

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY



Matlock, Bath from the Old Bath Terrace.

The Local History Bulletin of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society

Volume 20

Spring 2015

Part 5

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

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CLAY TOBACCO PIPE FRAGMENTS FOUND IN A DERBY GARDEN

(by M. Campbell Wilson,

Introduction

Fragments of clay pipes were collected in the course of gardening over a period from 1977 to 2012, amounting to 105 pieces. These were principally pipe stems but included two bits of pipe bowls. They were all found in one part of the garden and it has been decided to speculate how this might have happened.

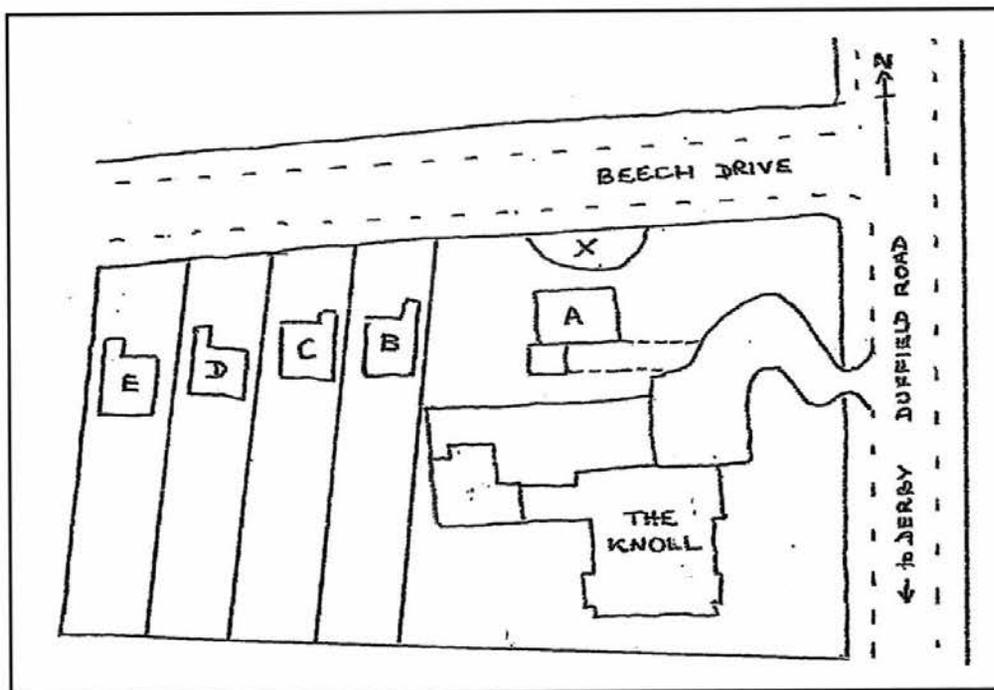


Fig 1: Plan of the Knoll and the extent of its original garden.

History of the Site

The site where the fragments were found is a mile from the centre of Derby, on the A6 going north. It is a semi-circular area adjacent to the boundary wall (Fig 1, X) in the garden of a small modern house (Fig 1, A). This part of the garden was part herbaceous border and part vegetable plot. Fragments were not found elsewhere in the cultivated part of the garden.

The small house was built in 1966, along with four others (Fig 1: B, C, D, E) as part of the development of the garden of the Knoll (Fig 1). That house, now divided into flats, was built in the middle of the 19th century. It was a substantial family house with outbuildings in an elevated position. A large garden extended to the west of the property where the ground sloped gently downwards looking towards Markeaton. Census returns show it was occupied by important Derby citizens, viz. solicitors, bankers and those of private means who had large households and often several servants.

Findings

None of the stems had any decorations or distinguishing marks but two of the fragments of bowl had similar leaf like decoration. (Figs: 2, 3)



Fig 2: Fragment of bowl with leaf like decoration.

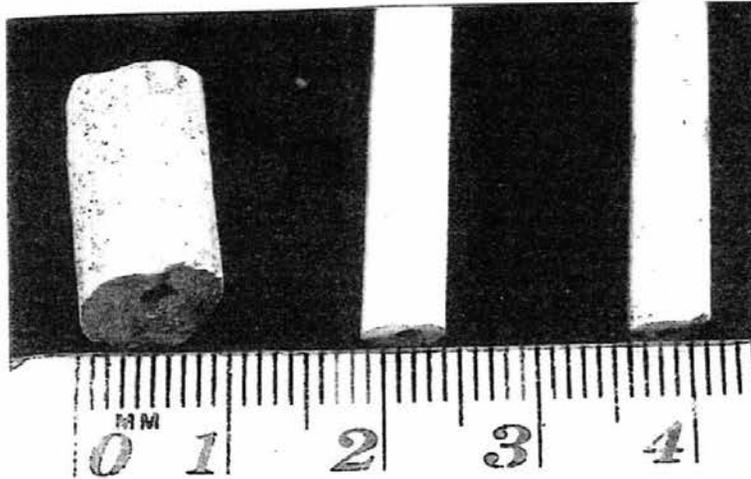


Fig 3: Fragments of stem to show difference in diameter.

Each fragment was numbered and the length and maximum diameter recorded in millimetres. This was done as best possible, the stems were often broken irregularly and were not circular in cross section.

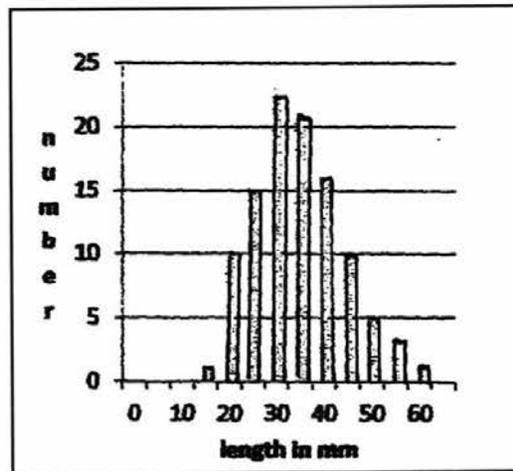


Fig 4: Length of the fragments

The length of the fragments are shown in Fig. 4, the smallest 14mm and the largest 55mm with most being 25mm to 35mm. There could have been smaller pieces but they were not spotted.

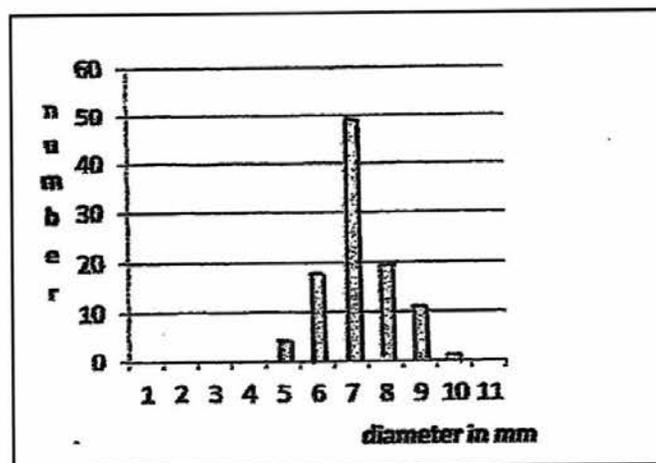


Fig 5: Diameters of-the fragments

The diameters are in Fig 5, the smallest being 5mm and the largest 10mm, the average being just over 7mm.

This range suggests the 19th century. The bowl decoration is similar to one dated 1840 to 1870 which would indicate mid 19th century.² The lone very thick stem fragment could have come from an earlier date.

Discussion

Finding all the clay pipe fragments fairly close together could indicate a place where people congregated to chat and gossip. We know the history of the Derby site. This is in contrast to Wynne's much larger collection found in Chesterfield where he could not provide any topographical reason for the distribution.³

There are several possibilities for congregation on the Derby site, bearing in mind the fragments are probably 19th century. The first of these is the group of builders engaged in building the Knoll, the second is a group of domestic servants or gardeners when it was a family home. Of course, it could have been members of the family but they would probably have been nearer to the house and not huddled by a boundary wall. It is very unlikely that it is associated with the building of the small modern houses. By that time clay pipes had largely been abandoned in favour of cigarettes, although clay pipes were still smoked in some parts of Derby.

Conclusion

Fragments of clay pipes were found concentrated in one part of a suburban garden of a small modern house. It is suggested that this was a site where people congregated in the 19th century in the garden of a substantial house. They were likely to be builders, domestic servants or gardeners. This was before the garden of that house was developed in the 20th century.

Acknowledgements.

I would like to thank the staff of the Derby Local Studies Library for their help and also I.S. McLean who kindly took the photographs.

References.

1. Census returns for Derby 1851-1911.
2. Ayto, E.G., *Clay Tobacco Pipes*, (Shire Album 37), p28.
3. Wynne, A. 'Clay Tobacco Pipe Fragments from Chesterfield', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol CXVI, 1996, p93.

A CHADDESSEN LINK WITH THE ISLAND OF MINORCA

(by Peter Cholerton,

While reading Adrian Henstock's recent article "*The 'Island of Minorca' - A Sawley Curiosity*" (*Derbyshire Miscellany*, Vol. 20, Pt. 4, Autumn 2014, p98), I was reminded of another local connection with this particular Balearic island some 180 miles off Spain's east coast.

In the 1970s I was examining the parish registers of St. Mary's Church, Chaddesden, when I came upon a loose sheet of paper which proved to be a hand-written marriage certificate relating to a ceremony that had taken place on Minorca in the eighteenth century. The text was as follows:

Island of Minorca
These are to Certify that William Harper Soldier in the 51st
Regiment of Foot, Commanded by the Right Honorable Lieut Gen.l
Archibald Earl of Eglintoune, and Anne Ross were lawfully
ried according to the Form Established by the Church of
England, this First Day of February in the Year of our Lord One
Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Nine

The presiding minister was George Caswall, who described himself as Deputy Chaplain to the Governor of Minorca. Caswall had seemingly lived on the island for some years, since he is apparently mentioned as a Minorcan resident in a document of 1768.¹ The Earl of Eglinton's presence on Minorca as commanding officer of the 51st Regiment of Foot is confirmed by a contemporaneous publication listing the names of Army officers.²

Both the bride and groom, William Harper and Anne Ross, were evidently unable to write since they made simple crosses rather than signing their names. The document also bore the signatures of the witnesses, Wm. Cooke Clerk and Andrew _____, whose surname is unfortunately obscured by an ink-blot.³ Intriguingly, the presence of this particular marriage certificate carefully preserved down the years amongst the Chaddesden parish registers remains a mystery since the names Harper and Ross do not feature at all in the lists of the many Chaddesden births, marriages and deaths for this period. Perhaps when Minorca fell to Franco-Spanish forces in 1782, William and Anne Harper, or one of them at least, came back to England and lived for a while in Chaddesden, where proof of the marriage was necessary for some reason - possibly to receive parish relief.

Some years after I first inspected it, this interesting document was deposited in the Derbyshire Record Office where it is now to be found under the reference D3259 A/PI 1/1/2.

References

1. In late March 1768, Hugh Hammersley, Secretary to Lord Baltimore, wrote to Horatio Sharpe, Governor of Maryland, thus: '*But his Lordship desires you will secure a Vacancy for the Revd. Mr. George Caswell, now Acting as Chaplain to one of the Regiments at Minorca, who has been Introduced to him by Capt. Eden his Brother in Law ...*'. (W. H. Browne, ed., *Correspondence of Governor Horatio Sharpe, Vol. III, 1761-1771*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, USA., 1895, Vol. 14, p. 475). Although there is a minor variation in the spelling of his surname, it seems likely that this Caswell is to be identified with the Governor of Minorca's Deputy Chaplain at the time of the Harper - Ross marriage in 1779. Had Caswell been hoping for a move to America in 1768 he was in for a disappointment, for Sharpe was replaced as Governor of Maryland later that year by the same Capt. Eden mentioned in the quotation.
2. *A List of the General and Field Officers, As they rank in the Army*, London, 1778, p105.
3. I assume that William Cooke was the minister's clerk, but there remains the possibility that Clerk was his surname.

THE DOG AND DUCK, SHARDLOW

(by Miriam Wood, 4 The Mill,

The Dog and Duck stands on the west side of Aston Lane at its junction with the London Road in Shardlow. Its site is in that part of Shardlow where it is thought that the first homes were built and farming begun by early settlers in the area. There has been a public house on this site since at least 1796, but its history and that of the cottage which preceded, or became, the *Dog and Duck* can be traced with certainty further back to 1691 and quite possibly to 1674.

The cottage with which we are concerned was probably one of those bought by the Bryan family from Weston-upon-Trent, which was buying property in Shardlow and Wilne in the mid-17th century,¹ but it is only with the marriage settlement of William Bryan in 1674 that we can perhaps first identify a reference to the cottage with some confidence.

The settlement² made before the marriage of William Bryan of Shardlow yeoman and Rebecca Kendall of Awstrey in Warwickshire described Bryan's modest farm as a messuage, cottage or tenement in which he lived, a close (field) near, 1½ yardlands (probably about 40 acres of chiefly arable land in the open fields), with a messuage or cottage and lands, another messuage or cottage in the tenure of John Grocock, and some other land, all in Shardlow and Wilne. It is probably one of these last 2 cottages which became the *Dog and Duck*.

William and Rebecca appear to have been in difficulties by the early 1690s³, and it may be why in May 1691 William sold one of his cottages together with a little land to John Grocock of Shardlow blacksmith for £60.⁴ The property was described as the cottage, house or tenement in which Abraham Lacy lived with the barn, cowhouses and other outhouses, garden, orchard, fold yard and backside in Shardlow, another barn adjoining the fold yard and the orchard lying on 'the north side the house' that John Grocock then lived in and also a plot of ground lying on the east side of certain 'sickamore' trees 'as the fence now standeth adjoining to the fold yard and orchard'. It may not be particularly easy to understand this description, but as later deeds will show this is the property which would one day become the site of the *Dog and Duck*.

In October 1691, when William and Rebecca mortgaged some of their property it included, besides land, the messuage in which they lived and a messuage or cottage in which Abraham Lacy lived, not 3 houses as in the marriage settlement, which is as expected, but it is surprising to find Abraham Lacy in the cottage. Perhaps he and John Grocock exchanged houses after the sale to the latter of the house Lacy had lived in.

A John Grocock had married Mary Hickenbotham at Aston upon Trent in 1682⁵ and as one of the trustees of the conveyance of 1691 was a George Hickenbotham, it seems very likely that this John Grocock was the John Grocock of the deed. Certainly the conveyance was said to be for the use of John for life, then for the use of his wife Mary and then for their sons successively. It is also recorded in Aston upon Trent parish registers - presumably because Shardlow was in the parish of Aston upon Trent - that John Smith of Risley married Katharine Grocock of Shardlow at St Peter's, Derby in 1703, which may be relevant to later events.⁶

Nothing more is known of this cottage until 1780, when John Smith of Risley blacksmith, made his will directing his friends, Mr John Hancock and Mr John Stevens both of Risley, to sell his property in Shardlow, the money to be laid out at interest to be paid to his daughter Abigail and her children. There is no detail of the property and it is only later that it becomes evident that it is the cottage and land in the conveyance of 1691.⁷ His will was proved in July 1780 and in February 1781 John Smith's friends carried out the wishes of his will and sold his property to John Lovatt Thacker of Shardlow gentleman for £162.⁸

The cottage, buildings and land they sold to Thacker were described very much as the property in the deed of 1691 even to the references to Abraham Lacy and to 'the north side of a house' that John Grocock formerly lived in. It includes the plot of ground on the east side of certain 'sycamore trees' 'as the fence formerly stood' adjoining to the fold yard and orchard. There can be no doubt that this is the same cottage and land which was conveyed to John Grocock in 1691. Now, however, it is said to be in the occupation of Elizabeth Williamson, that is, she was the tenant.

John Lovatt Thacker held the cottage for only 15 years, as in March 1796 he sold to Alpheus Burgin of Shardlow, esquire, a messuage, cottage, house or tenement with a stable and garden now used as an inn or public house known as the sign of the *Dog and Duck*, late in the occupation of Elizabeth Williamson but now of William Shardlow and bought by Thacker amongst other premises from John Hancock and John Stevens. Although it was not quite all of what Thacker had bought in 1781 for £162 it was sold for as much as £210.⁹

The day following the conveyance to him, Alpheus Burgin leased to William Shardlow of Shardlow, carpenter, for 21 years a messuage now or lately used as an inn with 2 closes called Naleor Closes lying near or adjacent to the house (5½ acres) and another messuage late in the occupation of Shardlow, at a rent of £32 10s.¹⁰ Nothing is known of the second messuage mentioned. William Shardlow was licensed for the first time in the registers of licensed victuallers (innkeepers) in the same year, 1796.¹¹ It would appear therefore that it was about 1796 that the *Dog and Duck* first appeared in Shardlow and that William Shardlow was its first licensee, but it should be added that the registers give only the names of the licensees and not the premises they ran.

Whether the story is quite that straightforward is not certain as Elizabeth Williamson was also a licensee, but on the other hand she had been so since 1780, the year before Thacker had bought the house, when it was not described as an inn or public house as it was in the conveyance to Burgin. Elizabeth was last licensed in 1795, the year before William Shardlow was first licensed. It is possible, however - though this is speculation - that the *Dog and Duck* was a public house from as early as 1789 and that it was Elizabeth Williamson who had been its first licensee.

There were 4 persons, including Elizabeth, listed annually for Shardlow in the registers of licensed victuallers, from 1780 to 1788, but in the following year a fifth named Spencer Simes or Sims was added to the list. He continued to be licensed until 1797. It may be, therefore, that Simes had taken over the public house Elizabeth Williamson had been running before 1789 whilst she opened the *Dog and Duck* instead. She was already the tenant of the premises as we know from the conveyance to John Lovatt Thacker in 1781. Whatever the truth of Elizabeth Williamson's connection with the premises it seems that the *Dog and Duck* was certainly a public house from at latest 1796 and that William Shardlow was the first licensee of whose name we can be sure.

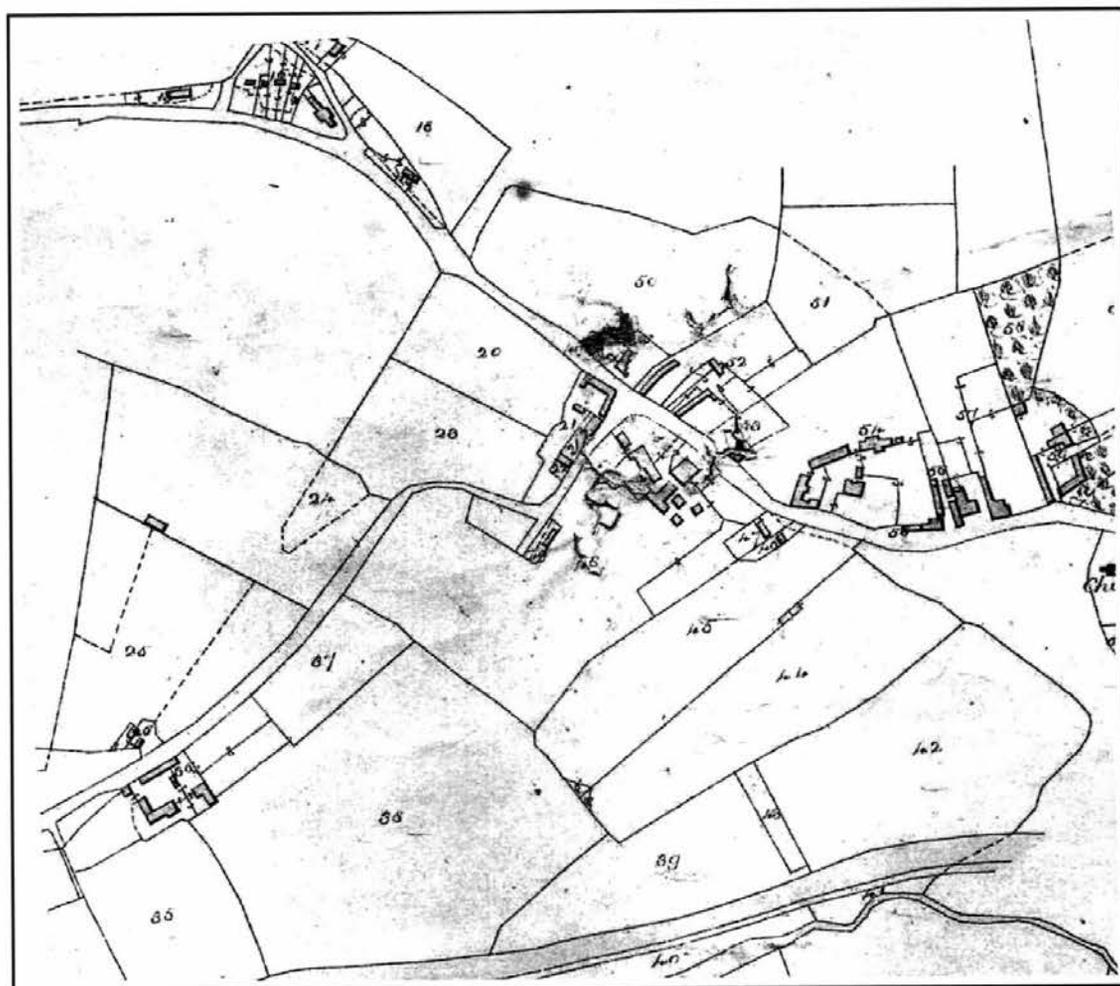
On the same day of John Lovatt Thacker's conveyance of the *Dog and Duck* to Alpheus Burgin, Thacker sold another part of his purchase from Hancock and Stevens to William Clifford of Shardlow, shoemaker.¹² To Clifford he conveyed a house with a garden in Shardlow in or near a lane or road from Shardlow to Aston next to a messuage, cottage or tenement used as an inn or public house called the *Dog and Duck*, and measuring 38 yards 1 foot x 17 yards, erected by Thacker upon part of the premises he bought along with what was to become the inn. This he sold for £160. Even allowing for the cost of building the cottage, Thacker must have made a worthwhile profit from his speculation of 1781.

Alpheus Burgin lived on the other side of the London Road almost certainly in the house now known as The Manor and owned about 150 acres of land in Shardlow, so was one of the more substantial landowners there. He and his successors continued to hold the *Dog and Duck* until the last of the family, the Reverend William Roby Burgin, died in 1897.

William Shardlow's tenure of the *Dog and Duck* was short-lived as he was not licensed in 1799 and a Thomas Cantrill replaced him in the register of licensed victuallers, although, as the registers do not give the name of the public house or inn, it cannot be certain that he took over from William Shardlow. It is, however, probably what happened. The lease was a separate issue, with 18 years to run, but there is no information about it. Thomas Cantrill continued to be licensed annually until 1816, but then two changes occurred in the list of licensed victuallers for Shardlow and Wilne. Cantrill and another name disappeared, to be replaced by a Thomas Clarke and a Joseph Shardlow.¹³

With two changes in the same year, it is impossible to know who replaced whom, but tentatively it may be suggested that Cantrill was replaced by Joseph Shardlow, rather than by Thomas Clarke, if only because of the later history of the *Dog and Duck*. Joseph was probably the son of William and Catherine Shardlow who was baptised in 1781 at Aston,¹⁴ so he was already about 36 when he - probably - took over the inn. Joseph was last registered in 1824, the year of his death aged only 43,¹⁵ and was replaced in the licensing registers in 1825 by an Elizabeth Shardlow,¹⁶ almost certainly his widow. She and Joseph (described either as a joiner or as a carpenter in the baptism registers) had had several children between 1808 and 1823, including Ambrose baptised in 1810 and Aaron baptised in 1820, both of whom are mentioned below.¹⁷ Elizabeth must have been in desperate need of the source of income which the inn provided after her husband's death.

Elizabeth was undoubtedly running the *Dog and Duck* in later years. She was licensed until 1827, when the last of the registers was compiled, and though admittedly, rather later trade directories from 1846 to 1870,¹⁸ show that an Elizabeth Shardlow kept the inn, possibly combining this with shopkeeping according to the 1864 Directory and certainly doing so by 1870. When Elizabeth died in that year she was said to be 86. She must have been the innkeeper for 45 years.



From the Tithe map for Shardlow and Wilne, 1850, Derbyshire Record Office, D1326A/P 3a, reproduced by courtesy of the Parish of St James, Shardlow. The *Dog and Duck* is plot number 21, lying at the junction of the main road through the area and a lane, the London Road and Aston Lane respectively.

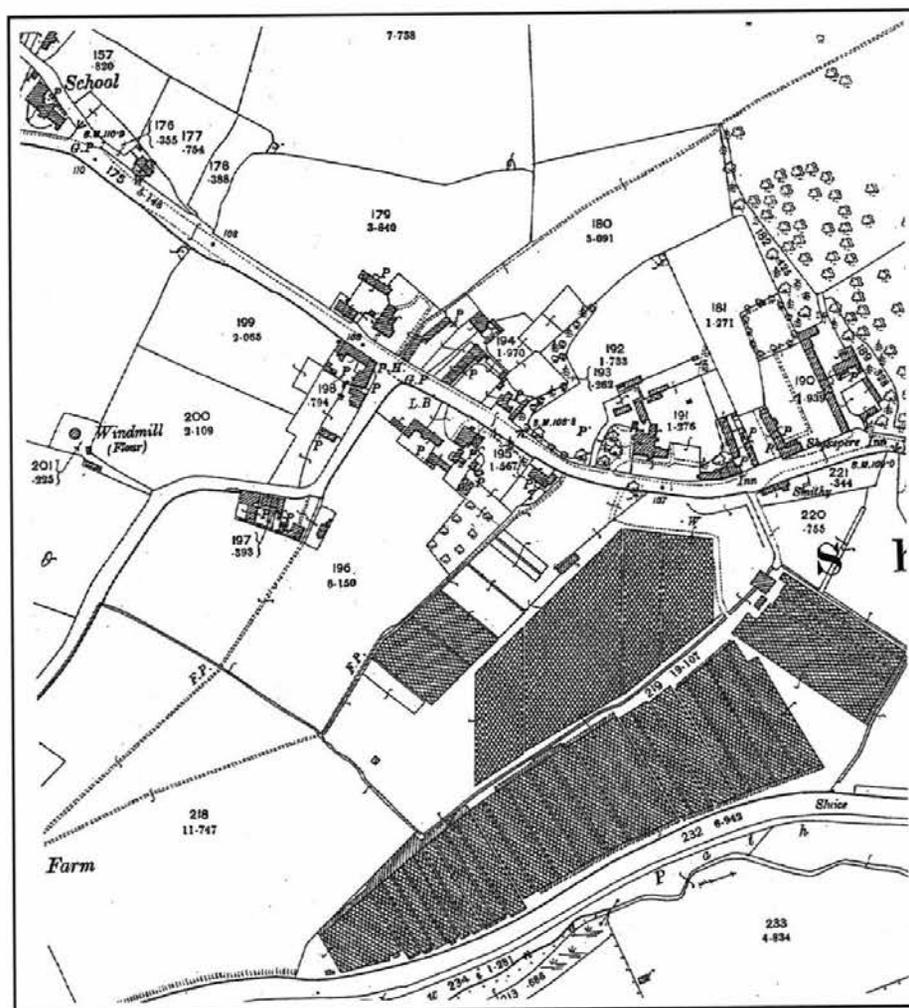
In the tithe map and award of 1850¹⁹ the site is described as the *Dog and Duck* and wheelwright's shop and is shown with a long frontage on the London Road and a shorter one on Aston Lane. This shorter frontage may include the old cottage of earlier deeds. Except possibly for the cottage, this building presumably was Alpheus Burgin's work, erected after his purchase in 1796. Certainly, there is no mention in the deed between him and Thacker of any buildings except for the cottage and stable. In 1850, behind the *Dog and Duck* was a large area of yard or garden including two other buildings. One was very small but the other, alongside Aston Lane, was considerably larger and may be what the Listed Buildings list for the area describes as a pair of cottages, now one house, and dated by the list to the late 18th century with 20th century additions²⁰ - see also, the details of the sale of the premises in 1898 below. If these were indeed late 18th century they had been built immediately after Alpheus Burgin had bought the property, but even if they are a little later than that it is evident that Burgin had developed the site very quickly after his purchase.

A small part of the site, further along Aston Lane, was separated off from the rest and contained a cottage. This perhaps was the house and garden sold by John Lovatt Thacker to William Clifford the shoemaker in 1796. By

1850 it was owned by Bradshaw Roby Burgin and its tenant was Ambrose Shardlow, presumably the son of Joseph and Elizabeth - he was also mentioned in directories from 1864 as a joiner and shopkeeper, but he may or may not have continued to live in the cottage near the Dog and Duck.

The next available Directory after 1870, that for 1876, shows Aaron Shardlow, another son of Joseph and Elizabeth who in the 1870 Directory had been mentioned as a carpenter, now running the *Dog and Duck*, but in the 1881 Directory he was listed once more only as a carpenter, whilst the inn was not mentioned at all. Nor was it listed in Directories again until 1895. From then, however, the inn always occurs. In 1895 the *Dog and Duck* had a new innkeeper, George Glenn, who was also described as a farmer, but later, until 1908, he combined the occupations of innkeeper and carrier.

It was during George Glenn's time running the *Dog and Duck* that it was sold along with the rest of the Burgin property. The description of the premises in the sale particulars (see below) probably shows how far it had been developed in the century since it had been bought by Alpheus Burgin, for it seems unlikely that it would have had such a range of facilities in 1796. The buildings may have been extended more than once by the Burgins, as the 1901 25 inch Ordnance Survey map suggests that they had been added to since the Tithe Map was made in 1850.²¹



From the Ordnance Survey map, 25 inches to the mile, 1901.

The *Dog and Duck* is plot number 198 at the junction of the roads, as in the Tithe map.

The sale of the inn took place in 1898 after the death of Reverend William Roby Burgin in the previous year, when the *Dog and Duck* was described in the sale particulars as a valuable fully-licensed public house with extensive outbuildings, large yard, garden and 2 grass paddocks adjoining thereto. The house contained a bar, tap room, smoke room, sitting room, kitchen, cellar, dairies, 4 bedrooms, store room and large clubroom. The frontage was 163 yards to the main road and 25 yards to the road leading to Aston. Including Near and Far

Crofts, each about 2¼ acres, the whole site contained 5 acres. Two cottages along Aston road adjoining the *Dog and Duck* were also included in the sale.²²

At some time, the inn came into the hands of Z. Smith & Co. Ltd of Shardlow, which owned it by 1910. L. Smith & Co. had been brewing at the Trent Brewery in 1870 but by 1876 Zachariah Smith had taken over and seems to have overseen an expansion of the business. He made ale and porter, adding stout later, and was a bottler and maltster. According to the Land Valuation schedule of 1910 the company owned not only the *Dog and Duck* but the *Malt Shovel Inn* and the *Canal Tavern*, a brewery, a malt house, warehouses and some houses.²³ Zachariah had lived at Broughton House, but in the 1922 Directory Sarah E. Smith was said to be living there. His Company, however, was still listed, but in the 1925 Directory neither Sarah Smith nor Zachary Smith's Company were mentioned. There is nothing to indicate who owned the Dog and Duck then, nor is there any information in later years. George Glenn continued at the inn until at least 1925 but in the 1928 Directory Mrs Minnie Glenn was there, in 1932 Walter Emerton and in the Directories of 1936 and 1941 Mrs Annie Elizabeth Taft.

The site looks very much the same on the Ordnance Survey map 25 inch scale of 1923 as it had in 1901.²⁴ In the Listed Buildings lists for South Derbyshire, as recorded in 1975, the *Dog and Duck Inn* is described as a cottage and house, now a public house. It is said to be 17th and early 19th century with minor 20th century alterations and suggests that render may cover a timber frame to the 17th century part. The early 19th century part had 2 bays and 2 stories, whilst the 17th century part also had 2 bays, but was only single storey plus attics. The interior of this range is described as very low with a heavily beamed ceiling and a large inglenook to the south.²⁰ The *Dog and Duck*, now belonging to Marston's, still retains this part of its interior, as a reminder of its early history.

References

Abbreviations

Leics RO Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Record Office
DRO Derbyshire Record Office
MLSL Matlock Local Studies Library

1. DRO, D3155/Deeds 6361, 6524, 6869.
2. Leics RO, 3D42/73/122,
3. Leics RO, 3D42/73/124-126.
4. Leics RO, 3D/42/73/170-171.
5. DRO, Aston upon Trent parish registers, film reference M337, Vol 8.
6. DRO, Aston upon Trent and Derby St Peters parish registers, film references M336 Vol 8 and M565 Vol 2.
7. Leics RO, 3D42/73/172.
8. Leics RO, 3D42/73/173-174.
9. Leics RO, 3D42/73/175-176.
10. Leics RO, 3D42/73/177.
11. DRO, Q/RA 1/3, Register of licensed victuallers 1799-1809.
12. Leics RO, 3D42/73/605-606.
13. DRO, Q/RA 1/4 register as 11 for 1810-1821.
14. DRO, film reference M336, Vol 9.
15. DRO, film reference M337, Vol 7.
16. DRO, Q/RA 1/5 register as 11. for 1822-1827.
17. DRO, film references M336 Vol 10, M337 Vol 1.
18. The Trade Directories cited here have not been individually referenced: those consulted were 1846 Bagshaw's, 1857 White's, 1860 Harrison, Harrod and Co's, 1864 Post Office (editor Kelly), 1870 Harrod's, 1876 Post Office (editor Kelly), 1881, 1887 and 1891 Kelly's, 1895 Bulmer's, 1899, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1916, 1922, 1925, 1928, 1932, 1936 and 1941 Kelly's.
19. DRO, D1326A/P 3a,b.
20. MLSL, Listed Buildings schedules for South Derbyshire, Shardlow section.
21. MLSL, Ordnance Survey maps 25 inch scale Derbyshire 2nd edition.
22. Leics RO, 3D42/73/635.
23. DRO, D595R/2/1/92.
24. MLSL, Ordnance Survey maps 25 inch scale Derbyshire 3rd edition

AN EARLY 19TH CENTURY LIGHT SHOW HOW DERBY CELEBRATED THE SURRENDER OF NAPOLEON, JUNE 1814

(by Joan D'Arcy)

When the news of Wellington's victory at Vittoria reached Derby on the 4th of July 1813, '*the bells were rung in the different churches*'. The *Derby Mercury* reported that the Loyal True Blue Club celebrated wholeheartedly on the following day: '*The bells again rung many a joyous peal; a fine sheep provided by the society was roasted whole in the street*' and a sumptuous entertainment was provided at the Mitre Tavern on Full Street where many toasts were drunk. This was the traditional way of celebrating major events.¹

Derby was a textile manufacturing town and 20 years of war with France had adversely affected overseas trade, so when, at the end of November, news of Napoleon's retreat arrived there were more celebrations. Streets were decorated with orange and blue flags, festoons, poles, and garlands of laurel, silk and artificial flowers. There were ox roasts in the Market Place and town centre, donations of 30 sheep to roast throughout the town and copious supplies of bread and ale. A troop of Scots Greys marched in and a cannon cast at the Somercotes' foundry was set up in the Market Place and 21 rounds were fired. There was an additional attraction:

*A large fire-balloon, beautifully painted with portraits on a large scale of the King [George III], the Prince Regent, the immortal Nelson, and the "great Lord" Wellington, with a handsome car, was exhibited in the market place, but the wind being too high it unfortunately caught fire on its ascent.*²

When news of Napoleon's surrender reached Derby in May, the excitement reached fever pitch and celebrations were put in hand to exceed anything that had gone before. In London on the 8th of June, taking the lead from the Prince Regent at Carlton House, major public buildings, and many shops and clubs, had been illuminated with the aid of '*transparencies*'.³ When the idea of a '*General Illumination*' was first suggested in Derby is not known but an advertisement placed in the *Derby Mercury* by W. H. Holmes, a music and drawing master of Sudbury in Derbyshire, announcing that he had engaged one of the leading artists in Bath to assist him in painting '*Allegorical Transparencies*', may have spurred matters on.⁴ What were these '*Transparencies*' and how were they to be used? Three Derby Borough bills from artists J. & M. Gamble, Weatherhead, ironmonger on Irongate [now Bennett's], and William Harrison, whitesmith of Bridge Gate, help to explain.

Bill from J. & M. Gamble

16 June	A Transparent Picture of Wellington Size 11 feet 5 inches by 12 feet	£12 12s 0d
	2 pictures, Peace & Plenty 9' 9" x 7' 6" Estimate	£3 0s 0d
	Add on account of additional sizes of the pictures	10s
	Painted the Crown & ground for the Stars in Water Colours	1s
	¼ pint Japan Gold size	6s
	Painted and lettered a Notice Board for the Gaol Bridge	<u>£16 9s 0d</u>

Bill from Weatherhead

16 June	700 White Illumination glass Lamps with burners & Cottors complete 9½d	£27 14s 2d
	298 Coloured ditto 10½d	£13 0s 9d
	3 Red ditto 1s 6d	<u>4s 6d</u>
		<u>£40 19s 5d</u>

Bill from William Harrison⁵

22 June	9 Long hooks to hang Transparencys at 4d	3s
	6 small Do	1s
	9 Do Do 4½ lb at 6d	2s 3d

A programme of '*Public Rejoicings*' to celebrate Peace was advertised in the *Derby Mercury* on the 9th of June and the main item was a '*General Illumination*', a novelty for Derby. Below the advertisement was one from the

Borough of Chesterfield which declared 'On account of the danger attending a general Illumination, it has been thought prudent, not to adopt that mode of rejoicing...'. They opted for a firework display and more traditional forms of celebration. At Wirksworth, Ashbourne and elsewhere public dinners were laid on.⁶ Alfreton planned to brilliantly illuminate the church tower but otherwise confined its celebrations to bell ringing, a public feast of 'Roast Beef and Plumb Pudding' and the firing of cannon.⁷

In Derby, 'Rejoicings' began on Tuesday 14th with the ringing of bells and a Ball at the Assembly Rooms. On Wednesday oak boughs, armfuls of greenery and every possible kind of flower were brought into town to deck doorways while garlands were hung from house to house. Messrs. Strutt's cotton mill and Cox's shot tower were likewise festooned. A general holiday was announced, buns and ale were freely distributed and the Duke of Wellington was paraded round the town in a 'bower'. The county gentry came in to dine in style at the Kings Arms Tavern and at the Nags Head and elsewhere public dinners were held.

On Thursday, the 16th, the town busied itself with preparations for the novelty of a spectacular lighting display funded in part by the Borough but mainly by its inhabitants. It was high summer so the lights, a variety of lamps and candles, were not lit until 9pm. On every major building and many inns, shops and houses transparent painted cloth sheets had been hung and these were now illuminated from behind. The predominant themes were Peace and Patriotism. A few examples of over 80 illuminated buildings are given here.

At the Town Hall, Messrs. Gamble's painting of Wellington on horseback took centre stage with figures of Peace and Plenty to either side, the whole surmounted by a six feet high Crown and GR, for George III. County Hall at the foot of St. Mary's Gate displayed 'Peace descending into Europe', a large transparency painted by Messrs. Holmes and Rowbotham. Banker William Evans' house at the top of St. Mary Gate had been decorated on a grand scale and the magnificent centrepiece displayed the 'Entrance of the Allies into Paris'; 'The whole had a very rich and splendid effect.'. The Unitarian Strutt's were more restrained. Joseph Strutt's house, at the foot of St. Peter's Street was 'brilliantly illuminated in the inside with candles and lustres and from the outside with lamps' while orange trees and green-house plants were placed in the ground floor windows and the word Peace extended the entire length of the building. St. Helen's House, William's residence, attracted attention for the 'elegance and simplicity of its design'. Here was the only major problem of the night; the wind for a time incessantly blew out the lamps as it did the 68 flambeaux on the top of All Saints tower.

Napoleon himself was portrayed with derision. Mr Tunaley, in the Morledge, displayed 'Britannia triumphally seated on a rock, from which the Demon of Tyranny is falling. Bonaparte chained to the rock at her feet'. At the entrance to the Shambles, or Butchery, in the Market Place the scene was 'Napoleon tossed very high by a mad bull, an imp with extended arms in the infernal regions ready to receive him on his falling down'. Not to be outdone, Mr. Hoare at the Kings Head displayed 'Buonaparte pursued by a Cossack to the edge of a precipice is thrown by his horse into the yawning gulf where a dreadful monster is waiting to receive him'.

The list of names and properties filled several columns of the *Derby Mercury* which declared with much pride:

*And tho' the streets were almost choak'd up with eager gazers, we have not heard of a single accident, and the request of the magistrates that no squibs, crackers or fire arms should be let off, was implicitly obeyed, that the most timid female entertained not the sentiment of fear.*⁸

It was a night to remember and was not exceeded by the celebrations which followed Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo.

References:

1. *Derby Mercury*, 8 July 1813.
2. *Derby Mercury*, 2 December 1813.
3. *Morning Post*, 10 June 1814.
4. *Derby Mercury*, 26 May 1814.
5. Derby Local Studies Library, DBR/E/94; see also J. D'Arcy, 'The Harrisons of Bridge Gate, Derby, Whitesmiths and Engineers. Part 1: William Harrison 1735-1819', *Derbyshire Miscellany*, Vol 20, Part 1, Spring 2013.
7. *Derby Mercury*, 9 June 1814.
8. *Derby Mercury*, 16, 23 June 1814.

HENRY SACHEVERELL OF HOPWELL (1547-1620)

(by Miriam Wood,

When Henry Sacheverell of Hopwell esquire sold his two farms (probably about 100 acres of land) in Aston upon Trent on 1 August 1595¹ he broke a connection with the parish which stretched back to at least 1327.² William de Saucheuereil is listed in the Lay Subsidy Roll for that year at Aston and later members of the same family are named in their inquisitions post mortem, together with more detail of their Aston lands, in the 16th century.³

The deeds relating to the two sales in 1595 give no reason as to why the sales took place, and indeed it would be unusual for a reason to be stated, but an article *Notes on the Statham Book of Hours* by Margaret O'Sullivan probably gives the clue.⁴ The sales occurred soon after the death of Henry's father John, given in his inquisition post mortem of June 1594⁵ as in the previous October, that is 1593, suggesting that the timing of the sales may have been connected to the financial costs of the family's recusancy.

John had been imprisoned in London for recusancy in 1561 and after his release fled abroad, dying years later in Brussels. By '*living beyond the seas*' he was said to have forfeited the revenue from his lands, forcing his son Henry to lease them from the Crown for the large sum of £200 a year and, presumably, John had also needed funding during the long years of exile. Henry was probably in dire need of money as a result of these burdens on his purse. The opportunity to ease them would have come with the succession to his inheritance and there is, as we shall see, further evidence of sales about the time of those at Aston upon Trent. It is, of course, possible that some other factor of which we are unaware forced Henry Sacheverell to sell some of his family lands, but the financial cost of recusancy could well have been what lay behind the sales.

It was while searching records in The National Archives generally known as Feet of Fines⁶ in relation to an unrelated subject, that I noticed some references to the activities of Henry. The Feet of Fines are the filed copies, retained in the Court of Common Pleas, of final concords (normally abbreviated to '*finis*'), which, usually relating to conveyances, were in effect statements of title for the new owners of the properties concerned. All those notices relating to Henry Sacheverell almost certainly indicate that a sale by him was involved.

The earliest noted, in Trinity Term 1595, that is, in mid-year, showed that Henry Sacheverell esquire had conveyed a small property in Chellaston to Ralph Bancroft, just a messuage, 12 acres of land and 3 acres of pasture.⁷ This was about the same time as the Aston sales. Much more significant was the sale of the manor of Snitterton, following later the same year or early in 1596 (the fine itself is dated early in 1596), when he sold the manor to John and Margaret Shore.⁸ It had been held since the 15th century by the Sacheverells and the sale of this valuable property is probably a measure of the seriousness of Henry's financial situation. The last noted fine in 1597 related to a very small area of land in Windley, 4 acres of land and 6 acres of pasture.⁹ Henry still retained his Hopwell and Morley estates (though in the 17th century they were divided).

These few notes about Henry Sacheverell may well give an incomplete account of his activities in the land market, as they are largely accidental by-products of research which was not concerned with him or his family and other references might have been missed. Moreover, if Henry had land in another county and was disposing of some of that, this account will undoubtedly be incomplete, as only records relating to Derbyshire have been searched. Nevertheless, it may be of use to anyone interested in the history of this once important county family¹⁰ in its decline and, from a wider perspective, it may throw some light on the problems of Derbyshire's recusant gentry in the later years of Elizabeth's reign.

References

Abbreviations

BL British Library
DRO Derbyshire Record Office
TNA The National Archives

The BL Add Mss cited below are the Wolley Mss which can be seen on film at Matlock Local Studies Library.

1. DRO, D779 B/T 562, 608.
2. Reverend J. Charles Cox, 'Derbyshire in 1327-8 being a Lay Subsidy Roll', *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society*, 1908, Vol 30.
3. BL, Add Mss 6710 f.85 and f.160d; DRO, D779 B/T 605.
4. Philip Riden and David G. Edwards, ed., *Essays in Derbyshire History Presented to Gladwyn Turbutt*, Derbyshire Record Society, Vol XXX, 2006, Margaret O'Sullivan, *Notes on the Statham Book of Hours*.
5. BL, Add Mss 6710 f.160d.
6. TNA, 25/2.
7. TNA, CP 25/2/104/1252/37ElizITrin.
8. TNA, CP 25/2/104/1254/38ElizIHil.
9. TNA, CP 25/2/104/1259/39ElizITrin.
10. Susan M. Wright, *The Derbyshire Gentry in the Fifteenth Century*, Derbyshire Record Society, Vol VIII, 1983.

OBITUARIES

TOM LARIMORE

Readers will be sorry to learn of the death in April at the age of 75 of life-long Chaddesden resident Tom Larimore who performed sterling service as Hon. Treasurer of the section between 1969 and 2005. He also acted as stockholder of *Derbyshire Miscellany* for most of this period.

JOAN FERGUSON, NEE SINAR

Readers will also be sorry to learn of the death in January at the age of 89 in her adoptive home of Northern Ireland of Joan Ferguson. Joan took a keen interest in the affairs of the Local History Section from the time of her appointment as Derbyshire's first County Archivist in 1962, serving first as Hon. Treasurer in the mid 1960s and latterly as Editor of *Derbyshire Miscellany* between 1969 and 1981.

DIARY OF A SHIPLEY FARMER 1867: PART 3: APRIL 17-18 JULY

(by Malcolm Burrows,

Introduction

In the late 1960s and early 1970s I was tracing and interviewing former servants and gardeners who had been employed at Shipley Hall. On a number of occasions I was referred to people who had worked on the estate. One such occasion involved a visit to Sutton on Sea where I met John Fletcher who, together with several generations of his family, had been a tenant farmer on the Shipley estate. He it was who loaned me the original diary of his grandfather (another John Fletcher). NB: The original spelling and punctuation has been retained.

THE DIARY

Wednesday 17th April

Bought a Waggon load of Hay of H. Shorthose trussed and fetched today
I found a man and he another. Price to be £5 per ton..
1 Ton 11 cwt 105 lbs £7 9s 0d Paid.

Thursday 18th

Ploughing Addlands on Shipley wood Rhuban straightening the grass plot in the front of the House.
Wrote a letter to Joseph concerning the Heworths bid him £500 for them
Brewing of Grains today

Tuesday 23rd

Easter Tuesday court leet at Ilkeston Joseph has been over taken the Little Hallam field up to himself.
I have bought the Heworths signed an Agreement for them today £525 to be paid for 14th May.

Wednesday 24th

Whet showery time.

Thursday 25th

Sent Joseph Fletcher 8 Quarters of Oats and 1 sack of Potatoes to Haslington Hall Crewe Station.

Friday 26th

Carting Manure out of Yard some into a Heap on Shipley wood some into a heap in Home close.
Brewing of Grains today.

Monday 29th

Helped R. Sherington to fetch Thrashing Machine from West Hallam.

Wednesday May 1st

Turned the Cows out in the day time on the Home close 8 calved 2 to calve.

Thursday 2nd

Thrashing today a very fine day for the job tied up most of the Straw had 14 men.

Friday 3rd

Brewing of Grains.

Saturday 4th

Working some Land of bad Wheat Bradley Close 8 Lands sown with Barley the whole field looks bad.

Friday 10th

Been to derby gave Mr Jos Sale receipt to draw the Money out of Smiths Bank to pay Messrs. Reeve Leicester for the Heworths.

Saturday 11th

Went down to Mapperley for to help to wash the Sheep Rhuben Slack and the children, had 49 I have 16 Hogs.

Monday 13th

Working some land on Shipley wood for Potatoes.

Tuesday 14th

Ploughing and twitching. A cold dark time

Thursday 16th

Could not get on with the Potatoes ground rather to whet.
Began cross cutting Summers fallow till it get a little dryer.

Friday 17th

Walleye calved a cow calf.

Monday 20th

Manuring for Potatoes.

Tuesday 21st

Set 3 Lands with Potatoes on Shipley Wood with the Plough.
Sold red heifer to Jowlson Ausworth.

Thursday 23rd

Set one Land of Potatoes with the Sade
Samuel Fretwell one land with the spade Wilkinson Pork Butcher
3 good loads e for one land.
Clay setting one land with 3 loads of Manure.

Friday 24th

Been to Derby Bought a Cow of Mr. Camp for £18 calved and baged
Brought the Heworth deeds from Mr. Sales Office 'tis agreed that I have possession at Michaelmas next the Rent
to be £7 18s 0d

Saturday 25th

Working some ground for Turnips
Hoeing Beans

Tuesday 28th

Hoeing Beans.

Wednesday 29th

Clipt the Sheep 16 Hogs. G. Smith 2/6d

Thursday 30th

Drawing ridges out for turnips Manuring to 1 Day leading Gravel on the roads.

Saturday June 1st

Sold the Wool to W. Atten Awsworth at £2 2s tod.
16 Fleeces 4 tod 27 lbs at £22 2s £10 8s 0d

Monday 3rd

Deal of heavy rain could not get on the ground to sow Turnips.

Thursday 6th

My men helping Father to thrash all up of last years growth.
Sold a Porket Pig to W. Day Pork Butcher at 6/3 per stone.
Paid Grain bill with the Money.

Saturday 8th

Drilled some Swedes Turnips 6 lands.

Tuesday 11th

Cross cutting Fallows.

Thursday 13th

Been to Stanton with the family as usual to see the club walk and spend the day.

Friday 14th

My man having 3 days holidays gone home to Bingham.

Saturday 15th

Been to Nottingham Market sold J. Smith 18 Quarters of Wheat at 61d per Quarter.
Castrated Black and White sow pig

Thursday 20th

Meeting of the Church choirs at Ilkeston Church went myself

John Taylor buried at the cemetery aged 16
Died Rhumatic Fever.

Saturday 22nd

Manuring and ridging some land for Turnips on Shipley wood.

Monday 24th

Drilled some Turnips common ones mixt seed.

Tuesday 25th

Ploughing Summers fallows 2 teams around the clods very rough.

Saturday 29th

Began to mow Seeds in Firey Close my own men I am to give them 4d per acre for over work.
A very nice level crop not heavy but regular.

Tuesday July 2nd

Mown the Firey Close in 3 days being 3 acres over work 12d.

Wednesday 3rd

Whet showery day cleaning up stack yard making a staddle for Clover.

Thursday 4th

Draging with 3 horses abreast in Summers Fallow Rhuben mowing top of Oats and road out of other close.

Friday 5th

Set the men mowing the Yew tree close they have been one whole day the other part done mornings.

Saturday 6th

Carried one side of Firey close seeds 4 Waggon loads.
I have been to Nottingham to receive Money for Wheat.

Monday 8th

Have had a good field day in Firey close got 8 waggon loads had 3 extra men 1 woman.

Tuesday 9th

Topping stack up with 2 loads out of Yew tree close.
They have finished mowing it Mornings given them 11d each 22d.

Wednesday 10th

Carrying Clover out of Yew tree close began of another stack
Paid Ruth Harrison for 3 ½ days 3s 6d
Paid J Smith for 2 days 3s 0d.

Thursday 11th

Finished the Yew Tree close got it well some being mown only 3 days.
Bessy gone to Lenton for to fetch John and Ann Eliza back.

Friday 12th

My own 2 men mown the top part of Horse pasture Rhuben knocked up

Saturday 13th

Let the Bottom part of the field to some men by the bargain to give £1 10s for the lot and 1 gallon of Ale.

Monday 15th

Whet day the Rent Audit at R. Noone nothing very particular occurring

Tuesday 16th

Whet showery day chopping between Turnips mowing thistles
Ploughed 2 addlands on Shipley wood.
Have an Irishman at 2d a day and ale.

Wednesday 17th

Haymaking a little today but showery.

Thursday 18th

Haymaking getting it in a less compass
Carried a load at night cocking some more up.

THE ORDNANCE DEPOT, DERBY AND ITS LATER OWNERS 1805-1966 PART 2: AMBROSE MOORE 1788-1873

(by Jane Steer,

In the last *Derbyshire Miscellany*, Autumn 2014, Joan D'Arcy and I wrote an article about the Derby Ordnance Depot which was bought by Ambrose Moore c1823 for use as a silk mill together with additional premises in Devonshire Street where he traded as Wilson, Moore & Co. He owned the Depot Mill until c1884 but there are very few local references to him. So who was he and what drew him to Derby in particular? Research has revealed a picture of the life of a wealthy 19thC man who was not only an eminent silk manufacturer but later became a prominent businessman in the City of London, a founder Director of one of the new Joint Stock Banks, a member of the City of London Corporation and an investor in railways, mines and land.

Ambrose Moore in Derbyshire

Ambrose Moore was the senior partner in a large silk manufacturing company, living and trading at 31 Milk Street in Spitalfields, London in the first half of the 19th century.¹ He was born in Kingsland, Hackney in 1788.² Nothing is known about his father, Ambrose Moore, but his mother, Ann Wilson (1758-1803)³ came from a long established family in Twyford in South Derbyshire, which rose from country yeomen to London merchants. Her father was John Wilson (1720-1789) and whilst her eldest brother, John Wilson (1755-1835), inherited the farm, her three younger brothers were sent to London to be apprentices in the silk industry.⁴ As a result, because John didn't marry, the family basically relocated to London, the three sons setting up businesses there: William (1756-1821) became a wealthy silk manufacturer, Thomas (1760-1829), a London merchant in partnership with Gabriel Shaw who founded the House of Thomas Wilson at Warnford Court, London⁵ and Stephen (1761-1814), a silk merchant in Bread Street, London who was made bankrupt in 1795. His son, Fletcher, was the Danish Consul General in London.⁶ Ann's nephew, Melvil Wilson (1799-1868), son of Thomas Wilson, also features in some of Ambrose's business transactions.⁷

Ambrose spent most of his early years in Derby where he lived with his mother on Friargate. When he was 14, his mother sent him to London to be apprenticed to his uncle, William Wilson, the City of London silk manufacturer who moved to 31 Milk Street in 1791. Ambrose completed his apprenticeship in 1809 and the following year, he and his cousin, Joseph Wilson (1786-1855), William's eldest son, were made partners in William's firm. William retired to his estate, Over Worton, in Oxfordshire and Joseph became a sleeping partner, leaving Ambrose in charge of the operational side.⁸ The company was known as W Wilson & A Moore in 1810. Wilson, Moore & Co in 1818 and Wilson J. & A. Moore in 1821. Later Moore was in partnership with John Reid, (dissolved 8 December 1832), followed by Isaac Boyd and James Hammond Seal (I Boyd dissolved cFebruary 1840; Seal in cDecember 1841).^{8,9} Ambrose, like his uncle William, was also active in the Weavers Company, being elected to Renter Warden in 1822, Renter Bailiff in 1825 and Upper Bailiff in 1826.⁸

Moore married into a well known Derby family. At the age of c37, he married Harriet Fox, a minor, the daughter of Dr Francis Fox, the well known Derby surgeon, at St Werburgh's on 5 September 1826 with the consent of her father. Dr Fox had married Charlotte Douglas, the sister of the late Mrs Joseph Strutt, thus giving Moore a family link to the Strutt family.¹⁰ Moore's family will be discussed further in Part 3.

In spite of his busy London life, Moore found time to involve himself in life in Derby in the 1830s-40s. In September 1835 he was the largest subscriber, donating £10 towards the building of Bishop Ryder's church on Burton Road, Derby and in December the same year he stood, unsuccessfully, as an Independent in Becket Ward in the Town Council elections.¹¹ The Town Clerk gave thanks on behalf of the Town Council in 1842 after Moore had offered to loan his two fire engines for use by the town¹² and in 1843 the *Derby Mercury* recorded that he was a house visitor at the Derbyshire General Infirmary.¹³ An advertisement inviting subscriptions to raise money for the erection of a fountain in the centre walk of the Arboretum in 1845, informed the public that '*Messrs Unsworth and Williamson [Moore's tenants at the Depot Mill] have very handsomely offered to supply Water from their Manufactory, sufficient for purpose*' and that '*Mr Ambrose Moore has likewise consented to allow the necessary pipes to be laid through his grounds [of the Depot Mill]*'.¹⁴

The Silk Trade

As a large silk manufacturer, Moore was called to give evidence to Parliament on several occasions on various

aspects of the silk trade. On 28 April 1818 he spoke at an enquiry by the Committee appointed to consider the several petitions by the silk ribbon weavers about their unsatisfactory wages due to the restrictions of the Spitalfields Acts (see Part 1, p82). He stated that he was a partner in Wilson, Moore & Co, London and that his co-partner was Joseph Wilson. They employed several hundred hands producing broad weaving as well as ribbons. He said that he had been in business for 15 years and had served an apprenticeship 'in the loom' for about 6 months. Moore wanted the Spitalfields Acts repealed.¹⁵ Three years later, on 7 May 1821, he gave evidence to a Committee enquiring into foreign trade in silk. Again he complained about the Spitalfields Acts and said that the silk trade was going to the country (eg Macclesfield, Coventry, etc) where there were no regulations. For instance handkerchiefs in Spitalfields were 12s a dozen and in the country 8s. The mode of regulating the weavers was also 'injurious because it prevented improvement to or the introduction of machinery.'¹⁶ Moore again gave evidence in 1823 when the repeal of the Spitalfields Acts was being discussed. He supported this Bill and some of his answers give detailed information on his business.¹⁷

The Spitalfields Acts were repealed in 1824 under Free Trade reform which came into effect in two parts. In 1824 the high duty on raw silk was repealed and the tax on silk thread was reduced by nearly half. In 1826 foreign silk goods could be imported on payment of an import duty of 30% (see Part 1, p82). This had an effect on the weaver's wages and, by late 1825, 7791 looms were not in use which affected 4000 families and 20,000 people. On 29 January 1826, a meeting was held at the Mansion House and a subscription was set up for the relief of the unemployed weavers. Moore was on the organising committee.¹⁸

Despite the fund raising, the journeyman weavers became angry about their reduced wages and started destroying looms, sealing them so they couldn't be used and cutting silk in the weaver's homes. [In Spitalfields the master manufacturer delivered silk to the home of the journeyman weaver to work on whereas in the country work was carried out in the manufacturer's mill, eg Moore's Depot Mill in Derby.] In May 1829 the Bethnal Green Riots took place. 5000 weavers decided to go on strike against masters 'who refused to pay within 10% of the bookprice of 1824'. Meetings were held at Temple Mills, in Essex, just outside the London boundary; the weavers giving 'three groans' for the manufacturers when they returned to Spitalfields. Two workmen employed by Ambrose Moore who were ordered to fetch some silk from the house of a 'turn-out' (striker) asked the Bow Street police for assistance. When they left the house with the silk they were attacked by a mob of weavers. The 'officers made a determined resistance with their swords and captured five rioters'. The five policemen were seriously injured, one of whom was not expected to live. The *Bury & Norwich Post* also reported that eight silk weavers had been sentenced to 3 months imprisonment for conspiring against their employers.¹⁹

Moore sent a petition to Parliament about the conduct of the rioting weavers which was presented by a Mr Ward on 8 June 1829. It stated that 'several of his looms had been destroyed, that he had already been obliged to discharge many hands, who were earning upwards of 20s. per week, because he dared not trust his property in Spitalfields; that some of the weavers in his employment, and whose works were sealed, could earn in a single loom 35s. per week, and many others from 18s. to 25s, none need earn less than 15s a week'. Mr. Peel strongly condemned the conduct of the weavers, and said that the law of the country must and should be enforced. He said that 79 police officers had been stationed in Spitalfields and, if necessary, the troops in the Tower could be called in by the Magistrates. He also thought the masters would move to other places rather than remain in London to submit to 'the degrading dictation of workmen'.²⁰

In 1832 Moore was again giving evidence to a Select Committee on the silk trade. Unfortunately the lowering of duties on foreign silk goods and thrown silk had injured the silk trade and there was more distress since the changes in the law in 1826.²¹ Fund raising events were organised and in 1837 five princesses (and Ambrose Moore) attended the Spitalfields Weavers Ball held at the Opera House for the benefit of the silk weavers.²²

Life got no better and in 1846 the Broad-silk Hand Loom Weavers Union presented a petition to the House of Lords in opposition to the Tariffs, the manufacturers having met the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the previous day. In 1848 the weavers had written a report and had agreed to meet the manufacturers with a view to working together to obtain protection.²³

When it came to lawmaking, Moore probably always presented the view which most suited his business. In 1844 Moore, as Chairman of the Committee of British Silk Throwsters and Mill Owners, wrote to William Wilshire, MP, asking him 'to support the Silk Trade when the Factories' Bill was discussed the next week'. He wanted the silk throwing trade to be exempted from the Factories' Bill and urged that children employed in silk mills should be exempted from the regulations for those employed in other 'manufactures'. Moore suggested 'That the health of children in Silk Mills is not impaired by their employment, which is of a light character' and proposed that 'no

child under 13 should be allowed to work more than 10 hours daily in a Silk Mill and that no child under 9 should be allowed to work in a silk mill, nor without a certificate of ability to read'.²⁴

Inheritances

When Moore's uncle, Thomas Wilson of Warnford Court, died in 1829 he left £120,000. His will dated 1824 stated he was a trustee of Jos. Marryat (deceased) who owned 133 slaves on the Grand Roy Estate in Granada. Compensation of £2810 13s 3d for these slaves was awarded to Samuel Marryat and Thomas Wilson on 9 August 1835. However Thomas had died before the compensation process began so his executors claimed the compensation which was paid to Melvil and Fletcher Wilson (see above) and Ambrose Moore.²⁵

John Wilson, his mother's unmarried brother, left Moore £5000 in his will which was proved on 3 June 1836.²⁶ It may be that the money from the Grand Roy Estate and John Wilson was used to help Moore fund the founding of the London Joint Stock Bank in 1836 (below).

London Joint Stock Bank (LJSB)

The London Joint Stock Bank was founded in 1836, with capital of £3m in 60000 shares at £50 each '*for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of the Metropolitan Districts to participate more extensively than they can at present in the advantages offered by the new system of banking, by means of Joint Stock Establishments.*'. All the various branches of legitimate banking would be transacted and funds would be invested in foreign loans, stocks, landed property, mining, canals, railroads or other shares or articles of trade or commerce (in provincial towns, private banks were already merging successfully into joint stock banks). The Bank would conform with Acts of Parliament relating to Joint Stock Banks. It would be formed when 30000 shares had been subscribed with an initial deposit of £2 per share. Ambrose Moore was one of the founder Directors. The funds were soon raised and the Bank opened in temporary offices on Monday, 21 November 1836 at 20 Colman Street. A dividend of 12½% was paid most years.²⁷

Moore was involved in a potentially dangerous situation in February 1859 when H. Keen and C. Seaman, silk manufacturers of Cheapside were made bankrupt. Moore sold his silk business c1848 to Mr Seaman who had previously been in partnership with Wilson & Kemp. Keen joined Seaman in 1848. The creditor, a Mr Eaton, was owed £4300 and his debt was guaranteed by Ambrose Moore and the LJSB. Mr Keen worked off Mr Eaton's account against the liability of Ambrose Moore. The case was concluded but more light was thrown on the situation at the LJSB's half yearly meeting in July. When the Chairman moved to adopt the Bank's Report, Mr Knight referred to this bankruptcy case. A report in *The Times* stated that Keen had formerly been Ambrose Moore's clerk and had obtained guarantees from Ambrose Moore on which he purchased goods from Mr Eaton. The Commissioner had severely censured the proceedings on the grounds of unfair preference and improper trading. Mr Knight said passages in the Report compromised the character and transactions of the Bank and unsatisfactory lines of conduct by one of its Directors. Mr Moore said he had no notice of this attack. Keen had been his clerk and the clerk to his successors when he sold the business. He was ready to have his conduct investigated and if the result was not satisfactory, he would resign from Board.²⁸ This did not happen.

Moore resigned as a Director of the London Joint Stock Bank at its half yearly meeting on 16 July 1861 because of ill health [he was 73]. He had been a founder and one of the original directors, serving for 25 years.²⁹

The English, Scottish & Australian Chartered Bank was formed in 1852 to establish banks in the principal towns of Australia to make advances on bullion, gold dust, etc, grant letters of credits, and carry out normal banking business. Directors: W. Ormsby-Gore, MP, Ambrose Moore, Directors of LJSB. Bankers: LJSB. In 1855 the bank was doing well and a 4% dividend was paid.³⁰

Investments in Railways, Lands, Mines, etc - See Appendix 1.

Politics

Ambrose Moore was an active member of the City Conservative Association and frequently attended their many social functions, including, in 1840, a dinner in the Merchant Taylor Hall held by the Friends of Conservative Principles in the City of London on 29 February and the Triennial Festival of the City of London Conservative Association at Convent Garden Theatre on 8 June.³¹

City of London Corporation

The City of London Corporation is the local authority for the City. At its head is the Lord Mayor of London. Beneath him is the Court of Alderman, the Common Council, the ceremonial Commission of Lieutenancy, two

Sheriffs and officers appointed by the Livery companies, senior members of which are known as liverymen and form the Common Hall which chooses the Mayor and the Sheriffs.³² By 1868, Ambrose Moore had been a Deputy Lieutenant and a liveryman for the Commission of Lieutenancy for 50 years and was Treasurer to the Commission in 1860.³³ The Corporation had a close relationship to the Queen and Moore was part of a deputation representing the Commissioners of Lieutenancy at Buckingham Palace on several occasions including 1856, 1864 and 1872, when he was presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle.³⁴

On 25 June 1838, Ambrose Moore, as a citizen and weaver, and Josiah Wilson, as a citizen and cloth weaver, (Tories), stood for election for the office of Sheriffs of London and Sheriff of Middlesex. Aldermen Wood and Johnson (Liberals) stood against them. However objections were raised against Moore because of his part in the '*scandalous conspiracy*' by the Conservatives after the City of London elections in March 1838 to have four Liberals deseated on the grounds of corruption.³⁵ The next day it was reported that Wilson and Moore had been elected by a show of hands. However, a secret poll was demanded by the Aldermen. Wilson and Moore were in the lead at the end of the first day but the final result, after what appears to have been a very unpleasant election, was victory for the Aldermen who gained 1050 and 1014 votes against 583 and 518 for Wilson and Moore.³⁶

Other Organisations and Charities

Moore gave help to organisations which were set up to improve working conditions for shop workers. In 1846 he was treasurer of the **Metropolitan Draper's Association** which wanted to shorten the '*hours of Business in Drapery and other Trades of the Metropolis*' in order to bring about a '*physical, moral and intellectual improvement of the assistants*'.³⁷ and between 1848 and 1856 he was supporting the **Early Closing Association** which wanted to introduce half day working on a Saturday in the Metropolis.³⁸

The Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Ambrose Moore was a member of the committee set up in 1854 to raise funds to establish and support new missions in the East. Later that year the warehousemen and clerks met at the London Tavern to organise a Committee to collect subscriptions and found **The Patriotic Fund** for the relief of widows and orphans of those who fell in the Crimean war. The Lord Mayor together with Ambrose Moore and others were on the platform. A year later the list of subscribers included £1811 from Geelong Victoria for soldiers in Russia; the total to date was £87,807 1s 10d.³⁹

Dinners

The Victorian papers often carried reports or advertisements for important functions which were taking place. Some of those that Ambrose Moore attended were: 1825: The Royal Maternity Charity, whose patron was the King, Anniversary dinner at the London Tavern; 1839: Royal National Institution for Preservation of Lives from Shipwreck, Dinner at the London Tavern; 1855: Banquet to the Prefect of the Seine and members of the Municipal Body of Paris at the Albion Tavern; 1868: Banquet for new Lord Mayor at the Mansion House; 1868, 1869: Queen's Levee at St James's Palace. Moore and his wife both attended the Lord Mayor's Banquet at the Mansion House in 1870.⁴⁰

There is very little information about Moore after he retired from the London Joint Stock Bank. He attended a meeting in the Assembly Rooms, Wandsworth in August 1865 about the involvement of the Vicar of St Anne's, Wandsworth in a case at Leeds Bankruptcy Court. It was stated that if the allegations were true, the Vicar was guilty of a corrupt bargain between the three parties, if false, he was guilty of an attempt at extortion.⁴¹

Aged c81, Moore decided to pick a fight with South Eastern Railway over the price of a rail ticket in 1869. He had found that it cost the same to buy a return ticket from Waterloo to Cannon St as it did from Cannon St to Charing Cross even though the former was a mile longer. So Moore bought a return ticket and used it on the two different routes. He then refused to pay the 3d excess fare on the grounds that he had the right to do so. Summoned to Bow Street police court, it was stated the defendant was not fraudulent, he only wanted to enforce what he believed to be his right. Moore was told he would not be fined the full penalty of 40s but, because the law was not as he wished to interpret it, he would be only fined 1s plus costs.⁴² Moore died in 1873.

APPENDIX: AMBROSE MOORE'S INVESTMENTS

English Railways

Moore invested in most of his railway stock in 1845, just before the Panic of 1847 following Peel's Bank Charter Act 1844. The following list, mostly taken from newspaper advertisements, including some foreign railways, is

probably not a complete list of his investments. He sat on the Committee of Management of four English railways. All shareholders appear to be listed as 'Provisional Committee'. LJSB = London Joint Stock Bank.

1837

Deptford & Greenwich Railway: Subscriber: Ambrose Moore, Milk St, Cheapside: 10 shares, amount of subscription £500, deposit paid £20. In *Accounts and Papers, Fifteen Volumes, Railway Subscriptions Contracts deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons*, 1 March 1837.

1845

The Grand Junction & Midlands Union Railway. Committee of Management: Ambrose Moore (*Aris's Birmingham Gazette*, 22 September 1845; *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*, Vol 2, p477)

Southampton, Petersfield & London Direct Railway Co. Managing Committee: Ambrose Moore, Milk St, London, Director LJSB. (*Salisbury & Wiltshire Journal*, 11 October 1845).

Leicester, Melton Mowbray, Spalding Junction Railway (Provisional). Committee of Management: Ambrose Moore, Engineer Charles Fox. Bankers: LJSB, Evans & Co, Derby. (*Derby Mercury* Oct 22-26 Nov 1845).

Greater Manchester, Rugby & Southampton Railway Co. Committee of Management: Ambrose Moore of London & Derby, Director Dendre Valley Railway, Bankers include LJSB (*Derby Mercury*, 5 November 1845) Court of the Exchequer: Garwood v Moore. Peter Garwood wanted to recover £105, the deposit paid on 50 shares, from Moore, a member of the Management Committee and a Director of LJSB. The railway had been abandoned because railway panic had set in and not enough money had been paid into the company. Jury found for plaintiff. Damages £105. (*Morning Post*, 26 June 1846).

Richmond, Staines & Newbury Junction Railway Co. Provisional Committee: Ambrose Moore, 12 Endsleigh St (*Reading Mercury*, 27 September 1845).

Hull & Holyhead Direct Railway Co, via Sheffield & Chester, Provisional Committee: Ambrose Moore, Milk St, Director of the Dendre Railway. (*Derby Mercury*, 1 October 1845).

Nottingham, Birmingham & Coventry Junction Railway. Provisional Committee; Ambrose Moore, Engineer Charles Fox. Bankers: LJSB. (*Derby Mercury* 1, 8, 15 October 1845).

Lincolnshire and Eastern Counties Junction Railway. Provisional Committee: Ambrose Moore, 31 Milk St & Derby, Director of Dendre Railway (*Lincolnshire Chronicle*, 3 October 1845).

Southern Counties Union, Bristol, Bath & Dover Direct Railway Co. Provisional Committee Ambrose Moore, Bankers: LJSB, 5 Princes St & 69 Pall Mall (*Devizes & Wiltshire Gazette*, 9 October 1845).

Pontefract, Doncaster, Worksop & Mansfield Junction Railway. Provisional Committee: Ambrose Moore, Director LJSB (*Morning Post*, 11 October 1845).

Cambrian & Grand Junction Rail connecting South Wales with Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and the North. Provisional Committee: Ambrose Moore, Director LJSB. (*Worcester Herald* 18 October 1845).

Wolverhampton, Chester and Birkenhead Junction Railway Co. Provisional Committee: Ambrose Moore, Milk Street (*Aris's Birmingham Gazette*, 20 October 1845).

The Shrewbury and Leicester Direct Railway. Provisional Committee: Ambrose Moore, Milk St, London. Bankers: LJSB. (*London Standard*, 25 October 1845).

Bath, Wells & Exeter Junction Railway, Provisional Committee: Ambrose Moore, 12 Endsleigh St, Tavistock Sq. (*Exeter & Plymouth Chronicle*, 1 November 1845).

Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway opened 1 June 1849, amalgamated with GWR 1 September 1854 (www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/45745_en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_early_British_railway_companies).

1862

Salisbury and Basingstoke Railway Co. Committee: Ambrose Moore (*Morning Post*, 18 December 1852).

Foreign Railway and Canals

Great Western (Ireland) (Dublin to Mullingar and Athlone) <http://spellerweb.net/rhindex/Ireland/GreatSouthern/MGWR.html>. 1845.

Dendre Valley Railway & Canal Co, Belgium. Directors included Ambrose Moore and Wm Shadbolt. Bankers LJSB (*Morning Post*, 7 June 1845). **Jemmapes and Alost Canal,** Belgium - concession for 96 years, Directors included Ambrose Moore. Bankers: LJSB, (*Morning Chronicle*, 11 March 1845). Abandoned in 1848. (Court of Common Pleas: Dean v McTaggart, Director of Dendre Railways. (*Morning Chronicle*, 23 December 1848).

Life Insurance

1830 **British Pension Fund.** Monthly pensions to poor and aged tradesmen, artisans, mechanics, clerks, porters, widows of such persons, and male and female servants resident within 12 miles of the Metropolis. Hon. Director: Ambrose Moore. (*Dorset County Chronicle*, 18 November 1830).

1838 **United Mercantile and Travellers Assurance and General Mutual Fire Assurance Annuity Society for aged travellers.** Director: Ambrose Moore. (*Morning Post*, 27 June 1838)

1848 **Trust & Loan Co of Upper Canada.** Ambrose Moore one of four Directors who had an interview with Earl Grey of the Colonial Office. (*Morning Post*, 24 August 1848).

1849 **The Times Life Assurance & Guarantee Co,** 32 Ludgate Hill, London. Trustee: Ambrose Moore, Endsleigh Terrace, Tavistock Sq. (*Coventry Herald*, 16 November 1849, *Derbyshire Courier*, 15 June 1850).

1854 **The Times Fire Association Co.** Addition to usual assurance - compensation if someone died or is injured (medical expenses paid). Trustee: Ambrose Moore. (*Hampshire Advertiser*, 15 April 1854).

Mines

1851 **West Mariposa Mining Co,** California. Directors included Ambrose Moore and two other LJSB Directors. One of richest gold quartz mines in Mariposa. Bought under lease from Colonel Fremont (*London Daily News*, 1 November 1851). Several letters about lack of information to shareholders including *London Daily News*, 29 December 1853, 12 August 1854. One said 'Ambrose Moore should give some exposition about the state of company. I understood he is supreme in management'. Hiam Guedella, a shareholder activist, in a letter to the *Mining Journal*, October 1854, described Ambrose Moore as 'a wholesale silk dealer' in Cheapside and Director of Adelaide Land and numerous other companies, known in the City as a 'wholesale' dealer'. (John Woodland, *Money Pits - British Mining Companies in the Californian and Australian Gold Fields*, 2014, pp104-112). Company closed down in 1856 (*London Daily News*, 27 February 1856). Angry letters asking where is the money for our shares? (*London Daily News*, 26 May and 6, 7 October 1856).

1852 **The New Granada Co.** Purpose is to carry out important undertakings with the Republic of New Granada. Arranged to purchase some valuable and extensive mineral districts in provinces of Choco, Antioquia and Barbacoas containing gold, silver, etc. Director: Ambrose Moore. (*London Daily News*, 4 March 1852).

1859 Directors propose winding up Company and selling property to another - basically a re-organisation - otherwise they would have to raise more funds. (*London Standard*, 29 April 1859).

1860 **Exford Iron Mine & Colour Co Ltd,** Minehead & Porlock District, Incorporated 1856. Company founded to purchase 246 acres land with lease of rich lode of iron ores and Ferruginous Powders. Mines have been opened. Constructing a tramway to Porlock, the place of shipment. Provisional Director: Ambrose Moore, London. (*Derby Mercury*, 11 & 18 April 1860)

1864 **The Frontino & Bolivia American Gold Mining Co Ltd.** Director: Ambrose Moore, London and Epsom. Several immense lodes of iron pyrites rich in gold of finest quality. Large extent of pastoral and arable land. (*London Evening Standard*, 26 February 1864). Eventually acquired by company of same name in 1886.

Land

1850 **United States Land Co.** Formed to facilitate emigration to United States of North America. Directors: Ambrose Moore, Melvin Wilson. Bankers: LJSB. (*Exeter & Plymouth Gazette*, 30 April 1850)

1852 **The Netherlands Land Enclosure.** Between Bergen-Op-Zoom and Antwerp, there were large tracts of land on both sides of the River Scheldt for several miles covered by sea at high tide. Several feet of rich alluvial soil are exposed at low tide. The Government of Holland conceded 35000 acres of this land to the Netherlands Land Enclosure Company, for 99 years, for recovery and enclosure. (Engraving: Universal History Archive/UIG via Getty Images, Google). By 1857 there were problems with finance and some of the land (*London Standard*, 7 November 1857). In 1859 at a Special General meeting of shareholders at the London Tavern it was reported that the Company no longer had to continue with the capital works or the barrage across the Eastern Scheeldt, saving £200,000; etc. Proposed three shareholders, including Ambrose Moore, act with Directors as a Committee to consider whether some improved system of finance could be adopted with advantage to the company. (*London Daily News*, 13 January 1859)

1853 **Adelaide Land & Gold Co.** Growing importance of Southern Australia, vast mineral riches, agricultural and pastoral capabilities and recent discovery of gold fields. Council de Surveillance: Ambrose Moore. London. Shares popular when Stock Exchange opened (*Morning Post*, 5, 6 January 1853)..

1860 **The Colonisation Assurance Corporation.** Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament 1850 which conferred on the Corporation: a bounty of £30 for every immigrant conveyed to Colony of Western Australia; liability of each proprietor limited to amount of subscription; power to purchase, exchange and surrender lands; Power to hold lands up any extent; power to sell lands either for cash or under life assurance principle; power to confer by leases or licence the rights of mines, etc, or any other right of privilege on any lands belonging to the Corporation. Court of Directors: Ambrose Moore, London. (*London Standard*, 3 February 1860).

Others

1857 **Timber, Sawing & Turning Co Ltd** (founded 1856). Directors: Ambrose Moore, Joseph W. Wilson, Banbury, Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. (*Bristol Mercury*, 30 May 1857).

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