Snitterton (Snipetown), west of Oker Hill, and to join the other turnpike at Cross Green, above Bridgetown. The toll bar cottage still stands a few yards above the junction.

The Toadhole Turnpike ran east from this junction to Bridgetown and Darley Bridge and joined the Bakewell Turnpike at Four Lane Ends, where there was another toll house. After running towards Matlock for half a mile, the Chesterfield road swung in a half circle away from the Matlock road, passed over the ford in Oddford Lane and entered Two Dales (Toadhole) where an inn and farrier's shop and at least one beerhouse stood at the foot of the hill. After rounding the bend by Ladygrove House (The Green House, one of the Dakeyne family's houses) the road straightened, passed through what is now the garden of Orchard House and climbed straight up Sydnope Hill by Back Lane and Flash Lane to cross the Rowsley-Kelstedge Turnpike and join the Harewood Grange-Holymoorside-Chesterfield public road. The final half mile of this road still has its original width and the remains of the original surface. It is unfit for motors.

The Bakewell Turnpike originally ran from Matlock Bridge to Chatsworth. The old road from Rowsley to Bakewell, which runs up by Rowsley Church and comes out at Bakewell bridge, was replaced by the present one after the Napoleonic wars. Above Matlock, instead of passing through the frequently flooded meadows, the road climbed the Dimple and Hurd's Hollow to the top of Hackney, where there was an inn and a lodging house. It then turned west down Hackney Lane and ran along the route of the present A.6 to the top of Old Road and its junction with the Toadhole Turnpike. From Four Lane Ends it ran along Ghost Lane to Churchtown, and then turned northwards up the Green Lane to twist its way up the hillside behind Stancliffe Hall to Northwood. Part of the old road is still traceable a few yards west of the downhill from the present Whitworth Road. At Northwood the road again turned westwards, to run steeply downhill, cross the Northwood brook, climb again and continue northwards to Chatsworth.

To avoid the long climb up Darley Hillside pedestrians and horsemen were able to take a minor road through the riverside fields from Churchtown to the Northwood brook crossing. A broken milestone stands near the Northwood club. This road has now completely disappeared apart from the last few yards which are known as Northwood Lane. A few yards of metalling were visible until a few years ago, but have now been ploughed in. By the side

of this road stood Darley Old Hall, a moated manor built in the twelfth century (Cox) and rebuilt by John de Darley in 1321. William de Kelstede was ordered to demolish the old house and rebuild it to exactly the same measurements in an enclosure called Robedyard. There is a copy of de Darley's order in Vol.1, page 176 of the Dakeyne Papers in the County Archives. The order is dated the Saturday next before the 3rd of May 1321 (2.5.1321).

The Hall was moated and a section of the moat is still visible in the field. This Hall, with its three towers, portcullised gate and oven capable of holding 40 sheep (Darley MSS No.3 in Parish safe) was demolished by order of the Duke of Rutland in 1771. A Mr. Reynolds of London wrote in his diary (9th July 1771): "As I was then going to Bakewell I saw several workmen pulling down the ruins of Darleigh Old Hall, commonly called thro' mistake Darley Abbey and others erecting in the area, for it was moated, a new building a barn....."(Dakeyne papers Vol.1). This barn is still in use.

The Hall had certainly not been occupied since the Duke of Rutland acquired James Oldfield's share of half of Old Hall Manor for £96 on 3rd March 1626. The Columbells moved to Stancliff and Nether Hall Manor, as they owned all that manor as well as half of Old Hall Manor. Two lawsuits were fought by the Columbells and the Duke over the Lordship of the Old Hall Manor in 1651 and 1657, (Wolley Papers 6673).

The packhorse trail to Chesterfield came up Northwood Lane and ran eastwards from Northwood by a road which petered out at Burleyfields, another former Columbell property. The route then ran over the moor by way of Darley Flash and was probably marked by cairns similar to those erected by Leonard Wheatcroft when he was lost for a day and a night on the moors between Matlock and Ashover. (Wheatcroft diary 1670).

The other roads and lanes on the hillsides were much as they are today. Some mentioned in the Darley Enclosure Award, 1769, - Hanging Holes road to Tax Farm, Torr End Road and Tagging Lane for example - have degenerated into footpaths, but there are no new through roads except the Bumper road from Burley fields which was constructed by 1825. Burdett's map (1769) and Fox's (1760) show the skeleton of the system. More roads are shown on Greenwood's map of 1825 and the 1834 O.S. map and the pattern was virtually complete when the 1877 O.S. map was published.

There were, however, changes in route. The Bakewell Turnpike was rebuilt lower down the hillside and is now the A.6 road. This was done in two stages. In 1791 Herbert Greensmith Beard of Stancliff had re-routed the turnpike round his park, so the traffic no longer ran past his back door. In 1823 Heathcote Heathcote built an entirely new road from the edge of his property, where Darley Institute is now, to Green Lane. He also improved Torr End Road and extended it to Rowsley. The Grouse Inn was also built by Heathcote Heathcote and opened in 1824 (Licensed Victuallers List). This linked up with a new section from the Institute to the top of Old Road and the new road from Hackney Lane to Matlock. At the same time a track from

Four lane Ends to the top of Oddford Lane was incorporated in the system and the ford at Oddford and Warney Brook were bridged. The whole of the road was complete when Greenwood published his map.

With the building of the new road, sections of the old one rapidly disappeared. The length behind Stancliff was closed, as the new road was far more useful to the new quarry than the old one. Heathcote also made sure that this road would stand up to the traffic by bedding it in a good six feet of Stancliff stone. The old road was used in part as a drive, but the major part of it was quickly dealt with by the gardeners.

Where Tinkersley Lane joins Barn Lane another short section is still traceable in the fields, running in a north-westerly direction towards Rowsley. This part is used as a farm track, but the length by Reedsmere is completely obliterated. The branch road which ran from Rowsley Bridge to the turnpike is now a footpath to two cottages, now isolated in the fields, which once stood by the roadside.

The Chesterfield road was also re-routed by 1825, probably to make coal transport easier, as the gradients of the upper road are less severe than those of the old. The approach to the Dakeynes' flax mill remained the same. This left the old turnpike as a very minor road, as it led only to Darley Flash, two farms and the 'Quiet Woman' Inn, which soon became Moor Farm. The two sheep fairs held on 13th May and 27th October were discontinued in 1823 (Glover) and the Flash was soon covered by conifer plantations and later used as a water catchment area. Only another signpost in Back Lane at the entrance to Hazel Farm and the story of the Quiet Woman remained.

There are, of course, many stories. That of Ghost Lane - the name appears in the Parish Registers in 1635 and 1722 - and the Quiet Woman are worth retelling.

Ghost Lane is Churchtown Lane. A Scottish pedlar was murdered at Scotsman's Turn and his ghost haunts the lane. The two fields on either side of the place are named Upper and Nether Pedlarholmes. Darley was reminded of the story in 1917 when a maid, who had lived all her life in Darley and who was courting a soldier, died under an oak tree in the lane. She was sitting on a seat under the oak when a white horse in the field behind thrust its head over the wall between her and her man and neighed.

The other story, that of the Quiet Woman has two versions. One I heard in Darley, the other in Ashover. One says that the inn keeper was also a highwayman who was overheard by a serving maid when he was plotting a raid with a confederate. The girl was killed by the two men when they discovered that she knew too much and later returned to haunt the inn.

The other story goes back to Elizabethan times, when the Inn was kept by a widower who was completely dominated by his daughter, a sullen, silent woman. Egged on by her, the father took to highway robbery and one day

attacked a traveller who drove him off into the heather with a bad wound. The traveller then made for the inn, tied up his horse and was making for the door when he heard a man groaning and stumbling along the road. He hid, the injured man made for the door, and when it opened he saw the highwayman and a woman holding a lamp, so he ran forward shouting. The man immediately bolted into the inn, slamming the door behind him and knocking the woman and her lamp headlong into the room. The traveller wedged the door with a piece of wood and ran round to the front. He did not know that the spilled lamp had set fire to the inn, the innkeeper had run to a hiding place and the daughter was unconscious.

When she came to, the daughter tried to fight the fire, but soon gave it up, and as there was no sign of her father, made her escape, to stand by the well. The inn burned down. When the ruins were searched, an iron cellar door was found under the charred main beam of the roof. In the cellar, dead, was the innkeeper. When the body was discovered, the daughter ran away on to the moor. Her body was recovered later.

Probably the inn was burned on many occasions. The last buildings were put up in 1784, after a fire some years previously. They lasted until the farm was converted into a country club a few years ago, then, in 1966, the place was burned out again. The owner tried to rebuild the club, but the finishing blow came when his living caravan was burned out a year later. Local opinion is that the quiet woman has had her last fling!

The roads were maintained by the parish in the eighteenth century. In the Dakeyne papers, vol.5, is a list of fifty men who had to put in, or provide substitutes for six days of work on the roads in 1761. Christopher Bower of Darley Nether Hall was the Surveyor. Five of the men had to supply a horse, one, Henry Wall of Fallinge, a prosperous yeoman whose family had farmed Fallinge since the fourteenth century, a team of horses and a limeburner, Wm. Cotton, a cart. The list also includes two tavern keepers, Thomas Green and John Davenport and the Parish Clerk, Richard Milner. There is no record of Darley ever having had a parish plough, but two acres of gravel or stone pits in five different places show that some road repairs were done. Last year a cable gang came upon a layer of square sandstone cobble about a foot below the surface of Steep Turnpike, at Matlock. These may have been part of the eighteenth century road.

Practically all freight was carried in two wheeled carts. Fary says that downhill the carts were braked by a drag shoe or by a chain wound round the back wheel(s) and fastened to the body of the cart. On very steep hills, another horse was sometimes fastened behind as well. Accidents were frequent and not all were due to mechanical failure; the moors had their wild men, as the Rev. Samuel Pegg knew well. In 1760 he told how boulders were rolled down onto a wagon coming off Matlock Moor, the horses and goods stolen and the merchant, Mr. Bason, left injured by the road side. The parish took no action.

In 1689 "Ann, wife of John Bestall, Wensley, fell from her horse on the way to Chesterfield and died on ye moor"; in 1701 George Salt, a stranger, perished in the snow at Sandyford on the East Moor and in 1742 Jane Cutler, a travelling woman, died in Hackney Lane. There are many other instances besides these in the Darley Registers.

References

- John Farey, View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire, 3 vols., 1811-17.
Samuel Fox, Map of Derbyshire, 1760.
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C. Greenwood, Map of Derbyshire, 1825.
Ordnance Survey Maps of 1834 and 1877.

Notes on Map

The old road from Rowsley Bridge to Bakewell runs behind Haddon Hall on the northern side of the hill.

At Alport the road ran on the southern side of the Lathkill to Elton.

Numerous tracks converged on the bridge on this side.

The four toll houses have been modernised out of recognition.

There were two inns at Bridgetown, the Square and Compass and the Three Staggs.

The Inn at Hackney is now a private house.

There were two rectories at Darley (one is now a barn and coach house.)

There were three inns in Matlock Town, the Kings Head, the Duke William and the Wheatsheaf.

Rowsley Bridge was widened 1925.

MORE NEW BOOKS ABOUT DERBYSHIRE

Two more books have just been published and can therefore receive only brief mention.

Flora of Derbyshire edited by Prof. A. R. Clapham published by the County Borough of Derby Museum and Art Gallery at 45/-d. This book which represents twenty years' work, has chapters on the geology, geomorphology, climate and vegetation of the county, and there are line drawings, maps and eight pages of photographs. The distribution of plants is dealt with by family and the record covers 273 pages of text.

The Industrial Archaeology of Derbyshire by Frank Nixon, published by David and Charles Limited at 50/-d. Geology and geography have been factors contributing to the continuous story of pioneer industrial development in the county. Early mechanical engineering evolved in response to the demands of the lead miner. Abundant water power and easily accessible iron and coal provided means for further developments and created a demand for improved communications. The evolutionary pattern is traced and the book is illustrated by 33 plates and by maps and line drawings. There is a gazetteer which mentions more than 400 sites, most of which still remain to be seen.

DR. ERASMUS DARWIN'S SCHOOL AT ASHBOURNE

Further notes on No.58 St. John Street, Ashbourne

by

Reginald C. Smith

In the account (Vol.IV part 1 p.17) of the School for Young Ladies set up at No.58 St. John Street, Ashbourne under the aegis of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, particulars of the curriculum were set out. A little scepticism was betrayed regarding the Doctor's theories. What a contemporary thought of them is forthrightly stated in an account by Sir Richard Phillips of "A Personal Tour through the United Kingdom, describing Living Objects and Contemporaneous Interests" (Derby Public Library Records 4447 p.147). This appears to have been published about 1828.

At Ashbourne, Sir Richard encountered a lamentable example of the effect of assumption over credulity. "The last remnant of the Darwinions must remember" he said "that the worthy doctor patronised a female boarding school at this place and to puff it into notice he wrote a quarto in the sequel of which he subjoined a list of books, for use at the school, drawn up by an ancient bookseller". This list does not appear in the edition of Darwin's book mentioned in the earlier article.

"I called" Sir Richard said "indue course at the identical school" but he found it in the hands of "legitimate successors" of the retired originals. It had seemed on the evidence available earlier that the elder Miss Parker had not continued in the school until 1828 and it would now seem certain that she had in fact retired earlier than this. When the list of books was made "full 40 years ago" (that is about 1788) neither the Doctor nor the Bibliophilist, Roome, were young, and the books were in consequence for the most part such as had been recommended by Richardson in "Pamela" and by Francis Newberry in his "History of Goody Two Shoes". "My readers" Sir Richard continued "may imagine my astonishment at beholding such a resurrection of the dead and that Darwin and Roome's list was still held as precious in this establishment as the baronial furniture in a mouldering castle, as the full bottomed wig of Squire Square Toes, or as the Sack and Hoop of Lazy Wilhelmina".

Sir Richard, it appears, advocated the adoption of the "Interrogative System", a method of teaching by pointed questions without answers which came only as late as 1800. Sir Richard said it was very careless of Darwin to print Roome's list, as many years before Roome (a Derby bookseller) had expressed to him his surprise at the circumstance - "Yet how numerous have been the amiable governesses of the last age who have drilled young ladies after the Roome system put forward as it was under the irrisistable authority

of the charming author of the "Loves of the Plants".....any propensity to indulge in hearty laughter was restrained by the writer's reverence for every form of that sex, who extort the homage of men by their feebleness of body and goodness of mind".

In the main street of the town (no doubt Church Street) Sir Richard found another ladies' school where, Darwin being regarded as "under the earth", the Interrogative System "was in full power of the ascendant". Ashbourne had several Ladies' Schools at the time but the one in question cannot be identified on the information given. "Friends of Darwin and Genius" he wrote "bear with this sally, extorted from my wounded gravity by the oddity of the circumstances. I, too, knew Darwin and respected him. He had the frontal of a man of deep research like that of Dr. Wolest and had his imagination but was without his exhaustless vivacity. He made few discoveries but he was a spoke in that ladder of knowledge whose top is lost in the clouds. He and Dr. Johnson were equally qualified to write on female education but the subject in the hands of either must resemble Grimaldi or Liston when they are making love".

Sir Richard (1767-1840) appears to have felt the same clique of enthusiasm for the Interrogative System that characterises the attitude of many theorists in most teaching methods, especially before the novelty has worn off; an enthusiasm matched by his optimism in seeming to expect the followers of Darwin's system to abandon or at least deprecate the long-tried pedagogical precepts which yielded the results aimed at.

He seems to have been a patronising self-opinionated person on this occasion and in view of the entry about him in the Dictionary of National Biography this is not unexpected. He had had it seems a short experience of teaching and after keeping a hosier's shop in Leicester "found his proper vocation as a stationer, bookseller, printer and patent medicine vendor". He also ran a circulating library and sold pianos, music and caricatures. Sir Richard was an avowed, indeed notorious, republican and showed some skill in avoiding prosecution as publisher of the radical "Leicester Herald". However he was once sentenced to prison for eighteen months for selling Paine's "Rights of Man". He continued to edit his paper from prison.

Phillips published his "Monthly Magazine" from St. Paul's Churchyard, London and one of his contributors was the Doctor Wolcot whom he compared with Darwin. He had also published vast numbers of cheap manuals for popular instruction under various pseudonyms, some written by himself. Among his publications were French, Italian and Latin phrase books. In "A Dictionary of Facts and Knowledge" (1827), "A Dictionary of Arts and Life and Civilization" and "A Million of Facts" (1832) he had apparently a principal share as also in "Golden Rules for Sovereigns, Princes, Legislators, Electors, Sheriffs and Jurymen". Several of his works passed through from 100 to 500 editions. Little wonder that he thought Darwin presumptuous and plagiarist.

Christopher North called Phillips "a dirty little Jacobin with no literary ability and absurd scientific views." Tom Moore (a near-Ashbourne resident) considered him a bore and the scientist de Morgan whilst crediting him with honesty zeal and ability, held the view that he applied them all to teaching matters about which he knew nothing. North did credit him with political consistency, but acceptance by Phillips of a knighthood, when as Sheriff of the City of London, he, a well-known republican, presented an address from the Corporation to King George III seems not only inconsistent but incongruous - unless this was in accordance with his "Golden Rules" for Sheriffs!

Sir Richard's antipathy to Darwin was unconcealed. John Wolcot (1739-1819) wrote under the pseudonym of Peter Pindar. His style was considered to be at once prosaic, inelegant and vulgarly forcible. He had a gift for the comical and mischievous exposure of foibles and his attack on Samuel Johnson in "Bozzy and Piozzi" afforded scope for a wit which, though it might be intensely comic to the onlooker, rarely failed to hurt its victims. Boswell and Mrs. Thrale were represented as expressing their reminiscences of Dr. Johnson in amoeban verse. It is not surprising that Boswell described Wolcot as "a contemptible scribbler". Phillips however looked to him as a model worthy of imitation.

We wonder if Darwin's theories "seen" as he said in his book "in manuscript by the ingenious of both sexes" were looked at by the members of the Lunar Society. This club was so called not because it met on moonlight nights for fear of highwaymen but because its members met monthly in the house of each member in turn. Was Darwin so misguided as to trust Samuel Richardson to draw up his curriculum? Richardson, said to have been born in Derbyshire, had some knowledge of the motives, conduct and workings of the female heart. He was a favourite with women and would read to them while they sewed. Three of them employed him to write love letters for them.

It would seem that vanity being one of Samuel Richardson's characteristics is not open to question. Sir Joshua Reynolds remarks that Richardson had little conversation except about his own works, of which however he was always willing to talk, and glad to have them introduced. Boswell illustrates this by the following anecdote.

"In the presence of a large company a gentleman who had just returned from Paris, willing to please Mr. Richardson, mentioned to him a very flattering circumstance - that he had seen his (Richardson's) "Clarissa" lying on the table of the King's brother. Richardson, observing that part of the company were engaged in talking to each other, appeared not then to attend to it, but by and by, when there was a general silence, and he thought that the flattery might be fully heard, addressed himself to the gentleman "I think, Sir, you were saying something about -" pausing in a high flutter of expectation. The gentleman, provoked at this inordinate flattery, resolved not to indulge it, and with an exquisitely sly air of

indifference answered "A mere trifle, Sir, not worth repeating". The mortification of Richardson was visible, and he did not speak ten words more the whole day."

Dr. Johnson appeared to enjoy the situation for despite his appreciation of Samuel Richardson's kindness, and although he had a high opinion of his talents as well as his virtues, Dr. Johnson did not fail to see Richardson's less pleasing characteristics, such as Boswell reported his perpetual study to ward off petty inconveniences, and procure petty pleasures; that his love of continual superiority was such that he took care to be always surrounded by women who listened to him implicitly, and did not venture to controvert his opinions. Johnson's preference was evidently for a man's man.

It was not however only as a platonic friend and counsellor of women that history knows Samuel Richardson. It was to him that Dr. Johnson appealed in 1756 when under arrest for debt, with a confidence in his kindness that was justified by the result. Richardson contributed to the "Rambler" and Johnson remarks of him that "he taught the passions to move at the command of virtue".

John Newbery (1713-1767) also mentioned by Phillips was one of the publishers of the "Idler", the "Rambler" and the "Lives of the Poets". He was a man of business instincts and ingenious references to his wares and publications would crop up unexpectedly in the course of the narrative. For instance in "Goody Two Shoes" we are told that the heroine's father "died miserably" because he was seized with a violent fever in a place where Dr. James's Powder was not to be had. Newberry was the original publisher of Children's books including "Mother Goose's Tales" in which "Goody Two Shoes" was included. He was assisted in the publication of many of his works by Samuel Johnson; hence, presumably, the reference to the Doctor by Sir Richard Phillips rather in the style of "Peter Pindar".

Dr. Primrose, the "Vicar of Wakefield" described Newbery as a "red faced, good natured little man who was always in a hurry, even in business of the utmost importance". Dr. Johnson in the "Rambler" gently satirises him as "Jack Whirler". "When he enters a house his first declaration is that he cannot sit down, and so short are his visits that he seldom appears to have come for any other reason but to say he must go".

Darwin could probably not have had better guides in the purpose he was about, that is the training of Young Ladies, than Richardson, Newbery and Johnson. We feel no more impressed by Sir Richard's case or his manner of presenting it than were the "legitimate successors" (was this a slur on Darwin's natural born daughters?) at 58 St. John Street. His disdain for Darwin and his condescension to his unquestioning disciples coupled with his flippancy, must have seemed offensive to them as conscientious teachers.

Sir Richard Phillips also reports meeting some very pleasant people:

Mr. Jones, a schoolmaster (presumably Edward Jones who according to the 1829 Directory, kept a day and boarding school) and Mr. Tyson, a respectable Surgeon. (This was probably William Tyson, also shown in the Directory.) Sir Richard also visited the Mansion and so he reports, saw there Sir Joshua Reynolds' first portrait of Dr. Johnson, but this appears extremely doubtful; and also a volume of manuscript sermons strongly believed, by the style, to have been written by Johnson for delivery by Dr. Taylor. We wonder whether Sir. Richard felt a little secret satisfaction that this savoured of disingenuousness on the part of the man against whom he was apparently prejudiced?

GEORGE FLETCHER OF DERBY

by

Marion Rose

The firm of Fletcher and Stewart Limited, Engineers, of the Masson Works, Litchurch Lane, Derby, has manufactured sugar machinery since 1838 and mining equipment since the latter half of the last century. Recently the firm has also built a wide range of presses in Derby.

George Fletcher was born in Pentrich in 1810 and on his death in 1874 he was buried in Pentrich Churchyard where many generations of Fletchers had their last resting place. As a boy he was apprenticed to the Butterly Company and was sent by them to the West Indies on a job. There he got the idea of starting his own Engineering Works in Derby to manufacture the machinery needed to refine and boil cane sugar on the sugar plantations.

In 1838 he set up the Masson Works in Litchurch Lane, Derby and at that time the only other firm making similar machinery in Britain was Mirlees Watson of Edinburgh. Later the business was carried on by his son George Fletcher Junior until his death in 1898. This George had one son, who died in his youth, and eight daughters, so that the company was from then on managed by various members of the family and others until 1956 when it became a public company and part of the Booker Group of Companies.

When the Derby Works was first started by George Fletcher he is said to have ridden by bicycle daily from Pentrich to Derby. Bicycles were made at the Derby works and I still have in my possession the one used by my great-grandfather.



GEORGE FLETCHER
1810-1874
Founder of Masson Works, Derby

NOTES ON TOLL HOUSES
(See Vol.IV No.4 p.185)

by

Rennie Hayhurst

I find the specifications and plans for new toll houses of particular interest. Several are referred to and the specifications, from which the builders submitted their tenders and to which they worked, are given. They show a clear picture of building methods of the period, indicating the sources of materials, and telling us something of the accepted housing standards of the day.

The most surprising thing to me is the apparently unnecessarily expensive form of the structures, coupled with their extremely small dimensions. It would appear that if a simple rectangular plan had been adopted the house would have been much better as a place for habitation. The rooms would have been of more useful shape and the cost of building would have been so much less that it would have been possible to obtain more room for the same expenditure.

The multi-sided plan added to the cost in many ways. Consider the outside walls. At Stoney Middleton they were to be of "Hammer Drest" ashlar, that is, squared stone built in level courses, with a brick lining. The drawing shown indicates a typical structure. This hexagonal house has six corners, all to be dressed to an angle of 120 degrees. The roof comprises six little roofs, each of triangular shape, meeting at the top and having of necessity six joints where the triangles meet each other at the hips. These joints, in the Stoney Middleton specification, to be covered with "near light ridge stone", which implies gritstone dressed to the form of an inverted wide angle vee. The slates, of "best Ringing Low Slate" would require each to be cut at an angle at the edge of each triangular section of roof.

The form of construction also affected the joiners' work, particularly in regard to the roof. Again, the roof would have to be considered as six separate roofs, and in each of these the rafters and laths would be of diminishing lengths in each triangle, whereas, if the roof had been rectangular they would all, of course, have been the same length, and the whole construction would have been very much simpler.

The most peculiar example is the proposed house at Darley, where we have a nine-sided building with, furthermore, sides of unequal length. I mentioned the necessity of cutting the stone angles for the hexagonal building to 120 degrees. It is a nice problem to determine what the angle will be when a plan shows nine sides, three of which are 7 feet, two are 10ft. 6ins, and four are 9 feet in length. When the joiner comes to form

his pyramidal roof he will find that instead of having six equal-sized triangles he has nine, and they have sides of unequal length, all of which would require infinitely more work in fitting the rafters, laths and slating.

For the Robin Hood Toll House we do have a simple rectangular plan, but here again the extravagance of the window mouldings and the massive chimney should be noted.

The only explanation which occurs to me for this apparently wasteful expenditure is that the cost of labour was of small account, and though we reap the benefit today from the picturesque aspect of those toll houses remaining to us, it appears to have been a form of structure which sacrificed many points of practical planning for the sake of a distinctive external appearance.

THE UPPER TRENT NAVIGATION 1690-1780

A Report by V. M. Beadsmoore

On March 8th at a meeting of the Local History Section of the Society, possibly the last to be held in Becket Street, Mr. C. C. Owen gave a most interesting talk on the navigation of the River Trent, between Nottingham and Burton, in the 18th century.

When considering transport at this time, it is necessary to take into account the inadequacy of other forms of communication - poor roads and only a few navigable rivers. The goods to be transported would mostly comprise surpluses to be disposed of elsewhere, and all the commodities carried would be bulky, such as timber, grain, coal and iron.

Very little is known of the use of the Trent prior to 1690, except that Robert Fosbrooke was directing the coal trade from Wollaton in 1590, to Gainsboro' etc. From then the river up to Wilden Ferry was being used to some extent. By 1690 the cheese trade was well established at Wilden, and in 1710 there were 58 agreements with London cheesemongers for the traffic to be carried via Gainsboro', Hull and the coast, from Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire and Cheshire, which comprised thousands of tons per year.

Derby had been trying since 1638 to get the River Derwent navigable, which had caused many disputes with Fosbrooke, and in 1650 Wilden was established as the head of the Trent Navigation by the Cokes of Melbourne and the Fosbrookes of Shardlow. It was not until 1719 that the Derwent Navigation Act was completed.

In 1699 Lord Paget of Burton put forward a Trent Navigation Act to extend navigation to Burton-on-Trent. The land-owners were on his side and contributed £600 towards the cost, and £600 was contributed by the people of Burton; the date of the opening was 1712. About this time there was a national project to link regions together rather than towns, which was strongly opposed by Nottingham.

In 1710 George Hayne of Wirksworth, a carrier in Derbyshire, came to an agreement with Leonard Fosbrooke whereby he carried the traffic of the latter from Wilden to Burton. There were very precise agreements for iron, cheese, stone and ale, and by 1720 Hayne had become more powerful than Fosbrooke. George Hayne died in 1724, and was succeeded by Henry Hayne, and by 1750 the Upper Trent Navigation handled around 7,000 tons of cargo per annum and yielded Henry Hayne an annual net profit of £1,000.

There were various problems connected with the water level, which was only 6 ins. deep in places, and often water had to be flushed from the mills at Burton. There were also many disputes, resulting in damage to landing wharves, locks, etc.

In 1762 five very important men in the area, Lloyd an ironmaster and founder of the bank, Hawkins of Burton, Wilkes a cheese factor of Overseal, Palmer a Burton cheese factor and Wyatt a timber merchant, formed themselves into the New Burton Boat Company and acquired the lease of the navigation for £2,500.

The Trent and Mersey Canal Act came before Parliament in 1766 and constituted a very serious threat to the river. There was also a proposal to build a connecting canal between the River Trent and the Trent and Mersey Canal, between Shobnall and Horninglow, to be called the Bond End Canal.

The section of the Trent and Mersey canal from Wilden to Great Heywood and the Bond End Canal were built between 1769-70, and in 1805 the Trent and Mersey Company purchased the navigation rights of the Upper Trent.

The following chronological record and a map of the complex were supplied by Mr. Owen to those who attended the meeting.

THE UPPER TRENT NAVIGATION, 1690-1780

- C.1590 The Wollaton coal trade directed by Robert Fosbrooke.
- 1634 The Soar Navigation Scheme.
- 1638 The start of the Derwent Navigation Scheme.
- C.1650 Establishment of Wilden as the head of the Trent Navigation by the Cokes of Melbourne and the Fosbrookes of Shardlow.

- 1690 The cheese trade between the Midland counties and London well established at Wilden.
- 1699 Trent Navigation Act - to extend navigation to Burton-on-Trent.
- 1705 Petition to Parliament from the inhabitants of Burton concerning the navigation.
- 1710 First navigation agreement between Leonard Fosbrooke (Sen.) and George Hayne.
Agreement between Fosbrooke and the London cheesemongers.
- 1711 Navigation agreement between Lord Paget and George Hayne.
- 1712 Opening of the navigation between Burton and Wilden.
Second navigation agreement between Fosbrooke and Hayne.
- 1714 Third agreement between Fosbrooke and Hayne.
Trent Navigation Bill.
- 1719 Derwent Navigation Act.
- 1720 Fourth navigation agreement between Leonard Fosbrooke (Jun.) and George Hayne.
- 1724 Death of George Hayne - succeeded by Henry Hayne.
- 1731 Henry Hayne spent £250 on repair of Burton lock.
- 1734 Ward's landing place at Burton (Nottingham Boat Company) destroyed.
- 1744 Nottingham Boat Company secured a wharf and warehouse at Willington.
- 1749 Fosbrooke sank a vessel laden with stone in the lock at King's Mills.
- C.1750 Upper Trent Navigation handled around 7,000 tons of cargo per annum and yielded Henry Hayne an annual net profit of £1,000.
- 1757 Death of Henry Hayne; Burton Boat Co. taken over by John Hayne and Abraham Hoskins.
- 1758-61 Burton Boat Co. spent £850 on the construction of a new stone lock at King's Mills.
- 1758-62 Negotiations between Lord Paget and the Company over the renewal of the navigation and mill lease.
- 1762 New Burton Boat Co. formed by Lessees of the Trent Navigation headed by Sampson Lloyd and Joseph Wilkes.

- 1766 Trent and Mersey Canal Act.
- 1769-70 Bond End Canal and Wilden-Great Heywood section of the Trent and Mersey Canal built.
- 1805 Trent and Mersey Canal Co. purchased navigation rights of the Upper Trent.
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EXTRACT FROM THE COURT JOURNAL

Saturday November 17th, 1832

(See Vol.IV No.3 p.176)

Tuesday, 23rd October

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire and a large party, comprising, among others, the following persons, inspected the cotton manufactories of Messrs. Strutt, at Belper: Lady Catherine Jenkinson, Baroness Stockmar, and Sir John Conroy, of the Royal Suite; the Earl and Countess of Newburgh, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Lord and Lady Cavendish, Mr. and Lady Caroline Lascelles, Miss Cavendish, Count Caroli, Lord Waterpark, Lord Morpeth, the Lord Chief Baron of Scotland, Sir Augustus Clifford, the Hon. Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Greville. The Royal party very minutely inspected the whole internal arrangements of the manufactory, and the young Princess seemed much interested in the different processes which were exhibited. The whole party afterwards lunched at Mr. George Strutt's, at Bridge Hill, and proceeded home through the delightful village of Matlock, where their Royal Highnesses visited the museums and baths. Among the company who dined with the Royal guests this evening at Chatsworth, in addition to those already enumerated, were Sir Thomas Denman, Sir John Leach, Lord and Lady Vernon, Mr. E. Strutt, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arkwright.

The princely splendor of the "Castle of the Peak" never shone higher than on the occasion of this Royal visit; and during the whole time, three days, the Duchess and her Royal daughter remained, nothing could exceed the urbanity and attention of the Noble Host. It was in every way a visit worthy of a Princess to pay, and of one of the first Peers of the realm to be honoured with. The visit itself will long be remembered at Chatsworth among the Dies notandi. The daily consumption at Chatsworth was from two to three oxen, forty sheep, and from ten to twenty calves, besides deer, fowls etc. etc.

M. E. Robson

BY-LAWS FOR THE SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

1. A Section may be established only with the prior approval of the Council.
2. All members of a Section shall be members of the Society who shall have applied in writing to the Section Secretary for membership of that Section.
3. Each Section shall pursue the Society's aims within its own scope and act so as not to conflict with the interests of the Society as a whole.
4. Each Section shall make a written report annually on its activities and finances to the Council of the Society.
5. The Chairman, Honorary Secretary and any other officers of each Section shall be elected by the Section at its Annual General Meeting and their names reported to the next Annual General Meeting of the Society. Such officers shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting of the Section, but they shall be eligible for re-election.
6. Each Section shall be entitled to financial help upon application to the Council for the general running of the Section during a financial year. Sections may apply to the Council for grants for other specific purposes. Each Section shall be responsible for the management of its finances.
7. Except with the prior approval of the Council no general circular shall be issued from a Section to members of the Society who are not members of that particular Section.
8. A Section may be wound up at the discretion of the Council. On the winding up of a Section any balance of monies in the account after discharging the liabilities of the Section shall revert to the general account of the Society or be dealt with as the Council directs.

Important Notice

Membership of any Section is free to members of the Society on application in writing to the Section Secretary.

Industrial Archaeology: Mr. L. J. Stead, 48a Sandbed Lane, Belper.

Local History: Mr. F. P. Heath, 20 South Drive, Chaddesden, Derby.

Derbyshire Miscellany is available by subscription, members of the Society 10/-., non-members 12/-d. Information available from Editors.
