



DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

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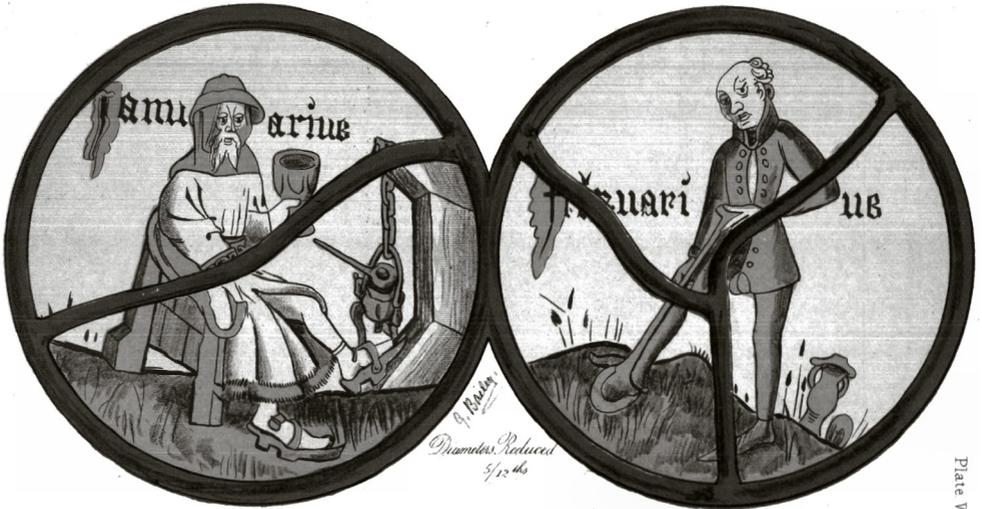


Plate VII

THE MARCHES FROM GLASS IN DERBYSHIRE MARRIAGE HOUSE

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

2017-2018

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DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER 85 JAN 2018

The Cover Story

From the very beginning of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society in 1879 a G. Bailey (assumed male) was a regular contributor to the Journal, a practise he continued until 1911. He wrote on a wide variety of subjects from Roman coins to Swarkestone Bridge and his speciality was the drawings that accompanied the articles. These are delightful. As well as accurate sketches of all manner of old buildings (many now long gone) including the Chesterfield Shambles and a selection of Derby's nooks and crannies, he also drew old gravestones and some interesting stained glass.

These two stained glass roundels from Norbury Manor House are six inches in diameter and depict the activities of the farming year month by month. They are dark brown in outline with a yellow staining in parts. In January, obviously, the aging farmer has time to put his feet up – or it could of course be a metaphor for

the winter of his life, complete with a “pipkin of spiced ale” warming by the fire and pattens on his feet in lieu of slippers. The February one came as a bit of surprise as at first glance the husbandman appeared to be dressed as an 18th century Hussar instead of a medieval peasant. However these roundels date from the latter half of the 15th century although the author speculates as to the date of their wardrobes which may come from the time of Henry IV notwithstanding an august article in *Archaeologia* which had estimated them as from the time of Henry VII. Ho hum!

I can't find much biographical detail of Mr Bailey beyond that he may have played golf! – which is a pity. He sounds like a very interesting and erudite man.

(DAJ 1882)

Barbara Foster

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Visit to Hereford Thurs. 12th - Mon. 16th July 2018

This year we will be based at the Three Shires Hotel on the edge of Hereford. As usual we have reserved 40 places for this four night stay. All the rooms are en-suite and a mixture of single or double occupancy.

We have again booked a Skills coach which will depart from the Bus Station in Derby. David Carder will be our tour guide.

We plan to take our outward lunch break at Much Wenlock, allowing time to explore the town. We shall spend some time in Hereford, including a visit to the Mappa Mundi and we shall be visiting major sites both in Herefordshire and in neighbouring counties.

We estimate the cost to be circa £430; the exact cost to be made known in May 2018. This will include accommodation - bed, breakfast and three course evening meals - for four nights, the cost of the coach and all entrance fees apart from English Heritage and National Trust sites.

In order to book a place, an initial non-refundable deposit of £50 is required. Places will be allocated in order of booking. We would advise that applications are made as soon as possible to avoid disappointment. We strongly recommend that you take out personal travel and cancellation insurance.

To book, please send a cheque for £50 per person, payable to The Derbyshire Archaeological Society and with the words DAS Hereford visit on the reverse.

Send to Mrs Jane Heginbotham, 59, Hickton Road, Swanwick, Alfreton. DE55 1AG.

A stamped addressed envelope or an email address should be included to receive confirmation of your booking and receipt of your booking fee.

If you have any queries please contact Jane on 01773 609629 or by email at jane.heginbotham@btinternet.com

Joan D'Arcy

Membership Survey 2017 The Results

First of all, a very big "Thank you" to everyone who sent back replies to our survey. Over 60% of you did and this means that Council is confident that they can use the results as the basis for fashioning the way forward for the Society. We mentioned in the preamble to the survey, that the Society was investigating the possibility of purchasing a property and some of you supported this. However, after extensive research and some preliminary survey work on a particular property that we felt might be suitable, the Council has decided that we do not have sufficient funds to enable us to go ahead with the purchase of a property in a location convenient for the majority of members.

So what does our survey say about our members? It will be no surprise that 75% of respondents were 65 or over. As many of you pointed out, this presents us with a challenge to encourage younger members to join us and give the Society the chance of a vibrant long term future. We were encouraged by the suggestions that many of you gave about how we might do this which we will return to below. Most of you chose membership of the Society because of a general interest in the subjects covered by our activities and a significant proportion (33%) had a professional interest.

Roughly half of our respondents attend lectures at the University regularly or at least sometimes. Those who never attend gave a variety of reasons but primarily this was because of distance. A slightly higher percentage attend at least some of the lectures at St Mary's but most pick and choose the subjects they go to. Their own location or for a smaller number the inconvenience of day or time was given for non-attendance.

Our summer trips proved popular with the members but there are clearly some issues around the perception of availability of

places. We shall take steps to address this. Suggestions for visits have given us food for thought.

Our library, presently housed in the basement of the Central Library in Derby is used by very few members. This raises important issues which need our consideration. More of our members said that they would possibly use the library if they had access to the catalogue on the website.

There was a very positive response to our suggestions of increased activities for members. Field walking, joint research projects and short courses were clear favourites, but with the exception of family activities, all the others had supporters too. There were also suggestions for day conferences. Clearly we can use some of the skills of our members as well as invited practitioners to increase our offering to members. Responses to our request for more active involvement show that our members have a very wide range of skills from archaeology to making tea. We would invite those of you with these skills and those who wish to be more involved with the running of the Society to make contact with our Secretary or any member of Council and we will put your enthusiasm to good use. See contact details inside the front cover of the Newsletter.

Many of you who gave us general comments were concerned that we do not do enough to promote ourselves and in particular to attract a younger membership. Your suggestions on how we might address this are very helpful. You want us to raise the profile of the Society by improving our publicity and looking at what we do in a new way.

On the whole, you are very positive about your Society, thinking we are good value for money and would be happy to recommend us to your friends. The Council was very encouraged by the positive response from the members and the wealth of your ideas. Thank you again.

Jane Heginbotham

PROGRAMME SECRETARY

Matt Symonds gave a most interesting lecture in September on "Protecting the Roman Empire" – a blow by blow account of the forts, fortlets and the men (and their families) who staffed them on the frontiers of the Roman Empire. This was followed by the Peter Billson Memorial Lecture – a personal account by Max Craven of the work done by Peter in The Derby Civic Society and all the many other organisations that Peter played a part in. Both were very well attended and enjoyed by the audience. The Christmas Social gave us the chance to revisit the days of the Derby Advertiser with a specially made film for the occasion by the Speaker Peter Brown – and very interesting and entertaining it was too!

The opening lecture 05 January in OL1 was by Dr David Breeze - 'Paintings along the Wall by Henry Burdon Richardson' who produced over 40 paintings of Hadrian's Wall. There were many and very varied paintings and it was an interesting lecture for those interested in the Wall.

The final OL1 lecture will be on 02 March and about the 'Pottery Production in Anglo-Scandinavian 'Torksey' by Dr Gareth Perry, University of Sheffield. He is the Regional Groups Officer for the Medieval Pottery Research Group

The Society AGM date is Friday 27th April 2018, at St Mary's Parish Centre as usual. 7.30pm. no speaker as yet

Not much to report on the Summer Programme – but it is in hand! Proposed trip to Herefordshire 12-16 July - I know there are many very interesting buildings to be seen in that area. And a visit to Arbury Hall near Nuneaton by the LHS.

Malise McGuire

LIBRARY NOTES

After some months of uncertainty over the siting of the library in Derby Central Library basement, having been given 'notice to quit' some time ago, we are pleased to say that the library will remain in the basement

for the next six months at least. This is good news and will allow us to continue the work of the library for the time being without the prospect of having to move at relatively short notice. We would have been in a difficult position as the search for suitable premises has proved extremely awkward. There have been tireless efforts in this, particularly on the part of Joan D'arcy but at present to no avail.

And so for now we have some respite.

Recently we have been pleased to receive a considerable number of books for the library from the estates of both Peter Billson and Tom Larrimore. They were both longstanding members of the society and their respective libraries represented the extensive breadth of their interests in all things Derbyshire.

Catalogue

Last summer it had been the intention to issue in some form a new catalogue but the situation of the library was so precarious that it was decided to postpone it. All things being equal the up-to date catalogue will be issued in due course. It is not necessary to have sight of a full catalogue to order books – see below. Suffice to say that the collection is comprehensive on Derbyshire and it would be good to think that members might consider using the DAS Library as one of the first ports of call for research or interest.

Using the Library

All the work which has been put into the library over the years is of no use unless the membership makes use of the library. One of the joys of a library is to be able to browse but unfortunately, owing to the current location, we accept that has not been possible for many years and the downside of that is that the membership gets out of the habit of using the library. However the books are still there! The process is straightforward. If you know the book(s) you wish to borrow please email or phone me (details below) and I will bring them from the library usually within a week and get them to you by mutual arrangement. If you are not sure of the title or the author, just give me as much detail as you can and I can still help. If you are looking for

books about a certain subject but not sure of titles I can email or phone you with a list of books which may be relevant. I am usually there on the Friday night meetings so you can also speak to me there.

anne.allcock51@gmail.com; tel. 0115 9726377. Please do not use details from old newsletters as they are incorrect.

You can still request books through the front desk at the Central Library.

We have a considerable collection of Archaeological Journals from other societies. Many, though by no means all of these, are online although not always freely accessible. If you have found an article online that you wish to read but would prefer a hard copy to peruse then please contact me.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Anne Allcock—Librarian

SUMMER VISIT

N. Yorks

14th – 18th July 2017

Friday 14th July

After a prompt start from Derby, the first stop was at Tibshelf Service Station to pick up Barbara and Ann, then onward to Beverley where we were met by our leader, David Carder full of energy and information as always. He led some of us on a walkabout through the Medieval Market Place to the Georgian Butter Cross. The Beaver on the Coat of Arms told us of the origin of the name of the Town. The market place is large with a range of buildings from the 16th to the 19thC. It was divided by early encroachment of houses and shops, now occupied by boutiques and tea shops but no time for shopping.

The Guildhall was recommended for a visit with its 18thC. Court Room with its original furnishings and exquisite stucco ceiling by Guiseppe Cortese. The panelled Board Rooms were furnished with Chippendale style chairs and paintings of local scenes by Fred and Mary Etwell were on the

walls. Parts of the building go back to the 14thC. and a partition wall has been revealed with graffiti on the plaster work.

There was a choice of two magnificent churches, first the Town Church of St Mary which had a wonderful set of misericords with their sly reference to medieval life and humour. The chancel had an unusual painted ceiling with images of the Kings and Queens of England, refurbished in 1939 when George VI was added. Over a doorway on the north side of the chancel is a carving of a rabbit said to have inspired Tenniel's drawings for Alice in Wonderland. The other church to visit was of course the Minster, famous for its carvings of the angel choir playing medieval instruments. To complement the musical theme was an exhibition of a rare survival of medieval liturgical music manuscripts. They are beautifully illuminated with full page images and decorative borders and music notation for Masses and Psalms. This was a treat for early music enthusiasts. The minster church has 68 misericords, the tombs of the Percy family, the shrine of St John of Beverley of 1292 and there is the work of Hawkesmoor and Gilbert Scott.

We arrived in good time for dinner at Cober Hill Conference Centre at Cloughton, north of Scarborough, which belongs to the Rowntree Foundation and Trust. It is an Arts and Crafts house of 1890 with extensions, built for a lawyer, Frank Lockwood. Our fellow guests were on a Murder Mystery weekend and the oak panelled rooms and staircase were well suited to their theme. There were well kept gardens with sea views in the distance, but no time to explore. Meals were good with excellent service, followed by a lecture on our itinerary by David who had already explored our routes and provided the information in our excellent guide book.

Saturday 15th July

We began with some drama, as the very long coach in which we were travelling had

difficulty getting round the steep bends in the drive up to the centre and one of the long wing mirrors which extend beyond the front of these modern coaches caught on the branch of a tree and fell off! So there were telephone calls to the coach company to send out a replacement. Undeterred we made our way to Rievaulx Abbey, a Cistercian monastery of 1131 in its wonderful setting on a sloping site. In its heyday there were 140 monks and 500 lay brothers and servants. Sheep farming and iron works were the basis for its prosperity but when the Black Death and Scottish raids took their toll only 15 monks and 3 lay brothers were there in the later 14thC. Many of its extensive buildings are standing to full height and it is one of the most complete examples of Early English monastic architecture. In the museum is a display of some of the more significant fragments of carving from the site.



Helmsley was the lunch stop and some of us found the best ham sandwiches ever tasted. The 12thC castle ruins are extensive, with a bridge over the moat and curtain wall incorporating a D shaped tower serving as a keep. Some impressive accommodation buildings were built between 1563 and 1587 for the Manners family and their guests. It saw action during the 16c Civil War and was thoroughly slighted in the Cromwellian Period.

The impressive Market Square is dominated by a statue of the local landowner, the

2nd Baron Faversham (1798-1867) and is surrounded with a range of period buildings with nice shops and tea shops, if you had time between visits to the castle and the parish church of All Saints which was largely rebuilt in 1866-69. Its most striking feature is the early 20thC. wall paintings depicting the growth of Christianity in Northumberland. Remains of the medieval church include the Norman chancel arch and South doorway with chevrons and beak heads and misericords. Mouseman Thompson did the oak furniture of the chancel and left his hallmark of a mouse.

Next stop was Hutton Le Hole with its common grazing land in the centre of the village. We visited the site where 20 reconstructed buildings from all periods of domestic dwellings have been collected from an Iron Age round house, humble one roomed cottages to an Elizabethan Manor House of 1570 with the largest set of crucks yet discovered in N.E. Yorkshire. There are shops and workshops including a glass furnace.

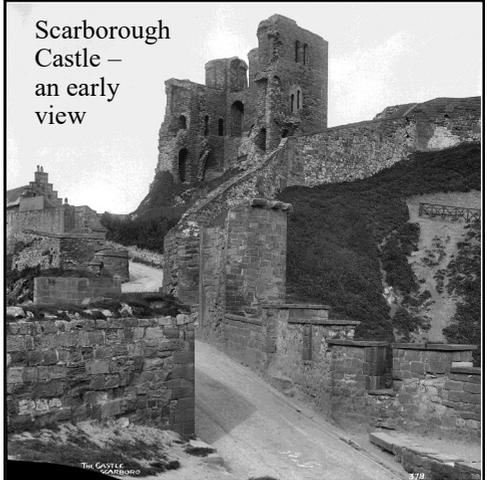
The repair man for the wing mirror finally caught up with us at Middleton Church of St Andrew and while we looked at the church he did the repair. There was a magnificent collection of 10thC Anglo Scandinavian crosses, showing a hunter with a spear and 5 figures with scramasax (short swords)

Our evening lecture was by Mark Sissons, veteran of steam railway preservation, so we were ready for our visit to the North Yorkshire Railway on Monday.

Sunday 16th July

Scarborough was our first stop, not for the fun fair or the beach, but a tour of the narrow medieval streets behind the sea front, like The Bolts and Quay Street where there were timber framed buildings. The former Lancaster Inn has herringbone brick nogginns and the former Three Mariners Inn is timber framed clad in brick. The restaurant and bar called the Newcastle Packet has timber framing and a dragon post on the corner. These are mixed with 18thC town houses and on

Scarborough
Castle –
an early
view



the Harbour side is the King Richard III house, traditionally associated with the Yorkist King with a fine plaster ceiling upstairs. Trinity House was built in 1602 and on the Information Board the origin of the folk song “Scarborough Fair” was explained. The Fair was held annually to celebrate the few weeks when the herring was abundant off the Yorkshire coast and the catch was salted and put in barrels and traded at home and abroad. Fishing, ship building, wool and coal carrying have all been trades from the harbour going back to the 13thC. The Spa and the annual holiday and day trippers brought prosperity in the 19th and 20thC.

The landmark castle on the headland between the North and South Bays has a Norman keep and a long curtain wall and close by is the parish church of St. Mary where Anne Bronte is buried. Down in the town is one of the oldest purpose built museums in the country, the Rotunda. It is an elegant classical building with original fittings built to house the collection of Thomas Hinderwell in 1828-9. It is principally a Geological Museum but our party appreciated the present display of Gristhorpe Man from a Bronze Age burial 4,000 BP found near Filey in 1834. The complete skeleton was in a hollowed out oak tree trunk with a bronze dagger, flint tools and food residue



Gristhorpe Man

in a wicker basket. Also on display were excavated items from Star Carr, a Mesolithic site, dated 10,500-11,000 BP.

The church of St Martin, Burton Agnes is Norman in origin with some fine monuments to the local families, whose Manor House is nearby. The house was built in 1170-80, with undercroft and hall above. The Manor House was replaced by a fine Jacobean Hall in 1601-10 by Sir Henry Griffith. It was probably designed by Robert Smythson, architect of Hardwick Hall in Derbyshire. The outstanding feature of the Great Hall is the extraordinary carved wooden screen of 1603 with biblical themes and the quality of the carving is continued through the house including an oak staircase. The Long Gallery has a fine plaster barrel ceiling restored in the 20thC.

Monday 17th July

Pickering was our destination, it is a pleasant moorland town with a church and castle to visit. The church of St Peter and St Paul is of Norman foundation on the site of a Saxon church but its most striking feature is the series of 15thC frescoes, the most complete set of wall paintings to survive. Their survival is surprising as they have been the victim of changing attitudes to the depiction of images in churches, plastered over at the time of the Reformation, rediscovered and revealed in 1852, only to be white-washed over on a change of vicar, finally heavily restored by a new incumbent in 1880. On the south side are images of St. Katherine with her wheel, scenes from the life of

Mary and seven scenes from the passion and Resurrection of Christ. The North side has large paintings of St George, St. Christopher, the Coronation of the Virgin and the martyrdom of St. Edmund and St. Thomas Becket.

Pickering Castle began as a Motte and Bailey, with shell keep and an extensive curtain wall. Belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, it was popular with Royalty and their guests for hunting parties, with suitable accommodation built in the 16thC in the baileys.



The highlight of the day was a ride on a steam train from Pickering to Grosmont on the North York Moors Railway. George Stephenson had a part in planning the line but it was “Railway King” Hudson who took over the building of the railway linking Whitby to London. N.Y.W.R. took over the line on closure by Beeching and it is the largest preserved railway in the U.K.

On arrival in Whitby, we were glad that the coach took us up the steep road to the Abbey, avoiding the 199 steps. The abbey was founded in 657 AD as a mixed monastery by St. Hilda and traces of the original building destroyed in Viking raids have been excavated. It is here that the significant Synod of Whitby was held in 664 AD when the Roman Church prevailed over the Celtic style of church organisation. The present ruins are the remains of the Norman, Early English architecture, battered by the elements and German shelling during the First World War. Recent excavation has pro-

duced important evidence for all the stages of the Abbey's development.

The Parish Church of St. Mary nearby, dates from the 12thC. and is most notable for the survival of the 17thC. box pews and galleries and 3 decker pulpit. Inside the church it is like being in the hold of a wooden ship.

If they had time, some of the party explored the narrow streets near the harbour and visited the house where Captain Cook served his apprenticeship. In the past Whitby's prosperity relied on fishing industry whaling and shipbuilding. Cook's ships for his epic long voyages of discovery were built here and were modelled on the Whitby Collier he knew in his youth.

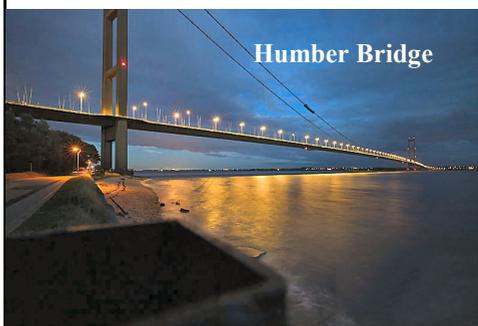
The usual quiz ended the evening.

Tuesday July 18th

As usual, on the journey home we visited some more sites. First a return visit to Scarborough, to see the church of St Martin on the Hill. Not a Medieval church this time but a Victorian High Church with important art work by the Pre-Raphaelite group of artists. The Church was paid for by Miss Mary Cra-ven and built between 1861 and 1863. The London firm of William Morris and partners were employed for the interior design and decoration including stained glass windows. Images of Biblical figures in the windows resembled some of the Pre-Raphaelite models. William Morris, Edmund Byrne Jones, Dante Gabrielle Rossetti and Ford Maddox Browne all contributed. The chancel and pulpit were also painted in the same style.

Continuing down the Yorkshire coast Bridlington Old Town was our next stop to see the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, formerly the Augustinian Priory which became one of the wealthiest monastic houses in Yorkshire through sheep farming. On Dissolution, it became the Parish Church and the monastic buildings were demolished apart from the Gatehouse which still stands and has been used as a school and a prison. The area around the church is called the Bayle or

enclosure. The church has been 'improved' by Gilbert Scott and Mouseman Thompson has left his mark on the screen pulpit & font.



Lunch stop was spent at Skidby windmill of 1832, and we then crossed over the Humber estuary via the elegant single span suspension bridge opened in 1981 at a cost of £151 million. Barton on Humber was our last stop to view the famous Anglo-Saxon church with the distinctive long and short work and strap work on the tower.

Our journey home continued to Tibshelf with goodbyes to Ann and Barbara. Our thanks go to David Calder for his excellent leadership and the organising committee for all the organisation and Ron Todd our driver for his expert driving. Looking forward to the next tour!

Ann Brown and Barbara Jones

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

NEWARK – 12 August 2017

Newark was the town chosen for a day visit. The thought was would there be enough to see and do in the six hours there? The answer was yes, plenty. The town itself is compact, very attractive and was bustling with an extensive Saturday market in the main square. The weather was fine and dry for ambling about.

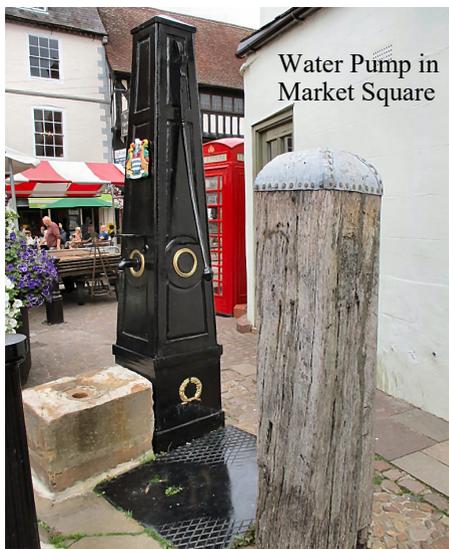
The most dominant feature of Newark is the castle. Built in the mid 12th century and



Newark Castle

once owned by King John who died there in 1216 after consuming a 'surfeit of peaches' but, due to the Civil War, only one and a half sides still stand but there is still enough to show it would have been very impressive. The west front, facing onto the river, has survived almost complete. The main features left are the gatehouse, dungeons, the curtain wall and the south-west tower. On the town side there are almost no remaining walls. Pleasant gardens are here with a very good sculptured model of the castle and town.

A visit to the church of St. Mary Magdalen was a must. It is notable for its tower and octagonal spire some 72 metres high, the highest in Nottinghamshire and the fifth tallest in the UK. The church was heavily restored by Sir Gilbert Scott around 1853/5



Water Pump in Market Square

but there are many interesting treasures including misericords, stained glass windows, carved capitals of foliage and heads and a green man, carved angels holding musical instruments and part of a macabre painting of the 'Dance of Death'.

Newark boasts one of the finest Georgian town halls in the country. It was designed by John Carr of York in 1774 and is Grade 1 listed. The civic rooms include an Assembly Room with magnificent Corinthian columns and chandeliers which has been restored to its original splendour, the council chamber and the Mayor's Parlour. Civic treasures are on display together with a collection of siege pieces which were coins used during the last years of the Civil War. They were made out of civic plate, church plate and plate belonging to wealthy individuals. An art gallery is on the upper floor.

Of course, the English Civil War played a huge part in the history of the town. Troops loyal to the King swelled the population greatly and from the safety of the defences they would launch attacks on local Parliamentarians. The town was besieged on three occasions and there was much suffering and death among the townsfolk. In 2016, the National Civil War Centre opened which explores the stories of the conflict with real objects, digital interactives, large screen cinema and costumes and armour to try on. Housed over several floors and addressing other topics, such as early medicine, there was an exhibition relating to Lawrence of Arabia and a re-enactment by a 'live' actress of the story of 'Mad Madge' otherwise known as Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle, one of England's first science fiction writers. A whole day could easily be spent there.

The town has some splendid buildings. The Old White Hart is the oldest surviving inn dating from the 14th century. It was restored in the 1980s but is authentic in style and colour as sufficient original material remained for copies to be made. Another building dates from 1337, a rich merchant's

house, possessing an architectural feature unique in the town – it is jettied on two adjoining sides with part of the diagonal dragon beam, which supports the upper corner post, still visible within. A pub, The Prince Rupert, built around 1452, was also a merchant's house and another which was used by the governor during the Civil War and now appropriately called 'The Governor's House' houses a branch of Greggs. These large properties would have housed the troops during the war.

Many of our thirty strong party took the opportunity to have a leisurely cruise on the river Trent to get another perspective on the town. The boat was an Edwardian river cruiser complete with a bar and blankets, in case it got chilly. From the boat could be seen the many maltings and wharves as Newark was the centre for the English brewing and malting industries. It became known as 'The Metropolis of Malt' and its produce was exported around the world. Most of the maltings have now been converted to housing. The trip went as far as Farndon Marina through some lovely countryside.

As well as the ancient buildings, the town has many buildings and features of the Art Deco period – M&S has a raised and stepped parapet embellished with a 'sunburst' and the Birds shop retains much of the original black 'Vitrolite' surround and timber upper screen.

It turned out to be a very interesting and satisfactory day and the added bonus was the relatively short journey home!

Anne Haywood.

Visits to Nottingham

4th August

There were two brief expeditions to Nottingham this year. The first, on August 4th, was to view the progress of 'We Dig the Castle', an annual programme of training excavations within the Outer Bailey of Nottingham Castle, carried out by Trent and Peak Archaeology. The other, on the morning of Sunday 17th September, was a guided

walk around the English Borough, led by Graham Clarke.

Dr. David Knight, Head of Research at Trent and Peak Archaeology, guided us around the latest excavation site. He first explained the early history and layout of the castle to a small but very appreciative audience. We then looked at the site itself where garden features had been revealed alongside a possible wall foundation and an undated brick surface. The project will continue in August 2018 and notice will be given in the next newsletter, or read the Dig Diary which is posted on the internet under 'We Dig the Castle' 2017.

Joan D'Arcy

17th Sept. 2017

The Archaeological Research Group met on Upper Parliament Street for a guided tour of the English Borough of Nottingham ably led by Grahame Clarke.

Grahame began with a potted history of the English Borough. It is the oldest part of Nottingham and is centred on St Marys to the east inside the medieval wall. The French Borough is to the west around the castle. (A map of the English and French Boroughs which Grahame showed us can be found at <http://www.nottsheritagegateway.org.uk/places/nottingham/nottinghamc1500map.pdf>).

We were standing at Chapel Bar though nothing remains of the gate through the early city wall. It was knocked down in 1743, and regretted in 1745 when Bonnie Prince Charlie reached Derby. From there we walked down Upper Parliament Street - once Back Side (don't know why they changed the name!) that ran along the inside of the medieval wall, past the end of Hurts Yard, one of the few accessible remains of medieval Nottingham's narrow streets and close to where you could catch a carrier cart to Derby. Suddenly we were at Theatre Square where the Royal Theatre is the only Victorian theatre left standing, the Hippodrome and the Empire which flanked it have gone.

Then down Queen Street and on to King's Street, waving at the site of the last maypole in Nottingham (removed 1789) in Maypole Yard, passing the Prudential Assurance then admiring the Queen's Chambers - the first of the Watson Fothergill/Fothergill Watson buildings we encountered - in much embellished red brick Tudor style. Then we dived into a side entrance of the Council House (a mixture of classical styles) built by the young City Housing Architect T. C. Howitt, paused to look at the murals under the dome celebrating the Danes capturing Nottingham, William 1's visit, Robin Hood and Charles I raising his standard, many local notables of the time appearing as historical figures, then through the Exchange Arcade which replaced one built in 1774. We had not the time - or the money to shop there. Outside we found an example of opposite sides of a lane having different names. This happened where the English and French Boroughs ran side by side in this case Long Row on the north side and Smithy Row on the south.

Near here we were told was the Moors Head where Byron's body lay overnight on its way to Hucknall.

Out into Pelham Street and a brief detour up Thurland St. (the site of Thurland Hall where Charles I stayed) to see Fothergill Watson's Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Bank with its stone friezes and sculpted figures. Past what were the offices of the Nottingham Journal where J. M. Barrie briefly worked. Across Victoria St into Fletcher St and past Adams Walk to the Weekday Cross, the present cross disappointingly dating to 1993. It is on the site of the pre-conquest market. Just beside the cross stands one of the newest buildings opened in 2009, the Contemporary Arts Centre with its decorated panels embossed with lace design. On the site of the Guild Hall, where we were told Shakespeare's the King's Players performed All is True by Shakespeare and Fletcher, but it is unlikely that the Bard himself performed since he died shortly after. Here we had to

wait for a parade commemorating the Battle of Britain to pass and Grahame had to quickly change our route. We went up High Pavement, no time to go into the Unitarian Chapel (now a restaurant to admire the Burne-Jones windows, or into County House with its late Medieval core well disguised by later additions. The Shire Hall, with its fasces above the door was built in 1770 the architect was James Gandon of London and the builder was "Mr. Joseph Pickford of Derby" but a fire in 1876 destroyed much of the building. The adjacent gaol still has visible the sculptor's spelling correction.

Past St Mary's Church and off to Commerce Square with its early C19 warehouses (overlooking what had been the lands of Francis Pierrepont's house) here we had a brief history of lace machines from Frost in 1769 to Jacquards in 1841 and a view of two of the earliest roads Malin Hill and Long Stairs leading down to a bridge and the London Road.

Then Stoney Street where we branched off to look at the very elegant Broadway warehouses including the Birkin Building with its bee and his sons initials (RB and TB) above the arch and inside the arch a C12 fragment from St Marys. Next the Adams building, with a chapel: we were told that the workers got a penny a week extra if they attended the chapel before work in the morning. It is now the New College Nottingham.

Grahame then pointed out in the distance Hockley Mill, a steel frame building, that he believes was built in part by Richard Arkwright about 1769 as a horse powered mill, it is not at present listed so is under threat.

A quick look down Goose Gate at Jesse Boots first shop, now with a blue plaque and we had reached the end of our tour of the English Borough.

www.nottsheritagegateway.org.uk/places/nottingham/nottinghamc1500map.pdf

Anne Jones

Resistivity Training at PENTRICH 23rd September 2017

The ARS section organised an introduction on electrical resistivity surveying techniques to members in part of a field near Pentrich to confirm the route of the Roman Ryknield Street as it passed through Coneygreay Farm.

The equipment was the new Mk.2 TRS/CIA resistivity meter. It is beyond the scope of this short article to describe how the equipment works but suffice to say that electrical current is passed into the ground and the resistance across a series of probes is measured. The results are immediately seen on an attached colour screen and can be later processed on a computer.

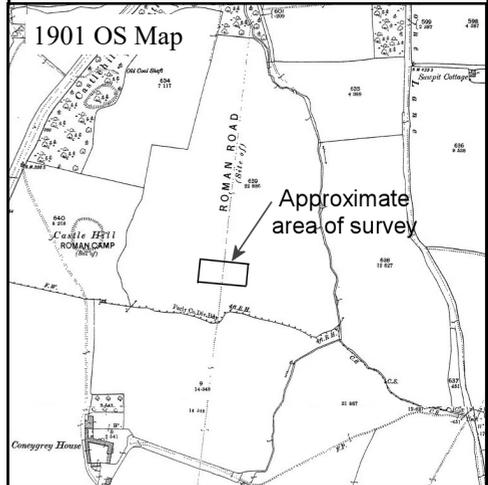
The amount of resistance is affected by how much moisture there is in the soil, the type of soil and its bedrock. If there is a lot of moisture in the soil the electric current passes through the wet ground more easily—hence a lower resistance and vice versa. The amount of water present in the soil is affected by some archaeological features. For example, if there is a wall under the surface, then there is less soil to store moisture, making that area of ground high resistance. Conversely, if you have a ditch or pit, it can store more moisture, giving a lower resistance.

Historical background

The course of Ryknield Street north of Derby has been known since at least the early 18th century and was described at length in Lyson's *Magna Britannica* in 1817. It is quite specific - "It now runs to coney-Gre-house, crossing two lanes which lead from Pentrich Town to the common, and so down to the water, leaving a camp, which is Roman by its form". Many sections are described as lost to the plough and it would appear the road had been much diverted over the intervening centuries. This would appear to be the case at Pentrich. The remains of this fortlet are approximately 250m

west and the "new" route some 420 metres west of Ryknield St.

The field appears to have been ploughed as recently as 2007 and 2010 and possibly later. (Google Earth)

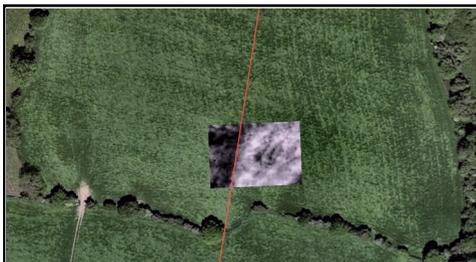


Description of site

The field in question lies some 250m north east of Coneygreay farmhouse and is laid to grass. The area slopes to the east with an occasional hump and bump. There is a distinct kink in the southern hedge boundary that would appear to correspond to the road's trajectory and the land rises noticeably to this point.

The survey

Initially 3 grids measuring 20m*20m were laid out across an area where the 1901 OS map showed the route of Ryknield St. (above). The grids were surveyed at intervals of 1m in both the X and Y directions in a conventional zig-zag pattern. The Mk2 meter displays results on a tablet and a distinct line of anomalies between lower values in black and higher values in grey and white showed up. The 3 grids were completed and it was decided to enlarge the area of survey with a further three grids to confirm any continuation of the feature. The extra 3 grids confirmed that the feature was continuous.



Interpretation

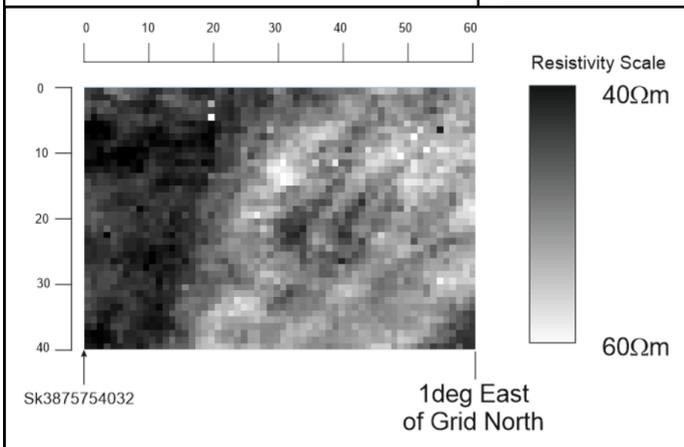
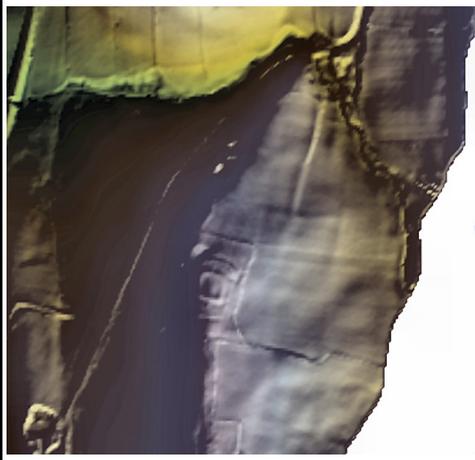
The area is shown on the 1901 OS map as a rectangle. The coordinates at the SW corner of the surveyed area as measured by a hand held GPS is SK38757 54032. The area is approx.250m to the east of the Pentrich Roman fortlet and is some 20m lower in altitude.

The picture above shows the resistivity (greyscale – 60m by 40m) overlain on the most recent Google earth aerial photograph. The centre line has been plotted from the OS 1901 and recent maps and is the approximate location of Ryknield St. It is noted that crop marks, seen in the northerly part of the field, are on same alignment as the plotted Roman road.

The results of the survey were excellent and they are presented bottom left. A clear boundary is seen running approx. N/S which is believed to be the western edge ditch of the Roman road. The area to the East of this feature has a higher resistance which we consider to be the remains of a Roman road—the width is larger than ex-

pected and could be due to stone creep downslope. We may have just hit a western edge of the road area and this can be seen in the SE corner of the survey area. It was noted during survey that the probes hit many stones in the whiter area.

Adrian Farnsworth has made the comment that if the Roman road carried on in use into later periods, it may have been repaired (using the local Coal Measures shales and sandstones?) and have moved from side to side, explaining the wide spread. Adrian had kindly processed a few tiles of the LiDAR data (Fig 4) which clearly shows the alignment of the road and shows many other features in the area—the Roman fortlet together with other abandoned roads, old hedgerows or field boundaries in the vicini-



Above LIDAR around the Roman Fortlet. Resistivity Survey was just in centre by kink in lower field hedge to East of fort

Left Resistivity results

ty. Indications of the road can also be seen on some of the historical aerial photos from Google Earth.

Conclusion

- A successful day—one edge of the Roman road has probably been found close to the alignment of the road seen on OS maps.
- Further work to further delineate the road to the north and investigate the other anomalies seen on LiDAR could be considered.
- A non penetrating survey of the fortlet to delineate its size and features could be considered (If permission could be obtained from English Heritage).

We are very grateful to the owners Mr & Mrs J. Bowers for giving us permission to do so. We are also grateful to Adrian Farnsworth for providing supplementary LiDAR information and aerial photos.

Keith Foster.

Ancient Hedgerows 6 October 2017

Lynne Pickering began her illustrated talk by telling us of her interest in the countryside from a young age and of her study at Broomfield College and Harper Adams University where she got fascinated by hedgerows and how to date them. She started by dating hedges in the parish where she lived and got more enthusiastic after attending a course by the late Dr. Oliver Rackham, a leader in the study of trees and woodlands.

The word 'hedge' is from the Anglo-Saxon word 'haeg' and the earliest English documented hedge is in Somerset dating to 816. However, the first hedges enclosed land for cereal crops during the Neolithic Age, and hedges have been carbon dated from the Bronze and Iron Ages. Early hedges were destroyed to make way for the manorial open-field system but then replaced after the Enclosure Acts and then removed again

during modern agricultural intensification. Hedges are best dated using maps and other documentary evidence. Parish boundaries were first defined in charters of the late Saxon period and some boundaries follow earthworks. In the open field system there would have been an earth bank with hedges planted on top. Following the Enclosure Acts around 200,000 miles of hedges were planted when fields, heaths and uplands were enclosed. Early enclosures only had two or three species, hawthorn plus oak, ash, briar or blackthorn. Melbourne, in south Derbyshire, was a centre for the supply of quickset hedge plants in the 17th and 18th centuries.

By looking at the species in the hedge Lynne is able to date the hedge. She uses 'Hooper's Rule' but urges caution as it is not always accurate. The original formula was in the book 'Hedges' by Dr. Max Hooper. To get the age of the hedgerow you count the number of species in a 30 metre stretch, multiply by 100 and add 30 years. Several 30 metre stretches should be counted in each hedgerow. The average number of species equates to the age in centuries. She advised that small leaf lime will only grow in a wood so if found in a hedge it could be 500 years old. Field maple and hazel in the same hedge could be 600 years old. Some plants, like dog's mercury, growing in a hedge indicate it was once woodland. Likewise, bluebells and violets indicate an old hedge. Hawthorn has two varieties. The more modern variety produces only one seed whereas the old variety is multi-seeded, so the latter is an indicator of an old hedge. Hedgerow trees are trees that grow in hedgerows but have been allowed to reach their full height and width. The most common species are oak and ash though in the past elm would also have been common. A hedge may consist of a single species or several. The vernacular hedge in the part of Staffordshire where Lynne lives is holly.

Lynne emphasised the importance of retaining and protecting hedges as they pro-

vide corridors along which wild life can travel, they help to limit soil erosion and provide food and shelter for birds, insects, butterflies and mammals. Lynne explained the 'art' of hedge layering to promote a thick, healthy hedge and also the process of building a stone boundary wall. She takes part in both these activities. She thought the best walls in Derbyshire were those at Flagg and she encouraged members to 'have a go' at both stone walling and hedge layering. It was an unusual talk but one which kept the audience very engaged and eager to ask questions.

Anne Haywood

Recent Work at Ticknall. Friday 3rd November.

Members of the Society who have been following the work of the Ticknall Archaeological Research Group were certainly not disappointed with this talk, given by Sue Brown and Janet Spavold.

The Ticknall Archaeological Research Group, (TARG) was launched in 2010 with a Heritage Lottery Fund Grant, and support from the landowner, The National Trust.

One of the Group's aims was to undertake fieldwalking in Ticknall, initial field training was provided by Archaeological Project Services, since then the Group has held several successful days.

There are over 30 known pottery sites in the Ticknall area. Excavations have produced 13th Century Coal Measures White Wares on production sites. Documents from

1328 refer to 'le cleyputs', and in the late 1200s Henricus ad Furnum (Henry at the Oven) is named—probably a pot oven.

By 1538-1547 seven potters were paying tax. Archaeological evidence shows that Cistercian and Midlands Purple Wares were being made in quantity by c1450. Cistercian wares were mainly finely potted cups with two or three handles, often decorated with religious symbols, production ceased by 1550. Tall butterpots for selling butter in markets, and kitchen pots, were commonly made in Midlands Purple Ware. Black wares followed in 1550 and yellow ware by 1600, when potteries began to appear on the Common and Heath end, outside the village core. Ticknall pots were sold via markets. Potteries were family businesses with children trained by parents. Competition from Stoke on Trent killed the trade. The last pottery closed around 1880.

Janet began by outlining the Group's achievements so far, including several training days with Barbara and Keith Foster doing some resistivity work, and through APS learning how to knap flints with Bill Bee. The Group had experienced investigating Roman Pottery with Mercian Archaeology, Janet explained, 'we had not thought there had been any Roman influence in the immediate area, never having seen or read of evidence for Roman settlement, if it had not been for the professional expertise of David Budge we would have continued to dismiss this period in our assessment of Ticknall's history. 'We had been finding a coarse greyish ware in one place that we had classified as early Midland Purple type of ware, David recognised it as 2nd Century Derbyshire ware, a pleasing addition to the settlement history of the area'. 'A further find of slag was later confirmed as Romano-British on one of our tutorial days with APS'.

Janet continued that the Group had been investigating landscape history, looking at maps and boundary photographs aided with aerial photography. Ongoing research is currently being done on the Ticknall Village



Various Cistercian Ware pots found by TARG.

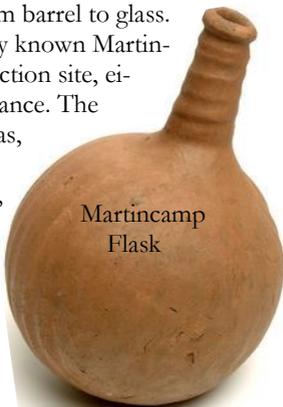
layout. A map showing Ticknall pot sites, and the dates of excavation, was on display showing the findings. In 2010 the group's first excavation found the base of a kiln formed from upturned butter pots. Later good Cistercian ware and medieval fragments were found on two different sites.

An emergency dig in 2016 at 38 High Street, working in liquid mud in a garage, ended up with 63 bags of pot sherds. Also in 2016 a dig at a field near Springfield Barn produced some Cistercian ware with naturalistic flower and stem and masses of two types of Midland Purple Ware. They were also visited by Rachel Atherton and Chris Cumberpatch who were very helpful. Much of the decoration on Cistercian Ware has religious symbolism as its basis. We learnt to read the symbols at a study day in Lincoln Cathedral.

Sue took up the thread leading us on a tour of the biggest dig, linking and dating the finds like a fascinating jigsaw puzzle, searching through each trench; the highs and lows of excavating, finding in one trench, musket balls and ridge tiles. However the most significant finds were of a large number of fragments of Martincamp flasks, all of which were wasters. This confirmed earlier thinking that this site was a production site for these flasks, previously thought to have been imported. Here however was a site that was probably responsible for the distribution of flasks found in the midlands noted by the late Alan Vince. These flasks were used for drawing wine from barrel to glass.

This is the only known Martincamp flask production site, either here or in France. The closing remark was, 'don't forget you heard it here first, Ticknall has the only known production site of Martincamp flasks!'

Janette Jackson.



ARCHITECTURAL SECTION

Mackworth Church and village 7 July 2017

The rural setting of the village of Mackworth belies its proximity to the City of Derby, heard in the distant noise of traffic along the Ashbourne Road on a fine summer evening. However the recent increase in population from 229 inhabitants in the 2011 census to over 700, with a likely final figure of 2400, tells its own tale of new housing rapidly encroaching on this historic landscape.

The location of the church in a field separate from the village is perplexing until seen in context, as our church guide Professor Bryan Jones, reader and churchwarden of All Saints' explained, for it is in fact surrounded on all sides by one of the five areas of earthworks, hollow ways, building platforms and open field systems that make up the remains of the mediaeval settlement of Mackworth. Partly deserted in a period of population decline, probably in the 14th century, this left the church separated from the plots and residences on the better ground.

The church's designation as All Saints' Mackworth with Markeaton reflects the long interlinked history of these two villages, both mentioned in Domesday when the church was at Markeaton; but by 1200 Mackworth had its own Rector, Matthew de Tuschet, and so presumably its own church. Where this was is unknown, although there could have been an earlier building on the present site, but the earliest visible architectural evidence suggests the construction of the Decorated style nave and chancel in the 14th century and the addition of the Perpendicular style north and south aisles, tower (apparently defensible but for unexplained reasons) and two-storey porch in the period 1430-1470.

Two families feature prominently in the history of the church, as lords of the manor, the Touchets, well represented on the Rectors board from 1200 to 1409 and the Mundy family who purchased the title and assets of the manor of Mackworth, Markeaton and Allestree after James Touchet, the 7th Baron Audley, was executed in 1497 for his part in the Cornish Rebellion and who eventually also acquired the living of the parish.

All Saints' Grade I listing has much to do with its collection of local alabaster monuments and memorials covering a period of some 500 years, from the tombs of Thomas Touchet (died 1409) and Edward Mundy (died 1607) to the lavish late Victorian sanctuary memorial scheme presented by the Mundy family following the 1851 restorations by H I Stevens. Beginning with the pulpit in 1876 these elaborate and colourful family memorials - the reredos, newly restored when our group visited, communion rail, candlesticks, vestry door surrounds, wall memorials, and the fantastic, translucent 'True Vine' lectern (1903) made from the largest block of white alabaster to come out of the Chellaston quarries, brought an Italian influence to Derbyshire, while showcasing local materials and craftsmen, notably the sculptor R C Lomas.

Leaving the church 'More Mundy than Sunday', the Mundy family's final (and presumably unanticipated) legacy to the parish was to give Markeaton Hall to the town of Derby, thus transferring the obligation to maintain the chancel to the City Council, which continues to pay the majority of the costs of repair, an inestimable benefit to a small village congregation.

After visiting the church, the group walked the length of the village with Betty Bond and Annie Clark-Maxwell to see some of its many listed buildings including 'Mackworth Castle', the romantic and partly ruined c.15th century stone gatehouse of what was presumably a timber, fortified manor house (at the furthest extent of the scheduled remains of the medieval village),

the school (attended by our guides but recently converted into a private residence), the thatched cottage and curiously named Gold Lane (a hollow way), then back through the listed gateway and over the haha like walls around the churchyard for refreshments in the church provided by Julie Jones.

We wish our hosts well with their plans to form a local studies and history group to make the hidden heritage of All Saints', Mackworth more widely known.

Rosemary Annable

Melbourne Church and Hall 5 August 2017

The popularity of the visit to Melbourne, which combined a tour of the church and the opportunity to visit Melbourne Hall (open only in August), saw two groups of members enjoying the 'most beautiful town of South Derbyshire' on an August afternoon that began with light drizzle, evolved into a spectacular and torrential downpour (marooning us all inside) and ended in bright sunshine.

Philip Heath's scholarly tour of the Church of St Michael and St Mary explored not only the architecture of this impressive and well-preserved Norman church but also its historical context. Melbourne's parish church, until it was dismantled at the Reformation and its dedication added to that of the present church, was St Michael's close nearby. So why did a small community like Melbourne have two churches? And why does this mini-cathedral, originally dedicated to St Mary, and probably completed over a long period from the early 12th to the early 13th century, have so many unusual architectural features?

The church's royal and episcopal connections may help to provide some of the answers, as well as giving rise to many of the myths about its history. The documentary evidence is poor but the manor was certainly a royal demesne and was then gifted to

the Bishopric of Carlisle in about 1133. The western gallery may have been a royal pew and the Bishop of Carlisle's church, as Rector of Melbourne, could have been more a collegiate chapel than a parish church. Philip had however another hypothesis (which he is still researching) for some of the church's more unusual features: that the distinctive two-storey chancel, western gallery and connecting passageways and doors along the north and south clerestoreys, together with evidence for a timber gallery on the outside at the west end, might be associated with the display of relics, providing a setting for processions around the inside of the church associated with their display and veneration.

Few changes were made to the church in the Mediaeval period and by 1630 it was in a state of great decay and disrepair, to be saved by the new lord of the manor, Sir John Coke and his son who did much repair work. Walls were raised and the aisles reroofed in the 1630s and there is a dendro-chronology date of 1668 for repairs to the east end, where the walls of the original apsidal end (matching the apsidal north and south chantries) can be seen within the now square chancel.

The strong non-Conformist traditions of the parish saved the church from too much restoration by Sir George Gilbert Scott in the period 1859-1862 as only £2000 could be raised for the work. The main loss was the wall paintings, of which only a few fragments survive, although some notes on them had been made by the church's first historian, John Joseph Briggs. The main gain was opening up the west end underneath the gallery that had previously been walled off. The Victorian work, while faithful in detail to the original, can be clearly identified by the 19th century masons' careful setting out and centring of the chevrons around the arches ('railway engineers' Norman' as described by our guide) unlike the more relaxed asymmetry of their predecessors.

The heavy rain dampened many members' enthusiasm for wandering too far in the

gardens of Melbourne Hall but the composition of the terraces, pools, alleys, lawns, sculptures and wilderness areas that make up this French-style garden can be appreciated even on somewhat restricted viewing. Designed by Thomas Coke, the fourth generation of his family to live at the Hall and begun in 1704 when he finally acquired the freehold of the land from the Bishop of Carlisle, the garden is considered to be one of the finest surviving examples in England of the French formal garden style of Andre Le Notre. Robert Bakewell's wrought-iron masterpiece, the arbour known as 'The Birdcage', (1707-1711), based on a French wooden trellis-work design, is its focal point when viewed from the Hall, a decorative addition to an open stone and brick summerhouse set in the perimeter wall of the garden and flanked by marvellously sculptured yew hedges. George Sorocold, the hydraulic engineer, made the water features of the garden a reality, creating the necessary head of water by raising the level of the nearby mill pool and in the process flooding part of the vicarage garden. The parson, he wrote to Thomas Coke in 1706, 'seemed a little uneased about the lower end of his Orchard being under water' but a couple of 'potts' and the promise to quickly fill up the area soon appeased him.

The site of Melbourne Hall was, like its immediate neighbour the church, once part of the royal endowment of the See of Carlisle. Whether any of its bishops themselves lived here is a matter of debate, but it seems certain that the present house sits on the footprint of an earlier medieval house that, by the 16th century, was being leased out by the bishop to tenants. When Sir John Coke obtained the lease of the Melbourne estate in 1629 the house was in poor repair and work began to make this a family home, as it continues to be under the present owner, Lord Ralph Kerr, Sir John's (twelfth generation) direct descendant, in a line inherited on three occasions through female members of the family.

The house retains elements of the first Sir John's conservative redesign of the hall in 1629-1631, notably in the serving room, dining room and study and the rooms over with later additions on the west side by Thomas Coke in 1726-1727 and on the east, with its 'Georgianised' south façade, by his son George in 1742-45. Thomas Coke had intended to build a completely new house and as a true garden enthusiast had made his garden first, but confronted with the constraints of the site had to content himself with additions and alterations only, leaving the hall sitting curiously at odds with the main orientation of its splendid garden.

Despite its various additions, the scale of the house is essentially domestic rather than imposingly showy and the long lineage of its owners sits closely around in an impressive series of family portraits, including pictures of her children by Lady Kerr, herself a talented artist. A collection of Venetian glass beautifully displayed and regularly added to after visits to Italy, is evidence of other artistic interests. The Hall and its garden are one part of the story. Their intangible heritage is about place and association: a long history of continuous occupation; the relationship of the hall, its owners and occupants with the neighbouring church and its community; the talented craftsmen and artisans who made it all; and an impressive array of family members who have played major roles in politics and the arts over generations.

Our thanks to Philip Heath and to all concerned for accommodating so many members on this visit.

Rosemary Annable

LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

Friday 20th October
The Pentrich Revolution

In June this year it was two hundred years since the Pentrich Revolution took place, an event largely forgotten today but the after-

math led to the village of Pentrich, once the largest community in the area becoming a smaller settlement. Our speaker this evening, Roger Tanner, became a member of the committee formed to commemorate the revolution and to research the people who took part. He began by giving an account of the events which led up to the revolution.

The end of The Napoleonic Wars in 1815 led to an economic slump and widespread unemployment. Many families on the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire border were home-based framework knitters making stockings; the economic slump and also the beginning of steam powered machines greatly reduced their earnings. Roger showed a map of Luddite activity in Derbyshire and surrounding counties where the new machinery had been smashed. As more people claimed parish relief the rates increased and many small employers went bankrupt. Also in 1815 the Tambora Volcano in Indonesia erupted and changes in the weather were felt globally. In Derbyshire snow fell in June 1816 and very bad autumn weather meant that the crops went unharvested resulting in a rise in the price of food and the threat of starvation for many. Against this background movements for political reform like The Hampden Society (named after Sir John Hampden, a Parliamentarian in The Civil War) held peaceful debates in many Midland towns and villages. Representation in Parliament was unfair. Less than 3% of the population had the vote. Growing industrial cities in the north had no MPs whereas the almost uninhabited borough of Old Sarum in Wiltshire returned two MPs to Parliament.

The government feared political unrest leading to a revolution; the French Revolution was a recent memory! The Home Secretary, Lord Sidmouth, suspended Habeas Corpus and banned meetings of fifty or more people. Radicalism was pushed underground. He also employed a network of government spies throughout the country to gather information about revolutionary ac-

tivities. Thomas Bacon, a framework knitter in Pentrich attended meetings throughout the Midlands and gathered information that a march was planned from the North and the Midlands to London to overthrow the government. But one of the government spies, William J. Oliver, was reporting any plans for revolution back to the government. Oliver addressed meetings claiming to be a representative of a London committee planning a national uprising and that all men must come together on an appointed day. Thomas Bacon must have begun to mistrust Oliver because he played no further part in the Pentrich Revolution.

The Pentrich revolutionaries were then led by Jeremiah Brandreth, a framework knitter from Nottingham. Oliver announced that the march should set off for Nottingham on 9th June and Brandreth spoke to a crowd at the White Horse Inn in Pentrich telling them to be ready to march the next day and pick up more recruits as they went. On a night of heavy rain the march eventually numbering three hundred and armed with little more than hay forks and pikes approached Nottingham. At Eastwood they were met by twenty Dragoons from Nottingham, many fled but forty eight were captured. The trial in Nottingham of those captured collapsed because the local paper exposed the part that Oliver, the spy had played in inciting the revolution.

The trial was postponed to October and took place in Derby. The jury was of hand-picked wealthy farmers and the prosecution made no mention of Oliver, the spy. Jeremiah Brandreth, William Turner a stonemason from South Wingfield and Isaac Ludlam a quarryman were said to be the ringleaders and sentenced to be hung, beheaded and quartered. Fourteen men including Thomas Bacon were transported to Australia. Another six were imprisoned. The rest were freed but many were evicted from their homes by their landlord, the Duke of Devonshire. The Duke's agents pulled down houses where those taking part in the march had lived and

whole families were turned out of the village. The White Horse Inn was also demolished. The village became smaller and less important in the following years.

At the execution outside Derby Gaol, Cavalrymen and Infantry surrounded the scaffold to ensure no interference from a sympathetic crowd. The Prince Regent had intervened to say there was to be no quartering. After the execution and beheading the three men were buried in an unmarked grave in St Werburgh's Churchyard. The government decided William J. Oliver's life to be in danger and gave him work in South Africa as an inspector of buildings. The harsh sentences in Derby silenced any other revolutions and it was some time before any Parliamentary Reform was achieved.

Roger Tanner gave us a very detailed account of the events of June 1817 e.g. we heard about the curate at the church in Pentrich who had hidden escaping rebels in the church and supported families of prisoners but later he left for America probably for his own safety. The men transported to Australia eventually received pardons but it is not known that any returned home. Some of their descendants came to the Pentrich Bicentenary events this year.

Joan Davies

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

Visit to Crich

18 DAS members went to the Crich Tramway Village on a very wet morning to be shown round the Tramway workshop to view work on the restoration of the London Transport no. 1 Tram. Laura Water, the curator, had visited DAS in January to tell us about the restoration of this 1932 vehicle and we had taken up her invitation to see it in the flesh!

We were led by a senior member of the workshop staff who emphasised to us that the work was being carried out very methodically with photos taken and drawings made at each stage. The work had progressed to the point where it was recognisable as a tram with sides and a roof but was surrounded by components being painstakingly cleaned and refurbished for use.

The lack of original drawings required whole systems, such as the braking system, to be laid out on a very large sheet of plywood alongside the tram to see how it worked and to make any repairs and updates to modern passenger carrying standards. Original panels had been carefully sanded through the layers of paint to determine their various liveries and markings. The aim was to be able to restore the tram to the appearance it had when it carried passengers between July 1932 and July 1933. The attention to detail was very impressive down to samples of the original tacks and screws being preserved, the new ones being fitted to the same patterns.

The most impressive items were the trucks (wheels and motors) being rebuilt alongside the tram. After a long life the components were very worn, some of the final drive gear teeth being worn to knife edges, requiring complete replacement. With rebuilt motors and new gearing they looked well worth the large costs involved and it was pleasing to see that we can still handle the engineering required and that apprentices were being trained for the future. The tram still required a great deal of work, replacing the seats and upholstery in the correct materials alone, will be a huge task but the skills being demonstrated along with the careful recording will result next year in a successful project.

After suitable refreshment in the restored Red Lion or the cafe most members took advantage of the guided tours around the exhibition halls on offer by the Tramway Village and had rides on the three trams running. The writer enjoyed a walk to the

newly discovered Lead Smelting site on the edge of the site overlooking the Derwent Valley. Although the structure was ruinous it was well described on the interpretation boards and involved a very nice walk through the orchid filled woods, the rain having stopped !

A very interesting visit, seeing projects being very professionally and enthusiastically carried out.

Peter Robinson

EMAC 93 – Engineered in Northampton 14 October 2017

The autumn East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference was hosted by the Northamptonshire Industrial Archaeology Group, and held at the newly built National Training Academy for Rail in Northampton. There were three speakers on 19th, 20th and 21st century engineering businesses in the town.

The first speaker was Peter Perkins, on the subject of Edward Barwell, who established the Eagle Foundry in the 1820s, undertaking a variety of work including bridges, glasshouses, fountains, railings, heating systems and ovens. The talk was illustrated with surviving examples of his work, including a railway station fireplace that has been preserved in the collection of the Midland Railway Study Centre at Derby Silk Mill.

The next speaker was David Thompson who described the history of the Express Lift Company, which was a merger of earlier businesses in 1917 and grew to become a world leader employing 1200 staff in Northampton. Much of the talk was from personal experience as he started with the company as an engineering apprentice and rose to become a senior manager by the time it was taken over by the American rival Otis and closed down in 1996. In 1982 the company constructed a 127 metre high concrete tower containing 6 lift shafts of various dimen-

sions for development and testing purposes. This survived the demolition of the rest of the factory in Northampton and is now a listed building. After a period of disuse it is now operational again as the National Lift Tower, providing 'vertical spaces' for research and training – everything from lift maintenance to charity absails.

The final speaker was Simon Rennie, the manager of the facility in which the conference was taking place. He described the challenges the rail industry faces in attracting and training staff and how they are being addressed, with a combination of modern IT based educational tools, and traditional hand-on workshop activity.



After lunch there were tour of the classrooms and workshops and also the adjacent train maintenance depot, where Siemens maintain the electric trains used on local services between London, Northampton and Birmingham. It was an interesting day, the only disappointment being the poor attendance – your reporter was the only representative from Derbyshire.



The pictures lower left were taken in the workshop at the National Training Academy for Rail in Northampton and show a complete cab and a train toilet with all its associated pipework.

Ian Mitchell

The Unknown Warrior Lecture 17 Nov. 2017

Fifty years ago the last of the main line steam locomotives in Great Britain were taken out of service and scrapped. Efforts were made to preserve some but gaps were left in the range of types left. In 2008 a group of enthusiasts decided to recreate a missing loco from a class designed and built in Derby in 1932 under the LMS Chief Engineer Sir Henry Fowler. The class of engine was called the Patriots and the first engine called Patriot was selected as the loco commemorating the dead in the First World War.

Our lecturer, John Hastings _ Thomson is a director of the group set up to build the locomotive He described the effort required to obtain the working drawings, negotiate the present day Safety Regulations to operate the locomotive and perhaps most important raise the money too from the public to enable the project to proceed. Some of the manufacturing methods, such as casting of large components such as cylinders, can take advantage of modern techniques making the job quicker and easier but most of the components are traditional heavy engineering in nature and the skills and techniques required are now difficult to find. The largest most expensive and probably most important component is the boiler which is being manufactured according to the original design. A major problem rose in 2017 when the contractor for this item withdrew and a new company formed by two apprentice trained boiler-makers was set up to complete the work.

A second major upset in 2017 happened when the Royal British Legion withdrew its sponsorship, which did not include any money support but gave the project publicity for what will be a National Memorial Engine when it is completed in 2020 being a permanent memorial to those who fought and died in the First World War. The engine will also be a tribute to all those who have relearned techniques and skills necessary to complete this piece of Industrial Archaeology.

Peter Robinson

EMIAAC 94 Electricity from Coal

In spring 2018, it is the turn of DAS to host the East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference, and this will be on 19 May in Long Eaton. The theme has been chosen to commemorate the last years of what Sir Neil Cossons described as “great temples to the carbon age” – the giant coal burning power stations of the Trent Valley. A booking form is available on the web site and at the back of this newsletter.

Ian Mitchell

Fritchley Tunnel Commemorative Stamp Cover

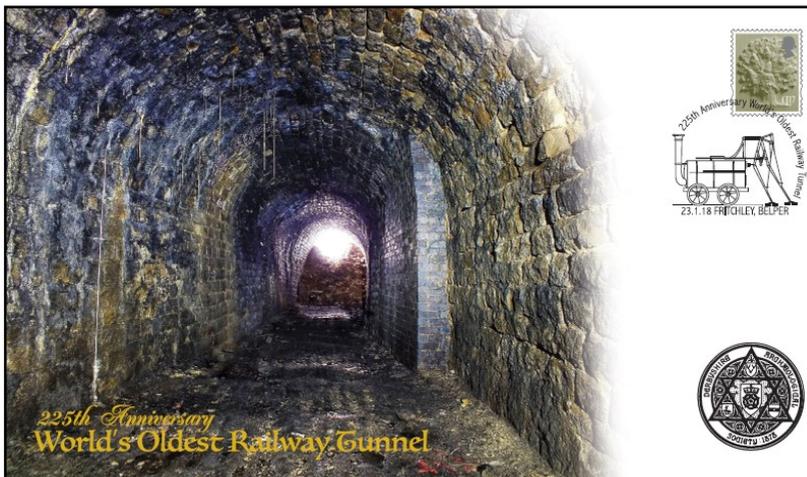
A few years ago, the DAS led a community archaeology project on the subject of the Butterley Gangroad, the early horse drawn railway constructed in 1793 between Crich limestone quarries and the Cromford Canal. A key result from the project was to establish that the tunnel on the route at Fritchley survives and dates from the original opening of the line, which makes it the oldest railway tunnel in the world. The 225th anniversary of this is now being commemorated by a limited edition stamp cover, which features a photograph of the tunnel interior, the DAS logo and a special Fritchley postmark featuring a drawing of William Brunton’s ‘walking locomotive’ that was tested on the line in 1813.

The cover is produced by Buckingham Covers and costs £10.95 plus £2.45 postage. DAS will receive a donation for every cover sold.

Order from: Warren House, Shearway Road, FOLKESTONE, Kent CT19 4BF

On online at: <https://www.buckinghamcovers.com/products/view/14376-225th-anniversary-of-the-worlds-oldest-railway-tun.php>

Ian Mitchell



**DERBYSHIRE
MISCELLANY,
Vol 21, Pt 4, Autumn '17**

'Of known integrity, honesty and fortune': the social background and education of the astronomer

John Flamsteed by Frances Willmoth

John Flamsteed (1646-1719) was the first director of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, later accorded the formal title of Astronomers Royal. In March 1675, aged 28, he received a warrant of appointment from King Charles II making him 'Our Astronomical Observator' with orders to 'forthwith apply himselfe with the most exact care and diligence to the rectifieing the Tables of the motions of the Heavens, and the places of the fixed stars, so as to find out the so much desired Longitude of places for the perfecting the art of Navigation'. A warrant for constructing 'a small observatorie within our Parke at Greenwich', under the auspices of the Board of Ordnance, was signed in June 1676 and Flamsteed had begun to make systematic observations there by September. The institution has had a long and distinguished history as the country's national observatory; Flamsteed remained its director for 44 years until his death in 1719, aged 73.

Flamsteed's early life was spent in Derby and in her very detailed article Frances Willmoth looks at his background, including the families of Flamsteed's parents (the Flamsteeds and the Spatemans) and other Flamsteed relatives - Edward Potterell of Derby, Thomas Wilson of Codnor who was an amateur astronomer and the Willoughby family of Cossall, Nottinghamshire. Besides being educated at Derby Free Grammar School and Jesus College, Cambridge, Flamsteed also came into contact with a number of people who influenced his budding interest in astronomy: Elias Grice, George Linacre, William Litchford (all of Derby) and Imanuel Halton of Wingfield Manor.

John Flamsteed was born on 19 August

1646. His father, Stephen, was a very successful maltster and brewer in Derby who later managed and invested in lead-mines. He built a new family house on Queen Street, Derby which later belonged to John Whitehurst and Smith's Clocks. His mother, Mary was the daughter of John Spateman of Derby, another maltster and ironmonger.

In his first piece of autobiographical writing, composed in 1667 (while he still lived in Derby), Flamsteed wrote: From these two [his parents] I derived my beginning, whose parents were of known integrity, honesty an fortune as they of equal extraction and ingenuity; betwixt whom I was tenderly educated.

Over the previous century the Flamsteeds had risen from yeoman to lower gentry who lived at Little Hallam Hall just outside Ilkeston. By this time they had become wealthy enough to increase their landholdings and had been fortunate enough to discover coal under one of their closes Stephen Flamsteed's brother John inherited the Little Hallam estate and his brother William became Town Clerk of Nottingham.

Mary Spateman's father, John, was a leading citizen of Derby who lived on Brookside. He was a burgess for many years and Mayor of Derby when he died in 1671. His eldest surviving son Samuel (1624-1700) was Mayor three times, in 1667, 1676 and 1689.

Stephen and Mary also had two daughters but sadly Mary died in childbirth. Three years later Stephen Flamsteed married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Bate(s) of the Stone Prebend, Little Chester, a gentleman who had two wives and 20 children. Elizabeth too had a daughter in 1654 but again died in childbirth,

By the mid-17th century Derby was well established as a place where mathematical and technical skills were greatly valued. It is not surprising; therefore, that such a milieu produced John Flamsteed as an enthusiastic and technically-minded astronomer. Flamsteed enjoyed access to books and personal

guidance in mathematical and astrological astronomy from his teenage years and his family's status and prosperity were sufficient to enable him to join a networking community of people from a variety of social backgrounds.

Frances Willmoth is a retired Fellow and Archivist at Jesus College, Cambridge and an authority on John Flamsteed, having written several books and papers about him as well as being a co-editor of *The Correspondence of John Flamsteed, the First Astronomer Royal* which was published in 3 volumes between 1995-2001. She has deposited three copies of *Miscellany* in Cambridge University Libraries: the Royal Greenwich Observatory collection at Cambridge University Library, Jesus College library and the Whipple Library in the Dept of History and Philosophy of Science

For the time being, articles for inclusion in *Derbyshire Miscellany* should be sent to Mrs Jane Steer, 478 Duffield Road, Allestree, Derby, DE22 2DJ.

If you don't subscribe to *Miscellany*, copies of both this issue and back issues are available from Mrs Susan Peberdy, 147 Havenbault Lane, Littleover, Derby, DE23 4AF (£4.25 incl. p&p). Alternatively an annual subscription to *Derbyshire Miscellany*, which is published twice a year, is £6.

Jane Steer

Obituary

Geoffrey Marler 1940-2017

The Society was very sad to learn of Geoffrey Marler's passing on 20th August 2017, at the age of 77. Together with his wife Ann he had been a stalwart of the Society for over 25 years. He chaired the Archaeological Research Group on three occasions but will be best remembered for the important part he played in organising the annual four day visits. He entered fully into all

Society events and his cheerfulness and good humour brought him many friends.

Joan D'Arcy

Pilling Report

An award of £1000 was made to the Castleton Historical Society for an analysis of the pottery found during two extensive excavations around the Hospital of St Mary in the Peak and of the "New Hall" from 2010 to 2017. A report will shortly appear in the DAJ. An application for £1000 has been made for the completion of the analysis and collation of the final tranche of artefacts from the Repton excavations that took place in the 1980s and their deposit in Derby Museum.

Pilling Award

Applications are invited from members of the Society who are involved in research projects relating to the history, archaeology, architecture or industrial archaeology of Derbyshire.

Grants of up to £1000 can be awarded. Full details of the conditions and application forms can be obtained from Barbara Foster (details on cover).

Barbara Foster

Errata

Steve Baker asks me correct an error made in the last Newsletter. "Although we have appointed Sarah Whiteley (who you may remember was the Peak Park's archaeologist for many years) to the new part-time Development Control post, I am continuing to provide half of the development control input. Your readers may therefore be reassured that we are continuing to offer a full-time service to our local authority partners across the county, providing advice and support on archaeological matters at all stages of the planning process". Sorry for the misunderstanding.

Book review

DERBY: THROUGH ITS STREETS,
Maxwell Craven, Fort Publishing 2017,
384pp, b&w illustrations, ISBN:978-
19055769-54-4.

From Abbey Street to Yoxall Drive, this book is a veritable dictionary of Derby streets and their origins. Introduced by a useful overview of Derby's history it goes on to describe the streets, both ancient and modern and where appropriate, their buildings. The loss of so many buildings to assorted clearances for new roads, widened old roads and general improvements over the centuries is lamented and with the 1967 St. Alkmund's Way having a special place in the Hall of Infamy.

Confined by the Outer Ring Road part of which was, surprisingly, built in the early 30s, the book covers everything from ancient ordeal pits on Mill Hill to modern excrescences. A surprise to me was the influence of the 1792 Improvement Act, not to mention the role of the local gentry selling off their local estates for house building in the 19th century and the days when Building Societies were just that – they built. And so Derby grew with everything from stately villas, Georgian terraces and rows of smaller terraced houses to silk mills and tape mills and foundries and factories. The city is still being built or renewed notwithstanding the “cod vernaculars” and “solecisms of the planning system.”

This is a very interesting book perhaps best consulted with Google Earth on screen – or perhaps the 1852 Derby Map on sale via our website!

Barbara Foster

Membership

No new members since last newsletter
but following deaths:

Stella McGuire

S.R. Jones

Dr G.E. Roe

D. Ibbitson

Mrs M.J. Bush

SMALL ADS

Who are The English Companions?

Founded in 1966, Da Engliscan Gesithas (pronounced “tha ehng-lish-an yuh-seeth-as”, Old English for The English Companions) aims to bring together all those with an interest in the history, language and culture of Early England AD 450–1100. All aspects of the foundations and growth of English culture are covered, including language and literature, archaeology, anthropology, architecture, art, religion, mythology, folklore and material culture.

Though we try to stimulate interest and debate on relevant subjects through the pages of our magazine and our website, The English Companions does not follow any particular interpretation of history, and maintains a strictly neutral line on modern political and religious matters. Find out more about the society by visiting www.tha-engliscan-gesithas.org.uk Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire regional group meets monthly in the Long Eaton area.

Looking for friends of Graham Frost

A few months ago the family of the late Graham Frost passed his archaeological effects to the Society, part of which are c.80 small bags of Romano-British pottery sherds. This appears to be an assemblage collected during field walking. Each bag is labelled Horsborough with SK reference and a date between the years 1995 and 1998. We would like to confirm that this is the case. We would also like to talk to Peter Smith, who took many photos with Graham, and anyone who accompanied him during his archaeological activities. Please contact Joan D'Arcy if you can help: jdarcy@qcinternet.co.uk

Joan D'Arcy

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE DAY
EMIAC 94

ELECTRICITY from COAL



Saturday 19 May 2018
West Park Leisure Centre
Long Eaton, Derbyshire
NG10 4AA

EAST MIDLANDS INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE

The East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference is held every six months and is open to anyone with an interest in the subject. The first conference was held in 1970 with the idea of enabling those interested to meet in different locations and learn about the variety of the industrial heritage of the region. There is no formal organisation, the participating societies taking it in turn to organise the event.

- Derbyshire Archaeological Society
- East Midlands Group of the
Railway and Canal Historical Society
- Leicestershire Industrial History Society
- Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology
- Northamptonshire Industrial Archaeology Group
- North East Derbyshire
Industrial Archaeology Society

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

The host society was founded in 1878 and remains the principal voluntary body within the County for the study of its history and archaeology, from the prehistoric period to the recent past. DAS members receive an annual journal and participate in a varied programme of lectures, visits and fieldwork.

www.derbyshireareas.org.uk

BOOKING FORM

Please tear off this slip and complete the booking form overleaf. An acknowledgement and location map will be sent when your booking is accepted.

Special dietary requirements

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EMIAC reports item to be raised

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.....

Bookstall or display space required for

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Anyone wishing to display material for sale other than on behalf of an EMIAC affiliated society or supporting organisation will be expected to make a contribution to conference expenses.

BACKGROUND

In the 20th Century, power stations along the River Trent were the backbone of the UK's electricity supply. They ran with remarkable thermal efficiency 24 hours a day, burning locally mined coal, transported from the collieries in 'merry-go-round' trains that could be loaded and unloaded without stopping.

Today, the local mines have all closed, and the few surviving power stations operate for a few hours a day to supply peak load in winter. Friday 21 April 2017 was the first coal-free day in the history of electric power generation in the UK, and it is expected that by 2025 there will be no more electricity from coal in the UK.

This heritage day will look at the history of electricity generation in the Trent Valley, from the first small scale local plants of the 1880s to the CEGB giants of the 1960s.

THE SPEAKERS

Patrick Strange is a retired lecturer in Electrical Engineering who has published several papers on the early history of the electricity supply industry.

Keith Reedman is a Long Eaton local historian, who has written and lectured extensively on all aspects of the town's history and industries.

Ian Mitchell is the current Chair of the DAS Industrial Archaeology Section, and has been interested in power generation since he studied thermodynamics at University.

David Monk-Steel is a retired railwayman, whose interest in modelling BR freight wagons led him to write the book "Merry-go-round on the Rails", published by the Historical Model railway Society.

Wayne Cocroft works for Historic England as Historic Places Investigation Manager, and in this role he has recorded and published on several aspects of 20th century industry, including defence and power generation.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

- 0900-0930 Setting up bookstalls and displays
- 0930-1000 Registration and coffee
- 1000-1040 **Patrick Strange – the early years of electricity generation**
- 1040-1100 **Keith Reedman – Long Eaton's municipal electricity supply**
- 1100-1115 Comfort break
- 1115-1145 **Ian Mitchell – Trent Valley power stations of the CEGB**
- 1145-1215 **David Monk-Steel – Merry-go-Round coal trains**
- 1215-1315 Lunch and time to look at bookstalls and displays from I.A. societies across the East Midlands
- 1315-1345 **Wayne Cocroft – the heritage of post war power generation**
- 1345-1400 Society reports and invitation to the next Heritage Day.
- 1400-1630 2 mile guided walk through Long Eaton Lace Factories Conservation Area and along the Erewash Canal, looking at the Long Eaton electricity generating station buildings and the factories that were its first consumers.

There will be a stop for tea in one of the old lace factory buildings.
 There is an option of a shorter walk by driving part of the way.

BOOKING FORM

Post to the booking secretary by 30 April 2018.

Alastair Gilchrist
 Sunnyside
 8 Mill Lane
 Mickleeover
 Derby DE3 9FQ

Please include a cheque for £16 per person payable to "DAS – IA Section.

Names:

.....

Address for correspondence:

.....

Society (if applicable)

Telephone

Email

If you do not have an email address, please provide a stamped addressed envelope for acknowledgement of your booking.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

SECTION OFFICERS 2017/2018

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Programme Secretary	Anne Haywood
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Fieldwork Officer	David Budge

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Auditor:	Mr Keith Reedman

