

Parwich & District Local History Society

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The Parwich Tympanum Project

Reported by Peter Trehitt

The Tympanum Question has after a number of years has been answered:

The Vicar, Rev Christopher Harrison, says, *“It is splendid that the tympanum replica is now completed and in place. After many years of discussion of the various options for preserving the original, it is sad that no guaranteed means of preventing further deterioration could be found. The replica, however, and the accompanying display material, offer great educational opportunities and have already attracted considerable interest from visitors as well as regular church members. Many congratulations to all those who contributed to such a successful outcome.”*

As readers of our previous Newsletters will be well aware, the ancient carved stone or tympanum situated above the west door on the outside of the tower at St Peter’s Church Parwich, has been deteriorating over the last hundred years. This deterioration is due to exposure to rain and sun; the resultant cycles of dampness and drying causing the surface of the stone to break down. Parwich Parochial Church Council were investigating moving it inside the Church, but English Heritage advised that attempting to move it involved an unacceptably high risk of major damage to the stone. In order to preserve a record of the carving before it deteriorates further the current project was initiated to have an exact replica of the stone made. This project, together with the collection of supporting information, has been undertaken by Parwich Parochial Church Council in conjunction with Parwich & District Local History Society, and supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

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In 2005 a 3D laser scan of the Tympanum was undertaken by Conservation Technologies (the National Museums Liverpool). Using a laser scanner on the stone in situ they produced an exact 3D computer image or model of the carving. This will preserve an exact record of the carving as it is now, and it could be used to create a near approximation of how the carving was when first made.

This 3D computer image/model could then be used to create a replica of the stone. Initially consideration was given to making a replica of the Tympanum to replace the original in the exposed exterior position so that the original could be moved to a more protected position inside the Church. However the damaged state of the original with its unstable flaking surface, in addition to the potential difficulties of extracting it, led English Heritage to the firm conclusion that any attempt to move it involved an unacceptable level of risk. In terms of the original they recommended that some remedial work to the tower would reduce water penetration to the stone, but that allowing the continued weathering of the carving is the lesser of two evils.

In consequence, it was decided that the replica should be placed inside the Church in a position easily seen by visitors. This has the double benefit of having a permanent record of the carving, despite the inevitable on-going deterioration of the original, and means that it will be accessible to visitors without any risk of touching it causing further damage. There was some debate as to whether an exact replica or an enhancement was appropriate. It was decided that an exact replica would be made: as the conservation agencies and the Diocese would look more favourably on an exact replica being installed in the church; as an 'old looking' replica would be more in keeping than a crisp 'new looking' enhanced reproduction; and as the enhanced replica would be considerably more expensive. Parwich Parochial Church Council successfully applied for a Heritage Lottery Fund grant to cover the cost of making and installing the replica and of producing information boards explaining the history of the Tympanum, interpreting its significance and outlining this project. In June 2006 both English Heritage and the Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings gave their formal support for the decision not to move the original, and in December 2007 the final 'faculty' (a sort of ecclesiastical planning permission) was issued by the Diocese of Derby for the installation of the replica tympanum on the north wall of the tower inside the church, and for free standing information boards to be placed nearby.

Using the virtual Tympanum from the previous laser scan, Conservation Technologies of Liverpool subcontracted a company to produce an exact replica in Ashford Grit, quarried on Stanton Moor (possibly from the same quarry as the stone for the original). This replica was installed on the north wall of the tower using stainless steel mounting in June 2008.

Background information on the Parwich Tympanum and other ecclesiastical stone carving in the area was gathered to make a supporting booklet which can be seen in St. Peter's Church or accessed on line via the Church's webpages. The information and some images contained in those notes was also used to create the display material (designed by the Art Department, associates of Caliba) printed on the free standing boards, designed and manufactured by Caliba of Nottingham. The Art Department also produced designed brief explanatory leaflets placed in the Church visitors to take away.

The replica was dedicated on the 6th July by the Rt. Rev. Humphrey Southern, Bishop of Repton along with the new 'Annunciation' stained glass window. Over this weekend there was also a Flower Festival in the Church, with the History Society appropriately decorating

the arch leading from the nave into the tower.

To see the full text of the “Background Notes on the Parwich Tympanum and our Anglo-Saxon Heritage” go to <http://www.ashbournechurches.org/Parwich.htm>

Some Web Links

- **Conservation Technologies, National Museums Liverpool:**
<http://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/conservation/technologies/>
- **Caliba:**
<http://www.caliba.co.uk/>
- **English Heritage:**
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/>
- **The Heritage Lottery Fund:**
<http://www.hlf.org.uk/>
- **Parwich Community Website:**
<http://www.parwich.org/>
- **St Peter’s Church Parwich:**
<http://www.ashbournechurches.org/Parwich.htm>
- **The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings:**
<http://www.spab.org.uk/>

The Graham Window

Denis Laycock

Thank you to Denis for letting us reproduced his account of the Graham Family given at the dedication service for the Parwich Tympanum and the new Annunciation widow on the 6th of July in Parwich Church. The account has also been reproduced at [PARWICH.ORG](http://www.parwich.org/).

It is a privilege to have been invited to give a brief introduction to the new Annunciation Window.

I first met Miss Graham in January 1974. I had just taken up my appointment as the new Head at Parwich school and in those days we paid our dinner money takings into an account at the PO each Monday morning, I remember most clearly lifting the Suffolk latch on the side door of what is now Sunnyside, hearing a loud tingling from the bell and walking back into the past. A high polished counter with brass scales. A set of Raphael Tuck's Parwich Postcards displayed on the wall opposite, various notices and the paraphernalia of a PO, a cat on the counter, but most of all, this rather tall, elegant lady with the most wonderful smile.

A few years later, when Hannah Hauxwell became such a celebrity, I always thought of her and Miss Graham as very similar: two quietly spoken, highly intelligent, caring people, who had both quietly got on with their maybe somewhat humble work, looking after in one case the family business, in another the family farm.

How well Gray put it in his *Elegy written in a Country Churchyard*:

*Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear:
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.*

"So you will be the new Headmaster", she said in that lovely soft voice of hers. I had met Miss Graham.

When the search began for an artist to create this window, we looked at a number of web sites of stained glass artists. One person stood out, and when Roger Graham, the Vicar, the Churchwardens and the PCC came back together, we were all agreed that Meg Lawrence's work was just what we wanted.

And the subject seemed so apt. That pivotal point in the story of Jesus' birth, when the Archangel Gabriel announces that God has chosen her, Mary, a simple country girl, to be the Mother of Jesus. How terrifying it must have been.

The window is a most beautiful representation of this story. It took a great deal of planning, with Meg submitting sketches, visiting and talking with us here in Parwich, adjusting sketches to satisfy the scrutiny of the Diocesan Advisory Board, until what we see before us was produced: a vivid beautifully coloured representation of Gabriel, delivering his message, leaning on the back of Mary's chair. A rare picture produced with real sensitivity for the subject and the church in which it is now placed.

I doubt if Mary Graham's parents ever announced to her in such a dramatic way that she was the one who would be expected to carry on the family business as postmistress and help run the home as they became older. It just became accepted, one of those things. They had already lost one son, John, in the full bloom of youth at the tender age of 18. The elder, Frederick William, known in the family as Billy, had gone off to train as a teacher and went on to follow a distinguished career in education, leaving Mary the one to remain at home helping her parents, and working in Parwich Post Office, as well as from time to time, several others in the area. In all Mary worked at Parwich Post Office from 1915 to 1984, a total of 69 years

And her mother, the second person commemorated by this window, what of her? I never met her or knew her, but, of course, I have heard a great deal about her. She was a 'big churchwoman' and by that I mean she was very much involved with St Peter's and its work: the MU, the PCC, church flowers, altar linen, and so forth. And she was very very fond of cats. Not a cat, but cats: up to 21 of them. She was a formidable lady, not to be trifled with. She did not like parents lifting children up and seating them on the counter, even though a cat was allowed to sit there all day long. And she was not afraid to roll her sleeves up and do things herself. When Roger lent me several family postcards - a real delight for me - I came across one to her son Billy, which told how Slater (the postman) had returned from Alsop where he had been unable to open the post box: "*I went to look at it, and soon had it open of course*".

Behind that lovely lilting gentle voice and that beautiful smile, Mary Graham had the same steely determination. Roger once offered to buy her a new fridge; Miss Graham felt she did not need one. He tried to insist. "*You can buy me one, but I won't use it*", she told him. He

gave in.

Of course, we have not mentioned Mr Graham yet: after all, this window is in memory of the two postmistresses of Parwich, Elizabeth but always known as Beatrice, & Mary Graham. But it would be remiss of us not to mention him at all, because he was always there, quietly in the background, working away on his smallholding and supporting the ladies. And he is, in his own way, remembered in the window. Look closely at the lovely little cameos around the margins. There are the pigs, for Fred Graham and his Parwich Large Whites were duly famed and much sought after. They even featured in a national advert for Silcock's Pig Meals. And the cows are there too, the cows which Fred milked up at Townhead before carrying the milk home in pails on his yoke.

The other cameos also feature aspects for which the Grahams will be long remembered in the village: there are the cats, of course, post-boxes, and the robin. Why a robin? Quite simply because Miss Graham had a pet robin. It flew into the house, perched on the back of chairs, fed on crumbs off the table. Mind you, in a house of cats, it must have lived a somewhat precarious existence.

Meg Lawrence has truly produced a wonderful picture, illustrating that central point of the story of Jesus in such a beautiful and clear way. And at the same time it draws together strands of the two ladies in whose memory it was created. Those two ladies are very much a part of the tradition, the folklore of our village. They were two formidable ladies, strong and forthright, who lived out their lives in Parwich. Between them they ran the post office here for no fewer than 69 years. With the passing of the years they may well have begun to pass from village memory. But not now, because we have this most wonderful permanent reminder of their lives and their work here in Parwich, in the form of this window.

Until now we have always referred to it in the PCC as the Annunciation window, but I feel sure that with the passage of time, it will become to be known simply as '**The Graham Window**'. (Shown left with Roger Graham, Bishop Humphrey Southern, Rev. Christopher Harrison and Denis Laycock.)

Walking in my Ancestors' footsteps

Janette Dring

My family research started about two and a half years ago now. Finding unknown relatives, discovering hidden places and making friends with once unknown individuals are some of the exciting things that can be experienced from researching your family tree!

Well, that's been the case in *my* search for my ancestors the 'Stevensons' .

It all started when I accidentally came across an old toffee tin, stashed in the back of my late mother's wardrobe, containing a number of death certificates and other newspaper articles of what I now know to be, my *immediate* relatives; up to that point, I knew nothing about them at all! I was hooked from that moment on, wanting to know more and intrigued to whom the wedding ring, also contained in the box, belonged to?

I thought we were such a small family, as my mother and father didn't have any brothers or sisters. Little did I know, whether my parents just innocently felt like they didn't want to mention their relatives existence or if family disputes got in the way, that I was actually from quite a large family indeed!

My ancestors originate from Darley Dale - c1731 and apart from the very first 'William' Stevenson whose profession was noted as a farmer on the 1841 census, the rest of my ancestors belonged to a long standing membership to the mining industry /community.

The name "William" keeps on appearing throughout my family tree and as fellow genealogists will know, how frustrating it can be to find that our ancestors named their children after their own siblings or even, following a death of one of their children, would name a new arrival after the deceased! Although research is very time consuming, it is so rewarding and has been a somewhat emotional rollercoaster ride all in one, making the journey so worthwhile.

From Darley Dale, my ancestors gradually moved towards the Youlgrave area and Stanton Lees. My membership with Genes Reunited, led me to cross paths with Vivian, a lifelong resident of Stanton Lees, whose knowledge of the hamlet was able to direct me to where my ancestors lived in the 1800s! Believe it or believe it not, this happened to be the same place I pulled up in the car to ask for directions on the way to see Vivian!!

William c1775, my great x 4 grandfather, married Millicent Holmes in Youlgrave and had ten children, one of them being my great x 3 grandfather William c1806.

In turn, he married Mary Nadin who is indicated on the 1851 as being blind and or deaf and dumb. They also married in Youlgrave on the 3rd November 1828. William was a Stone Cutter at the Quarry and they had six children.

Henry Stevenson, my great x 2 grandfather - was one of the above mentioned six siblings and it is he who led me to the wonderful village of Parwich.

I spotted Henry c 1836, on the 1851 census for Parwich, Ashbourne, as one of three servants

for James Swindell III who was head of the household at 72 years of age and who lived with his sister Sarah Critchlow and niece, Anna.

I searched for Parwich via the internet, a village I had never heard of until that time and I came across a site that featured the Parwich Village Newsheet. From there I contacted Peter Trehwitt who very kindly took me on a tour around the village and the to the building where my great x 2 grandfather lived and worked for James Swindell - that building being ' *The Fold*'. I couldn't believe I was actually walking in my ancestors footsteps - brilliant!

Such a fantastic and emotional experience, to which I thank Mr & Mrs Gibson for allowing me to walk around their property and making it happen!

Since finding Henrys' grave in South Normanton churchyard, I have felt an extraordinary 'connection' towards him and want to find out more about him and his family.

My reaction took me by surprise when I found his grave last Summer, I actually felt a deep grief for him and wept as I cleaned off the large red granite cross that had stood there for near on 111 years. I imagined all of his children around the grave saying their goodbyes and found myself wishing that I could have been there at that moment to have met them all.

From the son of a Stone Cutter in Stanton Lees to a Farm Servant in Parwich, Henry went on to marry my great x 2 grandmother Sarah Calladine in South Wingfield in 1857. Then becoming a coal miner, it appears that they changed locations frequently, following work around the nearest mines no doubt. They had eleven children along the way in Swanick, Shirland, Alfreton, Tibshelf, Blackwell and finally came to South Normanton where Henry lost his life in 1896 to *Bright's Disease* a disease of the kidneys.

I have approximately 132 individuals in my family tree now and covering 30 surnames. Its been difficult to stay focused on just the Stevenson line, so I have delved into different families that my ancestors married into plus researching my mothers maternal line also.

The best thing about compiling a family tree, must be the fact that it will always be an ongoing project, that I guess there will never be an end to. There is always going to be someone, somewhere or something else to uncover and research.

The wedding ring that was also in the box? I managed to trace its origin to Birmingham and believe it to be dated around 1817. This I managed to ascertain by the Hallmark on the inner side of the ring. Assuming it belonged to one of my great-grandmothers, I guess it will never find out that one for sure.

1851 Census entry for the Fold, Parwich:

Name			Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
James Swindell	Head	Unmarried	72yrs	Landed proprietor of 80 acres employing 2 labourers	Brassington
Sarah Critchlow	Sister	Married	63yrs	Housekeeper	Parwich
Anna Critchlow	Niece	Unmarried	21ys		Parwich
Margaret Fern	Servant	Unmarried	22yrs	House Servant	Bonsall
William (Botton?)	ditto	Unmarried	21yrs	Farm Servant	Haddon
Henry Stevenson	ditto	Unmarried	14yrs	Farm Servant	Stanton

Derbyshire Musters under Queen Elizabeth I

Sue Honoré

There were several Musters under Queen Elizabeth I, the main one being in preparation for the anticipated Spanish invasion in 1587/8. The Spanish Armada was launched in 1588, but as every school child knows, was repulsed without landing. The following list of people from the Wirksworth Hundred is taken from:

W A Carrington (1895) *"Papers relating to Derbyshire Musters temp. Q Elizabeth comprising the Muster Roll for the whole County made in 1587 in expectation of the Spanish Invasion; from the original documents preserved at Belvoir"* Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 17, pp. 1-48

"A Muster Booke of all the selected men appointed for trayned soldiers made th' seconde of November in the XXIXth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lady Queene Elizabthe, 1587, for the whole County of Derby". 400 Derbyshire men in total were mustered, of these 50 were from the Wirksworth Hundred, and all were trained in May 1588, in anticipation of the Spanish Invasion. This extract is for the Wirksworth hundred (pp.13-14), plus Alderwasley and Ashleyhay from Appletree hundred (p.19).

Name		Muster	Location	Comment
AGARD	Charles	1595/6	Workesworth hundred	Gent, 1 petronell
ALLSOP	Anthony	1600	of Allsop	Gent, 20s
BAINBRICKE	Christopher	1587/8	Kniveton, Underwood, Ofcote	cor'.b.
BALL	Robert	1587/8	Parwiche	calliu'
BALLIDON	John	1587/8	Asheburne	cor'.p.
BALLIDON	Thomas	1587/8	Kniveton, Underwood, Ofcote	cor'.b.
BATEMAN	Edward	1587/8	Hartington Soke	calliu'
BERESFORD	Aden	1595/6	Workesworth hundred	Esq, 1 lance
BERESFORD	George	1600	of Bentley	Esq, 40s
BLACKWALL	"Mrs"	1600	of Allton	& Raufe her son, 20s
BLACKWALL	Raufe	1600	of Dethick	Gent, 20s
BLUNT	William	1587/8	Allderwaislee & Asheleyhey	cor'.p.
BONSALL	John	1587/8	Hartington Soke	calliu'
BONSALL	John	1587/8	Hartington Soke	ar'
BOWNE	George	1587/8	Matlocke	cor'.p.
BRADBURNE	William	1600	of Lea	Esq, 40s
CLARCKE	William	1587/8	Mapellton & Thorpe	cor'.b.
CLEATON	Nicholas	1587/8	Hartington Soke	cor'.p.
CLEYTON	John	1587/8	Hartington Soke	musk.
COCKAYEN	Edward	1595/6	Workesworth hundred	Esquire, 2 lances
COCKAYNE	Edward	1600	of Ashburne	Esq, 40s
CRAWSHAW	Michael	1587/8	Caloe and Ibell	cor'.b.
CRACHELOWE	Thomas	1587/8	Hartington Soke	ar'
ELLOTT	William	1587/8	Allderwaislee & Asheleyhey	calliu'
FITZHERBERT	Francis	1600	of Tyssington	Esq, 30s
FITZHERBERT	Francis	1595/6	Workesworth hundred	Esquire, 1 light-horse
FLACKET	John	1595/6	Workesworth hundred	Gent, 1 petronell
FLACKET	John	1600	of Ownestone	Gent, 20s
FLINTE	Robert	1587/8	Hopton & Carson	calliu'
GEE	Henry	1587/8	Middleton & Crumforte	cor'.b.
GELL	"Mrs"	1595/6	Workesworth hundred	Widoe, married to Mr Curson, 1 lance
GELL	Roland	1587/8	Hopton & Carson	cor'.b.

GOODWIN	George	1587/8	Hartington soke	cor'.p.
GRENESMITH	Robert	1587/8	Dethicke, Tansley, Lea	ar'
HANDE	William	1587/8	Bradburne	calliu'
HARDINGE	John	1587/8	Bonsall	calliu'
HEAY	Thomas	1587/8	Parwiche	calliu'
HYNDE	George	1587/8	Eyton & Allsopp	cor'.b.
KIRKELANDE	William	1587/8	Kirkeireton	calliu'
KNOOLE	George	1587/8	Matlocke	calliu'
LOWE	Anthony	1595/6	of Allderwayslee	Gent, 1 petronell
LOWE	Anthony	1600	of Allderwayslee	Gent, 20s
MASON	George	1587/8	Eyton & Allsopp	[crossed out]
MASON	Thomas	1587/8	Hartington Soke	cor'.p.
MATHER	Thomas	1587/8	Dethicke, Tansley, Lea	ar'
MAULLTON	Henry	1587/8	Kniveton, Underwood, Ofcote	[crossed out]
MYLLWARD	Robert	1600	of Bradleyash	Gent, 20s
NEEDHAM	James	1587/8	Bonsall	cor'.b.
NOTON	John	1587/8	Workesworthe	calliu'
RIDIARDE	George	1587/8	Middellton & Smerell	cor'.p.
ROBINSON	John	1587/8	Ellton	ar'
ROWLANDE	Thomas	1587/8	Wendsley & Snitterton	calliu'
SCLATER	Roger	1587/8	Hognaston	calliu'
SHARWIN	William	1587/8	Wendsley & Snitterton	cor'.p.
SHERWIN	Thomas	1587/8	Fenny Bentley	calliu'
SLIGNE	Anthony	1587/8	Hartington Soke	calliu'
SMYTHE	Robert	1587/8	Ballidon	ar'
SPELLTON	John	1587/8	Asheburne	calliu'
STATHAM	John	1587/8	Dethicke, Tansley, Lea	cor'.b.
STORER	William	1587/8	Kirkeireton	ar'
TOPLES	John	1587/8	Workesworthe	calliu'
TOPLES	Robert	1587/8	Tissington	[crossed out]
TURNER	Thomas	1587/8	Tissington	cor'.p.
WALKER	Edmonde	1587/8	Matlocke	calliu'
WALLWIN	Thomas	1587/8	Brassington	cor'.b.
WATERFALL	William	1587/8	Hartington Soke	cor'.p.
WEBSTER	Richard	1587/8	Hartington Soke	cor'.p.
WHELLDON	Thomas	1587/8	Hartington Soke	ar'
WIGLEY	Henry	1600	of Myddleton	Gent, 20s
WIGLEY	Henry	1587/8	Workesworthe	ar'
WIGLEY	Henry	1595/6	Workesworth hundred	Gent, 1 light horse
WILLSHAWE	John	1587/8	Hartington Soke	cor'.p.
WOODHOUSE	Peter	1587/8	Middleton & Crumforte	calliu'
WYLDE	William	1587/8	Workesworthe	cor'.b.

Weapons & Abbreviations

ar' = archer

calliu' = caliver, a gun newly introduced in Elizabeth's reign, that was 4 ft 10 ins long, but still lighter and shorter than the musket, and it fired more rapidly.

cor' = corslet, ie breastplate, or the whole armour of a pikeman.

cor'.b. = a corslet and bill, which is an axe-blade of iron (sometimes hooked or curved), at the end of a long staff.

cor'.p. = a corslet and pike, which is a long wooden shaft with an iron head.

musk. = musket.

petronell = a large pistol or carbine used by horse soldiers in 16th-17th century.

s = shillings, as in 30s (20 shillings = 1 pound).

A Tax by any other name would smell as ..., 1627

When Charles I came to the throne in 1625, he was from the start at odds with Parliament and attempted to rule without them. In theory the King could only raise taxes through Parliament, so in 1627 to get round this he obliged individuals to 'lend' him money. These 'loans' though unpopular were largely complied with, unlike the King's subsequent attempts at backdoor taxation, such as the notorious 'Ship Money', which met with increasing opposition. Below are the individuals in our immediate area who provided the King with 'loans'. These extracts are taken from Rev Burton's nineteenth century transcription of the original document. We have included Ashbourne out of general interest.

Peter Trehwitt

Rev. R Jowett Burton (1899) "Hundred of Appletree and Wapentake of Wirksworth and his Majesty King Charles I, 1627" Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. XXI pp. 69-83

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The rolle indented of the pticular names and sirnames of all such persons within the hundred of Appletree and Wirkesworthe wapentage as haue agreed to lende to his ma^{ty} these somes of mony followinge After the rate of ffive Subsedies according to their last Assessment ffor the defence of his ma^{ties} kingdoms and mentaynance of Religion together with the seudall somes agree vpon by the said parties before vs the lasted aye of January in the seconde year of his ma^{ties} raigne By virtue of his ma^{ties} Comission to vs and others directed and herevnto annexed The one parte of which rolle together with the bonde of Robert Willymott gent whom we haue appointed Collector for the said hundreds Is returned to the right honor^{ble} the lords and others of his ma^{ties} most honor^{ble} privy Councell And the other part is deliuded to the said collector thereby to collect and garther the same as followeth: -

.....

Wirksworth wapentage

Ashborne

William ffletcher	<i>xl^s</i>	(40 shillings)
willm James	<i>xl^s</i>	(40 shillings)
Hughe Woode	<i>liii^s iiiii^d</i>	(53 shillings, 4 pence)
Robert James	<i>xl^s</i>	(40 shillings)
Jhon Allen	<i>xl^s</i>	(40 shillings)
willm Oldfield	<i>xl^s</i>	(40 shillings)
Richarde Shipley	<i>xl^s</i>	(40 shillings)

Bonsall

(8 people named)

Bradbourne

George Buxton	<i>xl^s</i>	(40 shillings)
paup Richarde Harrison junr	<i>paup</i>	(pauper)

Brassington

(6 people named)

Ballydon

Roger Hurte	<i>vi^s viiii^d</i>	(£3, 6 shillings, 8 pence)
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Calowe and Ible

(6 people named)

Dethicke, Tansley and Lea

(3 people named)

Elton

(2 people named)

Eaton and Alsoppe

Jhon Alsoppe esquire

v^l (£5)

Jhon Mellor

x^ls (40 shillings)

ffeny Bentley

George Spooner

lii^s iii^d (53 shillings, 4 pence)

Hopton and Carsington

(6 people named)

Hartington

(26 people named)

Hognaston

(2 people named)

Knyveton, Ofcoat and Underwoode

(5 people named)

Kirke Ireton

(3 people named)

Middleton and Smyrell

(3 people named)

Middleton and Cromforde

(3 people named)

Mappleton and Thorpe

(4 people named)

Matlocke

(8 people named)

Parwiche

willm Parker gent

lii^l iii^s (53 shillings 4 pennies)

willm Alsoppe

x^ls (40 shillings)

Jhon Goulde

x^ls (40 shillings)

Jhon Dakin

x^ls (40 shillings)

Tyssington and Lea

Sr Jhon ffitzherbert kt

x^l (£10)

Sr Jhon fferrars kt: Assessed in Warwickshire

Homfrey wright

vi^s viii^d (£3, 6 shillings, 8 pence)

George Endsor

lii^s iii^d (53 shillings, 4 pence)

Wirkesworthe

(9 people named)

Wendesley and Snyttertton

(3 people named)

Obviously this is not a complete list of land holders, and it would be interesting to know more about how people were chosen for the dubious privilege of 'lending' money to the King, and how the level of 'loan' was set. Many of the names included are still to be found in the area today, such as FitzHerbert, Allsop, Wigley, Gould and Buxton. We can identify where some individuals lived from other sources, such as Sir John Fitzherbert of Tissington Hall, John Alsop of Alsop en le Dale Hall and John Flackett of Hanson Grange. In Bradbourne one Richard Harrison is included, but the designation 'pauper' indicates the assessors thought him "*fitt to be free and discharged from the (present) loan*".

In Parwich it is unsurprising to find William Allsop, John Gould and John Dakin named however there is no mention of the Levinge family. Thomas Levinge purchased the Cockayne interest in Parwich in 1608, though it is speculated that the family may have been here as tenants before that date. Presumably the family's omission is not because they were assessed elsewhere, as in general this is indicated. William Parker, though not originally from Parwich, is mentioned. It is thought he is the William Parker, gentleman, whose daughter married into the Levinge family. His name also occurs in relation to Parwich in several other sources, so possibly he lived here at some time, perhaps looking after his son-in-law's interests while he was elsewhere?

Extracts from James Pilkington's (1789)

"A View of the Present State of Derbyshire"

Section IV Deanery of Ashbourne pp. 274-312

Esseburne, Ashbourn pp. 275-282

There were a priest and a church here at so early a period as the Norman conquest.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Oswald. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The present church was built in the thirteenth century. This appears from the following translation of a latin inscription in ancient abbreviated characters, which was a few years ago discovered on one of the walls of the church.

"In the from the incarnation of our Lord 1241, on the twenty-fourth of April this church was dedicated and this altar consecrated in honour of St. Oswald, king and martyr, by the venerable father Hugh de Patishul, lord bishop of Coventry."

The church, together with the chapels, lands, tythes, and other appurtenances, which belonged to it in the time of Edward the confessor, was given by William Rufus to the cathedral church at Lincoln.

There was formerly a chapel near Ashbourne, dedicated to St. Mary. This appears from the will of Sir John Cokayne, knt. dated in the thirteenth year of Henry IV.—It had been used as a malt-house, and was lately taken down by Sir Brooke Boothby, bart.

At the time of the Norman conquest the town of Ashbourn belonged to the king. But William Ferrers by a charter dated the eleventh of July, in the first year of the reign of king John, obtained from the crown to himself and his heirs, a grant in fee farm of the manors of Wirksworth and Ashbourn, together with the whole Wapentake on condition, that he paid to the exchequer seventy pounds stirling at Michaelmas and Easter, by even portions. In the fifth year of the same reign he obtained a grant of the inheritance of these manors with the Wapentake, for which he paid five hundred marks. In the twenty-fifth year of Edward I. Edmund, brother of the king, and earl of Lincoln died possessed of the town of Ashbourn. Roger Mortimer, earl of March procured from Edward III. for his son, a grant of the wapentake of Risley and Ashbourn in the peak, being parcels of the lands of the late Edmund, earl of Kent attainted.

The manor of Ashbourn afterwards passed into the family of Cokayne, whose principal seat was at this place for many generations.—John Cokeyn was one of the representatives of the county of Derby in several parliaments and councils, during the reign of Edward III. He lies buried in Ashbourn church. The inscription on his tombstone is almost effaced, but the arms are still visible. Sir John Cokayne, his younger son, was recorder of London, and represented the county of Derby in parliament in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. He was appointed chief baron of the Exchequer, and one of the justices of the court of Common pleas. He was a steady adherent to king Henry IV. With him he was present at the battle of Shrewsbury, when a complete victory was obtained over Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; Thomas Percy, earl of Worcester; Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur; and others: But Sir John Cokayne, with many other valiant knights, was slain. He lies buried in the church at Ashbourn, under an alabaster tombstone, on which are carved the effigies of himself and his wife. The following inscription is said to be engraved on his tomb; but no traces of it are at present discernable:

Tumuli alabastrini Johannis Cokain primo capitalis Baronis de Scaccario, deinde unius Justicarum de Communi Banco sub rege Henrico IIII accurate effigies.

Sir John Cokayne, his nephew, represented the county of Derby in several parliaments,

and was a justice of the court of Common pleas.—Thomas Cokayne resided at Poley, in Warwickshire. Having a quarrel with Thomas Burdett of Bramcote, esq; he so irritated him, that Mr. Burdett killed him in Polesworth church yard.—Sir Thomas Cokayne, his son, was present with king Henry VIII. at the sieges of Therovenne and Tournay, and for his gallant behaviour was made a banneret in the open field. He lies buried in the church at Ashbourn under a marble tombstone, on which is the following inscription:

Here lyeth Sir Thomas Cockaine
Made knight at Turney and Turwyne
Who builded here fayre houses twayne
With many profettes that remayne
And three fayre parkes impaled he
For his successors here to be
And did his house and name restore
Which others had decayed before
And was a knight so worshipfull
So virtuous wife and pitifull
His dedes deserve that his good name
Live here in everlasting fame.

Who had issue III sonnes, and III daughters.

Sir Aston Cokayne, who married Anne, the daughter of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, knt. died at Derby in the year 1683, and left one son, Thomas Cokayne, esq; who died without issue.

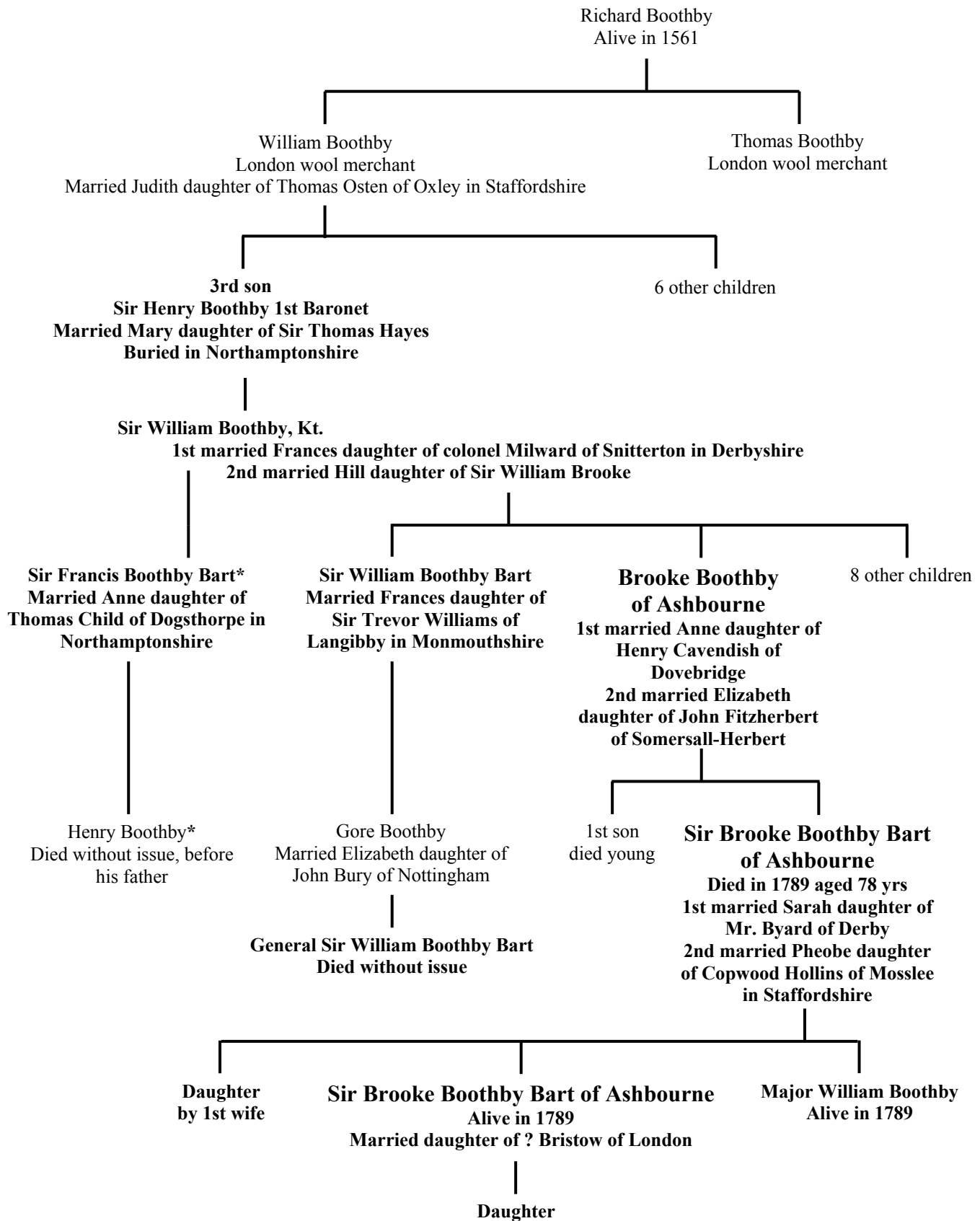
The manor of Ashbourne was then purchase for Brooke Boothby, esq; son of Sir William by Hill, the daughter of Sir William Brooke.

Ashbourn-hall is the seat of Sir Brooke Boothby, bart. He has made and is still making considerable improvements in the house and the ground about it. It stands in a beautiful valley, and the situation, independent of the ornaments of art, is admirable, and delightful.

The name and family of Boothby are of great antiquity, in this nation. Mention is made of them in the reign of king Egbert, who lived nearly a thousand years ago. It has been conjectured, that Sir Brooke Boothby is descended from this family. But there is no doubt, that Richard Boothby, who was living in the third year of queen Elizabeth, was his ancestor. He had issue two sons, William and Thomas, who were woollen merchants in the city of London. William, the elder son, married Judith, the daughter of Thomas Osten of Oxley, in Staffordshire, esq; by whom he had five sons, and one daughter. Henry Boothby, the third son, was created a baronet by King Charles I. by letters patent, dated November the fifth, 1644, signed by his majesty's sign manual; but the civil wars prevented its passing the great seal. By Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes, lord mayor of London in 1615 he had issue, one son, William, and lies buried at Boddington, in Northamptonshire. Sir William, his only son, was knighted by Charles II. in the field; and at the restoration the king was pleased to renew his patent gratis, by the name of Sir William Boothby of Broadlow-Ash, the former patent being of Clator-Clote. He married twice: His first wife was Frances daughter of colonel Milward of Snitterton, in Derbyshire. By her he had one son, Francis, His second lady was Hill, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Brooke, knight of the order of the bath. By her he had ten children. Francis, his son by his first wife, married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Child of Dogsthorpe, in Northamptonshire, gent. He had by her one son Henry, who died during the life of his father. Sir Henry Boothby succeeded his grandfather in his title, but died unmarried. Upon his decease the title went to his half brother, William Boothby, esq; who married Frances, daughter of Sir Trevor Williams of Langibby, in Monmouthshire, baronet. By her he had one son, Gore Boothby, esq; who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bury of Nottingham, esq. His issue by her was one son, William, who succeeded his grandfather in his title. Sir William Boothby was a general in

Descent of Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. of Ashbourne

Based on Pilkington's account



*Pilkington has the son Henry succeeding his grandfather to the title, but there must be an error as he had Henry dying before his father, and he also has the next baronet Sir William succeeding his half brother.

the army, and colonel of the sixth regiment of foot. He lately died at Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, but left no issue to succeed him in his title.

Brooke Boothby, the second son of Sir William by his second wife, the daughter of Sir William Brooke, married first, Anne, daughter of Henry Cavendish of Dovebridge, esq; and by her had only one son, who died young. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Fitzherbert of Somersall-Herbert, esq. By her he had one son, Brooke Boothby, esq; who lately, upon the decease of his cousin, succeeded to the title of baronet. He married twice: By his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Byard of Derby he had one daughter. He married for his second wife, Phoebe, daughter of Copwood Hollins of Mosslee, Staffordshire, esq. By her he had two sons, Brooke and William; and died in the year 1789, aged 78. The younger son, William, is a major in the army; and the elder is the present Sir Brooke Boothby of Ashbourn, bart. He married the daughter of — Bristow of London, esq; by whom he has one daughter.

The following article is extracted from the register of the church; “1645 August, king Charles came to the church, and many more, and talked with Mr. Peacock.”

The liberty of the town of Ashbourn, including Compton, contains about four hundred and eighty houses.

In the parish there are several hamlets.

Alsop p. 283

Alsop is a chapelry, and said to belong to the parish of Ashbourn. The church is dedicated to St. Michael; and Mr. Cook Burk is the patron.

The liberty contains eleven houses.

Peurwic, Parwich pp.284-287

Parwich is a chapelry, and is also said to belong to the parish of Ashbourn. The church is dedicated to St. Peter; and its clear yearly value is 14*l* (£14). Sir Michael Leving is patron by grant from the dean and chapter of Lincoln.

The liberty contains about ninety-one house; and the inhabitants almost entirely depend upon the farming business for their support.

About half a mile north of the village may still be seen some faint vestiges of a Roman encampment or station, at a place called Lombard's green. It is of an oblong form, and occupies a space of about half an acre. It consists of several divisions, made by walls, the foundations of which are in many parts still visible. The size and shape of these divisions are various. They are oblong, semi-circular, and square. The number is about twelve. Perhaps there might formerly have been more. For these do not all lie together. This supposition is rendered very probably by considering, that the ground has been disturbed at different times by the miners pursuing veins of lead ore. It was a circumstance of this kind, from which it was discovered, that this was a Roman encampment.

About twenty years ago, as a labouring man was seeking for the above mineral he found, at the depth of two feet and a half, a military weapon, a considerable number of coins, and an urn of very great thickness, in which the coins had most probably been deposited. This collection of coins principally consists of Roman Denarii, and is in good condition and preservation. The number is about eighty, of which seventy-four are in the possession of Mr. Rawlins of Ashbourne. They were stamped in the Upper empire; and are some of them as high as the triumvirate of Octavius, Lepidus, and Mark Antony; and others as low as the emperor Aurelian. The reverses in general are different.

The following coins with some of their reverses are very legible; I shall mention the number, which were cast in the reign of each Emperor.—Lucilla one; Nero two; Vespatian

five; Aurelian two; Vitellius one; Antonius five; Domitian five; Div. Faustina four; Hadrian fifteen; Trajan fifteen; Nerva eight; Sabinus one; and ten are unknown.

The above station is situated on a level piece of ground near the summit of a very high eminence, and bears some resemblance to the Roman camp, which is described by Polybius in his sixth book. The divisions are not so regular, or the tents so large.

Near this place, and at the summit of the hill is a bank of considerable length. It is about two feet high, and three broad, and extends in a strait line two miles to the west, and half a mile to the east. Westwards it may be traced as far as the road leading from Ashbourn to Buxton, and in the other direction to a large meer of water.

About four hundred yards below, another bank runs along the side of the hill nearly parallel with that, which I have mentioned. It extends about half a mile towards the west.

I have not been able to meet with any circumstances, from which the original design and use of these banks can be determined. Whether they were formed at the time with the encampment, or were intended as some sort of boundary is very uncertain.

Under the head of Pewriwic is the following note in Domesday book, that these 5 manours of Derelei, Metesford, Werchesworde, Esseburne, and Pewerwic with their balliwics paid in the time of king Edward the confessor 32 pounds and 6 sectar and half of honey, but then 40 pounds of pure silver.

Edmund, brother of the king, and earl of Lincoln, died in the twenty-fifth year of Edward I. possessed of one capital messuage in Parwich. Ad quod damnum 12 Edward II. Thomas, earl of Lancaster excamb. one hundred and twenty acres of land to the abbey of Merivale.

Benedlege, Fenny Bentley pp. 287-288

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. Its value in the king's books is 44*l.* 0*s.* and yearly tenths 13*s.* 3½*d.* The dean of Lincoln presents.

This parish contains twenty-six houses; and one hundred and thirty inhabitants.

The family of Beresford was seated at Fenny Bentley towards the end of the fifteenth century. It originally came from Beresford, in Staffordshire, and settled here about the reign of Henry VI. Thomas, the second son of John Beresford, esq; by Elizabeth, daughter of William Basset of Blore, in Staffordshire, esq; was seated at Fenny Bentley at this time. He served Henry VI. in his wars in France, and is reported to have mustered a troop of horse of his sons with his own and their servants at Chesterfield. He lies buried in the chancel of the church, with one inscription in Latin and another in English upon his tomb. From these it appears, that he died in the year 1473, and had issue sixteen sons, and five daughters.—There are several other monuments in the church, particularly to the memory of Francis Beresford, esq; who died in the year 1666, and of John Beresford, esq; who died in the year 1724. By his wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Shallcross of Shallcros, in the county of Derby, he had issue five sons, and four daughters. John, his eldest son and heir married Frances, the daughter of John Fitzherbert of Somersall Herbert, in Derbyshire, and had by her seven sons, and four daughters. Four of them, Richard, Edward, Francis, and William, were living in the year 1770. The eldest son, Richard Beresford, esq; resides at Ashbourn, and having married has several children.—The seat of the family at Fenny Bentley is not at present inhabited by him.

Bradburne, Bradbourne pp.293-294

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. It formerly belonged to the priory of Dunstable, in Bedfordshire. The clear value is 32*l.* 3*s.* and yearly tenths 16*s.* 4*d.* The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

The village of Bradbourn is pleasantly situated on a hill, and contains about thirty-two houses.

Atlow is situated in the parish of Bradbourn.

The clear value of the church is 18*l.* 0*s.*—And the hamlet contains about twenty-four houses.

Ballington, (Ballidon,) is another chapelry within the parish of Bradbourn.

The clear value of the living is 10*l.*—The hamlet contains about fourteen houses.

In **Aldwark**, a neighbouring township, there are about eighteen houses.

The inhabitants both in Ballington, and Aldwark are supported chiefly by the mining business.

Brazinctune, Brassington pp. 294-295

Brassington is a chapelry, and is also said to belong to the parish of Bradbourn.—The clear value of the living is 10*l.*

The whole township contains about one hundred and thirty houses; and four hundred and eighty-two inhabitants.

Near the road leading from Brassington to Pike-hall is an ancient monument deserving of notice. It is called Mininglow; and is situated on a hill. Which is now covered with a fine plantation. At the center of this plantation is a low or barrow of a different kind from any, which I have met with in other parts of the county*. The present does not appear to have been its original state. I think it is highly probable, that it is an ancient burial-place. The higher part of the mount seems to have been removed, several of the vaults being fully exposed to sight. The diameter is about forty yards, and the vaults appear to be carried round the whole circumference. The stones, with which they are formed, are very large. One of the vaults, which I measured, is between six and seven feet long, three wide, and six deep. It contains only five stones; one on each side and end, and the other for a cover. Some of them are foot, and others half a yard thick.

What number of vaults there are, I am not able to ascertain; but I imagine if they are continued throughout the whole circumference, they must amount to forty.

If these vaults were receptacles for the dead, it is evident from their size, that many must have been buried here. But I cannot positively affirm, that they were used for this purpose, having never heard, that bones have been found in them.

Tizincton, Tissington pp. 297-298

The living is a curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. It formerly belonged to the priory of Tutbury; and Sir William Fitzherbert is the patron.

The liberty contains forty-four houses; and one hundred and ninety-two inhabitants.

At Tissington is the seat of Sir William Fitzherbert. His ancestors have resided here ever since the reign of king Henry V. The family came originally from Norbury. John, a younger son of Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert of this place, married Cicely, the daughter and heiress of Francis Clinton of Tissington. Sir John Fitzherbert was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1602. Sir John, his son, served the same office in the year 1624. He had two sons, William and Anthony. William, the elder son, had four daughters, all of whom, excepting Ann, who married John Fitzherbert of Somersall, esq; died without issue.—Anthony, the younger son, had one son, William, who was a barrister at law and recorder of Derby. He married Rachael, daughter and heiress of Thomas Bagshaw of Ridge hall, in Derbyshire, esq; by whom he had three sons, and two daughters. He died in the year 1739. William, his eldest son, was also recorder of Derby, and was chosen in the years 1762 and 1768 to represent the same borough in parliament. He married Mary, daughter of Littleton Pointz

Meynell, esq; by whom he left two sons, William, and Alleyne. William, the elder son, is recorder of Derby; and in the year 1783 was raised by his present majesty to the dignity of a baronet. He is married, and by his lady has several children.

Alleyne, the second son, has been distinguished by several honourable appointments and commissions. In the year 1780 he was British resident at Brussels, and sent the first intelligence of the capture of the Spanish fleet under the command of Don Langara, by admiral Rodney. He was then appointed plenipotentiary at the court of Paris, and negotiated the peace in the year 1783. Very soon after he went to Russia in the character of ambassador to the court at Petersburg; and he has since been secretary to the marquis of Buckingham, the present lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Werchsvorde, Wirksworth pp. 299-301

Wirksworth is a town of very great antiquity.—There were a priest and a church here at the time, when Domesday book was compiled.

The present church is dedicated to St. Mary. The value of the living is 42*l.* 7*s.* 8³/₄*d.* and yearly tenths 4*l.* 4*s.* 9¹/₄*d.* The dean and chapter of Lincoln are proprietors.

At the Norman conquest Wirksworth belonged to the king. But in the reign of king John it became the property of the Ferrers family. Thomas, earl of Lancaster, grandson of king Henry III. in the year 1307 obtained a market for the town every Tuesday.

The number of houses in Wirksworth is four hundred and eighty-six; and in the whole township six hundred and forty-eight.

The same circumstances to which the town owes its origin, may still be considered as its chief support. At the time of the Norman survey there were three lead mines here; and there is reason to believe, that to the present day they have furnished considerable employment and subsistence to the inhabitants. However, tho' working of the lead mines is still their chief dependance, several hands are employed in the spinning of jersey and cotton. For carrying on the latter branch of manufacture a mill has been erected by Sir Richard Arkwright, from which nearly two hundred persons derive their support.

There are several other public buildings in Wirksworth besides the church, particularly a Dissenting meeting house, a town hall, and a free school.

* It is now understood that Minninglow is made up of several prehistoric burial mounds adjacent to each other on the summit of the hill. Although it is a significant site it would have had nowhere near as many as forty chambers.

The Local Studies Library in Matlock has an original edition of Pilkington's survey for anyone who wants to see the other entries for this area or for the rest of the County. It is interesting to note his preoccupations: firstly, there is the value of the living (the vicar's salary) and the size of the town or village; secondly, there is the descent of the principal family; thirdly any interesting archaeological sites; and finally local employment.

Editor

Webster family

Margaret Hurst

*Margaret Hurst a descendant of one of the Parwich Webster families supplied us this information complimenting an earlier Newsletter article (David Webster “**One Branch of the Parwich Webster Families**” Newsletter No. 13 (May 2003), pp. 7-10). Websters have played a prominent role in Parwich: farming, running various shops and running pubs. It is said that there are several distinct families of Webster that have lived in Parwich that are not known to have common ancestors. Our series A to Z of Parwich families is after eight years just on the ‘B’s, but we would be pleased to hear more about other families from later in the alphabet, such as Margaret’s information below:*

Thank you very much indeed for the Newsletters you sent to me – they contained more information on our branch of the Webster family than I have ever known. I am going to send it all to my sister in America and I am sure she will be as thrilled as I am to receive it.

I really do not know what I could contribute that would be of general interest to Parwich people – all I can think of is to add “gossipy” bits of information about the family of James and Mary Webster that weren’t mentioned in David Webster’s account (he is my cousin but I only met him once when we were very young children and we have never kept in touch).

Flo (the eldest). She had to leave school when she was nine years old to help her mother with the house and family. Her daughter Mary Wayne met her husband Bill Maddison when he was a soldier and convalescing in Parwich Hospital during the war – they went to live in Leicester. Mary and Bill’s younger daughter married Tony Francis (of Heart of the Country fame) but died very young and unexpectedly one Christmas of an aneurysm in the brain, leaving two small sons and the baby she was carrying.

Edith (Mary Edith) was a teacher until she married Jim Hodgkinson who had a farm at Dalbury, and they lived there all their lives.

Lucy – I know very little of her. She had delicate health and if I recall correctly had to use a wheelchair at the end of her life – as did her mother.

Thirza was a nursemaid at the Hall for some time, and as often happened to the youngest daughter of a large family spent all her life caring for the older members of the family. She finally retired to live in Walnut Cottage in Parwich but unfortunately did not live there very long before she herself was taken ill and ended her days in Parwich Hospital. She died just 11 days before her sister Flo.

There were three sets of twins – Flo had Betty and Mary, Edith lost one of her twins at birth, the survivor being Georgina her eldest child – and Frank and his wife Edna’s twins were a boy and a girl.

Regarding William Webster who murdered those two women, both my sister and I remember being told that he was the last person to be hung at Derby - but that is only hearsay.

After my son visited Parwich, he told me he had seen in the church a memorial to a Webster – could you tell me who this was?

If I can supply you with any information in the future I shall be glad to do so.

The St Peter window in Parwich Church has the words:

***To the Glory of God and in loving Memory
Of George Ernest Webster
Died Jan 28th 1948 - Erected by his children 1950
A faithful worshiper in this Church***

It is pictured here during the July 2008 Flower Festival, but unfortunately is covered over for repairs at present.

Parwich & District Local History Society

www.parwichhistory.com (email: parwichhistory@hotmail.com)

President: Brian Foden **Chairman:** Andrew Robinson
Treasurer: Rosie Ball **Secretary:** Peter Trewhitt
Committee: Brian Ball, Martin Compton, Christine Duffell, Rob Francis,
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Website editor
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News Quarterly editorial team
Brian Ball, Rob Francis, John Henbery and Peter Trewhitt

Our **representative** on the **Memorial Hall Management Committee** is
Christine Duffell

Editorial

With this second News Quarterly we are getting closer back on schedule. The current aim is to have Issue 3 out in December actually within its intended quarter (November to January). Also with this issue readers will be getting an idea of how on-line and paper versions compare and what suits them. It will be a balancing act ensuring a layout and content that suits both reading in paper format and on a computer screen. For example the number of pictures is much less limited for the on-line format, but too many make the printed version prohibitively expensive to produce.

Another option the web allows is producing supporting information that is general not worth printing out as it will only be of interest to a small number of people, such as the Supplement to our first issue containing the source data on the Prince family, that is only relevant to those wanting to check or extended the family trees used in the main article.

Do let the News Quarterly editorial team know your thoughts on how the new look publication is progress, and your ideas for further development and content. We would be particularly interested in hearing from anyone wanting to contribute any material. We would also be interested if any one wants to get involved but would like to have topics suggested for them to research, such photographing the local churches stained glass windows or gathering information on the history of the former Parwich Methodist Chapel. One topic currently relevant is gathering people's memories of travelling shops, with the Peach & Son having stopped the butcher's van recently.

The new News Quarterly and its delivery methods will formally be reviewed at our 2009 AGM in February.

One thing we are looking to restart in Issue 3 is the letters and emails page passing on readers queries and comments to everyone, so that it becomes easier for people to share information with each other. For example you may have reached an impasse in researching your family, only to find by sharing your questions that someone else has overcome this.

Contact details: email: parwichhistory@hotmail.com

Programme for 2008

- Thurs 28th Feb* 7-30pm *AGM Memorial Hall*
- Thurs 13th Mar* 7-30pm *Danny Wells an illustrated Ashbourne Gateway to Dove Dale Memorial Hall*
- Thurs 10th Apr* 8pm *An informal meeting to Share memories and information on the recent history of Parwich Sycamore Inn*
- Thurs 8th May* 7-30pm *Darrell Clark of the Arkwright Society an illustrated talk The Restoration of Cromford Mill Memorial Hall*
- Wed 4th Jun* 7-30pm *Ron Slack leads An evening walk around Brassington meet in front of the Miner's Arms, Brassington*
- Wed 11th Jun* 7pm *Brian Foden & others lead An evening tour of Parwich for Bonsal Local History Group, meet in Sycamore Inn car park*
- Sun 6th Jul* 6pm *Bishop of Repton takes dedication service for Replica Tympanum and the Graham window in Parwich Church*
- Tues 15th Jul* 7-30pm *The Arkwright Society leads A tour of Cromford Mill and more meet at Cromford Mill car park*
- Wed 13th Aug* 7pm *Brian Foden leads An evening walk up to Cardlemere Lane and back (cancelled)*
- Sun 5th Oct* 2pm *A visit to Middleton Top and Leawood Pump House meet at Middleton Top car park*
- Wed 12th Nov* 7-30pm *New Perspectives Theatre Company perform Sir Gawain & the Green Knight Highfields School Matlock*
- Sun 16th Nov* 12-30pm *Rob Francis leads a visit to Lud's Church, site of the Green Chapel? meet Sycamore Inn car park*
- Thurs 27th Nov* 7-30pm **Denis Laycock** an illustrated talk **The Mystery of Local Postcards** at Memorial Hall

- Thurs 11th Dec* 8-30pm **Christmas Social & Quiz** at Sycamore Inn

Programme for 2009

- Mon 12th Jan* 8pm An informal meeting to **Share wartime and military memories & information** Parwich British Legion Club
- Thurs 12th Feb* 7-30pm **AGM** Memorial Hall
- Thurs 26th Mar* 7-30pm Dr John Moreland a talk on **Bradbourne's Archaeology and History** (title to be confirmed at Bradbourne Parish Hall)

(Admission charges to our events in the Memorial Hall are £1 for members and £2 for non-members, unless otherwise stated; other events are usually free, though there may be a charge if any expenses are involved.)

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