



**DERBYSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
NEWSLETTER**

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Peak Cavern - Castleton

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

2014 - 2015

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DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER 78 JULY 2014

The Cover Story

DER WANDERER

Karl Philipp Moritz was a German cleric who walked the length of Derbyshire and who wrote a book about his travels and travails all over England in the summer of 1782. His exploits were more fully drawn to my attention by an email from one of his compatriots who wanted to know (among other things) where was the pub that Moritz stopped at five miles south of Matlock, so that he might follow in his footsteps. A rather jolly investigation and correspondence ensued.

Armed with Burdett's map of Derbyshire of 1791 (though surveyed earlier) and gleanings on pubs and landlords extant in 1782 this exploration of the ancient highways and byways was fun, though somewhat confused at times as Moritz on occasion did not remember whether he had been coming or going. He describes a Matlock Bath where the river was on the left and the houses on the right as he was purportedly heading north. He travelled from London to Oxford and to Burton, Derby, Duffield to Matlock Bath and ultimately to Peak Cavern and back again meeting along the way much kindness and some "unparalleled inhospitality". He reckoned he walked four miles an hour.

Whilst the scenery of Derbyshire impressed him no end - when he was particularly struck with some magnificence he quotes verses of Paradise Lost – it is his comments and asides on the habits and mores of the English that really fascinate. Amongst many others, he met an erudite saddler from Tideswell and a shoe maker from Castleton who commented on bad German workmanship! Quite a lot of his generalities have a sort of modern resonance. In London he notes that *"In the late(Gordon) riots,.....more people have been found dead near empty brandy-casks in the streets, than were killed by the musket-balls of regiments that were called in"*.

You can read this travel journal, which is full of interesting detail, on line on the "Vision of Britain" website and if you want to understand why he stopped at what is now the "The Bear" in Alderwasley (about five miles south of Matlock) get Burdett's map (details on our website under Publications). I have a suggested itinerary of places and watering holes if you want to compare notes!

Barbara Foster

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PROGRAMME SECRETARY'S NOTES

The Festival of British Archaeology which is hosted by the Council for British Archaeology runs from Saturday 12th July to Sunday 27th July and takes place around the country.

This year there are 19 events in the East Midlands and 12 in the West Midlands.

You can contact the CBA at St Mary's House, 66 Bootham, York. YO30 7BZ or telephone +(44) (0) 1904 671417 . Website: <http://www.archaeologyfestival.org.uk/> for Events Guide which lists well over 600 heritage events.

Winter Programme 2013-14

The Society lecture in January was very well attended - 'Greyfriars, Leicester and the search for the Grave of Richard III' by Richard Buckley, OBE and the March WEA lecture was given by Dr John Gater. This was a very funny and well observed talk on '20 Years of Time Team and Geofizz: what have we learnt' and only had one advert in the whole of the talk, which is more than Time Team can boast!

Winter Programme 2014-15

The Winter programme is nearing its completion in with many interesting lectures and this year we have 4 main lectures already booked.

- Opening lecture on 26 September - 'TV Archaeology - a view from the inside' by Julian Richards. Room OL2. 7.30pm
- WEA lecture on 'Sir John Gardiner Wilkinson: Early Archaeology and Orientalism in 19thC Egypt' by Dr Ian Shaw. Please note, this is the Memorial Lecture for Alwyn Davies who died in 2013.
- Society Christmas Social TBA Also please

note: The Christmas social will take place in St Paul's Parish Church centre which is off City Road, Chester Green.

- Society lecture and WEA lecture TBA

All but one of the University lectures will be in Room OL1 at the University of Derby on Kedleston Road at 7.30pm.

Malise McGuire

SOCIETY AGM - 25th April 2014

This year saw the election of the Duke of Devonshire as our new President. He replaces Julian Richards who has completed his three year term. Dr Dudley Fowkes became a Vice President. It was announced that that there would be a substantive revision of the Society Rules with particular reference to the nature of the role of the Presidency and to amend the rules to comply with Charity Commission guidance. This should be completed by Spring 2015.

The five retiring Council members were re elected and are Susan Ebbins, Tom Larimore, Ian Mitchell Alan Palfreyman and Jane Heginbotham. The officers were also re elected. There remains one vacancy on the Council.

Following the business of the AGM, the assembled members were treated to a very interesting and entertaining detective story given by Mike McGuire. As part of a long term project to identify the local sources for the building stone used in Vindolanda, Mike has, over the last few years, left few stones unturned in his quest.

The full report on The Stone Sources Project 2009 -11 by Mike McGuire can be found on www.vindolanda.com. – but it's easier to find via your search engine!

This led on naturally to the discovery of the Thorngraston purse – an uncomfortable but useful accoutrement for the Roman military

and worn tucked under their armpit. This was found away from the newly identified quarry in 1837 by one William Pattison who was cutting stone for railway sleepers for the new Carlisle to Newcastle Railway that was being laid down in the valley. Poor William who would have been rich if he'd kept his mouth shut to everyone instead of just the Duke of Newcastle the landowner, lost the court case but by devious means hid the coins and fled to deepest Wales. After a spell in debtors prison he retrieved the coins but didn't live long enough to spend them.



(Vindolanda from them there Hills !)

THE LIBRARY NOTES

You may remember that in my piece last July I that I would welcome a younger person to join the Library team with a view taking on the library job. I am very pleased to report that such a person in the way of Mike Butler has come to join us. So welcome Mike. There is much to do and we have been working away on our monthly visits. The biggest problem is space. Space for new books, new journals and space for new stack. Derby City Council have refused us more space at the Wardwick or in the new facility to which the Local Studies Library is moving. We have enough uprights and shelves, (ex the Bridge Chapel many years ago) to make one more bookstack and that we are currently doing. And then it is where to stand it!

We are pleased to acknowledge and to thank those who have given books to the Library. In recent times these include J Bell, Max

Craven, David Dulieu (you will remember the stainless lecture), Michael Morris, Miriam Wood, the estate of Marion Holden and, of course, all those publishers who send their books for review and the reviewers who pass the books on to the Library. It is through these gifts and members who bring newly published local items to our notice that the Library keeps up with the expanding material about the county.

There remains some difficulty in borrowing items from our Library at the Central Library Reception Desk. Certainly give them a ring in advance with your specific request. If there are any problems then phone, e-mail or post to me or Joan or Mike and we will try to help.

Ray Marjoram

DERWENT VALLEY

Developing a Research Framework for the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site

Work is continuing on an English Heritage-funded project aimed at developing a research framework for the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site. This will complement the recently published *Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/east-midlands-heritage/>) and will comprise a synthesis of current views on the priorities for research (the Agenda) and a discussion of measures aimed at advancing understanding of these (the Strategy). The project is being led by David Knight (Trent & Peak Archaeology), with the support of a management team comprising Mark Suggitt (DVMWHS Director), Dave Barrett (Derbyshire County Archaeologist), Gwen Wilson (DVMWHS) and Paddy O'Hara (English Heritage). It is guided by a Steering Group comprising representatives of organisations with strong interests in the Site and is assisted by a panel

of specialists who are able to advise on a wide range of research issues.

The project began in 2013 and will culminate in a conference launch of the publication in the autumn of 2015. It will build upon *The Derwent Valley Mills and their Communities*, published in 2011 by the Derwent Valley Mills Partnership. A draft Research Agenda has been compiled, in consultation with members of the Derwent Valley stakeholder community, and may be viewed on the World Heritage Site website (<http://www.derwentvalleymills.org/index.php/news/latest-news/446-research-framework>).

The Agenda identifies a series of key research themes, including the factors governing the development of the textile mills, the growth of industrial and transport infrastructure, the socio-economic, political, religious and artistic impacts of industrialisation, the national and inter-national significance of these developments and the historic environment legacy. Within each theme, we have identified in liaison with stakeholders up to twelve more detailed research topics.

Following completion of the draft Agenda, we convened earlier this year a series of four workshops aimed at defining in liaison with stakeholders a series of measures for enhancing understanding of Agenda topics. We are currently preparing a draft of the Strategy, which will be posted on the World Heritage Site website later this year. We would at that stage welcome comments from all with interests in the Derwent Valley, prior to final editing.

We currently have a mailing list of over 200 consultees, including members of community groups, private researchers and representatives of the academic, curatorial, museum, heritage management and contracting sectors, and are keen to engage widely with individuals interested in the development of the World Heritage Site.

Email (gwen.wilson@derbyshire.gov.uk) if you would like to be added to our mailing list. This will ensure that you are kept up to date on developments of the research framework, including the proposed conference. We communicate with most of our consultees by email, but are happy to correspond by post if preferred.

David Knight, Trent & Peak Archaeology

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

Archaeology without a grant.

On 17th January Tony Brookes came along to give us a very exciting talk on free technology now available to aid archaeological research projects.

He also described his, 'eureka', moment of how to raise enough cash to fund researching and building a survey GPS, efficient enough to carry out the job but didn't cost the earth, then came upon the solution - a Pilling Award!

His application was successful, and the prototype constructed was on display.

Tony went on to explain how Community Archaeologists usually end up paying any cost they incur out of their own pockets unlike the funded consultancies.

Using free open source software allows archaeologists access to software offering facilities equal to many commercial packages.

Tony gave us some examples; using Gimp and Inkscape, photo manipulation and drawing packages, then transferring the results in to a desktop publishing called

'Scribus'. Councils use, the Ordnance Survey national mapping agreement at their cost, he found some free rare O.S. maps published under an open data licence as well as openstreetmap, (also free).

We were then treated to a demonstration on how, using, 'Qgis', a free mapping programme to overlay the maps, for example, enclosure/street view/OS map, with these he was able to produce a dimensional moment in time. He also followed up the results with a resistivity survey's results, which showed up images for future investigation.

I am sure that this revelation in technology, shown to us by Tony, will be an invaluable asset in future Archaeological projects, taken on by the Society.

Janette Jackson

Ice Age Journeys

Daryl Garton told us how a group of amateur archaeologists are hoping to help to protect a rare prehistoric site in Nottinghamshire and her ongoing involvement with the project.

During the site investigations for the A46 road improvements in the area to the east of the existing Fosse road (the former Roman Fosse Way) a significant late Upper Palaeolithic archaeological site was identified and later excavated at Farndon fields. Daryl was involved with the initial work for the Highways Agency. Farndon Archaeological Research Investigation (FARI) was launched in 2012 to further investigate the archaeology found at Farndon., near Newark. The project is called 'Ice Age Journeys' and aims to discover more about Ice Age hunter gatherers. The Heritage Lottery Fund is funding the first two years of research. FARI offers its members training in a whole range of different archaeological skills. These include use of geophysical equipment,

surveying, field walking, excavating, recording, drawing finds, processing, historical research and analysis.

Thousands of years ago, Ice Age hunters were attracted by the roaming herds of wild horses and red deer as they crossed the Rivers Trent and Devon near present day Farndon. There, it is believed, was a site of a camp or several camps where the hunters would process animal carcasses after hunting the animals. The site contained a substantial flint scatter, a spread of waste flakes produced by the working of stone using flint knapping to produce sharp edged tools capable of scraping fat away from the animal skins. There were about three hundred and thirty surface finds with lots more in the ploughed soil. Flints have since been found over a huge area equivalent to twenty-one football pitches.

Archaeology was found dating back some 13,000 years coinciding with the very end of the Ice Age when temperatures were warmer and animals were likely to be roaming the Trent Valley. The Ice Age hunters followed their food. To find an open field site is rare as finds from this age are usually only found in caves such as those at Creswell Crags, some twenty miles away. It is quite feasible that the same people who used this site also visited Creswell and that the repeated visits to Farndon were part of their nomadic subsistence circuit during the year.

Time Team archaeologist, Phil Harding, visited the project and called the site 'exceptional' and said 'One of the things I was privileged to do when I was at Farndon was to get to a point where I felt I was as close as I have ever been, without reaching out and touching them, to an Ice Age person. I refer to the small area found with the remains of where someone had sat down and knapped flint. It was like looking over his shoulder where they were knapping

the flint to make tools'. He said that the flint was not local and could have come from Wiltshire. He presented FARI with a flint tool he had made using flint from Wiltshire to symbolise the link with the two areas.

Daryl emphasised that there is no other site in Britain of the same age and with this spread of activity so it is extremely important and needs further study. The project continues with Open Days during the summer.

Anne Haywood.

The new Roman Settlement at Heage

Sue Ebbins told the meeting how metal detectorist, David Beard, found a hoard of bronze coins in a field near Heage in November 2010. They were recovered in an area of approximately two feet square at a depth of nine to twelve inches. The coins, which eventually totalled nearly four thousand, were found spread across the floor area in what later was assessed to be a room and lay under layers of turf, debris of broken tiles, nails, etc and a packed stone floor, down to a Roman floor of beaten earth with patches of clay or plaster. The coins ranged in size from a lentil to the size of a modern penny. David cleaned, photographed and bagged up the coins and took them to Derby Museum who in turn sent them to the British Museum. They were declared Treasure Trove. Initial work at the site was by Rachel Arthurton and a colleague, Charlotte Burrill, under the Portable Antiquities Scheme and then the site was handed over to Derbyshire Archaeological Society for excavation under the direction of Sue Ebbins and Alan Palfreyman. Sue remarked that it is one of the biggest finds in

recent years. The site would have been an industrial one in Roman times as there is coal available which Romans would have used and iron stone, so they may have been smelting iron as well. It is not known if the coins were made on site. They have not been valued yet but because they are not silver or gold the value is not expected to be great.

The coins, are of the 3rd century denomination and known as a barbarous radiate (the name refers to a spiked crown of the emperor) with gods and goddesses on the obverse. This denotes a coin probably produced locally rather than an official imperial issue. They are crude copies that were not intended to pass as convincing forgeries, being of a much smaller size and lower weight and probably used to fill a gap in the official coin supply in Britain during the unstable late 3rd century A.D. They had been punched out on an anvil and made by different people. When an attempt was made to remove the stone layer of the floor, foundations of a wall were found. The pattern of the wall was found to match that of a known Roman building at nearby Carsington. A coin, dating back to Hadrian, a hundred years before anything that had come out already, was found. A further two coins were found in the following year. They were very worn and did not fit in with the other dates. They could have been placed in the wall as a deposit when the building was erected.

In March 2012 further foundations and a possible courtyard were revealed. A resistivity survey carried out by Keith and Barbara Foster aided the survey for the building. Test pits were put in to locate walls but it was difficult to read as walls were everywhere because of lots of rebuilding. Finds found in the north-east corner of a room included a Roman barrel lock and lock plate with the rivets still in it

that had come off a small door or a cupboard. An iron key was found which may belong to the lock and a Roman wall hook. There were large broken pieces of storage jars which may have held the coins. There were also some broken Derbyshire ware jars used for storage of liquids or food and a Nene Valley pot with an elaborate berry decoration, a beaker and mixing bowls of the third or fourth century of Oxfordshire ware. It is suggested that this might have been a locked room. Further finds included a bronze arm ring of the third or fourth century, a ring with a glass insert, an arrow head, painted wall plaster which has now been analysed by Sheffield University revealing wattle marks or bundles of reeds against the mortar. Roman box flue tiles indicating the presence of a hypocaust system were found together with Charnwood roof slates and bones of an infant found in a foot long pit under a wall.

Sue amused the meeting when she explained how David Beard had obtained an aerial photograph of the site by fastening a camera to the end of a very long fishing pole. It gave excellent results with a very good overhead view of this extensive site.

Also found on site were many stone roof tiles. Mike McGuire helped in the search for a local quarry that could have produced them and was successful in finding two quarries where they could have come from, Wyver Wood and Swinney Wood both near Belper.

It was a fascinating talk and the members look forward to hearing the next instalment of this exciting local 'dig'.

Anne Haywood.

Mappleton

Since 2006, Clive Hart has been surveying small towns and villages of Derbyshire to record the surviving earthworks surrounding them.

On Saturday 31 May, over 40 members gathered in the car park of the Okeover Arms in Mappleton, the 51st village to have been surveyed by Clive and his small group of assistants. After briefly outlining the progress to date of his survey, Clive led the party to the church of St Mary's. The present unusual church was built in the early 18th century and designed by the architect James Gibbs, who was a pupil of Christopher Wren and he also designed the nave of Derby Cathedral. The church is probably built on the site of an earlier church first mentioned between 1272 and 1304, but was in total decay by the middle of the 17th century. A survey of 1547 records that this church had 13 bells but, as Clive pointed out, they would probably have been hand bells.

From the church, Clive conducted us along a hollow way that ran behind the houses along the main road through the village.



*St. Mary's at
Mappleton*

Mappleton is a typical linear Midland village with house plots set out along the road. The hollow way is what remains of a back lane that gave access to the open fields to the east of the village. The evidence for these fields could be seen in the form of ridge and furrow running straight up the hillside from the village. The furrows greatly assisted the drainage of the hillside, which had a line of springs running across it. Further south the ridge and furrow was angled slightly across the slope giving rise to the formation of substantial lynchets.



*The water mill
at Mappleton*

Clive then took us across the road towards the 18th Century Mappleton Manor to show us the earthworks to the north of the house. Clive explained that once these had been plotted out, it was clear that they were the remains of an old bend of the River Dove.

Walking back along the road, Clive pointed out that the earlier buildings along the road were arranged so that their gable ends were to the road. The later buildings were parallel with the road. Clive also pointed out a number of house platforms in the fields alongside the road – evidence that the village had shrunk somewhat over the years.

Turning toward the bridge over the Dove and passing more house platforms in the field to the north of the road, we passed the building that was originally four almshouses

built for members of the clergy, but now converted into a single dwelling. After crossing the bridge into Staffordshire, we looked round the outside of the former mill, which unfortunately we could not get permission to enter, but was still served by a good flow of water that passed under the building from further up the Dove.

Returning to the centre of the village at the conclusion of the tour, many members of our party had an excellent lunch at the Okeover Arms.
Mike Butler

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION

The Farmhouses & Cottages of South Derbyshire

We were treated to another excellent talk by Philip Heath following a short AGM of the Architectural Section.

Based on a mixture of observation and documentary evidence Philip guided us up, down and around the rooms, staircases and fireplaces of houses in the south Derbyshire area, capturing both the basics and details through an enlightening series of slides of properties mainly dating from the mid 17th to mid 19th centuries.

We learnt how ideas of the gentry filtered down, although slowly, to the properties of the labouring classes. Also how building materials fell in & out of use & how designs created by those materials were exploited.

Early cottages were built using a cruck construction as this was suited to simple low buildings. When no longer viable it was possible for the pegs in them to be removed and the cruck used on another site. Stone was frequently used for the back and sides

of farmhouses as locally found and therefore a cheaper building material than bricks which were used for the front.

The earliest brick floors, often red & black coloured, were in herringbone pattern, later to become stretcherbond, while plaster floors which were used on the ground & upper floors failed to survive.

All house designs initially revolved around fireplaces, the fire being kept in all the time to ward off evil spirits descending the chimney. So seriously was this taken that King James I wrote a book on demonology. It was only with the introduction of the range & coal and that the inglenook fireplace gradually contracted, the great beam remaining as a feature only. While wood was in use on the fire, an ash box was sometimes created in front in a pit in the floor, so saving it to be used as a detergent. In one example we were shown, the box was five feet deep!

It was about 1750 that farmhouses began to increase in size with the house place and kitchen becoming separate and cooking taking place in both rooms. The smallest room may not represent the oldest part of the house as sometimes an internal refit was an upgrade only. The taller a house, the more important it was, only the bottom flight of a staircase having barley twist hand rail & newel. The first floor tended to be less interesting with floors perhaps of boards rather than plaster. Decorative tiles may survive in some properties upstairs, imported from Delft after the opening of the Trent & Mersey canal, such was the desire for improving the appearance of the rooms before our own factories started to produce them in the 1830-40s.

Cheese making was important in the area, so cheese chambers were frequently built at the top of the house, identifiable by small vents splayed out on the inside of rooms, or a

chamber built as a loft for pigeons! Others may have been for general storage or warehousing. Today, outside there may be evidence of an attic door where goods were loaded up.

With these and many other interesting facts, Philip gave us an enthralling lecture, which makes the prospect of driving through south Derbyshire enjoyable too.

Heather Eaton

Visit to St Editha's Church and Tamworth Castle 17 May 2014

Our guide for the Architectural Section's visit to Tamworth, on a day of glorious sunshine, was Bob Meeson whose interest in the town first began in the 1960s when he and his wife Jean started recording some of its (fast disappearing) historic buildings, followed later by an MA thesis on the history of the town, and continuing to the present as both archaeologist and historic buildings consultant.



Ferrers Memorial

Working on the assumption that members could probably identify many of the major architectural features of St Editha's, the largest mediaeval parish church in Staffordshire, for themselves, Bob focussed on the hidden history of the site and the many tantalising questions about its

development including the debate about who is indeed its patron saint, the leading contender, for our guide, being a great-aunt of Ethelfleda who in 913 drove back the Danes and refounded the church and town that they had sacked.

While documentary evidence points to there having been a church at Tamworth as early as the 7th century, what is certain is that the present St Editha's stands on the site of a church built by Offa, ruler of Mercia (775-796) for use by the royal court when resident at Tamworth, where it kept the major religious festivals of Christmas and Easter.



St. Editha—Under central Tower

Excavations nearby in the 1970s uncovered traces of substantial timber buildings confirming that the church, which may have consisted of an agglomeration of buildings and chapels, rather than one single structure, lay at the heart of the Anglo-Saxon settlement. After the town and church were sacked and destroyed twice by the Danes (in 874 and 943) and twice rebuilt, work began

on the Norman church in 1080, parts of which, including some of the chancel arches and parts of the great central tower, survived the 'Great Fire of Tamworth' in May 1345. Within twenty years of this catastrophe the church had again been rebuilt, with more substantial work in the 15th century and Victorian restoration by Benjamin Ferrey and George Gilbert Scott in the 1850s and William Butterfield c. 1871.

Within the existing fabric a number of features, including part of a small doorway in the west wall, in the crypt and the evidence of foundations beneath the 13th century masonry of the tower that are not consistent with the line of the existing nave, recorded by the stonemason Henry Mitchell the third generation of his family to work on the building, hint at the form of the pre-Conquest church. Interesting parallels from sites such as Brixworth, Northants and Deerhurst, Gloucs where the western tower had windows or an arch overlooking the nave suggest that Tamworth too might have had a gallery or storied structure at its west end with seating for the royal family, and perhaps also providing a secure place in which to house relics.

In the crypt, built after the 1345 fire and first used as a chapel and later an ossuary (before an inglorious conversion to a coal house for the boiler) are the remains of an altar and reredos. Excavations in 1977, as the crypt was being converted into a meeting space, revealed a rectangular depression that may have housed a reliquary, perhaps, Bob Meeson suggested, for relics of St Editha. She is known to have been buried at Polesworth but whose remains, as was not uncommon, may have been divided to serve more than one resting place in her honour.

After our formal tour members were free to look at more of what St Editha's had to offer, including some fine windows by

William Morris and Burne-Jones with, to the design of Ford Maddox Brown, the story of St Editha, in this version identified as the somewhat short-term bride of Sigtrygg, the Danish king of Northumbria and later founder of a nunnery in Tamworth.

After lunch we regrouped at Tamworth Castle where Bob was again our consummate guide. (John D'Arcy's account of Bob's lecture to the Society 'The Ferrers at Tamworth Castle' in October last year can be found in the *DAS Newsletter*, Issue 77, January 2014).

Although built in the south-west corner of the *burh* of which the earliest church on the site of St Editha's was so significant part, there is, to date, no known Anglo-Saxon occupation of the site. A typical motte and bailey castle, (the basal measurements of the motte are similar to Windsor Castle) first built of timber and later stone, Tamworth Castle dominates the confluence of the Tame and the Anker and was successively held by Robert the 'Dispensator' as its tenant -in-chief, and then, in the absence of male heirs, by the Marmion and de Frevile families. The first major threat to its fabric came not during battle but when King John ordered the castle to be raised in 1215, after Sir Robert Marmion sided against him, but although there is evidence of some destruction of the fortifications at this period it was by no means total and the castle was restored by the Marmion family.

It was however the Ferrers family who were to effect the most significant change to the castle and who in the 15th century equivalent of *Grand Designs* transformed a spartan fortification into a desirable residence appropriate for even royal visitors, adding a fine central hall (dated by dendrochronology to after 1440) and later a southern range with extensive views provided by breaking through the curtain wall. Together with the earlier north range these additions provided two entirely separate and self-contained halves to this desirable residence, (including two kitchens), whose occupants need only meet only in the dining hall in the middle, an arrangement entirely suited to guests such as James I, whose visits to Tamworth included a 'significant other' amongst his entourage.



Entrance to Tamworth Castle

The fine furnishings and fittings of the castle (many moved from other important residences) and the interpretation of some of the rooms as they were used in the later 19th century by its last occupants, the Cooke family, complete the impression of Tamworth Castle not as a major fortification but as a desirable gentleman's residence that amply fulfils those three essential sales criteria so beloved of the estate agent 'position, position, position', well exemplified by a stroll around the rampart walk.



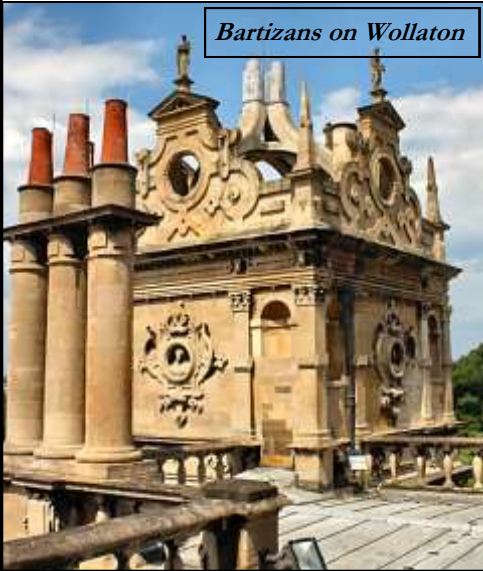
Tamworth Castle—Ante-chamber

Our special thanks go to Bob Meeson for his enthusiasm and erudition, and to his wife and co-worker Jean for spending the day with the group; to Gwen Wilkinson and her fellow parishioners at St Edith's for their kind welcome and for morning tea in the midst of their efforts for Christian Aid Week; and to the staff at Tamworth Castle for finding enough chairs for all of us to take tea - and enjoy delicious cake.

Rosemary Annable

Wollaton Hall Saturday 22nd June 2014

Bartizans on Wollaton



It was a fine summer day when our promised visit to Wollaton Hall took place, unfortunately Peter Foster who gave the talk on Wollaton Hall to the Society in November 2013 (Newsletter 77 January 2014, p16) was unable to guide us but his place was ably taken by Mick Whysall who deftly managed what was a very large group (10 is the usual number).

We were told that the Willoughby family who built the hall in the 1580's can trace



their family and fortune back to Ralph Bugge a 13th century wool trader. His son changed his name to Willoughby (for understandable reasons). The house is an eclectic mixture of styles, French, Dutch and even Venetian – there are gondola mooring rings carved on the exterior. Mick explained that probably Willoughby chose features from Robert Smythson's "pattern books". The unexpected appearance of sheep's heads rather than *bucrania* in the *metopes* of the entablature above the door may reflect the source of the family's early wealth (the Hall was funded by coal).

Most of our group made the trip up to the Prospect rooms, and found the spiral staircase difficult to negotiate, emphasising the fact that this must have been a male domain in earlier times. Out on the roof we were well rewarded, the view of the park was stunning and we got an excellent view of the ingenious way Jeffry Wyatt (later Wyatville) increased the number of chimneys in the early 19th century, the curved chimneys are barely noticeable above the tower.

Then we went down to the kitchens furnished as described in the 1601 inventory, unusually in the basement, and even more unusually with the ovens on internal walls.

Interestingly their records show that all the kitchen staff were men. We were also told that the servants diet was superior to that of

aristocrats, brown bread rather than white and a healthy ration of vegetables rather than almost exclusively meat.

We even braved the ghosts in the servants quarter - admittedly it was daylight - though on learning that there were reports of civil war ghosts in areas built much later, put doubts in the minds even of the least sceptical.

We finished the tour of the house in the beautifully restored Great Hall complete with hammer beam roof before going down in smaller groups to the 'Admiral's bath', originally built to provide the house with pure water. On the way we admired the beautiful 17th century brickwork which lined a manually dug tunnel leading to the reservoir. If an Admiral (possibly the early 19th century Rear-Admiral Sir Nesbit Willoughby) did indeed bathe in the reservoir he was rather antisocial.

The Hall also has a more recent history, the 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment were billeted in the Park before they took part in the D-day landings, fewer than half the regiment returning to Wollaton Park. After the war both German and Italian prisoners of war were accommodated in the Park and vicinity of the Hall.

The deer, one of the features of the Park, are not domesticated but wild deer which have been there since the park was enclosed at the end of the 15th century.

My new word for the trip was *bartizan*; I now know what to call the little turrets which project from the corners of towers.

Ann Jones / photographs David Jones

LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

**“In the Footsteps of Flamsteed” by
Dr. Mike Lancaster, Derby and
District Astronomical Society
(www.derbyastronomy.org/)**

John Flamsteed – “the man who mapped the heavens from his Observatory in Greenwich” was born at “Crowtrees”, Denby, Derbyshire in 1646. His father, Stephen, was a wealthy local businessman (a malster and owner of lead mines in the Peak District), and the owner a property in Queen Street, Derby. Stephen was a Churchwarden of St. Werburgh's, Derby. John's mother, and also his step-mother, both died when he was young.

Whilst attending Derby Grammar School, John learned Latin. In 1660 he suffered a rheumatoid illness that led to walking difficulties. Two years later he left School and whilst at home immersed himself in text books; he developed such things as quadrants; the grinding of lenses and his knowledge of calculating tables for the latitude of Derby.

As the years went by John wrote various essays based on astronomy and through correspondence with Immanuel Halton of Wingfield Manor he had some work published by the Royal Society. This resulted in Flamsteed coming into contact with a number of eminent mathematicians.

By 1670 he was at Jesus College in Cambridge and this led him eventually to the Church. Several years later he was appointed by Royal Warrant “The King's Astronomical Observator” – the first English Astronomer Royal – with an allowance of £100 a year. The same year,

1675, he laid the foundation stone for the Royal Observatory which he moved into a year later. It was not until 1684 that he took up the living of the Church in Burstow, Surrey where he married and remained until his death on the last day of the year 1719.

Not only did Flamsteed suffer greatly from his illness but he also had encounters with people such as Isaac Newton and Edmund Halley who pirated his star catalogue. John's wife, Margaret, published his version of "*Historia Coelestis Britannica*" in 1725.

Dr. Lancaster ended his talk with a slide showing the very recently unveiled blue plaque recording that both John Flamsteed and Joseph Wright had owned the building in Queen Street, Derby - which had more recently housed the John Smith Clockworks.

As the night's Chairman, Dudley Fowkes, said in the Vote of Thanks "We knew about Flamsteed, but tonight we have put flesh on the bones".
Norma Consterdine

An Introduction to Derbyshire Record Office by Sarah Chubb, Archives and Local Studies Manager.

Sarah, on the 27th March 2014, started by telling us just what it was that she manages, the Record Office and the County Local Studies Library being merged to make it more efficient and a much more integrated service for the researcher.

The records date from 900AD and cover those from both Derbyshire and Derby City, the office is also the Diocesan Record Office for the County of Derby and is also where government and other public records

such as the NHS, County records, Coroners and the Environment Agency are deposited amongst others. It is also licenced to hold Manorial Records and of course private deposits such as societies, business, non-conformist and family. In case you ever wondered how much material was deposited Sarah told us that all this covers four linear miles of archives with another mile for the local studies collection.

And it is still growing – by an average of 250 archive deposits and 900 local studies deposits each year, usually a very varied selection and often by people who just want to deposit records rather than actively research themselves. The local studies deposits being mainly composed of new books, maps, photographs and leaflets.

We learnt that the office deals with 450 to 500 written enquiries per month, including email. The enquiries are becoming more complex by comparison with five years ago. There is also a seasonal use to the archive researcher; it is busy in January/February, quiet in the summer, busy in September and then slack in winter. Over 1000 bundles of documents are produced each month.

We were then shown a random selection of some of the goodies that the Record Office holds, maps were represented by the 16th century procession map of Seal and a map of Mansfield printed in Russian, photographs, many on the Picture the Past website – very good if you haven't seen it, newspapers, medieval manuscripts also including diverse items such as John Banys's medieval dance, a 15th century book of hours, property records represented by a beautiful medieval Glapwell deed with the seals of women, cartoons from George Woodward the satirical political cartoonist, criminal records, the records of Sir Robert Wilmot Horton who was the Under Secretary for the Colonies at the time of the abolition of the slave trade, recipes - that for

Bakewell pudding is on the record office blog.

Next Sarah gave us an introduction to the new expanded record office which has taken over the adjacent building now vacated by the community centre. A dedicated computer room with 14 computers for use by researchers with free access to Ancestry; all the books on easy access, a microfilm room and of course the sparkly new, bright, modern, nice and quiet search room, almost unrecognisable from its' former incarnation. Together with a most welcome break room with a very good coffee machine, and although these are upstairs with the loos and lockers there is a welcome lift for those who feel unable to manage the steep stairs. The Record Office has also adopted the CARN system of tickets for readers.

Sarah brought us up to date with projects being undertaken at the RO. The catalogue is going online to make it more accessible and the screen has been re-designed, there is now 80% of the catalogue online, often done by volunteers.(A check on the website - google it to find it if you haven't looked before - shows that it is much better laid out thank goodness.) There is an aim to get all the WW1 records on the website and complementing this, the RO will be supporting community groups commemorating WW1 and those who want to learn about WW1 projects. The Manorial Documents Register kept by The National Archives is being updated with Derbyshire now being put online. The Harpur Crewe archive is getting a new archivist to work on the catalogue.

And finally the new and friendly record office has a light hearted blog on the website with recipes, snippets from recently deposited records and newly 'discovered' records. An events programme with talks and workshops. The Record Office has always been worth visiting but now

everything is a lot more up to date, friendly and welcoming with things easier to find. It is worth going just to see the contrast with the old and a show of hands at the end suggested that many had yet to visit the new revamped version. Go and enjoy!

Sue Brown

Trusley

Wednesday 4th June was dull and wet for our evening visit to Trusley but the rain eased off enough for David Coke-Steel to lead half of our large group round the village while Michael Mallender outlined the history of the church to the other group.

The present church of All Saints, Trusley was built by William Coke between 1712 and 1713 on the same site as the earlier church which was demolished to make way for the new building.. The first service in the new church was held on 6th August 1713 and the church register records that at the opening was "both vocal and instrumental music ... Mr Coke being one of the performers".

The new church was built of brick and stone with a small west tower, arched windows with stone surrounds and an imposing south doorway which might have come from Trusley Hall. The original early eighteenth century fittings are retained inside the church. There is a three decker pulpit and numbered box pews with their original doors and hinges, their variation in size and comfort showing the social distinctions of that time, the original communion rail and font. All the windows have stained glass dating from 1881. A glass screen by the door was made more recently, in 1963, as a memorial to Ronald Coke-Steel. Behind the pulpit is a rare maiden's garland in the shape of a crown covered in paper roses and with paper gloves, the



The maiden's garland.

whole now preserved under a glass dome. It was one of four made for the funeral of Isobel Webster from Ivy Close Farm who died aged fourteen in 1727.

No stones of the original church were retained in the 1713 church but above the chancel arch are the arms of Queen Anne and there are three seventeenth century incised alabaster memorial slabs in the chancel, all from the old church. A large collection of hatchments of the Coke Family hang on the north wall of the church; they date from the eighteenth century to 1994.

On his walk round the village David Coke-Steel first showed us inside Ivy Close Farm House which is undergoing extensive restoration. The village was designated a Conservation Area in 1969 as an example of



an unspoilt estate village largely unchanged then for 150 years. It is a village of farms and their barns and cottages. Tatlows Cottage which was recorded by Barbara Hutton in 1991 is of cruck construction and dates from the early seventeenth century. Trusley Old Hall is just south of the church. There has been a hall in Trusley since the fourteenth century when the Coke family settled here. The medieval hall was rebuilt in the sixteenth century then in the eighteenth century partly demolished to build a farmhouse incorporating parts of the earlier building. At the beginning of the twentieth century a new hall was built on a new site but this was partly demolished in the nineteen forties and the farmhouse became the main residence of the family. Across the hall lawn is an early seventeenth century summer house with steps to the door and a pyramidal roof. Our visit ended with very welcome refreshments in the village hall which was once the coach house to the hall. It is lined with seventeenth century panelling from Kirkby Hall in Nottinghamshire (a house formerly belonging to the Coke family) and many Coke family portraits.

Joan Davies

The Upper Hall, Hartshorne

By Monday, 16th June the weather was improving and we had a fine evening for our visit to Upper Hall, Hartshorne. Mr and Mrs Rogers are the present owners of the main part of Upper Hall. By the 1970s the house had been divided into three and numbered 6, 8 and 10 Main Street. In 1977 numbers 8 and 10 were bought by one owner and sympathetically restored by an architect. This is the part of the house now owned by Mr and Mrs Rogers. Number 6 to the south has continued in separate ownership.



Mrs Catherine Rogers gave us an introductory talk in the garden at the back of the house and this was a good place to see the decorative timbering of Upper Hall. The timbers have been tree ring dated to a felling date between 1618 and 1622 and the house would have been built soon after this. It was called Upper Hall because the other manor house in Hartshorne was called Nether or



Burn marks on the timbers

Lower Hall. Research has shown that Upper Hall was built for a yeoman farmer, John Benskin, who became wealthy as a grazier, raising cattle on grassland for the market.

Decorative timbering is unusual in this part of Derbyshire and shows how prosperous John Benskin had become to be able to afford such expensive timbering and to build such a large house for a yeoman at that time. The house is built on a substantial stone plinth which might predate the present house so John Benskin's house possibly replaced an earlier manor house. Later in the seventeenth century the house was bought by John Cantrell of Hartshorne and then passed to the Cant Family possibly through marriage. Eventually it became part of the Bretby Estate until 1910 when it was sold again and remained in single ownership until 1977.

The kitchen at the north end of Upper Hall has a very large fireplace still with the original bread ovens. The cellars beneath are extensive and reached by steep stone steps. In one cellar is a stone salting trough. To the south is the hall, houseplace or living room with a large stone fireplace and two blocked doorways on the south wall which originally led to two parlours, these rooms are now part of 6, Main Street. The two storey timber porch to the west, at the front of the house, has the date 1669 scratched into the wall plaster.

Upstairs the bedrooms would have been named after the room below e.g. the kitchen chamber and the hall chamber. The best chambers would have been above the two parlours. A good number of carpenters' assembly marks can be seen on many of the timbers upstairs. Some may be tally marks and some Roman numerals. In a room which is now a bathroom there are burn marks on the timbers of the wall. Recent research by John Dean and Nick Hill of The Vernacular Architecture Group suggests

that the majority of such marks could not have been the accidental result of a burning taper or candle placed too near to the wall but must have been made deliberately by holding a candle or taper in one place for some time. The reason why this was done is not yet known.

Mr and Mrs Rogers were thanked for so generously allowing us access to their home and sharing their research into this seventeenth century manor house.

Joan Davies

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

The Story of Stainless Steel

The Industrial Section's talk on 14 February 2014 was titled "The Story of Stainless Steel". It was expertly given, with considerable technical detail and with generous illustration, by David Dulieu. Its timing missed, by only a few months, the centenary of the invention of the original "rustless" steel in August 1913.

The metallic element chromium, with its interesting non-corroding property, was first isolated in 1797. Then throughout the nineteenth century, numerous attempts were made to transfer this "stainless" property to steel by alloying it with chromium. All these attempts were destined to fail due to a general lack of technique and an inability to reduce carbon levels sufficiently.

In the later nineteenth century, following the general introduction of works chemists from the 1860s, two important techniques were added to their armoury: metallography (the examination of crystal structures under the

microscope); and pyrometry (temperature measurement). Then in the early twentieth century, production technique also took a major step forward with the introduction of the electric arc furnace.

Harry Brearley, the inventor of the first successful stainless steel, was familiar with these new techniques having trained as a works chemist with Thos Firth and Sons and having served as Chief Chemist at their Riga plant from 1903. In 1908, he was brought back to Sheffield to head up their newly-created Brown-Firth Research Laboratory. Having created a successful new steel for gun barrels in 1912, in 1913 he turned his attention to a study of alloys containing more than 12% chromium and less than 0.4% carbon. This led to Firth-Browns producing the first cast of the classic stainless steel in August 1913.

Brearley quickly identified cutlery as a promising market for his new steel, but seemed not to gain his employer's support. He therefore contacted specialist cutlery manufacturers directly and in May 1915 joined Brown Bayleys. It was not however a good time to be canvassing domestic applications – by 1916 stainless steel was being reserved for aero engine valves. There were also difficulties over patent rights, in view of a Krupp patent of 1913. This caused Brearley to seek, and obtain, Canadian and US rights. In 1917 a Firth-Brearley syndicate was formed, followed by the establishment of an American subsidiary.

The post-war period then ushered in a "golden age" for stainless steel. Wartime austerity had created pent-up demand. The absence of a British patent allowed numerous cutlery manufacturers to become involved. Soon new compositions were being developed and new applications found. An important example of the former was the "Staybright" alloy with 18%

chromium, 8% nickel, a formable material developed by Brearley's successor at the Firth-Brown laboratory, Dr W H Hatfield. Applications multiplied rapidly during the 1930s; they included kitchen utensils, (steam) turbine blades, water turbine runners, architectural components, rail tank wagons, and chemical plant (often raising special corrosion concerns). Finally materials were ready to support the gas turbine developments of Whittle and Metropolitan Vickers.

Alistair Gilchrist

2014 AGM and Fairground Rides

The 2014 Annual General Meeting of the Industrial Section was held on 14 March. No significant issues arose. The Minutes and Accounts were approved, and the existing officers, under the chairmanship of Peter Robinson, were re-appointed *en bloc* to serve for another year. Tom Farnsworth announced the summer programme.

The meeting was followed by an interesting and generously illustrated presentation by Neil Calladine entitled "From Big Wheel to Very Big Wheel". Its subtitle "A History of Fairground Rides" was in fact more descriptive of its content, the big "Ferris" wheels, so evident nowadays, only making their appearance in the dying moments of the talk. For the main part, the development and elaboration of the various configurations of fairground ride were traced and illustrated, and in many cases related to the careers and fortunes of their inventors and constructors.

Neil first reminded us that the mediaeval market fair had often included an element of entertainment. It was the skills of the industrial revolution that enabled this element to develop into the fairground. The first illustration (drawing) that Neil

showed of a primitive roundabout, constructed like a mechanical Maypole, was dated 1620. The term "merry-go-round" was coined a hundred years later in 1729. The first photograph he showed was of a simple roundabout (boy powered) of 1855. Bigger examples might be pony powered. Very soon, however, the skill of the agricultural engineer (in the person of Frederick Savage) was brought to bear, resulting in the creation of the steam-powered centre-engine roundabout. This classic late-Victorian ride would prove immensely popular and capable of all manner of elaboration: as gallopers, switchbacks, cake walks, walzers and so on. Popularity and elaboration continued after the steam-engine's replacement by the electric motor. Many of the rides were both elaborately constructed and elaborately decorated, fine examples being by Orton (builder) and Spooner (carver), both of Burton-on-Trent. Helter-skelters and dodgems appear. From about 1920, imported equipment becomes significant – the Chair-a-plane and Noah's ark (from Germany) and the Wall of death (from America?) – although British makers Lakin and Maxwells are still active. After WWII, new forms of ride proliferate – aero rides, parachutes, octopus, orbiter, Miami – but most are now imported.



An early Orton & Spooner

Finally, the big wheel. The large vertical wheel with passenger cabins or carriages attached to its rim was invented by the American George Ferris Jr. for Chicago in 1893 – as a riposte to Paris' success with the Eiffel Tower (in 1889). Its popularity has never failed and its successors (which include the London Eye) are everywhere to be seen. The demountable versions are all foreign built.

Alistair Gilchrist

EMIAAC 87 REPORT

Chesterfield - the centre of industrial England

This was a conference staged at the very modern and swish St. Thomas' Centre, Brampton relating to Chesterfield and its industrial growth.

Philip Riden started things off excellently with an illustrated lecture on Chesterfield and its industries before the Railway Age, where he described Chesterfield as really a market town until the second half of the 19thC. The East-West roads were as important as the North-South, with the former being important for the lead trade from the Peak District to its river and sea outlets. The many inns in the town told of its importance to passing trade. Before the transport of lead developed the tanning industry had been very important to the area, and of the few that had had a continuous presence to the present day. A key to growth was the arrival of the Chesterfield Canal from the Trent in 1777, with coal, lead and iron being the most important of the cargoes carried. The Rivers Hipper (to the south of the town) and the Rother (on the east) were very useful to the development of industry with the faster flowing Hipper being dammed at various points to provide power., while there were 8 iron furnaces in the

Rother valley. At least nine earthenware potteries were found in the town, again using the canal for transport, whilst barley was imported by the canal for the malting trade, some of it then carried to Lancashire by road.

The second lecture was by Patrick Strange on the development of fireproofing in early industrial buildings, this being particularly appropriate in that at the Walton Works in Chesterfield, there are examples of a fire-resistant mill, similar to the structures used at Milford Mills, and also an early example of a fireproof mill, as at North Mill in Belper. The fire-resistant mills were supposed to burn more slowly, than other mills, due to their use of very thick beams of timber. For the cast-iron beams and columns used in the construction of the fireproof mill, it was believed that these came from the close-by Griffin Foundry.

The Smiths of Chesterfield, 1775-1833 was the title of the third talk by Peter Hawkins and these were the founders and owners of the Griffin Foundry. The family originally came from Sheffield where they had been cutlers, but saw the business opportunities in the new iron trades. They were soon making parts for Newcomen engines, using the local coal and ironstone, and using the River Hipper for water-power. They had at least two blast furnaces with bellows, and up to four casting houses. Later they had a boring machine, a brass foundry, counting house and cooper's shop. In the 1830's the local coal was being exhausted and the machinery was in need of updating, which led to the company's demise.

The last talk was on the future of the sites on which these industries had been based. The Chesterfield Borough Council Conservation Officer, Jacob Amuli told of the listing of the mills in the Walton Works at Grade II*. The site had survived as a whole and he said that the setting was very

significant as an industrial heritage site, but also very vulnerable. The buildings were on E.H.'s "Heritage at Risk" Register and the plans so far put forward by developers were not really taking this into consideration. The Robinson company, who had been using the site up to 2003, wanted it to be 'brownfield' housing, but no developers since the crash of 2008 had been interested, so the site was in a state of limbo.

After a short EMIAC business meeting, an excellent lunch and time to visit the 1831 St. Thomas' Church, then it was out into the showery afternoon to visit the sites that delegates had heard about in the lectures. And a very interesting 2-hour walk it was, which provided delegates with an insight into the problems of conservation of these large mills, decrepit foundry structures and acres of 'brownfield' waste sites.

David Mellors

Visit to Portland Wharf and Butterley Engine

The first event of the Industrial Section's summer season saw 15 members assemble in the car park of the Jacksdale Community Centre on the afternoon of 14 June 2014. Our guide, Martyn Taylor-Cockayne, introduced the subject of our tour: aspects of the Butterley Company's activities on their Codnor Park Ironworks site just across the valley. Martyn was assisted by his colleague Stuart Saint. Their combined local knowledge and documentary research provided much interest – and an excellent selection of early maps to aid our tour.

It first transpired that we were standing virtually on the line of the Butterley Company's mineral railway from Codnor Park to their collieries at Kirkby, a line of 1823 with 3 inclined planes engineered by William Jessop junior and described by

Josiah Jessop as a particularly perfect example of its type. (Martyn could quote him verbatim!) We were shown (in the boot of Stuart's car) a fish-bellied edge rail from this line, together with an Outram-style plate rail from a site we would visit later.

We then walked down to the site of the Butterley Company's Portland Wharf and canal basin, both now buried under 4 ft of spoil produced by the demolition of the Great Northern railway viaduct that once strode along the valley. The 1823 railway originally ran onto the wharf, as has been confirmed by excavation. The only above-ground feature here is a vertical-sided embankment formed of huge black slag blocks which once supported a later Midland Railway branch line.

The Portland basin was connected to the main line of the Cromford canal via a miniature aqueduct, now demolished, over the (canalised) River Erewash. We viewed this complex location which still retains two bridges as well as evidence of the aqueduct. We then turned "east" (more nearly south) along the towpath of the canal's main line, having the canal on our right and Codnor Park (now in trees) bordering its farther bank. We passed several features of interest – the "long pond" (a section retained in water as a reservoir), a widened section for boat turning, remains of a bridge for a Great Northern spur line – finally reaching a section where the canal bed has been filled in. We then plunged into woodland to view an exposed, water-filled mineshaft – presumably exposed by collapse of its capping. Early maps clearly show this to be the site of a mine drainage engine of c.1810 (one of four along this stretch of canal), and indeed the flanged pump barrel could be seen protruding above the waterline. Remains of foundations suggested the location of the engine house which would have housed a Butterley steam engine. This interesting site merits further investigation.

A little further on, we reached the southern limit of the Codnor Park site. Here a canal branch had run into the park with plateways of c.1801 running onto wharves on both sides. Martyn and Stuart have discovered that the stone sleeper blocks of the northern line of route remain in situ and we braved waist-high nettles to confirm the fact. They also discovered here a little stack of plate rails, yielding the example we were shown earlier.

We returned to Jacksdale by a different route, initially taking in the line of the Great Northern spur encountered earlier. We passed another abandoned mine shaft and remains of a brick kiln before reaching the site of the main ironworks, now completely obliterated by demolition and subsequent opencasting. Finally, via a short "western" section of the Cromford canal which includes a surviving wide lock chamber, we regained the Jacksdale car park. It had been a long walk through sometimes difficult terrain, but very rewarding.

Alistair Gilchrist

EAST MIDLANDS INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE

There has been a delay in finalising details of the next EMIAC conference. The booking form is not yet available but the provisional details are as follows:

Topic: Heritage of Motorsport Engineering in Northamptonshire

Venue: Cosworth Engineering in Northampton

Date: Saturday 18 October 2014

Organiser: Northamptonshire Industrial History Group

As soon as we get the details we will put it on our website www.derbyshireas.org.uk and no doubt it will be available on the Northamptonshire Industrial Archaeology Group website in due course www.northants-iaag.org.uk

NEW MEMBERS

Dr P. & Mrs C. Dodgson of Allestree
 Mrs C. Jones of Swadlincote
 Mrs M. Taylor of Dronfield Woodhouse
 Mr S. & Mrs J. Brady of Belper
 Mr D. Hopkin of Crich
 Mr A. Petts of Chepstow
 Messrs B. and A. & Mrs S. Sarbutt of
 Wirksworth
 Mr & Mrs A. Austen of Repton
 Mr T. & Mrs A. Jackson-Baker of Disley
 Mr C. & Miss M. Lathall of Ilkeston
 Miss C. Wharton of Riddings
 Mrs S. & Mr R. Wain of Burton-on-Trent
 Mr M. Ashton of Oakwood
 Mrs S. Hall of Borrowash

Deaths

Dr B. Fowler of Alfreton
 Mrs Nancy Harris of Long Eaton

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY, Vol 20, Part 3, Spring 2014

- *Landowners of Aston upon Trent 1500-1924, Part 2: 1727-1924* by Miriam Wood
- *The Ports of Etwall* by Roger Dalton
- *A 17th Century Farmhouse Dairy, Stone House Prebend, Derby* by Joan D'Arcy
- *Diary of a Shipley Farmer 1867: Part I: January 7-9 March* by Malcolm Burrows
- *Derby Shrovetide Football to be Banned in 1731* by the Derby Research Group

In Part 2 of her article on the landowners of the township of Aston upon Trent, Miriam Wood traces their holdings from 1727 to 1924. During this period land enclosures took place in 1757 and 1763 and the Holden family vastly increased the size of their Aston estate from 290 acres in 1747 to about 1200 acres in 1898 when it was sold to William Winterbotham, a Manchester bookcloth manufacturer. The Winterbotham's sold the estate at auction in 1924 and as a result the estate was split up, Aston Hall being sold to Nottingham Corporation to serve as a hospital.

The Ports of Etwall by Roger Dalton documents the history of the Port family and its association with Etwall from the late 15thC. Both Sir John Ports, father and son, lived in Etwall between 1495 and 1557. The first Sir John (c1472-1540) received an estate in Etwall including the land on which the former Etwall Hall was built. As increasingly wealthy lawyers the Ports acquired more land and property in and around south Derbyshire. When he died in 1557 the second John Port (c1500-1557) willed the means which led to the foundation of the Almshouses in Etwall and a Grammar School at Repton, now Repton School. This Sir John had no male heir so he was succeeded in Etwall by his elder daughter Elizabeth and her husband Sir Thomas Gerard who became manorial lord. However the charities which supported the Almshouses and the School have continued to carry the name Port. In 1955 Etwall Hall was bought by Derbyshire County Council and is now the site of John Port School.

In 1594 the Bate family became lessees of the Stone House Prebend in Little Chester, a former prebendal farmhouse attached to the College of All Saints church in Derby (now Derby Cathedral), which was acquired by Derby Borough Council in 1554. When Nathaniel Bate died in 1676 his wife had died and he had no male heirs. Nathaniel

willed that his possessions be divided between his six underage daughters. As a consequence a detailed room by room inventory was undertaken. One room, adjacent to the kitchen, was fitted out as a dairy and still survives to the present day. It contained a cheese press valued at 18p. There is still a cheese press in the dairy today. Is it the 1676 cheese press? Joan D'Arcy looks at the evidence in her article on *A 17th Century Farmhouse Dairy*.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s Malcolm Burrows was interviewing former servants and gardeners who had been employed at Shipley Hall and its estate. These included John Fletcher of Sutton-on-Sea who, together with several generations of his family, had been a tenant farmer.. John lent Malcolm the diary which his grandfather (another John Fletcher) had written in 1867. Part I of the transcription covers 7 January - 9 March.

If you don't subscribe to Miscellany, copies of this issue are available from Dr Dudley Fowkes, 11 Sidings Way, Westhouses, Alfreton, DE55 5AS (£4 incl p&p). Alternatively an annual subscription for Miscellany, which is published twice a year, is £6.

Jane Steer

NEW BOOKS

Courtaulds and the Hosiery and Knitwear Industry. A study of Acquisition, Merger and Decline
Carnegie Publishing Lancaster
 By Bramwell G. Rudd

This new book by Bramwell Rudd provides the first detailed examination of Courtaulds and the hosiery and knitwear industry in the crucial period since the 1960s. The narrative traces the growth in imports and the decline in employment, exposes major strategy problems and looks at how Courtaulds

reacted to changing domestic and global trading conditions.

Courtaulds and the Hosiery and Knitwear Industry would particularly appeal to business historians and those with an interest in the textiles or clothing manufacture industries, as well as those approaching the subject for the first time.

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).

SMALL ADS

Archaeology Data Service

Just in case you don't know about this site and you want to know what archaeology is known in your area, this site is a treasure trove.

www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk and start off with the "Discover" button.

The latest deposit may be of interest.

English Heritage has been engaged in work at Silbury since May 2000 when a vertical shaft originally dug in 1776 re-opened up on the summit. After temporary stabilisation, a major investigative programme revealed further local problems associated with lateral tunnels dug at the base of the hill in 1849

and 1968. After much public debate and scrutiny, a scheme for permanent remedial works was agreed and work was duly carried out between 2007 and 2008.

The digital archive for the Silbury Hill Conservation Project contains data created over 12 years of work from a desk-based assessment in 2000 to the remedial works in 2007/2008 as well as a year-long archive preparation project in 2012/2013.

The Grey Literature Problem

Wallingford CIA meeting 2014

A major challenge in British archaeology is the grey literature problem. Since the launch of PPG 16 and developer funded archaeology in 1990, hundreds of millions of pounds have been spent on developer funded archaeology. Whilst a few flagship projects have been properly published, the vast majority of excavations exist only in 'grey literature' - that is in reports contributed by the excavators to local planning authorities in order to get planning permission. These reports are mostly totally unknown and often in practice inaccessible to local societies and independent archaeologists.

What should local societies be doing about this? Many local societies have published accounts of the archaeology of their local area and see it as one of their major functions to keep up-to-date with and interpret the archaeology of their local area.

A conference, organised by the Council for Independent Archaeology in conjunction with the Wallingford Historical and Archaeological will demonstrate how this should be done. Speakers from English Heritage, commercial archaeology and the

universities will outline the problem. Further talks at the conference will include the history and archaeology of Wallingford, the latest discoveries from Ticknall in South Derbyshire and the announcement from Bob Randall on the new TR/CIA resistivity meter, which has been totally redesigned with revolutionary new improvements.

The conference will be held at Wallingford on Saturday, 6th September 2014 in association with The Wallingford Historical and Archaeological Society.

For further details please see below and page 28 or visit <http://www.independents.org.uk>.

Andrew Selkirk
Current Archaeology - Ed. in Chief

The Conference Programme

The following talks are confirmed (others are in the pipeline)

- Wallingford History. By Judy Dewey. Curator at the Wallingford Museum.
- 'More than 50 shades of grey: uses of grey literature in current archaeological research in the UK' By Dr Zena Kamash (Director of Studies in Archaeology at Magdalen College)
- The new TR/CIA resistivity meter. By Bob Randall
- Wallingford Archaeology. By Dr K.S.B. Keats-Rohan, FSA, FRHistS (to be read by Judy Dewey)
- Recent developments - The Ticknall Archaeological Research Group. By Janet Spavold / Sue Brown
- Title to be confirmed. By Barney Sloane. (Head of Strategic Planning and Management at English Heritage).
- The Sliabh Coillte Heritage Group, Great Island, County Wexford, Ireland
- Roman Grey Literature Project. By Neil Holbrook. (Chief Executive of Cotswold archaeology and ex-Time team)
- Guided tours around the Museum and around the Anglo-Saxon ramparts if time allows.

We are hoping to have a help desk run by one of our experienced geophysicists who maybe able to assist in problems you have encountered in the past. (Such as interpretation, techniques etc.). So plan to bring along your print-outs.

The 2014 Conference of Independent Archaeologists Booking Form.

**Conference will be held on Saturday 6th September. Fees are per person.
The Conference is sponsored by the CIA.**

Conference fee. (includes Lunch and all coffee / tea /biscuits)
.....£ 20

Number =

I/We wish to attend the Conference and enclose the sum of £ ____

(Cheques to be made payable to CIA).

Names
(please print as badges will be available)

Address.....

Post Code Telephone

Email (if any)

Please note any special requirements e.g. diet or disabled facilities etc

Please complete form and return it with your cheque to :

Keith Foster
Hon Treasurer
2 The Watermeadows
Swarkestone, Derby, DE73 7FX

telephone: 01332 704148
e-mail: skfoster@btinternet.com

You will have a confirmation email (or letter) sent on receipt of booking form.
Conference particulars will be sent out late August to attendees.

The new Derbyshire Archaeological Society Website

www.derbyshireas.org.uk

For the 15 years of its existence the format of the website had not changed.

Developments in computer software and hardware technology have forced us to use a new design package and we took the opportunity to poll some of our members for ideas and requests for what they would like included.

The new design is now up and running and we hope you like it. Whilst it contains all the previous information from the old website the format has been changed, the information should be easier to find and is displayed in a more logical way.

We suggest you occasionally check - especially the STOP PRESS page which we will try and keep updated with any changes or amendments to our programmes and include any other information that missed our newsletter deadlines.

It has been tested on virtually all computers and tablets. (Windows PCs, Apple iPads and Android tablets - it has not been tested with small screen smartphones)

If you have any comments or relevant information for inclusion or if you experience any problems with access please contact the DAS Secretary (address inside front cover).

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Registered Charity 122704

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ABOUT US

The Derbyshire Archaeological Society was founded in 1878 to encourage interest in the County's history and archaeology.

We run a regular programme of talks and visits and a number of lectures at Derby University on topics of local and national interest.

In addition to publishing the annual Derbyshire Archaeological Journal, we also produce 'Miscellany', which focuses on local history and a Newsletter.

The programme of events is organised by the four sections of the Society who have a special interest in Archaeology, Local History, Architecture and Industrial Archaeology. When the opportunity arises, field work is organised by the Archaeological Research Group. The overall administration of the Society is run by its Council.

Full details of all our events, publications and contacts can be found via the menu together with membership information. The Stop Press page will notify readers of any (mercifully rare) changes to our programme and information on any relevant local or national events that may be of interest to you.

Our talks and lectures are open and free of charge to members and to the general public and we would hope that this would encourage future membership.

Scroll down below to see our next events. Full details in events page. Check STOP PRESS

OUR SUMMER EVENTS PROGRAMME

Sat 12th June
Beehives Farm at Etwall
(See STOP PRESS)

Wed 20th Jul
Stophen Church, Bridge St, and St Anne's Church, Limesfield St, Derby
See Alison Hanson's page

Sun 26th Jul 145
Coach Tour - Doncaster and back. Dep 8.30am at the stop on Full Street, Derby. Booking essential

Thu 17th Oct 145
Society visit fully booked

Wed 22nd July
145 Wickhampton Park - Archaeological Dig
(See STOP PRESS)

Sat 26th Jul 145
Visit to the Highgate, Sleaford. 11am at Sleaford Priory. Bookings: 0853 800 Booking and payment for lunch in advance

Tue 29th Jul 145
Guided tour of Keyfield, Leicestershire. 10am at Keyfield
(See STOP PRESS)

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The Richard III Foundation, Inc.

Annual Symposium 2014 Registration Form



October 10 – Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre

Tour begins at noon and concludes at 16:00. Seats are limited to 14. (nb. Probably all booked by now!)

October 11

Our conference will be held at the Dixie Grammar School in Market Bosworth. Our speakers and topics are as follows:

Professor Peregrine Hordon—Medicine and Health Care in the Age of the Yorkists.

Susan Troxell—Wherefore the White Boar? Yorkist Symbolism and Heraldry".

Philippa Langley— King Richard III: The truth revealed.

Dr. Philip Morgan—Thud me in the hole as soon as I'm dead: Place of Burial in the Later Fifteenth Century.

Dr. David Hipshon—The Renaissance and the Yorkists.

Clive Montellier—Sending King Edward to Military Staff College

	Number of Tickets	Prices Per Person
Symposium Package (includes Bosworth Tour, Symposium and Membership for one year)		£75
Bosworth Tour		£20
Symposium		£40
Symposium (on the day)		£50
I enclose a cheque for full amount		£

Conference 2014

Please print your details clearly. Note there are no refunds and tickets are not transferable.

Full Name:	
Address:	
Postcode:	Telephone:
Email Address:	
Guest Full Name:	
Address:	
Postcode:	Telephone:
Email Address:	
How did you learn of conference	

To reserve your seat, please mail your registration form along with your check payable to "The Richard III Foundation, Inc." and submit to Ms. Dorothy Davies, Half Moon House, 32 Church Lane, Ryde. Isle of Wight PO33 2NB. For further questions, please email us at Richard3Foundation@aol.com. Website: www.richard111.com.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

SECTION OFFICERS 2014/15

Archaeological Research Group (ARG)

Chairman	Geoff Marler
Vice-chair	Mike Butler
Treasurer	John D'Arcy
Secretary	Janette Jackson
Programme Secretary	Anne Haywood
Council Representative	John D'Arcy

Architectural Section (AS)

Chairman	John D'Arcy
Hon Secretary	Alison Haslam
Programme Secretary	Jane Steer
Treasurer	Malcolm Busfield
Council Representative	John D'Arcy

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Secretary	David Mellors
Programme Secretary	Tom Farnsworth
Treasurer	Alastair Gilchrist
Council Representative	Peter Robinson

Local History Section (LHS)

Chairman	Dudley Fowkes
Vice Chair	Joan D'Arcy
Secretary	Joan Davies
Treasurer	Sue Peberdy
Miscellany Editors	Dudley Fowkes & Jane Steer
Council Representative	Dudley Fowkes

