



Chesterfield & District Local History Society

NEWSLETTER October 2024

October 21st

Stone Circles of the Peak District

Byron Machin

November 18th

Wingerworth Saw Mill

Jamie Mather

How archaeology revealed a forgotten local industry

Meetings are held at the St Thomas' Centre, Chatsworth Road, Chesterfield S40 3AW

starting at 7:30pm

Members free, Visitors £3

St Peter & St Paul, Old Brampton

On September 16th this very interesting church was opened for the Heritage Open Day. The display about Thomas Linacre mounted by members of the church attracted a lot of attention. If you missed it there is the opportunity to see a dramatised talk about his life on the 500th anniversary of his death.

Sunday 20 October 9:30am

St Luke

Thomas Linacre

A Service Celebrating their Lives

On the 500th Anniversary of Thomas Linacre's Death

Refreshments afterwards
Thomas Linacre Display

Everyone Welcome

oldbramptonchurch.org.uk

St Peter & St Paul
Old Brampton

Saint Luke is the patron saint of Physicians and artists and Thomas Linacre (1460-1524) was the first president of the Royal College of Physicians.



In the church there is a plaque attached to the choir stalls indicating that the stalls were erected in 1938 in memory of Thomas Linacre. The Linacre family lived at Linacre Hall, which was vacated in 1938 when the Water Board deemed the farm to be a possible health hazard to the reservoirs below, and later it was demolished. Information about the hall can be found in the Derbyshire Monument Record

(<https://her.derbyshire.gov.uk/Monument/MDR5336>). Without the three Linacre Reservoirs built between 1855 and 1904, which hold more than 240 million gallons of water, would the name Thomas Linacre mean anything to the people of Chesterfield?

Prominent monuments in the church include those to the Clark family of Park Hall and the grave slab of Matilda le Caus. Both are described in <https://www.nationalchurchestrust.org/church/st-peter-st-paul-old-brampton>

Chesterfield and District Local History Society had an enjoyable day there and the Society's display included two of the less obvious plaques.

Edmund Cartwright 1743-1823

Vicar of Old Brampton 1775-1779



Edmund Cartwright held the perpetual curacy at Old Brampton presented by the Dean of Lincoln, Dr Cust. During his residency at Brampton, which then included New Brampton, a putrid fever broke out in the area. Many were too poor to afford medical assistance so Cartwright undertook to try and help by reading medical books in his possession and prescribe for them. He attended a boy of about fourteen-years-of-age who was affected by the fever and administered bark, wine, and other medicines which his books directed. His efforts were of no use and the boy's illness grew worse every day. Cartwright called to see him before going away for a short time on a visit. He expected this would be for the last time and it was also to prepare the boy's parents for his death. While he was in conversation with his mother he observed in a corner of the room a small tub of wort fermenting. The sight reminded him of an experiment he had seen with a piece putrid meat being "made sweet" by being suspended over a tub of wort in the act of fermenting. The idea came to his mind to try it on the boy. He gave him two spoonfuls and instructed his mother, if she found him better, to repeat the dose every two hours. He set out on his journey and on

his return a few days later he called at first at the boy's house which was about three miles away from Brampton on a wild part of the moors. To his surprise the boy opened the door himself. He told Cartwright that he had felt better as soon as he had taken the yeast.

Aware that the inventions of Richard Arkwright for spinning cotton by powered machinery meant that handloom weavers could not use all the yarn that was being produced Cartwright set inventing a power weaving machine. For more details about this invention see Brampton's Well-Kept Secret, by Peter Hawkins in the Cestrefeld Journal 3 which can be downloaded for free from the CADLHS website.



William Martin

William Martin lived in Wakefield. He was involved in the Aire and Calder Navigation. When he died, after a long illness, he was replaced as management accountant by William Rooth, who also lived in Wakefield. He was the brother of John Rooth of Chesterfield whose son William built the terrace on Saltergate and was the founder of the company which eventually became Allen and Orr timber merchants. William Martin's second wife, whom he married in 1786, was Elizabeth Heath of Old Brampton and this is possibly why he was buried at Old Brampton.

Who was Henry Gorell?



Prominent in the church is the Ypres Cross the monument to Major Henry Gorell, 2nd Baron Gorell of Brampton DSO RFA killed in action near Ypres on 16th January 1917. The cross was placed here as a memorial by his brother Ronald, 3rd Lord Gorell. The Common War Graves Commission website has no entry for Major Henry Gorell but being aware of the connection between the names of Gorell and Barnes, it is possible to find an entry for Major Henry Gorell Barnes. Henry's memorial is in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery near Ypres.

The Barnes family was well established in the Ashgate area. David Barnes was born in 1741, he married Eleanor, daughter of Edward Gorell of Hazel Hall, Yorkshire, which is how the name Gorell became connected with the name Barnes. They had one son John Gorell Barnes who married Elizabeth Taylor Clay. There were eight children of this marriage, six sons and two daughters.

With such a large family John wanted the sons to become established in some form of business. The first son. John died young but the second son William went out to Australia where he established business in Melbourne supplying goods needed by farmers. Back in England these goods were supplied by the third son Henry who eventually bought ships to carry the goods. The fourth son Charles also went to Australia but finally returned to business in England, The two youngest sons,

Edmund and Alfred, ran the family's mining interests, particularly the new Grassmoor colliery, with Edmund living at Ashgate House and Alfred living at Ashgate Lodge opposite. Henry kept in touch with the family at Ashgate and his son, another John Gorell Barnes, had happy memories of holidays spent there. After qualification as a solicitor John was called to the bar in 1876 and became a Queen's Counsel in 1888. Given his father's business it is not surprising that he was well known as an expert in Admiralty cases, and in 1892 he was made a Judge of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. In 1909 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Gorell, of Brampton in the County of Derby, perhaps the title Baron Barnes of Brampton would have been rather confusing. He died in April 1913. A memorial service was held at the Temple Church, London and then his body was transported to Old Brampton for burial.



He was succeeded as Baron by his eldest son Henry, who had worked closely with his father in his legal career. Lord Gorell married Mary Mitchell, in 1881. She died in 1918 and although the family wanted the remains of Henry brought back to be buried in the grave the repatriation of the war dead was no longer permitted. Curiously, although the grave is in the midst of several other Barnes' graves, the headstone on the grave records the death of John Gorell rather than John Gorell Barnes. Inside the church there is a plaque 'Sacred to the Memory of John Gorell Barnes' with a smaller plaque beneath it relating to John Gorell first Baron Gorell.

Filling in the music timeline

Our Chairman David McPhie writes.

Last year I did an illustrated talk for CADLHS on '100 Years of Chesterfield Music,' but quite seriously over-ran my allotted time span, covering the early Dance Band years of the 1920s, 30s and 40s, the Queens Park Hotel Folk Clubs during both Roger Buck and Graham Blankley's eras, my own Smokestack Club (also at the QPH), the Carlton and Aquarius Clubs as covered by John Cuttriss's books, and the (albeit sparse) Country Music, Jazz and Skiffle groups from the 1950s and 60s before time was called.

As I will not be continuing with a 'Part Two' talk, the interview with me by Aaron Brown of the S40Time podcast (on YouTube and linked below) from about 4/5 years ago, will I believe continue the timeline and fill in some of the omissions from my curtailed story, including Hudsons Music Shop, 'Some Kinda Mushroom', Joe Cocker, Pink Floyd, the Blueberries and Shape of the Rain. The continuing Chesterfield Music Story, encompassing the latter half of the 70s, the 80s, 90s and the year 2000 to the present, will have to be told by Stuart Smith (the Fusion Club), Pete Dodd (Thompson Twins), Aaron Brown (numerous groups from the 90s onwards to his current WonderWhys incarnation, and [S40Time podcast](#)) and David Palfreyman (currently researching the Derbyshire Times archives for advertising and editorial content on 'live' music and venues in the town from the early 60s onwards).

'Sounds in the Shadow of the Crooked Spire' by David McPhie and Ian Lee (first edition out of print, but now available on Amazon) and 'Dirty Stop Outs Guide to 1960s Chesterfield' by Pete Dodd.

You might also want to have a look at the interview linked below which covers how Joe Cocker got his record deal, plus Pink Floyd and Jimi Hendrix appearing in Chesterfield in the 1960s, etc..

Here Aaron Brown interviews me on our S40Time YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tXANqesSjCU&t=49s>