

CORN, WOOL AND PAPER: MILLS AT ALPORT-BY-YOULGREAVE, FROM THE 11th TO THE 19th CENTURIES.

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ALPORT-BY-YOULGREAVE

The hamlet of Alport in the White Peak of Derbyshire lies east-north-east of the village of Youlgreave at the eastern edge of that parish (Fig. 1). In 1811 there were about 22 houses in the hamlet,¹ which extended into the ancient ecclesiastical parishes of Youlgreave and Bakewell.² From 1860 the northern part of the hamlet was in a detached portion of the parish of Great Rowsley, which was incorporated into Youlgreave parish in a boundary change in 1934.³ The easternmost tenements of Alport are in the township of Harthill.

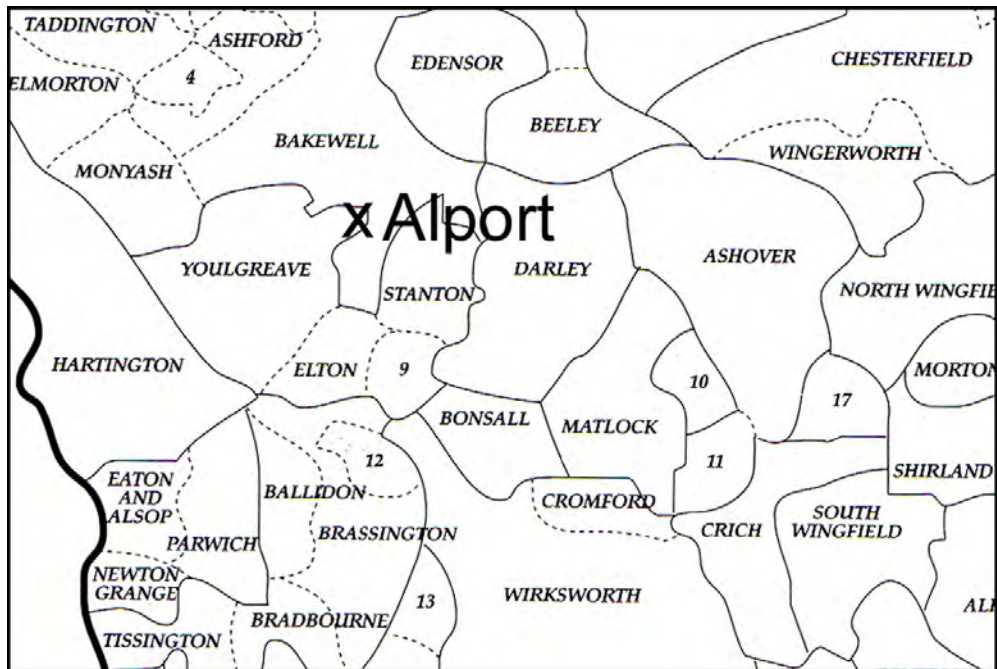


Fig. 1: Extract from Phillimore's map of ecclesiastical parishes c.1800 showing the location of Alport in Youlgreave parish.

The former boundary between Bakewell and Youlgreave ecclesiastical parishes largely followed the River Lathkill. However, plans of the manors of Youlgreave and Haddon made in the 18th century show that the boundary was marked not by the line of the Lathkill to its confluence with the River Bradford but by a small stream flowing from a bend in the Lathkill just north of the main road (Alport Lane), passing under this road and feeding into the river

a few metres upstream of the bridge on the road to Elton. This boundary is shown as a dotted line on the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1922 (Fig. 2). Here, CCS and CS indicate centre of covered stream and centre of stream respectively.

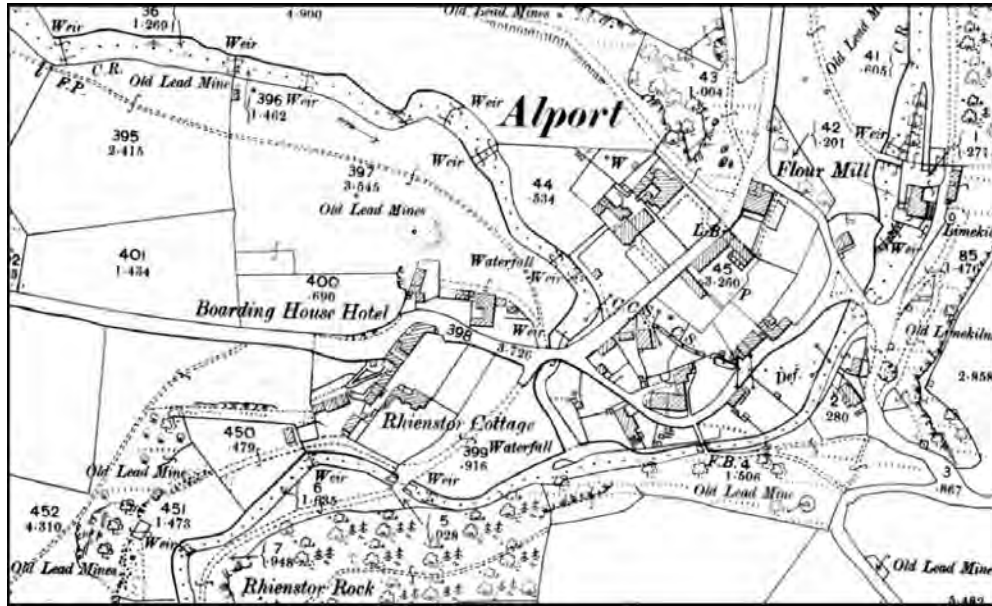


Fig. 2: Extract from 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map, 1922, showing part of Alport. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.

A plan of the manor of Youlgreave drawn up in 1793 shows the Lathkill flowing south to its confluence with the Bradford, and the stream marking the boundary on the north side of Alport (Fig. 3).

The hamlet of Alport included tenements in the manors of Harthill, Haddon and Youlgreave, which means that all three manors had access to the water power of the rivers at Alport. The gradient of the small stream is approximately 1 in 22 and might have been used to power mills for the manors on both sides. Indeed, it is possible that the channel was deliberately cut for this purpose, to take advantage of the difference in height between the upper and lower Lathkill. An alternative hypothesis is that the stream was cut to mark a previously agreed boundary, a consequence being that one or more mills on the lower Lathkill were located on either side of the boundary.

It appears that there was more than one water mill in Alport in the early 14th century; in 1322 Thomas Foljambe of Elton held a water mill in Alport of William of Gratton,⁴ and the canons of Darley Abbey owned a corn mill in Alport, in the manor of Youlgreave, that they had acquired in the 12th century.⁵ In 1319 the dower of Juliana, the wife of Sir Richard Vernon of Haddon Hall, included a third of the income from a pasture and meadow in Alport called the Stocking and from the fishing in the water at the fulling mill.⁶ If this mill was in Alport it was not necessarily in the Vernons' manor of Nether Haddon but might have been on the opposite bank of the River Lathkill, perhaps in Harthill. In 1416 Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Richard of Harthill and wife of Edmund Cokayne, gave to her son Sir John Cokayne of Ashbourne, amongst other estates, the manor of Harthill and the water mill at Alport.⁷ The

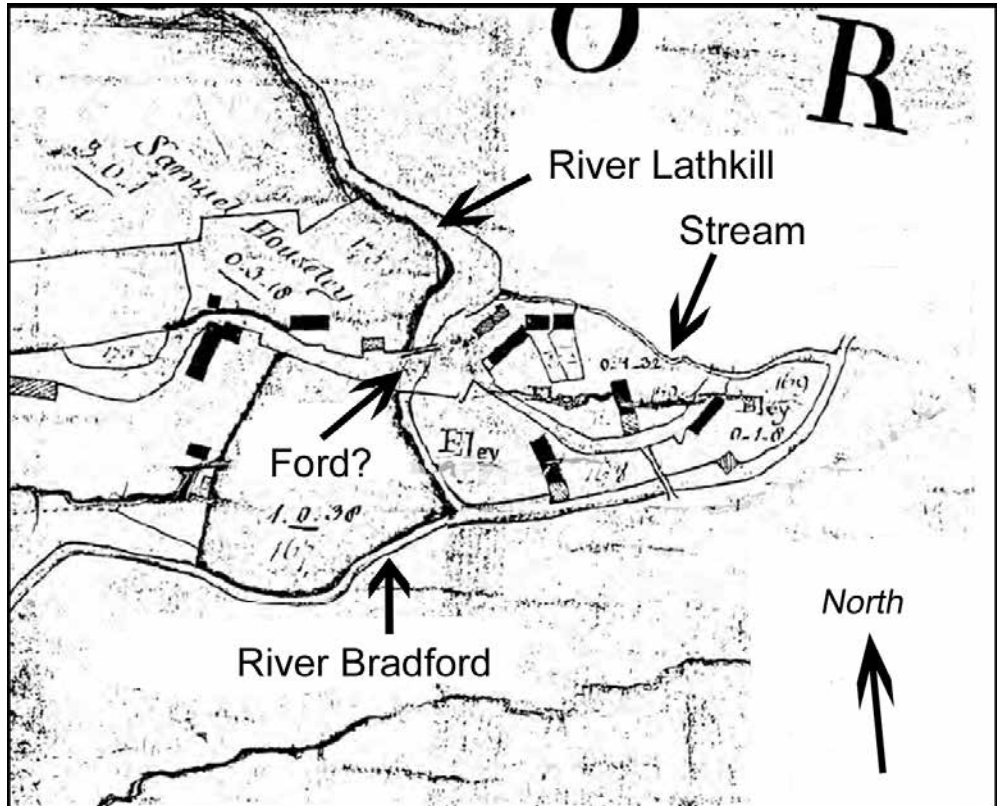


Fig. 3: Annotated extract from a plan of the manor of Youlgreave, 1793, showing Alport. Copyright Devonshire Collection, Chatsworth. Reproduced by permission of Chatsworth Settlement Trustees.

mill remained in the ownership of John Cokayne and Isabel his wife in 1432.⁸ Thus it appears that in the early 15th century there were mills at Alport in each of the manors of Youlgreave and Harthill. This paper concerns two mills in the portion of Alport that lies in Youlgreave township, mills that are no longer extant.

FROM DOMESDAY TO THE DISSOLUTION

There was a mill in Youlgreave in 1086, worth 5s 4d. Before the Norman conquest Colle and Ketel (alias Chetel) held this manor and afterwards it became part of the extensive Derbyshire estate of Henry de Ferrers.⁹ It appears that Colle remained as undertenant of Youlgreave because, shortly after the founding of the abbey of St Mary of the Meadows in Leicester in 1143, Colle's grandson, Robert, son of Robert, gave to the abbey the church of Youlgreave, along with its dependent chapels of Gratton, Middleton, Stanton, Elton and Winster.¹⁰ It may have been the same Colle who held the manor of Harthill, part of the land of Ralph fitzHubert, in 1086. The descendants of this Colle adopted the surname Harthill.¹¹

In 1066 Ketel held other land in Derbyshire besides part of Youlgreave. He also had Ivonbrook, Gratton, four bovates in Harthill, and a manor (or part of a manor) in both Shirley and Edensor. By 1086 Ketel had lost all these lands to Henry de Ferrers and was a tenant under him in Mugginton. In 1066 Ketel and Leofnoth had ten bovates of land in Langley and

Chatsworth, which were part of the royal demesne in 1086.¹² It appears that an ancestor of the Shirley and Ireton families, probably Saswalo (alias Sewal), acquired much of the land formerly belonging to Ketel; around the middle of the 12th century Jordan, son of Fulcher and grandson of Saswalo, gave to his wife as her dower, among other estates, Gratton, half of Youlgreave, the churches of Edensor and Shirley and such rights as his father had in the church of Youlgreave,¹³ while a nephew of Jordan held Ivonbrook.¹⁴ Between the reigns of Henry II and Henry III (1154-1272) three generations of this family endowed the Augustinian abbey of Darley with estates in the manor of Youlgreave, including a corn mill, possibly that mentioned in Domesday Book.

Saswalo, holder of ten manors under Henry de Ferrers after the Norman Conquest, had two sons Henry and Fulcher who inherited his estate in turn. Henry, the elder, died without issue and in 1166 Sewal, the younger son of Fulcher, held nine knights' fees under William de Ferrers. Sewal is traditionally believed to be the ancestor of the Shirleys and his elder brother, another Henry, the ancestor of the Iretons. By an agreement between the brothers made sometime between 1159 and 1166 Sewal became the heir to Henry and to Jordan, a third brother.¹⁵ Henry granted to Darley Abbey the mill at Alport which had belonged to Fulcher his father and also a toft situated near the mill and appurtenant to it. It appears that Henry lived in or near Alport because he saved to himself and his heirs the right to have his household's corn ground there.¹⁶ The gift was confirmed by William de Ferrers at some date between 1159 and 1190.¹⁷

In the early 13th century Fulcher, son of this Henry, gave to the canons of Darley Abbey a bovate of arable land and meadow in Youlgreave, which had for many years been appurtenant to the mill of Alport. Fulcher specified that the rents of the mill and land must be used for the provision of shoes and clothing for the canons.¹⁸ John, son of Fulcher, confirmed his father's and grandfather's gifts of the mill, the bovate of land and a toft and augmented them with further land in Youlgreave, comprising a bovate, a furlong called Rawcflat, an acre and another toft, the latter held by Roger the miller. Fulcher, brother of John, gave the canons a further toft, situated near the mill toft.¹⁹ Around the middle of the 13th century the rent due to the canons from the bovate that Fulcher gave was 12d.²⁰

In the late 13th century, Richard of Harthill, holder of the estate on the opposite bank of the river from the mill, gave the canons licence to raise their mill pool at Alport as much as they wished. In return, the canons allowed Richard to grind corn for his own household without payment, so long as every time his corn was ground he provided the miller with food.²¹ If the canons' corn mill operated with an undershot water wheel as suggested below, the mill pool probably lay above a weir in the River Lathkill and fed a leat to the wheel. If the canons wished to raise the height of the weir they would need permission from Richard of Harthill who held rights in the river that formed part of the boundary of his estate. This Richard was probably the same Richard of Harthill who was the father of Elizabeth, the wife of Edmund Cokayne.

By the end of the 13th century the property that Darley Abbey owned in Youlgreave amounted to two bovates of land with meadow, a corn mill at Alport, three tofts, at least two of which were near the mill, a furlong called Rawcflat and an acre. The information provided by the Darley cartulary allows speculation as to whereabouts in Alport the canons' mill was situated. It was in the western sector, within the manor of Youlgreave, and it was on the river that forms the boundary between that manor and the manor of Harthill. Thus, it appears that it was either on the River Bradford or on the River Lathkill downstream from its confluence with the Bradford.

Darley Abbey was dissolved in 1538²² and its buildings and lands in Alport passed to the

crown. James Roberts was the tenant in 1548 when these premises, described as a message, a mill, two oxgangs of land in the fields of Youlgreave and all other lands leased with them, were sold to Sir Thomas Heneage and his son-in-law William, second Lord Willoughby.²³ Heneage and Willoughby sold the same to Robert Goodge (or Gough) and in March 1552 he in turn sold the premises to Francis Curzon of Kedleston. Three months later Curzon sold to the tenant, James Robert(s) of Alport, yeoman, this same property in Alport and Youlgreave, described as once belonging to the late monastery of Darley. Roberts was to hold the property of the honour of Bolingbroke.²⁴

SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES

In June 1556 Sir Henry Sacheverell leased premises in Alport for 21 years to James Robert(s) of Alport and his son William, a walker, for 26s. per year. The leased property is described as a walk (fulling) mill, with houses, buildings, waters and streams belonging to it.²⁵ James Robert(s) died the same month leaving his farm and houses in Alport to his wife Agnes and his son William equally, with all lands, meadows, pastures and commons, and then to William after the death of Agnes. He left two further tenanted cottages with gardens in Alport to his second son Richard while the youngest son, Thomas, inherited a house in Bakewell with lands, meadows and commons belonging to it. James dwelt in the house he leased from Henry Sacheverall and this house, called the 'mylne house', 'to the meduldore upwards', (above the middle door or gate), he left to Agnes and William for the rest of the term of the lease. He gave the 'walk mylne beneyth the meduldore' to Agnes, William and Richard equally and to the three sons a 'mylne styed' in Alport (apparently not leased) on which to build a mill. James, a Catholic and a master 'walker' and 'sherman', had apprentices whom he desired remain with Agnes and William. William was to teach these crafts to the apprentices.²⁶ A walker is a fuller and a sherman or shearman uses large shears to clip the raised nap of woollen cloth as close as possible to make the cloth surface completely uniform and smooth.

The fulling mill and appurtenances passed to Sir Henry Sacheverell's grandson, John. As a recusant, John Sacheverell left the country and in 1573 forfeited his estate, after which the premises in Alport were leased by the Crown to George Rolleston.²⁷ In 1576 the estate formerly belonging to John Sacheverell was restored to his son Henry Sacheverell of Morley, esq. In March 1578 Henry sold to William Roberts of Alport, husbandman, the message where Roberts dwelt, an adjoining garden and yard and a fulling mill with its water stream in Alport also in the hands of William Roberts.²⁸ Thus it appears that during the 16th century the Roberts family occupied two mills in Alport, a fulling mill, together with a message, yard and a garden that they initially rented and subsequently bought from the Sacheverells of Morley in 1578, and a second that they had bought from Curzon of Kedleston in June 1552. It was probably this latter that was the site of the mill stead mentioned in 1556.

In 1596 William Roberts settled his estate in Alport, including a fulling mill and the family home, on his son James Roberts.²⁹ William Roberts, yeoman, was buried at Youlgreave in 1599.³⁰ James inherited from his father timber for the repair of the house and mill, buildings bought from the Sacheverells. The dwelling would be a hall house because William's probate inventory mentions beef and bacon hanging in the roof. The appraisers listed iron ware for one hearth. The inventory also includes seven pairs of 'sherman sheires with other stufe in the shoppe' valued at 35s, two pairs of tenters valued at 20s and 140 sheep valued at £35. The total of the inventory exceeds £120.³¹

James Roberts of Youlgreave had a son, Samuel, baptised in June 1603 and another son in 1606 when James was described as being of Alport.³² James Robert(s) of Alport died on 13 July 1626 and probate of his will was obtained by executor Samuel Roberts in September that year.³³ On the day he died James Robert(s) was in freehold possession of three messuages, four cottages, 30 acres of [arable] land, 30 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture and common of pasture in Youlgreave and Alport, and two watermills in Alport. Two of the messuages, three of the cottages and the two watermills in Alport, with appurtenances, were held of the King as of his manor of Bolingbroke (i.e. freehold) and therefore would include the property formerly belonging to Darley Abbey. The 30 acres of arable land would be the consolidated two oxgangs formerly belonging to the abbey. The other messuage in Youlgreave and cottage in Alport were also freehold and held of the King as of the manor of East Greenwich.³⁴ Samuel Roberts, James's eldest son and heir, was listed in 1633 as one of seven freeholders in Youlgreave.³⁵

The earliest mention of a paper mill in Alport is in 1634 when the accounts of the steward at Haddon Hall record one shilling 'given to the paper makers at Alpeard Mill'.³⁶ The documentary record of a paper mill resumes in January 1682 when James Roberts of Alport, gentleman, leased to William Hallowes of Wetton, gentleman, and George Linacre, woollen draper of Derby, 'all those his messuages [etc.] in Alport and all that his fulling mill and paper mill in Alport and all other his messuages, cottages, lands [etc.] in Alport, Youlgreave and elsewhere in Co. Derby'. James's mother Ann Roberts was to have the use of the old parlour and the great chamber over it in the house in Alport where he lived, as well as three closes in Alport. James was to have use of all the rooms after the death of his mother. James's brother John Roberts was to have use of the house and closes after the death of Ann and James. The fulling mill with its dams, fleams, weirs and streams, together with an associated cottage in Alport and the garden belonging to it, were for the use of Ann Roberts, wife of John Roberts, for her life for her jointure and dower and after her death for the use of Samuel Roberts, son of John and Ann, when he reached the age of 21.³⁷ It is not certain whether the document refers to one building housing machinery for both fulling and paper making or to two separate mills.

James Roberts was baptised in 1637 the son of Samuel and Ann Roberts of Alport.³⁸ James probably inherited the mills from his father some time before Samuel wrote his will in September 1669 as there is no mention of a mill in either the will or the probate inventory taken in November the same year. Samuel's will made provision for his wife Ann and for two daughters still in their minority but does not include legacies to James and John, suggesting that the sons had already been provided for. James Roberts was his father's executor and likely to be his eldest son.³⁹ Samuel described himself as a yeoman and his probate inventory, valued at £159 12s 11d, indicates a house with two parlours, a house place, five chambers, a milk house, and a back house. He possessed sheep worth £40, tools and utensils belonging to the shearman's trade and a quantity of lamb's wool. In 1670 James Roberts was assessed on four hearths in Youlgreave. Only six other houses in the constabulary had the same number of hearths or more.⁴⁰ It appears that James and probably his brother and family were living together in the ten-roomed house.

James died three weeks after leasing his property to Hallowes and Linacre, who were likely to be his brothers-in-law; his will mentions 'Brother Linacre' and was witnessed by his sister Dorothy Hallowes. James's will, dated 14 January 1682, confirmed the provision in his father's will for the maintenance of Ann his mother. The probate inventory shows his house to be the same one as his father's, and the inventory includes tables and tools belonging to the shearman's trade worth £3 12s. In February 1682 James Roberts's paper mill contained paper

and rags worth £10. James was a wealthy yeoman; the total of his inventory was over £194, he left a yearly rent charge of 40s to be given to the poor of Alport and Youlgreave in bread and cheese, and he had several servants living with him.⁴¹

EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES

James's brother John Roberts died in 1711. His probate inventory, taken in May that year, shows that he lived in the house formerly belonging to his brother and father. The value of tables and tools belonging to the shearman's trade in a workshop was almost the same as in 1682. Shearman's tables have a sloping surface and hooks to hold the cloth in place and mention of them in the inventory suggests that, like his brother and the four preceding generations, John was involved in cloth finishing. John had £6 10s worth of wool in the chamber over the shop, sheep and lambs worth £30, lumber and carpentry tools worth £1 10s, wood at Hazelwood (Duffield) worth £10 and in the paper mill he had £30 worth of paper, rags and working tools. It appears that John Roberts was involved in a number of trades and occupations, including cloth finisher, sheep farmer, carpenter and paper maker.⁴² In 1706 Francis Harrison, a paper maker of Alport, is named on the administration papers of Dorothy Hallows, sister of John Roberts.⁴³ Harrison would be an employee and possibly tenant of the paper mill.

John's son and heir was Samuel Roberts. In 1714 Samuel and his mother Ann leased their premises in Alport to two London lawyers, in all probability to confirm settlements made on Ann by her husband and brother-in-law. The premises included a messuage and a fulling mill in the occupation of Samuel Roberts, a paper mill in the occupation of Francis Staley and seven cottages in Alport and Youlgreave, one of them occupied by Francis Staley. Thus it is clear that in 1714 fulling and paper making were being carried out in separate mills.⁴⁴

An advertisement in the *Derby Mercury* in January 1730 describes a fulling mill with two stocks, in good repair, standing upon a good stream in Alport, a large shop for dressing, a dye house, convenient standing for tenters, a dwelling house and about 40 acres of land. All was to be let either in a single lot or the 40 acres might be let separately. Enquiries were to be made of Samuel Roberts of Alport.⁴⁵ At this time his mother would still have had an interest in the mill as she lived until the end of that year.⁴⁶

In his will, written in 1752, Samuel Roberts, gentleman, confirmed the donation of 40s annually to twenty poor men and twenty poor widows of Youlgreave and Alport made by his uncle James in 1682. After Samuel's death in 1754, aged 73, statements were taken from the three witnesses to his will. Two of them were paper makers, William Newham of Youlgreave and George Warrington of Alport.⁴⁷ Paper continued to be manufactured in Alport in the 1760s, by John Hall, whose two sons were apprenticed to the cutlery trade in Sheffield in 1761 and 1763.⁴⁸

In the first half of the 19th century two generations of a family called Kenworthy manufactured paper in Alport. In 1816 Francis Kenworthy occupied a mill in Alport, one of nine paper mills in Derbyshire.⁴⁹ James Smith, paper maker of Alport and married to Mary Kenworthy, was probably an employee of Francis Kenworthy when Smith baptised children in 1817 and 1820. From 1820 to 1840 William Kenworthy, paper maker of Alport and son of Francis, baptised eight children in Youlgreave.⁵⁰ He and his family are recorded in the 1841 census for Alport in Youlgreave township.⁵¹ William was still a paper maker in 1848 but by 1857 he was a farmer.⁵²

The Kenworthys were tenants at the paper mill not the owners. In 1791 the Hill Carr Sough Company paid Major Eley £1,000 for two mills in Alport, which, after consolidation of mining titles in 1839, became possessions of the Alport Mining Company.⁵³ In the 1840s William Kenworthy was paying the company £12 per year rent for the mill while he regularly purchased junk rope from them.⁵⁴ This would be used for the manufacture of brown paper for wrapping purposes. Although the Lathkill is a clear, fast-flowing, limestone river whose water would be suitable for the manufacture of white writing paper, it is doubtful that such paper was a regular product of either the Roberts or Kenworthy families. At the time of James Roberts's enterprise little paper was made in England other than brown and the situation hardly changed during his brother's period as a paper maker.⁵⁵ The source of cellulose for making paper pulp in the 17th and early 18th centuries would be linen rags, white or dyed, which were probably always in short supply. Paper making became increasingly mechanised in the first decade of the nineteenth century and the Kenworthys' small mill would have become uneconomic by the time it closed around 1850. This was after the Alport Mining Company had given Kenworthy notice to quit and threatened to take him to the County Court for unpaid rent.⁵⁶ In 1851 William Kenworthy, aged 54, was a rag dealer in Alport.⁵⁷

Before the Dissolution the canons of Darley owned one corn mill in Alport with tofts nearby or adjacent. In the second half of the 16th century the Roberts family appears to have operated mills in two separate buildings, a fulling mill that they initially leased and then purchased and another that they built themselves on an existing millstead. A plan of Alport drawn up in 1793 (Fig. 3) shows two cross-hatched squares adjacent to the river on the north bank of the Lathkill, one either side of the footbridge, on plots labelled with the name Eley. It is possible that these represent the two mills bought by the Hill Carr Sough Company from Major Eley in 1791. The discrepancy in dates can be explained by the survey for the plan having been carried out before Major Eley sold the land. This explanation is supported by the fact that a date stone in a wall on the south side of the modern bridge on the main road (Alport Lane) indicates that the original road bridge was constructed in 1793 whereas the plan appears to show the crossing of the Lathkill by the Youlgreave to Rowsley road to be by means of a ford and footbridge.

It has been stated that an undated mine plan (probably from the 1830s) shows what appear to be two wheelhouses, on the north bank of the river, one either side of the footbridge.⁵⁸ The western mill is apparently adjacent to the house now known as Monks Hall and is possibly the site of the corn mill owned by Darley Abbey. The eastern mill is apparently in what is now the garden of Brookside Cottage and is possibly the site of the fulling mill formerly owned by the Sacheverells. According to local information the latter is the site of the Kenworthys' paper mill.⁵⁹ Its location suggests that it was driven by an undershot wheel fed from a pool above a weir and water was returned to the river via a long tail race. These would be the dams, fleams, weirs and streams mentioned in 1682 as serving the fulling mill.⁶⁰

A plan of Harthill township in 1851 (Fig. 4) shows a building with an H-shaped plan standing on the north side of the river bank with, what appears to be, a tail-race leading north-eastwards from the building to a point a few metres south of the present road bridge on the Alport to Elton road.⁶¹

The 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1879 (Fig. 5) shows the remains of the terminal section of the supposed tail-race (within the parish of Great Rowsley, to the south of Cock Inn) but no trace of either the mill building or the south-western section of the tail race, both of which would have been in the garden of the house now known as Brookside Cottage. A woman born in Alport in 1847 remembered the paper mill and reported that after it was pulled

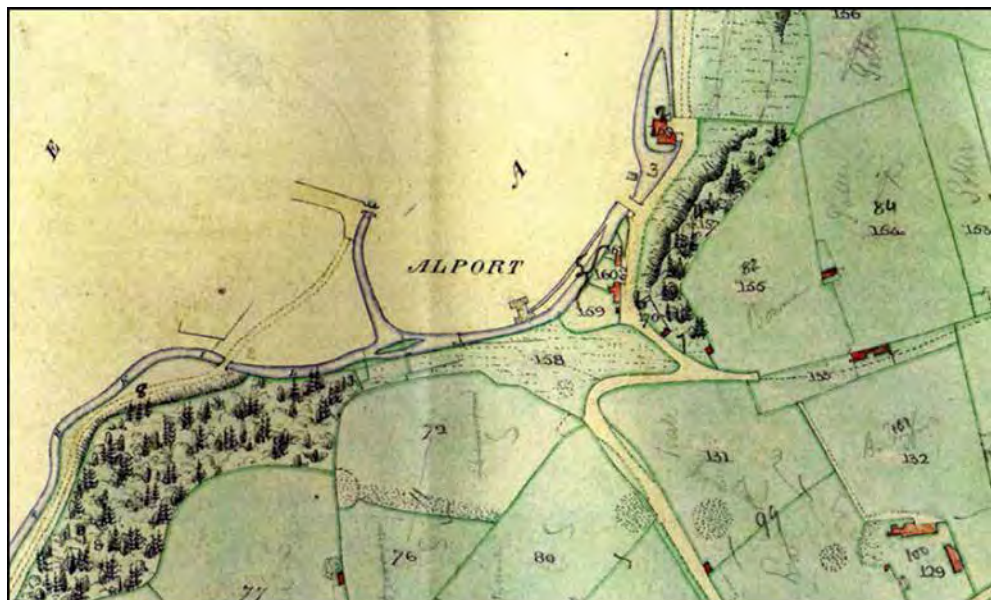


Fig. 4: Extract from a plan of the township of Harthill, 1851, showing a building with an H-shaped plan in Alport, on the north side of the Lathkill. By kind permission of Lord Edward Manners.

down the garden was raised.⁶² This is consistent with the observation that the remains of the south-western section of the supposed tail-race are not visible on the 1879 map. There is no trace of the terminal section on the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1898.

PRESENT DAY

In conclusion, we might speculate on how this history of two mills and associated houses and gardens in Alport relates to existing plots and buildings in the hamlet (Fig. 6). Brookside Cottage is probably on or near the site of the house where James Roberts lived in 1556, possibly the same house that was given to Ann Roberts, wife of John Roberts, in 1682. Alternatively, James Roberts might have lived on the north side of the road in the dwelling now called Hill View, behind and adjacent to Bradford House. The 'meduldore' mentioned in his will might have been a gate between this house on the higher, north side of the road and the mill toft next to the river. On the north side of Bradford House is a tall building with large, high-level apertures and a cellar. It is said that this building was associated with the paper mill.⁶³ The height and apertures for ventilation suggest that paper might have been dried here and the cellar together with a large stone cavity beneath the garden might have provided storage for rotting rags prior to pulping. A former entrance into this cavity is visible on the street side of the garden wall of Bradford House.

The ten-roomed house first mentioned in 1669 might be the house today known as Monks Hall. Architectural features suggest its origins are in the early 17th century.⁶⁴ Local tradition has it that Roger Rooe of Alport, his wife Katherine (née Coats) and six children lived in the house around this time and his will suggests that he also had at least three living-in servants.⁶⁵ The will, written on 30 April 1613, mentions sons John, Roger, George and Francis and

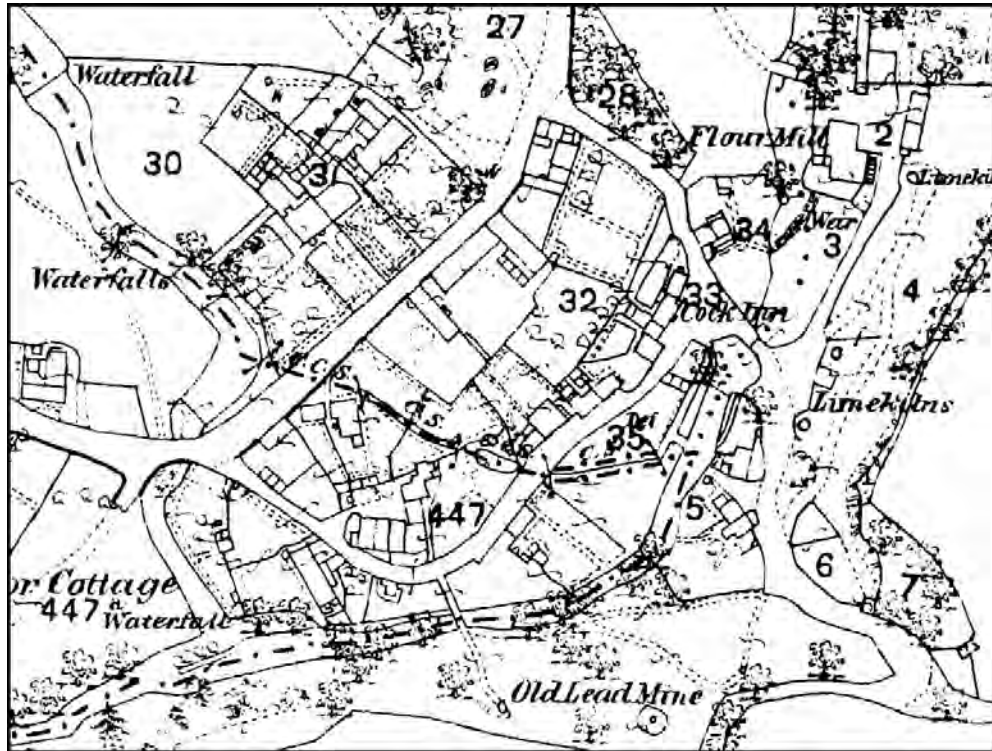


Fig. 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey Map, 1879, showing part of Alport. Youlgreave parish boundary is indicated by a dashed and dotted line.

daughters Grace and Ann, all minors.⁶⁶ George and Francis were baptised in Youlgreave in 1610 and 1612 respectively.⁶⁷ Roger Rooe died three days after signing his will and there is a fine memorial to him in All Saints Church, Youlgreave, depicting eight children, suggesting that two had died before April 1613. He was a gentleman of considerable wealth but the location of his land and tenements are not given in his will. One of the witnesses was James Roberts who, by 1613, had inherited the family's estate. It seems likely that James Roberts built the house now known as Monks Hall in the first decade of the 17th century on land that had formerly belonged to Darley Abbey; he let the new house to Roger Rooe while he and his family continued to live in the house in which his parents William and Elizabeth had lived. The gardens around Monks Hall bordering the river might be part of the three tofts given to Darley Abbey in the 13th century. The message that Samuel Roberts and his mother occupied in 1714 is probably Monks Hall, which would suggest that the adjacent millstead was the site of the fulling mill.

This paper traces the history of two mills in Alport, and identifies two mill sites. The Darley canons' corn mill sold in 1548 probably occupied the same site as the mill mentioned in Domesday Book, possibly the westernmost one, adjacent to Monk's Hall. The Roberts family's fulling and paper mills may, at various times, have occupied either both sites or just one that housed machinery for both operations. In the 19th century it appears that only the easternmost mill site was occupied, until the Kenworthy's paper mill was demolished around 1850.

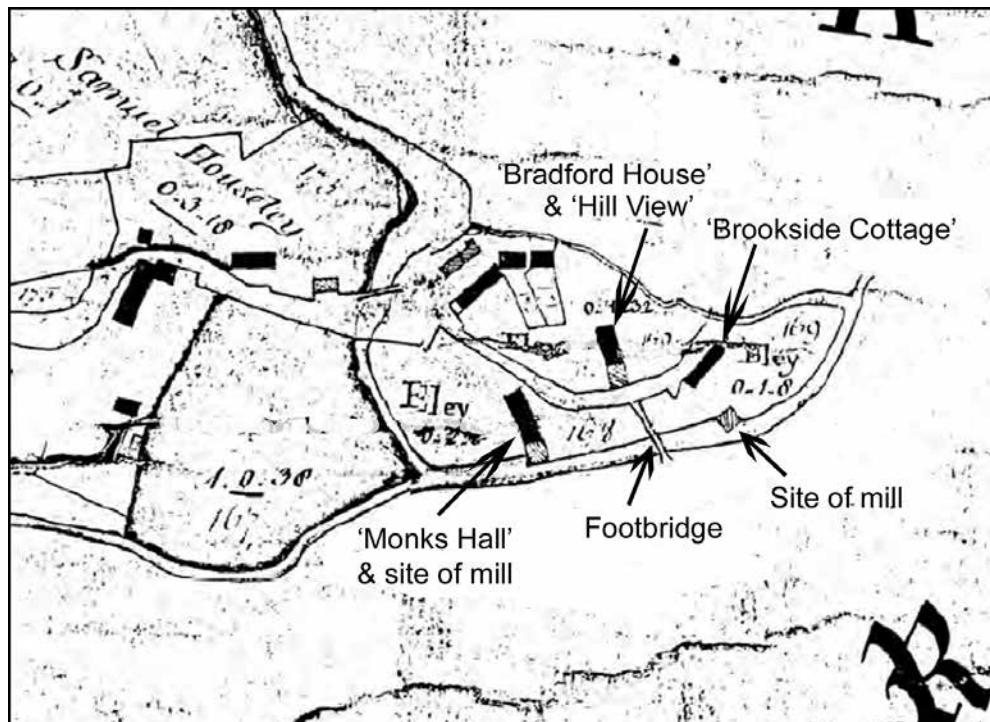


Fig. 6: Annotated extract from a plan of the manor of Youlgreave, 1793, showing modern names of houses in Alport and the probable sites of two water mills. Copyright Devonshire Collection, Chatsworth. Reproduced by permission of Chatsworth Settlement Trustees.

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Abbreviations

<i>Cal. Chart. R.</i>	<i>Calendar of the Charter Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office</i>
<i>Cal. Close</i>	<i>Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office</i>
<i>Cal. Inq. p. m.</i>	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem preserved in the Public Record Office</i>
<i>Cal. Pat.</i>	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office</i>
<i>Darley</i>	R.R. Darlington (ed.), <i>The Cartulary of Darley Abbey</i> (DAS, 1945)

DRO	Derbyshire Record Office
LRO	Lichfield Record Office
TNA	The National Archives
<i>VCH Derb.</i>	<i>Victoria County History of Derbyshire</i>

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- ³ *Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire*, (1891), 294; F.A. Youngs, *Guide to the Local Administrative Units of England, Volume II, Northern England*, (1991), 88.
- ⁴ *Cal Inq p.m.* VI, 183.
- ⁵ *Darley*, 508.
- ⁶ *DAJ*, XXIII, (1901), 7.
- ⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1413-19, 427.
- ⁸ *Derbyshire Feet of Fines 1323-1546*, No. 1085.
- ⁹ *VCH Derb.*, I, 343.
- ¹⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-1326, 380.
- ¹¹ *DAJ*, XLVI-XLVII (1924), 178-80; G. Turbutt, *A History of Derbyshire* (1999), 487.
- ¹² *VCH Derb.*, I, 333-345.
- ¹³ *Darley*, 517-19.
- ¹⁴ *Darley*, 519.
- ¹⁵ *Darley*, xiii; 517-19.
- ¹⁶ *Darley*, 508.
- ¹⁷ *Darley*, 578.
- ¹⁸ *Darley*, 509-10.
- ¹⁹ *Darley*, 512.
- ²⁰ *Darley*, 517.
- ²¹ *Darley*, 515.
- ²² *VCH Derb.*, II, 52.
- ²³ *Cal. Pat.* 1548-9, 121; *Complete Peerage* XII (2), 701-3. William Willoughby was born about 1515, son and heir of Sir Christopher Willoughby of Parham, Suffolk. He was created Baron Willoughby of Parham in 1547 and was Chief Steward of the Duchy of Lancaster from 1553 until his death in 1570. About 1535 he married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Heneage of Hainton and Knouth, Lincolnshire.
- ²⁴ DRO, D4456/7.
- ²⁵ DRO, D4456/8.
- ²⁶ LRO, B/C/11 James Robert of Alport, parish of Youlgreave, 19 Sept. 1556.
- ²⁷ C. Kerry, *History and antiquities of Smalley*, (1907), 21.
- ²⁸ DRO, D4456/9
- ²⁹ DRO, D7676/BagC/3134.
- ³⁰ DRO, D3644/1/1.

- 31 LRO, B/C/11. William Roberts of Alport in Youlgreave, 2 June 1599.
- 32 DRO, D3644/1/1.
- 33 LRO, Calendar of wills and admcons. 1604-71 (Will does not survive).
- 34 TNA, C 142/628/19; TNA, WARD 7/80/153.
- 35 S.O. Addy, *A list of the vills and freeholders of Derbyshire, 1633*. *DAJ*, VI (1884), 68.
- 36 G. le Blanc Smith, *Haddon, the Manor, the Hall, its lords and traditions*, (1906), 131.
- 37 DRO, D7676/BagC/3135.
- 38 DRO, D3644/1/2.
- 39 LRO, B/C/11, Samuel Roberts of Alport, 23 Nov. 1669.
- 40 D.G. Edwards (ed.) *Derbyshire Hearth Tax Assessments 1662-1670* (DRS, VII. 1982) 69.
- 41 LRO, B/C/11, James Roberts of Alport, 22 Mar. 1681/2.
- 42 LRO, B/C/11, John Roberts of Youlgreave, 3 Oct. 1711.
- 43 LRO, B/C/11, Dorothy Hallowes, 2 Oct. 1706.
- 44 Derby Local Studies Library Deed no. 5915. Other premises belonging to the Roberts family mentioned in this deed are the Tenter Close, the Old Close, the Old Close Pingle, the New Close, Harthill Dale, Alport Lane Pingle, the West Croft, the Side, the Holemouth, the Hopping, Barearse, a rood at Harelow Head, a close called Wilsough, an acre and three roods on the farther side of Youlgreave field, another acre in the same field next to the moor gate, and a rood in Rowlow, with four beastgates in a common pasture called Malston.
- 45 *Derby Mercury*, 22 Jan. 1730.
- 46 DRO, D3644/1/5.
- 47 LRO, B/C/11, Samuel Roberts of Youlgreave, 31 Oct. 1754. A memorial inscription beneath the tower in All Saints Church Youlgreave records the benefaction of James and Samuel Roberts. Samuel settled the payment of it on three parcels of land, one called Barearse Pingle and the other two called the High Flat, in the parish of Youlgreave.
- 48 R. E. Leader, *History of the Sheffield Cutlers Company*, (1905-6) in Tanya Schmoller. *Some Notes on Derbyshire Paper Mills, part 1*. The Quarterly. The review of the British Association of Paper Historians No. 9 (1994).
- 49 Mill number 360 in A. H. Shorter, *Paper Mills and Paper-Makers in England 1495-1800*, MCPHI Vol vi, Hilversum, 1957 in Tanya Schmoller, *Some Notes on Derbyshire Paper Mills, part 1*. The Quarterly. The review of the British Association of Paper Historians No. 9 (1994); Farey, *General View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire* III, 486.
- 50 DRO, D3644/2/1-2.
- 51 TNA HO107/187/10 f13, (1841).
- 52 *Kelly's Post Office Dir. Derby*.(1848), 2499; *White's Dir. Derby*. (1857), 489.
- 53 N. Kirkham, *Alport-by-Youlgreave Mills*, Derbyshire Miscellany, II (4), Oct. 1960, 283. John Eley of Alport is buried in the vault under All Saints Church, Youlgreave. According to a memorial inscription on the wall of the north transept he was Major and Commandant of Artillery in the East India Company at Fort St. George and at the Coast of Coromandel. He died on April 4th 1793 aged 74. The same inscription mentions John Eley his nephew who died on July 27th 1805 aged 44.
- 54 DRO, D504 B/L 371 Alport Mining Company Bill Book.
- 55 A.H. Shorter, *Paper Making in the British Isles*, (1971), 48.
- 56 DRO, D504 B/L 371 Alport Mining Company Bill Book.
- 57 TNA, HO 107/2149, f.74, (1851).
- 58 N. Kirkham, *Alport-by-Youlgreave Mills*, 284. Kirkham states that the mine plan is

among the Brooke-Taylor documents.

⁵⁹ N. Kirkham, *Alport-by-Youlgreave Mills*, 284.

⁶⁰ DRO, D7676/BagC/3135.

⁶¹ Map of the Township of Harthill, 1851, in Peak District National Park Authority, *Conservation Area Appraisal, Alport*, 2012. Reproduced by kind permission of Lord Edward Manners.

⁶² Youlgreave Women's Institute, *Some account of Youlgreave, Middleton and Alport* (1931), 94. Copy in County Local Studies Library.

⁶³ Local knowledge.

⁶⁴ Peak District National Park Authority, *Conservation Area Appraisal, Alport*, 2012. Available online as a PDF file.

⁶⁵ Rev. W. Parker Stamper, *Youlgrave, A Derbyshire village*, (1902), 53.

⁶⁶ TNA, PROB/11/121/709, f.482-3.

⁶⁷ DRO, D3644/1/2.