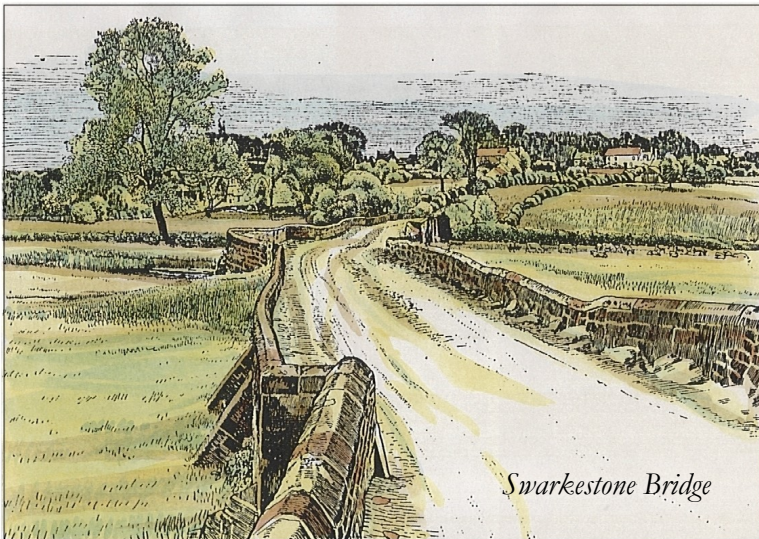




DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

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DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

2018-2019

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DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER 86

July 2018

The Cover Story

Dunstable Priory came up in the last issue of the newsletter so I couldn't resist adding a word or two of my own! In actual fact they came from the same Jean Yates who gave the talk who when she was riffling through the Annals came across the following passage for the year 1296;-

'In the same year died Hugh Vyenne, Edmund's chamberlain. During his lifetime he had spent an absolute fortune on building a stone causeway at Corbridge over the Trent.'

This turned out to be the Bridge of Cordy aka Swarkestone Bridge presumably named after a family of the same name who were living in the village around the 1270s. So that's one mystery solved then but does not have totally put paid to the myth of the two lovelorn maidens. The Edmund referred to is Edmund Crouchback Duke of Lancaster,

second son of Henry III and keeper of Melbourne Castle just down the road.

A man of many parts, Hugh Vyenne seemingly was the Rector of Rhuddlan and Tavistock and Deacon of somewhere else, a money lender, owner of a three year mortgage on Peddimore Hall near Sutton Coldfield and a King's Clerk to boot – as well as Chamberlain to the aforementioned Duke of Lancaster.

All profitable occupations and all impeccably well connected. I say no more!!

Barbara Foster

PS.
Farewell.
Unfortunately this is my last newsletter.
Barbara

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THE AGM

The 2018 AGM took place at St Mary's Parish Hall on 27th April. Mr Chris Wardle took the Chair and gave the talk after the formal proceedings had been completed.

During the Annual Accounts report it was reported that a change of banking will be happening – to the CAF bank – and a better way of presenting the accounts. As the current Subscription is not covering costs the Council will be considering a small increase.

During the Election of Officers it was reported that the Hon Secretary Mrs Barbara Foster had retired due to ill health after many years of devoted service and a card and small gift were to be sent with the Society's sincere thanks. All other Officers were re-elected and Mrs Susan Peberdy was elected as Hon Secretary. Three members of Council were re-elected : Terry Payne, Jane Steer and Graeme Walker.

There being no other business the talk on Repton given by Mr Chris Wardle then followed. Entitled Repton Revisited It followed what has happened since the Archaeologists looking for the origins of the parish church 44 years ago found evidence of a Viking Army and what we have learnt. The original dig found traces of a Viking Army but the site didn't seem big enough to hold the numbers needed to invade and conquer. The investigations that have followed seem to confirm that there was a site further east which fits the size required for a large army.

Sue Peberdy

PROGRAMME SECRETARY'S REPORT

September 29th by Matthew Symonds, the editor of Current Archaeology, on 'Protecting the Roman Empire : understanding Roman forts and fortlets from an amazing collection of transcripts from potsherds. These ostraka were used for notes and passed from fort to fortlets. Many found in outpost areas near deserts as piles of potsherds. The translation was done in French, unfortunately, but can be found on the internet and if you read French, do let us know what they say!

This was followed by a memorial lecture for Peter Billson by Maxwell Craven on October 27th and on 5th January Dr David Breeze gave a talk on 'Painting Hadrian's Wall'. This was an exploration of artists' depictions and what can be learned from them. It was sad to see that so much has been lost since the paintings were done.

Unfortunately the 2nd March lecture was cancelled due to extreme winter weather and the University closed its doors. However, this is now scheduled to be the starting lecture for Winter Programme 2018-19; details already supplied.

Malisse McGuire

LIBRARY NOTES

THE LIBRARY HAS A NEW HOME

I am very pleased to report that after many months of searching for new premises the DAS library is now out of



This is the Library before we moved in.

the basement of Derby Central Library and has been relocated to the Strutts Centre in Belper.

The timing has been fortuitous as we had notice from Derby Library to be out of the building by the 6th July. The books are now housed in the beautiful school library at the Strutts Centre. For the first time in a long number of years the books are now in a proper library setting and already looking happy. Many thanks to all those involved in the setting up and organising of the move to this lovely venue which is easily accessible with plenty of parking.

There has been a lot of discussion about the future of the library but in the recent survey there was a sufficient percentage of people indicating an interest that it was deemed worthwhile to maintain the library. When the opportunity arose to move to Strutts Centre, Council gave their support.

There is still a lot of work to do before the Library is up and running properly but I am hoping that by early Autumn it should be ready. Ray Marjoram has brought the catalogue up to date including the recent acquisition of some 100

books from the estates of Peter Billson and Tom Larrimore and this will be distributed in due course. Thanks must be given to Ray for the updated catalogue but more importantly, along with Joan Darcy and many other helpers over the years, Ray kept the library going in the most difficult of circumstances. The basement at the Wardwick was not the most convenient or congenial of places in which to work.

In the survey some people indicated that they would like to help with the running of the library. If you are still willing please let me have your name: that would be most useful – thank you. This marks a new chapter for the Library and I'd like to think that it will now fulfil its role as an accessible and important source of information for the Society in supporting the interest and the research which many members undertake.

Anne Allcock

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

Chester Green Excavations

On Friday 26th. Jan, Steve Malone gave a talk on Excavations at Chester Green. He began with a site description and project aims of the excavations which have taken place at Chester Green between 2008 and 2016. These had been made necessary by a flood defence project, 'Our City Our River', which will see flood walls built around the Roman Flavian fort of Little Chester, or *Derven-tio*. Two metre wide trenches have been dug across a wide area and likened to

keyhole surgery, the results necessarily fragmentary, as small pieces of a jigsaw.

The excavations, carried out most recently by Trent and Peak Archaeology, concentrated on the fort perimeter, identifying walls and ditches and the line of Roman Ryknield Street which bisects the area from NE to SW. To the east of the Street, evidence of activity was picked up: stone platforms for timber buildings, building debris and industrial activity with iron slag, stone lined pits and reused quern stones. Further from the centre of the main settlement, midden pits were found. To the west of the Street, there were metallised surfaces, possible side roads or yard areas. Ryknield Street itself was well worn and patched.

Radio carbon dating suggests a building sequence of turf and clay rampart, the outer edge later cut back to insert a stone wall, with enclosing, re cut ditches. There were no finds to confirm a military presence, but high levels of phosphates and a piece of horse harness indicate presence of horses.

Post excavation analysis is still on going. About 14,000 sherds of Roman pottery, brick and tile, glass, copper alloy and bone objects are awaiting examination. Much useful dating evidence will come from stamped, decorated Samian wares. Few coins were found apart from late copper coinage; a silver denarius of Vespasian is exceptional. Something more may be learned from the human remains which were also found and await analysis in a Glasgow laboratory

Anne Haywood

The Portable Antiquities Scheme

On 2nd February we welcomed Alastair Willis, Finds Liaison Officer for Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire since 2015. Alastair is based at Derby Museum but works at Nottingham City Museums and Galleries at Brewhouse Yard, Nottingham, and at Nottingham University Museum. He brought along Phil Hughes, a PhD student, to help with the display of objects.

The Portable Antiquities unit has now been in existence over the last twenty years after a small pilot project under the Treasure Act 1997. There are now forty Finds Liaison Officers across the country. Volunteers are always needed and assist with the recording of objects. They record objects found by members of the public and have recently included local finds of 17th century cufflinks, Roman coins, spindle whorls, flint scrapers and an Iron Age torque found at Newark. All items are recorded on an online database where researchers can go to access more information.

However, for obvious reasons, grid references are not published. At the present time there are 842,890 records of over one million objects.

Objects found give a picture of everyday life and Alastair commented that relations with metal detectorists have now improved, after some animosity, due to the fact that they usually walk fields where sites can be destroyed by ploughing. Detectorists usually do not show all they find, only the more interesting items or those they cannot identify.

Part of the service is to educate and Finds Open Days are held for the general public. They also visit metal detecting clubs to spark interest in archaeology and to advise on searching responsibly. Treasure objects are offered to museums after they have been valued. However, museums usually have to raise money to buy but if the objects are not sold they are returned to the finders. High value of objects mean museums cannot acquire everything but items are recorded. Recently a Roman helmet was sold to a private buyer as the museum could not afford it. Objects worth valuing are classified into five groups – any object over 300 years old containing metal; groups of two or more pre Roman metal objects; coin hoards of two or more; any object found with a treasure object and objects covered by the Treasure Act. If the object is less than 300 years old it must have substantial metal content and buried with the intention of recovery. As regards finds in Derbyshire these are fewer than in east England counties due to topography. Many metal detectorists go to Norfolk and Suffolk for better results. However, in Derbyshire there are more finds in the east of the county, particularly around Catton which has a very enthusiastic detectorist! Alastair illustrated his talk with Derbyshire finds which included a Neolithic polished axe head found at Morton, a late Iron Age torc found at Foston, a Roman phallic pendant found at Clowne, a late Roman spearhead found at Hopton and a medieval stirrup ring found at Alfreton. Coin hoards had been found at Idridgehay and Ashbourne and one in Amber Valley consisted of 3631 coins. After the talk members were invited to inspect various objects in the collection.

Alastair's book, published in 2016, '*50 Finds from Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire: Objects from the Portable Antiquities Scheme*' was on sale. The objects included in the book span a period of at least 180,000 years and represent the whole spectrum of society from the hand axe of a hunter gatherer to the neck torque of an Iron Age chieftain to a token halfpenny of a 17th century coal miner.

Anne Haywood.

The excavations of Joseph Tetley's Pottery Kiln.

Following the AGM of the ARG section on 9th March, David Budge took us back in time to give us a very lively and enjoyable talk examining the ebbs and flows of the pottery industry.

David began by explaining that with Mercian Archaeology, he had been working with the Ticknall Archaeological Research group, looking at the Ticknall Industry of potters. Evidence of kilns in this area as far back as the medieval period had been found producing midland purple ware for brewing beer and cooking pots. Early potters had spread to Lincoln and Leicester, producing lovely Cistercian ware drinking vessels, previously drink was taken from wooden bows before black and brown glazed earthen ware had replaced the wood. Midland yellow ware was being produced during the C.17. It was a low tech industry producing every day ware including candle sticks. The pottery Industry ranged from the late C.12 to around 1880, before the country potters began to move in to farming.

Janet Spavoid and Sue Brown of the Ticknall group had done a lot of research on a site a few metres in to Leicestershire at Ley Farm in Heath End, the farm had been occupied by one Henry Tetley 1637-1684, who had two pottery sites worth £270. By 1672 he was running a Stud farm, the pottery, and had a son named Joseph, by 1730 his income had decreased to £20 5s. In 1778 the farm was owned by his Grandson also called Joseph, also in the pottery trade, by 1802 Ley Farm had become a pub.

The Ticknall group had contacted the Mercian team to identify the possible dates of production and what kind of pottery was being produced. Magnetometry had revealed three kilns, geophysical survey wasn't conclusive so an area was opened up to reveal a large reddish patch. Underneath a large post hole was discovered concentrations of pottery, a few bricks, an electricity cable and a drain containing a bottle dated late C.18, looking carefully the bricks had clinker stuck to them. Pottery from the ploughsoil was collected washed and recorded. David described, to visually reconstruct the process, place the bricks on to the clay which fires the kiln consequently reddening the clay, then when the kiln is demolished and then the area is ploughed over distributing the pot. Dating the kiln, with the aid of a 1735 map a circular structure was visible in the centre of the yard, this could be linked to the dating of the bottle to the latter half of the C.18 suggesting this particular kiln was in production during Joseph junior's lifetime. The pottery found was established to be mottled ta-

ble ware and coarser ware indicated as to the amount of lead found.

Eventually the pottery industry moved to Stoke on Trent and there the production of imitation Chinese pottery took over, with specialised technology making more delicate tableware and teapots. The country potter just couldn't compete and finally gave up.

Janette Jackson.

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION

New Light on Barlborough Hall 10th November 2017

The first talk of the Architectural Section's winter programme was given by the architectural historian Peter Smith about a house, Barlborough Hall, in the north east corner of the county or, as he called it, "Cavendish and Shrewsbury family country". He shared his expert and detailed historical analysis of the changes and development of the Hall through to the present day from its build in 1582- 1585, the main plan for which he believes has been correctly attributed to Robert Smythson.



It was built for Sir Francis Rodes, a judge in the Court of the Common Pleas, whose patron was the Earl of Shrewsbury. Barlborough's square and compact layout with corner turrets and windows on all sides, exploiting the cheaper and larger glass panes available, evidently parallels other buildings associated with Shrewsbury's circle. An unusual feature at each floor level however was a corridor running around all four walls of the inner courtyard (now enclosed), the internal walls also being unusually thick. Smith believes that its rapid build (Wollaton Hall took 8 years) probably indicates that many of the details were left to local masons. Not much of the 1580 interior is left, but a magnificent early Chimney piece survives. Noting that a fireback carries a date of 1616, Peter Smith, with the voice of experience, was very keen to stress extreme caution when interpreting dates from easily moved objects. The house has an impressive Great Chamber and the lantern that lights the centre of the house is one of the earliest that survives. The timbers have all been replaced, so none of the ceilings are original.

There were two major alterations to the house, the first in 1696-1697 for Sir John Rodes with changes to the west front, the covering over of the courtyard and some interior changes. Smith drew on a wide range of family letters, documents and even a painting, together with his appreciation of architectural styles, to unravel these sequence of changes. A garden plan showing a wall forecourt, with gate overthrow (possibly by Robert Bakewell) and very large garden, dates from this time.

Drawings by Grimm from circa 1780 shows few changes in the formal layout until significant alterations in 1820s when it was partly 'Georgianized' with changes to the window panes, a porch added and battlements replacing simple parapets. A staircase was inserted in the former courtyard and the Great Chamber opened up again, undoing one of the 1697 alterations. Smith conjectured that the asymmetry noticeable in the eastern elevation was due to an added extra window which had then required thicker transoms and mullions to combat a structural weakness.

To the south west is a stable block whose windows stand proud of the brickwork and with a rather odd doorway that Smith thinks may have been from an earlier forecourt house. Attached to the south gable is a small ruinous Banqueting House dated to 1582, with an overmantled chimney piece on the second floor of that date. The building carries two roundels which Smith believes were probably not in their original location and have been "glued on".

The Hall, a Grade I listed building, was sold to its present owners in 1938 who carried out some restoration work. It now serves as a Preparatory school for Mount St Mary's College. Peter Smith suggested there might be an opportunity, during the summer vacation, to arrange to give a guided tour for the Society. After such a fascinating talk by an enthusiastic expert, arrangements are accordingly being planned.

D G Jones

Lutyens and the Great War

March 16 was the date when a large audience was entertained by Tim Skelton who travelled from Milton Keynes to give us a talk on Lutyens and the Great War. Tim is co-author of a book on the subject, now sold out.

He started the talk by showing some of Lutyens' house designs. Edwin Lutyens was born in 1869, and set up for himself as an architect at the age of 19. He was a very particular person, very keen on precise measurements and described as a control freak. For the first fifteen years of his career, Lutyens adopted the Arts and Crafts style. In many cases, Gertrude Jekyll collaborated by designing the gardens to his buildings. We saw several examples of his work in this period, including the local example of Elvaston Manor. After this, he turned to the classical style. From 1912 to 1930 he spent part of his year in India after commissions in England diminished following the First World War.

The main part of the talk was devoted to Lutyens' War Memorials. The national emphasis on war graves started in 1915 and the War Graves Commission was set up in 1917. Charles Aitken of the Tate Gallery was keen that memorials should

be useful but was overruled. The first postwar memorial designed by Lutyens was a cenotaph at Southampton. Cenotaph means empty tomb, and Lutyens conceived it as a sarcophagus perched on top of a tall plinth. The London Cenotaph followed in 1919. Originally constructed in wood and plaster as a centrepiece for a major parade, it was replaced in stone in 1921. The flags to each side were designed to be made of stone, but this was later changed to silk. (Lutyens forgot to mention this to the sculptor, so the stone ones were carved.) Another fine memorial at Spalding in Lincolnshire takes the form of a three arched pavilion overlooking a formal lake. A variety of designs were shown from the Midland Railway memorial on London Road in Derby to simple crosses, some with stone flags.

On the Western Front, there were three full time architects working on cemeteries. Lutyens was given a supervisory role, there being about a thousand war cemeteries in France and another 14,000 graves in Belgium. There was no standard design for these, though some common features are found. One frequently used is a stone cross, not designed by Lutyens, which came in three sizes depending on the size of the cemetery. Lutyens designed a 'War Stone', which was a simple altar stone on a three stepped plinth. He was insistent on retaining the size of this, and would not contemplate a scaled down version, so it is not found in small cemeteries. Also often found are small stone buildings, sometimes based upon the three arched pavilion at Spalding, all very elegant; drain pipes for instance were often in the thickness of the wall.



The three arched War Memorial at Spalding

Finally, we were shown some particular field memorials. A small building in Zambia commemorated the final German surrender when the commander there was persuaded the war was over. At the other end of the scale is the huge multi-arched Thiepval Memorial with 73000 British and French names recorded of those who have no known grave from the battle of the Somme. We were also shown the Mercantile Marine Memorial and finally the Australian Memorial which was not built until 1938. Altogether, a very informative lecture with excellent illustrations.

Alison Haslem

Visit Bradbourne Church

On 9.6.18 there was a Society visit to grade I listed All Saints Church, Bradbourne. Our members met in the parish hall where we were hospitably greeted with a cuppa and biscuits. While we were in the hall Jean Yates told us, illustrating

what she said with slides, how in 1205 the Augustinian Priory of Dunstable in Bedfordshire acquired substantial lands in Derbyshire around Bradbourne and Atlow. Dunstable lies at the junction of Watling Street and the Icknield Way, an important route in medieval England. The donor was a crusader Sir Geoffrey de Cauceis (there are variations on the spelling of this name) and it is speculated that the donation was related to its role in helping pilgrims and other travellers. The gift was not unopposed and appeals reached as far as Rome. The Annals of the Priory survive in part and confirm the importance of its Derbyshire holdings with lead mining and sheep raising proving profitable. Jean has been finding out that the reverse was also true and there remains much evidence in Derbyshire of this connection. Canons from Dunstable lived next to the church and seventeenth century Bradbourne Hall stands on or near the site of their house. While a cell of Dunstable it was known as Bradbourne Priory.

The weather on the day of our visit was fine and allowed an appreciation of Bradbourne's beautiful setting. Ordnance Survey maps record footpaths that are undoubtedly of ancient origin. The church is significantly set back from the modern road suggesting that the site of the village has shifted since mediaeval times. In the churchyard there is a cross of about 800 AD, one of several of which there is evidence in the area.

It is much damaged and has been re-assembled from fragments: a depiction of the crucifixion is clearly visible. The

Bradbourne Church



stone is not thought to be of local origin. Several cross fragments are built into the church. In 2017 a further fragment was found when part of the churchyard wall was being rebuilt.

Domesday records a church and priest: Henry de Ferrers was the landholder at the time. Some long and short work can be seen on the exterior at the north east corner of the nave-presumably a survival of the Anglo-Saxon church. There is a very substantial Norman tower and from its top (reached by an uncomfortably narrow newel staircase) there are wide-spread views. An elaborate probably Norman doorway in the south side of the tower may well not be in its original site. Some rainspouts evidently made of re-used stone coffins were placed near the original corbel table during medieval alterations.

Inside the tower is a rare dumb-bell: the only use of a dumb-bell evidently was to exercise (might this have been for punishment?). Inside the church can be seen the tall and wide arch from the tower to the nave. The south arcade is of c1300-evidence of an expansion of the church while under the patronage of Dunstable Priory. The chancel dates from soon after that.

On the interior south wall of the aisle is painted a biblical inscription surrounded by apparently Jacobean towers:

*Keep thy foot when thou goest to ye house of
God, and bee more ready to hear than to give ye
sacrifice of fools for they consider not yt they doe
evill.*

Eccle.v.i.



Dumb-bell

Alan Bates, the actor originally from Allestree, lived in the Hall and was buried in the churchyard.

Many thanks are due to the kindness of churchwardens Jean and Eric Castledine who opened the church for us, kept the facilities of the church hall available until the end of our visit and gave much information.

John Morrissey

WARRIORS, WARLORDS & SAINTS.

Some themes in Mercian History.

On February 16th 2018 Joan D'Arcy welcomed Dr. John Hunt to a very full house to give his inaugural talk to this society. At the outset he stressed what a powerful state Mercia was with a rich material culture enabling it to match the neighbouring kingdoms. Although its history is not as well documented as that of its neighbours, Dr. Hunt was able to pursue three themes: the origins of Mercia, the experience and exercise of power and questions relating to wealth and identity.

He stated that the origins sprang from multiple settlements which emerged in the sixth century as people migrated from the troubles in East Anglia. The name Mercia, meaning boundary folk stemmed from this. Three particular sites were identified; Lichfield as the episcopal seat, Repton with its political significance and the enduring attachment of the royal house to Tamworth, all of which helped to form the kingdom's identity. This led him to review the much contested invasion or integration theory concerning Anglo Saxon settlement in this country and provided evidence for his conclusion that integration was the most acceptable theory whilst accepting Germanic cultural traits were clearly evident in Mercian society. He pursued this by remarking that once Christianity became the overriding influence it was this culture that was dominant.

Once the building of the early kingdom had been discussed Dr. Hunt put forward the theory of competing Anglo-British elites eventually taking over more and more land surrounding the heartland of Mercia until all of the satellite provinces were integrated into the new kingdom. This led to a greater acquisition of wealth at the top of society that could be distributed as gift giving, leading to a body of noble and well equipped warriors in the service of a king such as Penda. Once London was taken, Mercia then had access to greater trade, both at home and abroad to add to kingly wealth. This also made Mercia susceptible to continental influences in art which was reflected in such items as the Lichfield Angel.

Dr. Hunt had more material than time would allow therefore a discussion was entered into as whether he could be enticed to divulge more about Mercian society in the future.

John Arnold

Derbyshire in the Civil War February 23rd 2018

Brian Stone's informative and entertaining talk on the Civil War in Derbyshire and neighbouring counties began with outlining the importance of religious sects such as Anglicans, Presbyterians and Puritans. Notable Derbyshire families such as the Gells and the Cavendishes were Parliamentarians and Royalists respectively. Many grievances were imposed on Charles I particularly the collection of ship money which eventually all counties had to pay. John Gell, of Hopton Hall, had been appointed High Sheriff of Derbyshire and he was responsible for collecting the unpopular ship tax; new ships were needed not just for defence but to combat piracy. Gell had declared, "there be many rich burghesses in that town".

Charles, like his father James I, believed in divine rule and he refused to accept Parliament's proposals for reform. Civil War was declared in 1642. Gell, who was in Hull when Charles raised his standard at Nottingham, was instructed by the Earl of Essex to take command of and garrison Derby. Gell raised regiments of foot, horse and dragoons, many of which had free quarters but many townspeople, living in fear, had their properties pillaged. Gell, now governor, appointed a committee to control

rents and taxes, to deploy regiments and to pay God-fearing ministers in the parishes. The body, however, was not widely representative of the county and Gell used it as an instrument to promote his own policies. He promoted his friends and relatives onto the committee such as Thomas Gell, Sir George Gresley of Drakelow and Sir John Curzon, his half brother. Anyone who opposed Gell suffered loss of their goods and were either expelled or imprisoned.

When Gell forced the Earl of Chesterfield away from his house at Bretby to Lichfield, he successfully besieged the city. Later with the aid of the Staffordshire and Cheshire Roundheads under Sir William Brereton, Gell inflicted defeat on an army of Royalists at Hopton Heath near Stafford. The commander, the Earl of Northampton, was killed when his horse was shot from under him. Gell refused to surrender the Earl's body which was taken to Derby and buried in All Hallows.

Derby had bulwarks for defences, a drawbridge on St Mary's Bridge, a look out on top of All Hallows tower and twenty eight pieces of ordnance supervised by German Pole of Radbourne. Derby was never attacked or besieged by Royalists, the Marquis of Newcastle fled into exile after his defeat at Marston Moor.

Gell, however, seemed to have had enough of the war; many of his forces having to serve under Cromwell and the rest were either disbanded or went away. Gell was summoned to London to answer various charges. In 1646 his com-

mission as Governor of Derby was terminated and the Mayor and Corporation took up responsibilities again. Gell stood trial for an alleged attempt to bring Charles II to England. He was convicted of misprision or trying to conceal treason. He was imprisoned for life in The Tower but pardoned on the grounds of his palsy or paralysis. He died in 1678 aged seventy eight.

Chris Francis

LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

14th May 2018
Tibshelf Visit

Members gathered in Tibshelf as guests of the Tibshelf Local History and Civic Society. We assembled at Ashmore Farm and were greeted by Cecil Hill, whose family have lived in the village and farmed since the 17th century. The present farmhouse, parts of which possibly date to the 1500's is still lived in by Mr Hill – in his nineties – who was able to tell us much about the village. The village is Anglo Saxon in origin, with a typical linear plan with a back lane. Farmhouses were located along the village street and used the open field system until the Enclosure Acts. Many farms still operated up to the second



Ashmore Farm

world war, but 15 have closed since, the land sold and the houses usually turned into private dwellings. In 1769 the Turnpike road came to Tipshelf and further changes came with the opening of collieries, in particular Spacroft Colliery. Since then, to this day, Tibshelf has the appearance of a village of two halves – one the old established farming community and the other the old mining community. The Spacroft Colliery closed in 1876 and following on from the first world war, houses were built for the returning “heroes” on its site. The colliery name reflects the fact that there was a spring here which became well known for the treatment of anaemia. Until 1952 a cup was made available at Rock House Farm (still standing) for those who wished to partake of the waters. The spa was demolished in 1952. Tibshelf is a large village or small town and in the past it sported a number of useful amenities, such as a sawpit, blacksmiths, plenty of pubs, a bank and non-conformist chapel as well as the church. The local butcher with his abattoir has long gone but Tibshelf now boasts a Co-op supermarket which is very well used. It also had the advantage at one time of being on the Manchester/Sheffield line with a station located within the village. Sadly the station buildings have gone but it is still possible for walkers to trace the line of the track below the village.

We were carefully shepherded through the village by members of the Local History Group and noted the renaming of streets such as Spa Lane, which is now Doe Hill Lane, and Pit Lane which is now Sunny Bank. Many of the old buildings on the High Street are well



maintained private dwellings and the recently formed local history group has done much research into their former use and occupants. The church has been much altered and stands on a rise at one end of the High Street. We were shown here a film depicting another fascinating piece of Tibshelf history. During the war there was a large timber yard, processing timber mainly from Canada to go to the coal mines for pit-props. The film showed that many women were employed in the yard lifting heavy timbers for onward transportation. The local history group had also displayed a range of panels which gave detail and photographic evidence of life in Tibshelf in the past, including the oil industry, the school and the pit. They have also produced a booklet, a copy of which we all received. They are to be commended for all the work they have achieved in such a short time.

Jane Heginbotham



**Tuesday 19th June
St Wilfrid's Church
Barrow-upon-Trent**

Our visit to St Wilfrid's Church began with an informative and well-illustrated talk about the history of the church. At Domesday the manor of Barrow was part of the estates of Ralph Fitzhubert and had a priest and a church. By the thirteenth century the Bakepuze Family held the manor and Robert de Bakepuze gave the church at Barrow to the Priory of St John of Jerusalem, the Knights Hospitallers. In 1288 John de Bakepuze confirmed the grant of the church and also land in Barrow; prayers were to be said for his family and ancestors for posterity. A 14th century report of the Knights Hospitallers' holdings in England refers to the small estate of Barrow as a camera administered by a bailiff. By the fifteenth century this estate had been annexed to the preceptory at Yeaaveley and after the Dissolution the manor of Barrow eventually came to the Harpurs of Swarkestone.

We were shown some very clear plans of the development of the church and the building dates of the present building. The three pillars and arches that separate the north aisle from the nave were built in the thirteenth century. The pillars and arches that divide the south aisle from the nave, the lower part of the tower and the chancel arch were built in the fourteenth century. In the fifteenth century the upper part of the tower and the belfry windows were added and the clerestory windows. At a much later date the chancel was shortened possibly because it was in bad repair and decorative fea-

tures were removed from the clerestory windows.

On the south wall of the south aisle are the remains of a sedilia and small piscina. Also in an arched recess on the south wall of the south aisle is the alabaster effigy of a priest, dated to the fourteenth century. He has folded garments and his feet rest on a dog. Many early memorials, some to the Bothe family, were destroyed in the nineteenth century. There is a squint on the south side of the chancel arch and a possible squint on the north side.

The Friends of St Wilfrid's Church have recently been awarded a Heritage Lottery Grant to transform the internal parts of the church to make it more open and similar to the original layout before the nineteenth century pews were installed.

We had time to walk round the church afterwards and excellent refreshments were served. The vicar and church warden were thanked for their hospitality this evening.

Joan Davies

Derbyshire Surnames by Dr Paul Cullen. Friday 23rd March 2018

A packed audience gathered for this talk by surnames expert Paul Cullen. Paul began by telling us that the Family Names of the United Kingdom Project (four volumes published so far) which he works for, attempts to trace early evidence of surnames and show their continuity and geographical distribution.

Earlier works included Reaney's Dictionary of Surnames and the volume by Hanks and Hodges, they were more interested in the linguistic derivation of surnames and often included very early examples, some of which had died out, with little reference to their modern distribution. Reaney gave the meaning of the surname 'Wise' as deriving from Old English 'wīs' meaning wise, but without mentioning that it could be an ironic name given to someone who was anything but.

Modern researchers have the advantage of the Archer software which runs with the 1881 census which in turn was organised by the Poor Law Unions and known as the British Surname Atlas. Using this software it is possible to see the distribution of surnames at that date. Earlier mentions of surnames were taken from printed sources.

Paul then took us through some locative surnames, showing the number of entries for Derbyshire as opposed to the rest of the country. Bonsall was clearly shown as a Derbyshire surname as you would expect with 293 Derbyshire entries as opposed to 556 elsewhere. Calladine was another that you would expect to be local but there were 315 Derbyshire entries as opposed to 480 elsewhere and the surname is probably from Caludon House in Wyken Warwickshire, meaning 'caln' callow, bare and 'dun' large flattish topped hill. The earliest mention he had found in Derbyshire was 1656.

Cholerton was another migrant name from Chollerton in Northumberland and in Derbyshire by 1569. In 1881 there

were 163 in the county as opposed to 243 up north.

Names could gain or lose a final 's'. Starbuck had 51 Derbyshire Nottingham and Leicestershire entries in 1881 as opposed to 482 elsewhere. It appears in 1540 in Derbyshire and there was a crucial entry at Netherseal for James Starbuck and James Tarbuck. There was a place in Lancashire called Tarbock which is probably the origin of this.

Pilsbury had zero entries in 1881 whilst 186 were elsewhere, other likely sources of this name appear to be 16th century Pilsby in Worcestershire with other candidates in Cheshire, Shropshire and Staffordshire. It may also be mixed up with Spilsbury (19 Derbyshire and 582 mainly in the West Midlands, especially Staffordshire.

Bradburn had 6 Derbyshire entries in 1881 as opposed to 1194 elsewhere. This apparently appears to have migrated out of the county at an early date and was in Lancashire by 1669. It may have originated in Bradbourne in Kent.

Locative names covered were, for example from a hill, bridge, booth etc. These types of names have multiple origins, although Booth has a regional midlands distribution and comes from the Old Danish to Middle English 'bothe' a herdsman's house or hut.

Other names were derived from relationships, Alldread, Ottewell, Widdowson, the latter's earliest date was 1327 in the county.

Occupational names included Leadbetter which was quite widely spread, Ark-

wright a maker of boxes and Sellors and Seller, the latter's earliest Derbyshire finding was 1569 at Chesterfield but it also occurred in 1561 at Horncastle in Lincolnshire.

Wildgoose may well be a nickname, geese were proverbial for their aggressive and often ill directed behaviour, it occurs in 1201 in Shropshire and 1556 in Derby.

Other names mentioned were Vardy, Pynegar, Boam, Shimwell and Sitdown, the origins of the last three were obscure.

All in all a very interesting talk once the technical difficulties of a temperamental power point had been sorted out although I personally would have liked more Derbyshire names included.

Sue Brown

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

**February 9th. Alan Hiley '100
Years of Trent Buses'**

Alan spent much of his working life with Trent Bus company working his way from fitter to Engineering Manager. He described the foundation of the company

in 1913 working initially between Derby and Ashbourne and later between Derby - Alfreton - Clay Cross. He had many anecdotes concerning running the relatively primitive vehicles on narrow country roads and had many fascinating period photographs of street scenes with buses in the Derby area. One set showed a bus and two rescue vehicles trying to drag each other from a damp Derbyshire field ! We were surprised at the range of excursions which were on offer from very early days, short ones to the East coast and longer ones to the West country and the Highlands of Scotland. The 1930's were a time of expansion with a further 52 operators absorbed followed by the difficult war-time years. There was a very bad fire in 1976 at the Meadow road garage when 40 buses were destroyed and 12 damaged. Managers and cleaners were seen driving buses on fire from the garage in the middle of the night but such was the spirit of the transport industry at the time that buses loaned in from other operators ensured that no services were lost the next day ! The company still exists as part of a much bigger group but the lecture showed how advanced its operations were in the early days and the game of decide the location from the old photographs was enthralling.

Peter Robinson

c1950 BRC 306



**Saltaire
April 6th 2018 Rod Pearson**

The IA Section AGM this year was followed by Rod Pearson talking on the founding of the Saltaire Mill and the associated model village near Bradford.

The founder Titus Salt born in 1803 was initially a Wool stapler in his fa-

ther's firm, Daniel Salt and Son He recognised the worth of some bales of Alpaca wool from South America on Liverpool docks in 1836 and devised a way of weaving the wool into a fine soft fabric called Alpaca. With a supply of wool available he purchased land near Shipley and the Leeds and Liverpool canal and in 1853 built a large mill to produce the fabric. His aim was to 'to do good and give his sons employment' and set about building a model village next to the mill. He was deeply religious and believed that providing an environment where people could live healthy virtuous lives he was doing Gods work. The village he created round the mill contained housing of very good standard, a bathhouse, school and churches both congregational and Methodist, almshouses and an institute. There was no public house in spite of not being teetotal himself! A public park was also provided all for the wellbeing of his workforce.

Rod illustrated his talk with many slides of the buildings some with carvings of the Salt family coat of arms featuring an Alpaca all to a musical background. Titus was made a Baronet in 1869 and died in 1876. The mill closed in 1986 and was declared a World Heritage site in 2001.

The mill now contains a mix of residential, manufacturing and commercial uses and includes an art gallery, shops and restaurant making a very good day out.

Peter Robinson

Coach Trip to Ironbridge

This year the destination for the I.A. Section coach trip was on 17 June to the Ironbridge Gorge in Shropshire which is



a World Heritage Site. The main visit was to the Blists Hill open air museum, now branded as a "Victorian Town". There was plenty to see and do here, with a wide range of domestic and industrial buildings and shops that have been moved from other locations in the West Midlands or constructed as modern replicas.

The Ironbridge Gorge Museum in-



Renovating the bridge

cludes a number of other sites in the vicinity, and in the afternoon we planned to visit one of these, a clay pipe factory in Broseley. Unfortunately there were road closures in the vicinity due to a street festival taking place and our coach was unable to reach the site. We were however able to spend some time looking at the original Iron Bridge itself, currently enveloped in scaffolding and cladding as English Heritage are undertaking a major conservation programme on the structure.

Peter Robinson

EMIAC 94 Electricity from Coal

This year it was the turn of DAS to host the East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference, and it was decided that the subject should be the use of coal as a fuel for electricity generation. This is topical because the decline of the UK coal mining industry and concerns about climate change mean that coal burning power stations are being closed and may all be gone by 2025. The event was held at West Park Leisure Centre in Long Eaton on 19 May, and was attended by 80 people from across the East Midlands and further afield.

The first speaker, Patrick Strange was unable to attend due to a recent hospital operation so his presentation was read by Mary Graham. Patrick described the evolution of electricity supply from the earliest days up until nationalisation in 1948. Early legislation encouraged a proliferation of small power stations supplying individual local authority areas. One of the first companies that tried to break this model was the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Electric Power Company who proposed to build power stations in the Derbyshire/Nottinghamshire coalfield and supply a wide area of the two counties. Their first power station was at Ilkeston where from 1903 they supplied the power for the town's tramways, and gradually extended their area of supply into rural areas. By the 1920s it was evident that a national unified electricity system was the way forward and in 1926 an Act of Parliament created the Central Electricity Board with a remit to concentrate the supply of electricity in a limited number of large power stations and interconnect them through the National Grid. Local distribution remained in the

hands of the local private or municipal undertakings until 1948 when the industry was fully nationalised.

The second speaker was Keith Reedman, who described the situation in Long Eaton, where the local urban district council built a power station on the banks of the Erewash Canal in 1903, supplying direct current (DC) electricity for street lighting, domestic houses and the town's numerous lace factories. The plant comprised coal fired boilers and several steam reciprocating engines driving dynamos, of various sizes from 100hp to 800hp. The plant also included a large bank of batteries that stored sufficient energy to supply the demand on Sundays when the factories were not running. This allowed the steam engines to be stopped and staff to have the day off. The presentation finished with a short clip of film showing the plant still in use in the 1930s. By this time the town had been connected to the national grid, with mercury arc rectifiers installed to convert the incoming alternating current (AC) to DC for the town's consumers who still used the old system.

The next speaker was Ian Mitchell, who covered the period from 1950 to the present day. The period 1950-1970 saw a rapid increase in demand for electricity, and the nationalised Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) sought to satisfy this with a mix of nuclear power stations at remote coastal sites, oil burning ones at ports and coal burning ones on major rivers in the coalfields. Several of the coal plants were on the River Trent in the East Midlands, and these became the backbone of the electricity supply for the UK in the second half of

the 20th century. Larger and larger turbo-alternators were designed, culminating in the 500MW units installed in late 1960s. Ian described the layout and equipment of Ratcliffe-on-Soar power station, just over the border in Nottinghamshire, which is a typical example of these impressive plants. This and two others are still running in the East Midlands and celebrating their 50th birthdays, but current legislation encourages renewable energy such as wind and solar, so they are now used mainly in the cold winter months, and are likely to close in the next few years.

The next talk by David Monk-Steel described the transport of coal by rail from collieries to power stations. The traditional railway coal wagon of the 19th and early 20th century was a simple wooden box, unloaded by shovel or by a tippler mechanism that turned the wagon upside down. A more efficient solution for unloading at power stations was a hopper wagons with doors in the bottom, discharging coal into a pit under the rails. In the 1960s, the 'merry go round' concept was introduced with trains of permanently coupled high capacity hopper wagons unloaded while still moving at ½ mph. Power stations were built with a loop of track so that a train could arrive, unload and depart without uncoupling the locomotive. With new diesel locomotives and air braked wagons, this was a dramatic change from the traditional steam hauled freight trains of the past.

The final talk was by Wayne Cocroft, who is a historical places investigation manager for Historic England. He described the evolution of power stations from an architectural viewpoint, and how Historic England has approached this

aspect of our industrial heritage. The scale of these structures means that there is little prospect of preservation or reuse of coal power stations when they become redundant, and so recording of the buildings and plant is especially important. Historic England has published guidelines for recording and archiving when power stations are closed. A good example of this is a historic building record that has been published for Ironbridge power station in Shropshire, now available via the Archaeological data Service.

In the afternoon, the conference ventured out of doors for a walk around Long Eaton, led by Keith Reedman and Ian Mitchell. The chimney and cooling towers of Ratcliffe power station were visible on the horizon, but the main focus was on the original Long Eaton municipal power station buildings, which have survived alongside the Erewash Canal, and some of the lace factories that were its earliest customers. It was a lovely sunny afternoon, and many of the participants were favourably impressed by how much industrial history there is to see in Long Eaton.

The next EMIAC will be at Market Harborough in Leicestershire on 6 October. Details and a booking form are included at the end of this newsletter.

Ian Mitchell

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY, Vol 21, Part 5, Spring 2018

- *Land Tax in the New Mills region 1778-1832* by Derek Brumheas
- *The gypsum industry in the early 17th century* by Miriam-Wood

• ***John Robertson of Baslow - Architect.* By Ann Hall**

In his article on *Land Tax in New Mills 1778-1832*, Derek Brumhead traces the history of the Land Tax and the changes which took place over the years in the New Mills area. The Land Tax was authorised by Parliament in 1692 and finally abolished in 1962. It was not, in fact, purely a land tax but included real estate and property tax, as well as a form of income tax. The rate varied between one and four shillings in the pound until fixed at four shillings in 1798. In 1698 the government abandoned attempts to levy taxation by a national poundage rate and, instead, imposed an annual quota on each county based on the assessments. These county quotas never varied thereafter. This enabled tax to be levied on all kinds of income: such as land, industrial premises, mines, houses and tithes. Each county had the responsibility to distribute the quota among its townships and parishes. Commissioners were appointed who produced and supervised the assessments and the local collection and, in their turn, appointed the assessors and collectors for each parish.

The Land Tax records list the people who were taxed, the property they were taxed on (in the later years) and how much they paid. Thus they enable, for instance, the ownership of a mill or a piece of land to be traced over the years. Well illustrated with examples of the different records, this article is an invaluable guide for anyone who is using Land Tax records for research.

Miriam Wood found the inventory of Walter Cresswall of Aston on Trent

which throws some light on the gypsum industry in the early 17th century amongst the probate records held in the Lichfield Record Office (now held at Stafford Record Office). Cresswall died worth very little but his inventory included an item relating to '*Certain Loades of Whit Stonne*' worth £4 which almost certainly referred to gypsum in some form. The clue to the meaning of this entry lies in the debts owed to Cresswall which also provide information on the gypsum industry in the 1620s. The smaller pieces of gypsum were generally known as plaster and (after calcining) used for plaster of Paris, plastering walls and making floors, whilst alabaster was the word used for the monumental slabs carved into the tomb effigies, etc of the medieval and early modern periods. The pits at Chellaston, a parish neighbouring Aston, were a major source of alabaster, but plaster was also dug there as well as at Aston. In her article on *The gypsum industry in the early 17th century*, she looks at Cresswall's debts which relate to the gypsum industry and discusses the evidence they give about the industry at that time.

John Robertson (c1808-1852) is the subject of Ann Hall's article *John Robertson of Baslow - Architect*. He first worked with the garden designer, J.C. Loudon, from 1829 until 1838, publishing many plans for buildings and articles on architecture as well as a book of thirty cottage designs. In 1838 he began his contact with Chatsworth, possibly via work with Hurst and Moffat, architects in Doncaster, and became a salaried member of the Chatsworth planning office in 1840 working with Joseph Paxton until his death in 1852. He was buried in

Edensor churchyard. It is difficult to assign particular projects solely to Robertson but it is certain that he helped to complete many designs often attributed to Paxton alone. Most notably, evidence is presented that he drew the first plans of the Crystal Palace from Paxton's initial pen and ink sketch. The article describes what has been recorded about his life from books, the internet and the Chatsworth archives together with help from his great, great grandson. In light of the evidence uncovered by Ann Hall's research, several commonly held beliefs about Robertson's life are shown to be incorrect or questionable and she re-examines his contribution to architecture in the mid 1800s. A list of Robertson's known works is included in the article.

The Local History Section is very sorry that Dr Dudley Fowkes, who was the sole editor of *Derbyshire Miscellany* for 35 years and wrote his first article for *Miscellany* in 1971, has had to retire due to ill-health. An Editorial Panel is now responsible for its production. The members of the panel are Dr Irene Brightmer, Dr Roger Dalton, Dr Joan D'Arcy, Heather Eaton and Jane Steer.

Articles for inclusion in *Derbyshire Miscellany* should be sent to Mrs Jane Steer, 478 Duffield Road, Allestree, Derby, DE22 2DJ,
e-mail: SteerDerby@aol.com.

If you don't subscribe to *Miscellany*, copies of both this issue and back issues are available from The DAS Secretary. (£4.25 incl. p&p). Alternatively an annual subscription to *Derbyshire Miscellany*, which is published twice a year, is £6.

Jane Steer

Obituary

Rosemary Joan Lucas (1929-2018)

Rosemary Lucas, née Knight, who died in June at the age of 88, was a long standing member of the Society and came to meetings until recently. Derby born into a railway family, Rosemary, having obtained a degree in Chemistry through a railway scholarship, married John Lucas, also a railwayman, in 1951.

In 1985, having raised four children, she joined a part time course in Local and Regional History at Nottingham University and obtained a Masters Degree. She made good use of her new qualification. A founder member and inspiration for the Allestree Local Study (now History) Group, she researched and published, *The Manor of Markeaton, Mackworth and Allestree, 1650-1851* (1995). She also contributed, 'The Residence of William Emes at Mackworth' to the *Derbyshire Miscellany*. She was a member of the Derby Research Group and co-author of *Sadler Gate, A 1000 Year History of a Derby Street*.

Joan d'Arcy

Membership Changes since January

New members

Miss K. Donnelly of Sinfin
Ms E. Hale of Kingsway
Mr R. Hodges of Derby
Mr P.E. Matthews of Mickleover
Mrs J. Redfern of Bolton
Mr R. Watson of Allestree
Mr G.L. Bell & Mrs L. Boggust of Mackworth
Mr R. Grasar of Ripley

Mrs K. Marshall of Belper
Mrs A. Jephson of Littleover
Dr D. Campbell of Matlock

Deaths notified

Mr Mike Sanders
Mrs Rosemary Lucas
Mr Nicholas Barks

Small Adverts

Saturday 18 August Visit to Matlock Bank and All Saints Church: 2.00 p.m.
Guide: Rev Ian Mitchell

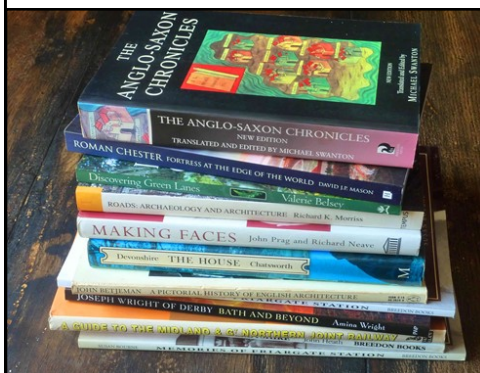
A walking tour of Matlock Bank, home to the Victorian Hydros where people came not to take the waters, as at a spa, but to have hydropathy treatment, the application of water of different temperatures and for different lengths of time. Please be aware that this part of Matlock has some very steep hills. It is not possible to go inside any of the former hydros. After the tour we will visit All Saints Church, a late Victorian church, built in the Early English style and with an east window by Morris and Company. The visit will conclude with tea or coffee in the Church Hall.

TICKETS and MEMBERS ONLY :
Numbers limited to 20 but a few vacancies still outstanding. Cost £3.00 (as donation to All Saints church fund)

Meet: All Saints church hall (to the east of the church) Smelly Street. Matlock (DE4 3JG).

Contact Mrs Jane Steer, 478 Duffield Road, Allestree, Derby DE22 12DJ if you would like to attend.

New DAS Book Sale 22-23 September



Book Sales have so far raised over £1,200 in income for the Society. We take this opportunity to thank all those who have donated and assisted.

We will be holding a further table sale at the **Duffield Arts Festival** which will take place on 22nd and 23rd September. The Venue will be Ecclesbourne School.

If you would like to help with the stall on either day could you please contact jdarcy@qcineternet.co.uk stating your preferred time.

Mayfield Heritage Group

DAS members are invited to a talk on Mayfield Vicarage (near Ashbourne) and its former occupants by John Robey on Thursday 20 September, 7.00pm at Mayfield Church Room.

Further details from the Mayfield Heritage Group email -

lindajeffgreenwood@yahoo.co.uk

Industrial Heritage Days

Also known as East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conferences (EMIACs), held every six months and are open to anyone with an interest in the subject wishing to attend. The first conference was held in 1970 with the idea and aim of enabling industrial archaeologists in the East Midlands to meet in different locations, to consider and discuss topics of mutual interest. There is no formal organisation. The affiliated societies are:

- Derbyshire Archaeology Society
- The East Midlands Group of the Railway & Canal Historical Society
- Northampton Industrial Archaeology Group
- Society for Lincolnshire History & Archaeology
- Leicestershire Industrial History Society
- North East Derbyshire Industrial Archaeology Society

Leicestershire Industrial History Society

The Leicestershire Industrial History Society (LIHS) was founded in 1969. It is the main voluntary organisation within Leicestershire for the study and preservation of the County's industrial heritage. The Society is currently excavating and recording the former Califat coal mine site at Swannington. You are welcome to visit the site during today's conference and on working days, normally the second Tuesday in the month.



**Leicestershire Industrial
History Society**

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE DAY – EMIAC 95

Keeping One in Suspenders!

Saturday October 6 2018

Roman Way Community Centre, Market
Harborough, LE16 7PQ

Afternoon Tours
Tour 1: A walking tour round the centre of Market Harborough to view various industrial buildings lead by a local industrial history expert. The walk is approximately 2 miles and lasts about 1½ hours.

Tour 2: Foxton Locks
(www.goleicestershire.com/outdoors/foxton.aspx). Drive to Foxton locks car park in own car, car park charges apply (approx. 5 miles) to view locks, former incline plane and museum (entrance fee not included). The lock gates have recently been replaced and this is an opportunity to see the restoration.

Tour 3: Visit the Market Harborough Museum (www.harboroughmuseum.org.uk) located in the Old Symington Corset factory, close (ie within walking distance) to the Community Centre. The museum celebrates Market Harborough's long history as a centre of trade and industry in the heart of the Welland Valley at the crossroads between Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. It also houses the famous Hallaton Treasure, one of the most important iron age discoveries in Britain. Admission to the Museum is free and it closes at 16:00 on Saturdays.



Our EMIAC day will look at the industries which flourished in Market Harborough, the restoration of The Old Grammar School, and the canal system which linked the town before the railways to the rest of Britain.

Market Harborough

First mentioned in the 12th Century with its name derived from Haver Burgh (oat hill), and it could be described as a medieval new town with a wide High Street and wide open town square to contain the regular markets, and The Old Grammar School (1614) which has become a symbol of the town. During the English Civil War the town was plundered by Prince Rupert, and in 1645 Charles 1 made the town his headquarters before the Battle of Naseby.

As the road system improved with the introduction of turn piking, the town prospered as an important horse-interchange point and many coaching inns were established. Twenty six coaches a day and many wagons passed through the Angel Hotel alone, and in its heyday there was accommodation for 90 horses, more than any other place in Leicestershire. The town was linked to the canal network in 1809, and by 1850 the railway from Rugby had opened, followed by connections to main towns in the East Midlands.

Speakers

Rosalind Willatts is a geographer with very strong interests in history and the landscape, both urban and rural. For over 22 years she was the Conservation Officer at Harborough District Council (its first) where she studied the character of the local area.

Mike Stroud is a Historian with an interest in Social and Political History, particularly the Industrial Heritage of South Leicestershire and North Northamptonshire. He has written several published articles and gives talks on local industry.

Bryan Martin is an architect who masterminded the recent major refurbishment of The Old Grammar School, involving many specialist crafts people in the process.

Mike Beech has long been associated with Foxton Locks and the development of the museum, and has a huge knowledge of all things Foxton.

Program

09:00 - 09:30	Setting up book stalls and displays.
09:00 - 09:30	Registration.
09:30 - 09:35	Welcome by Chris Hossack, Chairman of LIHS.
09:35 - 10:30	Rosalind Willatts. "Market Harborough: the industries of a market town."
10:30 - 11:15	Mike Stroud. "The Symington Brothers 'From Soups to Suspenders.'"
11:15 - 11:45	Coffee and comfort break.
11:45 - 12:30	Bryan Martin. "Rebuilding of The Old Grammar School."
12:45 - 13:00	EMIAC business meeting.
13:00 - 14 00	Buffet Lunch (including vegetarian dishes).
14:00 - 14:45	Mike Beech. "Foxton Locks and the Harborough Arm."
14:45 - 16:30	Afternoon tours.

Market Harborough is easily accessible both by car and Public transport. The A6 trunk road passes close and the M1 (junction 20) is about 10 miles away.

Market Harborough is on the Midland main line and the station is about a mile away from the conference venue. The town is also well served by local and long distance buses.

EMIAC 95 Booking form

Keeping One in Suspenders!

Please complete this form and post it to the address below by September 29 2018 together with a cheque made payable to LIHS.

EMIAC 95, 3, The Orchard, Groby, Leicester LE6 0BA

The cost of the event is £15 per person. Any queries please e-mail emiabox@gmail.com

We will e-mail you your confirmation. If you do not have e-mail or would prefer to receive a written confirmation by post, then please enclose an SAE. Directions and travel options will be included in your confirmation.

Name (s): _____

Address: _____

Post code _____

E mail: _____

Telephone: _____

Society: _____

I require display space ☐

Please specify the afternoon tour you would like to participate in: **1 (Walk) / 2 (Museum) / 3 (Foxton)**

Disabled car park space required? If so please give car registration no _____ (You must produce a valid disabled badge when you arrive)

Would you like to be informed about future EMIAC events by e-mail.? YES / NO

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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