(c)

Penistone Conservation Area Heritage Statement

(a) The historical context is enclosed as an appendix to this report.

(b) The designated Conservation Area boundary touches the H25 site at the extreme eastern boundary with mainly Victorian or later domestic property along the Bridge Street entrance to the town. The Penistone Conservation Area generally has no visual relationship with the site for the following reasons:

1. It is elevated considerably above Bridge Street and cannot be seen from the highway by reason of elevations and existing boundary planting (which remains outside the proposed development area)

2. The former railway bridge to the above highway effectively separates the site from the bulk of the town in visual terms.

3. All structures and buildings of interest in Penistone including the Church are sited away from H25.

4. Talbot Road is mainly developed with new housing to the southern boundary and a small number of older cottages and commercial units of minor interest.

The site will be expected to deliver a modern housing scheme when developed and opportunities should be taken to introduce interesting properties driven by the challenging topography of part of the site. It will be constructed in appropriate materials for what is a mainly stone built environment and add new quality and interest to the historic town of Penistone which has always responded to challenge and opportunity over many years.

MAC 6/2018

PENISTONE

"Penistone is a grey old fashioned market town that has been spoilt by an overflow of Sheffield industry that has strayed into the valley of the upper Don. Without the industrial disfigurements, Penistone and its suburb of Thurlstone would be pleasant places situated on the edge of the Pennine moors which are at this point desolate rather than grand or wild. Penistone is also the starting point for more distant excursions into the interesting country that lies on the borders of Derbyshire and Cheshire."

The site was probably settled in very early times and evidence exists of both Angle and Danish occupation. The magnificent perpendicular parish church contains traces of earlier buildings and a little mediaeval glass, all that survived after the destruction of the Civil War. The town possesses an ancient grammar school founded as a chantry school in 1392. The old cloth hall building remains in a mutilated state to bear witness to the extensive cloth industry that was carried on here before the industrial revolution caused it to move towards Huddersfield.

The following pages contain an account of the growth and the history behind the present town of Penistone. It is by no manner of means exhaustive, but is the result of two years' hard work by a small but devoted group of voluntary W.E.A. students who desired to record the evidence before much of it disappeared for ever. This study has been compiled as a part of the wider history of the north of England and so makes a further contribution to the story of a region that must one day be written in full.

A long time has elapsed since J. N. Dransfield published his *History of Penistone* and it was felt that this book could well form an addition to the material already existing in his book and bring the knowledge of Penistone and its past, as revealed in new material, to a wider public.

Penistone can certainly lay claim to antiquity being occupied in turn by Britons, Angles and Danes, all of whom have left traces of their settlements. The parish included the townships of Hunshelf, Ingbirchworth, Langsett, Oxsprings, Denby and Thurlstone, together with the hamlets of Dunford, Hazlehead and Crow edge. Thurlstone and Denby have been removed from the ancient parish and constituted separate ecclesiastical parishes in their own right.

The civil parish of Penistone comprises the urban districts of Penistone, Thurlstone and Hoylandswaine, while the outlying portions at Dunford, Hazlehead and Crowedge, together with Ingbirchworth, Hunshelf, Oxspring and Langsett form part of the rural district. The town itself is a market town and this was established by charter in 1699, the cattle market being held in the street until 1910. Many of the families in Penistone today bear the names which have figured in Penistone's history since the twelfth century. Bilcliff, Marsh, Moorhouse, Raynor, Fieldsend, Turner, Wood and Wordsworth and Penistone are found in deeds of the many centuries of the town's existence.

At the time of the Conquest in 1066, there were two manors in Penistone, one held by the de Penistons and the other by the Saxon lord of Cawthorne, Ailric. In 1188 John de Penistone was a witness, together with other knights, when Henry de Wiflei made his bequest to St. Oswald of Nostell of a moiety of his mill at Woolley and, having set out for Jerusalem, made William de Penistone his attorney, keeper of his land and guardian of his heir, until his return.

In 1259 the manor was divided between the two heiressess of John de Penistone, Joan and Cecilia. The former disposed of her moiety to William Clarel of Aldwark, Rotherham, and in 1306 Cecilia sold her portion to the same William Clarel, the son of John Clarel. His grandson Thomas was the founder of Penistone Grammar School almost a century later. A further lease of the manor took place in 1397 when Thomas Clarel granted the manors of Waterhall, Penistone and Hoyland Swaine to John Foljambe. In the inquisition post mortem of Alice Fuljambe taken in the 25th Henry VI., she was found to be possessed of the manor of Penistone, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster and Godfrey Foljambe was her son and heir. In 1538 Sir James and Godfrey Foljambe granted to Edward Littleton and William Wolstenholme the manors of Penistone and Water Hall and Hoylandswaine for life. When the male line of the Fuljambes became extinct, the manor passed to the Copleys and Wordsworths who had married into the Fuljambe family. In 1750 the Copleys sold their portion to the Wordsworths, who became possessed of the whole manor. Josiah Wordsworth had two daughters, one of whom married into the Kent family and the other into that of the Verselts, in whose hands the manor remained until it was purchased by Captain Wentworth in 1825.

The second manor was retained by Ailric of Cawthorne after the Conquest and he was one of the few Saxon holders who were not expropriated. This passed in turn to his son Swane and later to Adam fitz Swane who was the great church builder in the Staincross Wapentake and founder of the only monastery in the division at Monk Bretton. With Adam the male line became extinct and the lands were divided between his heiressess, Matilda and Maud. Matilda married John Malberbe and they enfeoffed John de Penistone clerk, with twelve bovates of land to be held in knight's service. In the assize roll of 11 Henry III., the jury recorded that John son of Swane held the advowson of Penistone and that he sold a portion of this to William de Neville, husband of Maud and father of Sara, who become the mother of Thomas de Burgh of Cambridge and in whose hands the lands remained until they were appropriated by Edward III. to endow his College of St. Stephen in the palace of Westminster.

Within the parish of Penistone was the well-documented manor of Penisale, whose market has often been confused with that of Penistone. The manor first appears in a charter of 1208 when Peter de Birthwaite granted to the monks of Kirkstead Abbey, Lincoln, lands in the parish of Peniston from, "Richard de Halghes curtilage to the water course flowing before Richard's door into the River Don towards Penisale and all things within Penisale except the bovate of John de Stainborough, also three bovates there of the land which Robert de Biltcliff held of the grantors father in Langsett with other parcels and common of pasture in Langsett and Swindon and in his woods except in Hordron."

A further charter dated January 1241 records that Juliana, daughter of Peter de Birthwaite, conveyed the manor of Langsett, Penisale and Swindon with the demesnes, to Walter de Ludham, a relative of Godfrey de Ludham, vicar of Penistone, later Dean of York and subsequently Archbishop. In common with many of the Cistercian abbeys of Byland and Rievaulx the systems of grange economy was set up at Sunndcliff in the common pasture of Langsett. Between 1208-1211, Peter de Birthwaite granted to the monks of Kirkstead four bovates of land in Penisale except three bovates which they held of the grantors for 20 shillings yearly. In 1252 the abbey of Kirkstead held the entire manor of Penisale in free and perpetual alms and at the same time acquired extensive holdings in Ecclesfield and Handsworth. In addition to their grange at Penisale, they rented a wide stretch of moorland for sheep grazing; for wool was a profitable commodity

The township of Thurlstone possessed for many years a larger population than Penistone, and had a number of inns. The most important of these were the *Homely House*, *Last Shift*, and *Brass Rapper*, all of which are no more, but the *Crystal Palace*, built by Thomas Marsh, *the Commercial* and the *Black Bull* are still in existence. On the road across the Pennines to Woodhead stood the *New Inn* built in 1827 by George Heward. However, the landlord had the misfortune to possess a hare lip and it is believed that the inn became known as the Slooch which was later corrupted to *Flouch*, and it bears this name at the present day.

Another important inn was the *Miller's Arms*, situated on the Yorkshire side of the bridge at Saltersbrook. This was a meeting place for carters from Cheshire bringing salt to exchange for wool. Later, it was the meeting place for the Shepherd's Society, which met annually to allocate all stray lambs and sheep to their rightful owners.

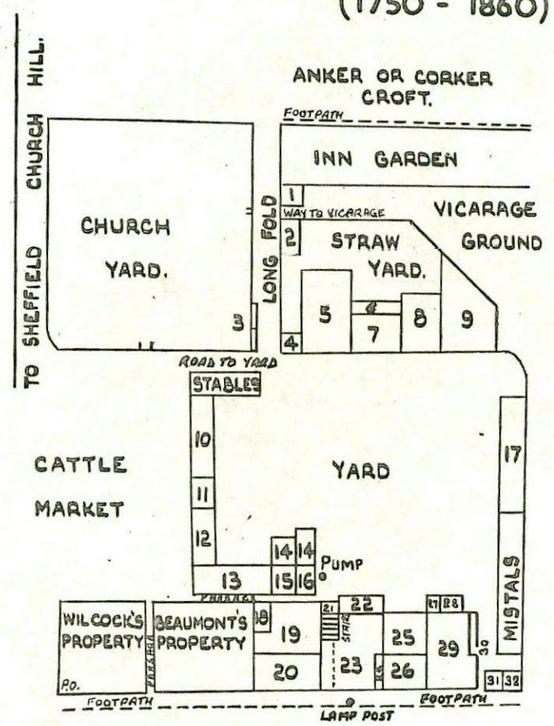
The old road past Lady Cross contains ruins of what may have been alehouses or inns. This road was used by merchants and traders on their way to Rotherham market, then a more important place than Sheffield. In Thurlstone stood *Bankhouse* now no longer an inn, serving the old pack horse road over Hartcliff by the old cottages. The old Rotherham-Penistone sign post still stands. This route avoided a journey through Penistone by passing Doubting and Mosley farms, continuing to the cross roads and Cranbery farm which was formerly an inn, and so along to Rotherham. By far the most interesting of all the inns was the *Angel Inn* at Ingbirchworth, now known as Grange Farm. It was built by the Micklethwaite family in 1624 whose name and sun dial can still be seen over the door. Originally it served the pack horse traffic but with the advent of wheeled transport it became a coaching house for the Sheffield-Halifax coach.

This house was often visited by Adam Eyre, the diarist who lived at Hazlehead Hall in the seventeenth century. One gathers from his diary, however, that his favourite hostelry was at Catshaw and he also visited Swinden Walls off the Boardhill road. It was probably at this inn that Eyre called, after attending a football match between Penistone and Thurlstone when the crowds were so large that it was impossible to play the match.

The increase in population which led to a growth in industry and a demand for more food called for better transport facilities. Hence the growth of the Turnpike Trusts, which were private companies who built and maintained sections of road by charging tolls from those who used them. In 1777 an Act was passed for constructing the turnpike from Sheffield to Penistone and Halifax which was enlarged in 1793, 1796 and 1797. At a town meeting on 11th April, 1783, the sum of £100 was given towards improving the communication between Green Lane and Penistone Turnpike if the owners of the property in the neighbourhood were prepared to contribute the balance of the money required. This appears to have been undertaken, for in 1783 the town was credited with £187 0s. 8d. as its share of the profit and interest on the Penistone Turnpike. The Saltersbrook turnpike was very profitable, for in 1795 no less than £1,800 was taken at Boardhill in tolls.

The Doncaster to Saltersbrook turnpike passed through Hoylandswaine and Thurlstone, while the Sheffield to Halifax turnpike passed through Wortley and Penistone. There were five toll gates between Sheffield and Penistone, with a further three in Penistone at Bridge End, Church Hill and Penistone Green. The coming of the railways led to a decline in road transport and in 1901 the Doncaster-Saltersbrook turnpike property was sold by auction, including the toll bar houses.

GROUND PLAN OF THE OLD ROSE & CROWN INN AND PREMISES PENISTONE AS IN COACHING DAYS.
(1750 - 1860)



1. YARD.
2. CHAISE & IMPLEMENT ROOM. AND ROOM OVER.
3. THESE PLACES & MESSUAGE OCCUPIED BY MR. HADFIELD.
4. CHAISE HOUSE ETC.
5. MISTAL FOR MARKET CATTLE
6. PIGGERIES.
7. STABLE FOR TRAVELLERS HORSES.
8. LAITHE.
9. LONG STABLE FOR COACH AND POSTING HORSES WITH CHAMBER OVER.
10. COAL & ASH PLACES.
11. BEMONTIS STANYES HOUSE
12. MR. DRANSFIELD'S SOLICITORS OFFICE.
13. WASH HOUSE ETC.
14. DAIRY.
15. BREAD HOUSE.
16. BOOT HOUSE.
17. STABLES FOR FARM HORSES.

18. SCULLERY.
19. KITCHEN.
20. MARKET ROOM.
21. FILLING BAR.
22. SITTING BAR.
23. PASSAGE
24. PANTRY
25. CATTLE DEALERS ROOM.
26. COMMERCIAL ROOM.
27. PIGGERIES.
28. DAIRY.
29. SHOP OCCUPIED BY JOHN MARSDEN.
30. COVERED ARCHWAY.
31. JOHN PEHILL'S COTTAGE.
32. THOS. WOOD'S COTTAGE.

The Trustees of the Hospital of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury at Sheffield as Proprietors of the Rectorial Property in Penistone pay to the officiating Minister on the 2nd Thursday in May, the sum of 6/8d. to be by him, distributed amongst the Poor. This payment is due at Easter and was fixed upon the Rectory in AD 1413.

The Trustees of the said Hospital are annually to distribute upon the Thursday before Easter in the Chancel of the Church, Bread and Ale to the value of three shillings and four pence

There were always officials who from time to time attempted to divert a charity into their own pockets. The Terrier of 1829 records a list of charities lost in this manner by the parish.

Donations Lost by the Parish of Peniston

Fifty shillings given by Mr. John Mitchell of Nether Denby and lodged in the hands of Robert Booth of Denby for which he was to pay to the use of the Poor of Denby quarter yearly at St. James Tide. Four shillings and there was a Bond for it in the hands of Richard Micklethwaite of Ingbirchworth AD 1640.

And there is in the hands of John Micklethwaite of Ingbirchworth (of Upper House) and Christopher Micklethwaite of Mathorn. Three pounds given by John Bilclyffe of Water Hall Mill left to the Poor of the Parish of Penistone.

And they are to pay to the Poor of the said Parish yearly on St. Thomas Day Five shillings. 1640.

The Overseers of the Poor with this money bought a cow in the year 1653 and lodged her in the custody of William Ibbotson of Hoylandswaine and he agreed to pay to the Overseers yearly upon every Michaelmas Day, five shillings.

THE PARISH REGISTERS

These are a most valuable series for they give many details of life in Penistone and its parish between the years 1643 and the present day. They have not always been maintained with the care that ought to be given to such documents so that the early register is badly torn and the transcripts made from it by some unknown scribe are not so perfect as they should be. These defects apart from the records reveal that between 1644 and 1760 the average number of baptisms ranged from 23 to 57 a year; the majority being in the low forties but a poor year like 1722 only yielded 22 baptisms. The increase in population after 1760 is marked by a rapid increase in births so that baptisms rise from 57 to 85 by 1795 and after that date the rate of increase is rapid.

Marriages also reflect the number of births. Only rarely between 1643 and 1747 do they run into double figures. Frequently three, seven, five or nine are the totals in many years. Like baptisms the marriage rate increased rapidly after 1760.

Burials also reflect the length of life in the parish. These are fairly constant round about 30 each year although disease may have accounted for the 50 burials in 1701 and 1709 as well as the 52 in 1729. Unlike the rates for the baptisms and weddings the death rate does not increase after 1760 except for two drastic years of 1792 with 57 and 1794 with 63 but remains steady at about 40 per annum.

The coaches which used Penistone as a calling place were as follows:—

The Royal Hope from Halifax to London called weekly.

The Royal Fleece from Halifax to Sheffield on three days each week.

A coach three days each week from Sheffield via Penistone, Hudders field, Halifax, Brough and Penrith to Carlisle.

There were also three carriers from Sheffield to Penistone, Joseph Gamble, Joseph Johnson, Pashley's wagon and Leadman's wagon. In addition to these, there was a coach between Barnsley and Manchester.

The construction of Mortimer Road is interesting to record in detail.

MORTIMER ROAD

The first record of this road is an Act probably passed in 1771, "for repairing and widening the road leading from Penistone Bridge to Grindleford Bridge, and the roads severally leading from Bamford Wood Gate over Yorkshire Bridge to the guide post on Thornhill Moor to or near the eighth milestone on Hathersage Moor and to the village of Derwent in the County of Derby."

Hans Winthrop Mortimer, Lord of the Manor of Bamford, died insolvent in 1807. He was of Caldwell Hall, Derby, a son of Cromwell Mortimer, who at one time was Secretary of the Royal Society. Mortimer's idea was to link the Peak with the woollen manufacturing districts and reap profit from the road tolls. In 1768 he mortgaged his Bamford Estate for £8000 and perhaps the money was used for making the road (which he never finished). Before 1807, he had sold the Bamford Estates to several purchasers. Mortimer was at one time the Member of Parliament for Shrewsbury.

The road ran from Penistone to Midhope, to Bardike, Agden Bridge, and Strines Inn. Opposite Parsons Piece, it turned past Moscar House Farm to Cutthroat Bridge (the old Bridge north of the present bridge) along the line of the present pylons and across what was the Croft opposite Lady Bower Inn, thence via Lady Bower Bridge to Yorkshire Bridge and so on to Thorndike.

From near the Yorkshire Bridge Inn the "new" road ran under Bamford Edge and the "eighth milestone" is opposite the gate entrance to Overstones Farm under Stanage Edge.

The road from Ashopton to Derwent Village was a private road, made about 1824 by Mrs. Newdigate of Derwent Hall, and was later taken over by the authorities.

Bamford Wood Gate was an old bridle road, running from near the Yorkshire Bridge Inn under Bamford Edge to head of Priddock Clough: then across Jarvis Clough it passed the Seven Stones Circle on Hordron Edge and went to Moscar Cross.

Further details are found in the Ronksley archives as follows:—

1775—This year the Turnpike was made from beyond Moscar to the Bardike two Bridges over Strindes Clough and another over Agden Water.

Apron full of Stones. About one hundred loads of stones were lead from the Apron full of Stones to the new Turnpike at Agden for road covers. "I attended but found nothing but an old lead pipe."

and much sought after by Flemish and Italian merchants. On this moor they built a sheepfold and the hamlet of Sheephouse stands on this site near Mortimer Road.

In 1290 Elias de Midhope obtained a charter of free warren and a grant of a market on the eve and morrow of St. Barnabas day, with all privileges belonging to a market and fair. There was an old yew tree at Aldermanshead near the river under which was held the manorial court for Penisale. The market and fair were held round the tree. After the death of Elias de Midhope the manor passed, together with Bolsterstone, to the Dukes of Norfolk in whose possession it remains.

INNS AND TRANSPORT

From early times the English inn has provided refreshment for travellers along the tortuous roads of the countryside, especially in days when journeys were slow and transport primitive. Their rise and fall have been accompanied by changes in methods of living, the coming of the railways and the private motorist.

The oldest inn in Penistone is the '*White Hart*,' built in 1377 and having as its sign the badge of King Richard II. At a very early date it became connected with the grammar school for in a Charity Commission enquiry into the revenues of the school in 1604, the croft of John Leadbeater of the White Hart paid 3d. per annum to the schoolmaster. Opposite was the *Black Swan*, an old house which was closed in 1862, when Penistone *Bridge* was rebuilt in 1866. The '*Old Crown*' is the second inn to be built on the site from local bricks. In St. Mary's Street stood the old *Commercial Inn* which together with the *Railway Inn* has disappeared. The *Wentworth Arms* replaced the latter when the site of the railway station was moved.

Part of the Wordsworth Cloth Hall was converted into the *White Bear* in 1861, but it closed in the 1920's and was converted into the British Legion Club. An eighteenth century coffee house known as *Horn's Coffee House and Tavern* occupied the site of Marsden's butcher's shop. The *Spread Eagle* in Market Street was owned by William Henry Fieldsend in 1862, who combined the occupation of landlord with that of tailor. The cattle market was held in the street outside until 1910 and the inn catered for the needs of farmers, drovers and corn merchants. Another landlord who combined two crafts was George Brown of the *Old Rose and Crown* who made as much as £50 a day on fair days and owned the Green Moor stone quarries.

The building of the railway brought an influx of labourers into the town and four inns and three beerhouses were opened to cater for their needs. Just over a century ago there were no houses between Penistone Church and Kirkwood farm but with the building of the steel works in 1862 an inn was needed, so the *Queen* was built, to be followed at a later date by the *Britannia*. Down Sheephouse Hill stood the *Old Rose and Crown*, now a farmhouse, which was a coaching house until 1873 for the coaches between Penistone and Hope, which followed not the present route but went via Hollins Lane, now sadly overgrown and neglected. The *Rose and Crown* was a coaching house with an extensive yard and stabling. The present building erected in 1869 occupies a slightly different site from the previous one, which completely blocked the junction of Shrewsbury Road and Market Street. The coaches left Penistone by way of Market Street and Penistone Green or by Church Hill and then crossed over the present memorial football ground to Green Road.

Hartcliffe Nick Road:—Thirty feet wide branching out of the Rotherham Road near Hartcliffe Nick and running in a north-easterly direction to Penistone,

Judd Field Road:—18 feet wide, public bridle and private carriage road, branching out of the Rotherham road on the Penistone Common near Juddfield, running northwards to Penistone,

Brockholes Gate Road:—18 feet public bridle road, branching from Rotherham road opposite Penistone road, running south-westward to Brockholes Gate.

Thurlstone Township

A Foot Bridge at Softley over the Don.
Dunford Bridge near Windleden over Don.
Carlcoates Bents Bridge over Sledbrook.
Hazlehead Bridge over the Don.
Shore Hall Bridge over the Don.
A Gratuity of £10 in 1816.
Thurlstone Bridge over the Don.
A gratuity of £25, 27th April, 1767.

Oxspring Township

New Bridge over the Don near Oxspring.

Denby Township

Denby Bridge over the Dern near Denby Mill.

Public road and highways of Penistone and District as set down by Commissioner "Thomas Gee" July, 1811,.

Thurlstone Road. Thirty feet wide running from Langsett Turnpike to Fulshaw Cross over Fulshaw Common.

Midhope Road. Thirty feet wide running from "Greyhound stone" s.e., to the Langsett Turnpike, crossing the Rotherham Road. Due to objections made this road was discontinued on the order of the above Commissioner and James Cockshutt, Esq., J.P.

STAR CHAMBER CASE, December, 1524

Henry VII. had created Star Chamber as a committee of the Privy Council in order to deal with over-mighty subjects who, during the disorders of the fifteenth century, had assumed power in their own locality so that the ordinary citizen received no justice as the local juries were intimidated into giving favourable decisions to the local magnate. In 1487, Star Chamber, so named after the room in which the court sat at Westminster, began to operate to restore the authority of the crown throughout the country. Penistone had at least one case before the court in 1524, concerning the murder of Robert Moxon of Thurlstone.

The matter arose over the grazing rights of Thurlstone people upon the moors leading to Holmfirth, for there appears to have been some dispute between those of Holmfirth and Thurlstone that trespass had taken place. Sir Richard Tempest of Sandal Castle had sent his servants to Holmfirth to deal with the 'rebellious' people of Thurlstone as represented by their cowherd. He received such ill treatment that he died shortly afterwards, and at the inquest, Tempest had terrified the jury into passing a verdict of natural causes. The leading men of the village petitioned the crown for the matter to be heard in Star Chamber and so we possess the depositions of the witnesses. Space does not allow all the evidence to be recorded in detail, but the essential details have all been preserved.

Measurements of roads through the Parish of Penistone from the Pack Horse Inn in Huddersfield to the Kings Head in Sheffield, 1 July, 1829 by George Calvert:

	m.qr.yds.	m.qr.yds.
To New Mill	6.0.132	6.0.132
To Cross Pipes	2.1.352	8.2. 44
To Penistone	4.1.220	12.3.264
To Wortley	4.2.418	17.2.242
To Sheffield	8.3.330	26.2.132
and by the new road by Ingbirchworth and Almondbury		26.2.005

From Doncaster to Manchester

	m.qr.yds.	m.qr.yds.
To Darfield	10.0.0	10.0.0
To Barnsley	5.2.0	15.2.0
To Penistone	7.2.0	23.0.0
To Thurlston	1.0.0	24.0.0
To Salterbrook	7.0.0	31.0.0
To Tintwistle	7.1.0	38.1.0
To Mottram	2.3.0	41.0.0
To Staley Bridge	1.2.0	45.3.0
To Manchester	6.2.0	52.1.0

The Parish Terrier of 1829 gives the following details:—

County Bridges connected with Penistone Parish:—

Saltersbrook Bridge over the Etherrow supported by Cheshire and West Riding
Miln House Bridge over the Don,
Middop Bridge over the Porter,
Scout Bridge over the Scout Brook.
Thurgoland Bridge over the Don,

Peniston Parish:—

Peniston Bridge over the Don. A Gratuity of ???
Whilley or Oxspring Bridge over the Don. A gratuity of £10 in 1706-7.

Peniston Parish and Wortley Lordship:—

Wortley Bridge betwixt the Forges over the Don. A Gratuity in 1706.
Softley Bridge. A gratuity in 1818 was £82 4s. 6d.

Peniston Parish and the Hamlet of Bolsterstone:—

Unsliven Bridge over the Porter, a gratuity of £20 in 1797.
Walk Mill, alias Stocks-Bridge, over Porter. A gratuity in 1711.
Deepcar Bridge over the little Don.

Peniston Parish and Hoylandswaine or Silkstone Parish:—

Copster or Nether Mill Bridge over the Scout Brook.

Peniston and Hoylandswaine Parishes:—

Water Hall and Boulder Bridge over the Dun.
New Bridge over the Green Brook near Woodhead.

Penistone Road:—Thirty feet wide from Rotherham Road at Brockholes Gate, northward to Penistone over Penistone Common,

CROSSES AND BOUNDARY STONES

These boundary stones were originally placed to mark the bounds of a parish or township in the days before any accurate cartography was possible or even contemplated. These were carefully inspected during the Rogationtide procession and boys were often caned at each important point so that they would remember the place and site of the boundary stones. One of these is in the wall of a field along the road from Hartcliff to Bella Vista and has the figure of a greyhound upon it. This stone is mentioned in the survey of the old boundaries of Langsett and Thurlstone in 1695 but the present boundaries are several yards away. It is also mentioned in the perambulations of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries and may have marked the boundary of the Lordship of Hallamshire. Thomas, Lord Furnival, paid annually to the king on the feast of St. John the Baptist two white greyhounds as quit for this lordship. The letters of M.W.P. on the stone may also indicate the boundary of the estates of Lord Melbourne and William Payne.

The *Standing Stone* which is still marked on ordnance survey maps had ten marks upon it. William Marsh demolished the original between 1703 and 1753 but John Hatfield of Bullhouse compelled him to replace this and mark on, so far as he could remember, the original marks. This stone was the old boundary of several small communities. Lady Cross near Boardhill, Hartcliff Cross or Penistone Cross stand in a field between Brockholes and Hartcliff Lane which was formerly Thurlstone Common. Catshaw Cross is in the wall on the south side of Lee Lane at Catshaw farm. The Penisale Cross was erected by Richard Lovetot C.1134 in a field on the left-hand side of the road to Hartcliff, on the west of the town.

Inside the churchyard can be seen the base of a cross of good design and now used as a base for the flagpole. This formerly stood outside the churchyard on the site of the present War Memorial and is all that remains of the old market cross. Beneath the surface and near to the west door of the church is the stem of an ancient cross with a peculiar base which appears to have formed support for two cross shafts. It is rudely inscribed with characters suggestive of the Anglo-Danish work.

These are all that remain of the many ancient boundary marks.

A valuable Terrier in Penistone Church dated 1829 records details of the roads in the Penistone district and also the distances between places served.

A valuable Terrier in Penistone Church dated 1829 records details of the roads in the Penistone district and also the distance between places served.

	ch.	1	yds.
Penistone Lane	21	50	473
Bridge end Lane	18	50	507
Sheffield Lane	72	75	1600½
Mortimer Road	110	00	2420
Hartcliff Road	100	50	2211
Brockholes Road	43	75	962½
Cubley Road	52	25	1149½
Judd Field Road	25	50	501
Oxspring Road	28	25	621½
Common Side Road	39	00	858
Poorhouse Lane	30	00	660
Castle Road	60	00	1320
	602	00	13244

or 7 miles 924 yards

slump in trade 69

4th December. School swept, but not dusted.

14th December. Boys played Thurlstone School and won by four goals to none.

1878. 7th January. No fire in school this morning, very wet and cold. Mrs. Windle states that she is not paid to make fires and does not intend doing so.

18th March. School unusually clean, owing no doubt to the fact that that Vicar has returned to Penistone and may call oftener.

Sometimes references are made to the existence of acute poverty, arising from the slump in trade in the latter part of the last century.

1892. November 25th. *Thurlstone School.* There has been much distress in the place recently, owing to lack of work at the steel works.

The children (over eighty) were supplied with free dinners on Tuesday and to-day they seemed greatly to relish their meals.

December 9th. The free dinners have been discontinued for the present, the works being somewhat better.

1893. November 10th. 85 of the children were given a good dinner (apple pudding) on Wednesday, and 100 had a free tea on Friday.

1895. January 25th. There is very little work to be had and the distress in the village is very great.

February 1st. Compelled to close the school this afternoon on account of the storm. Gave away twenty pairs of clogs to the children most in need of them to-day.

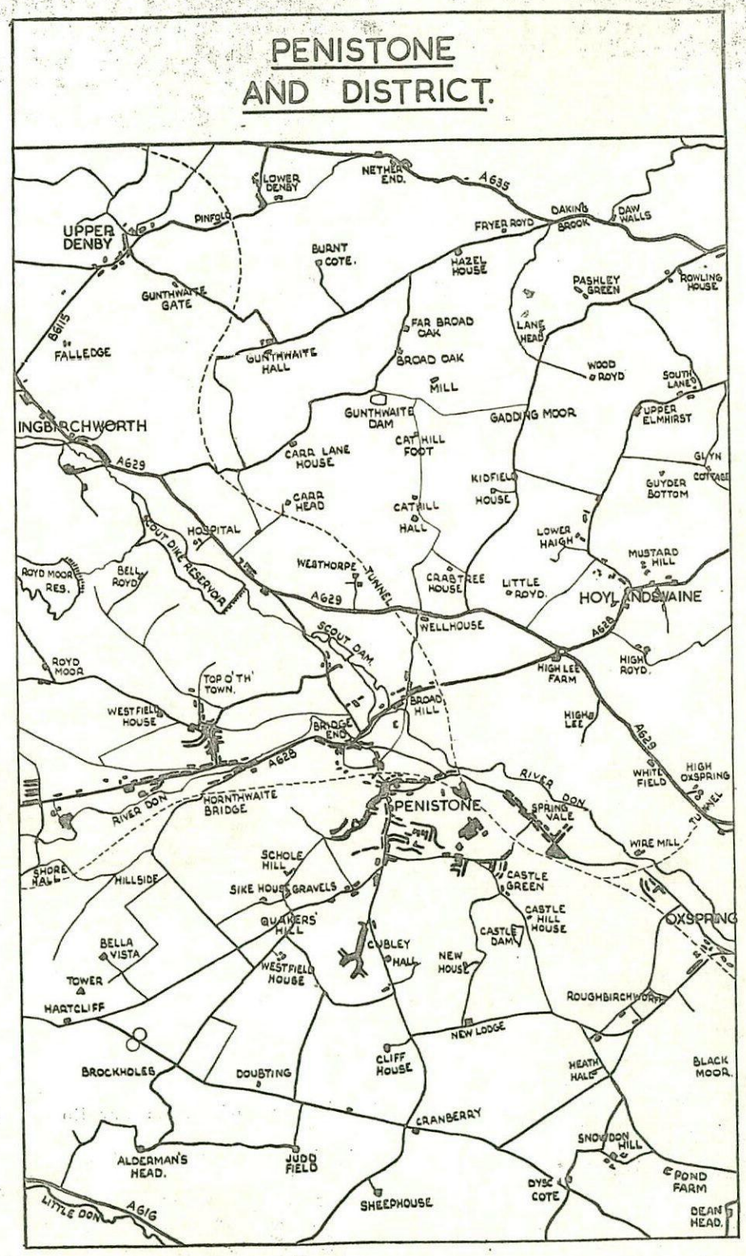
February 8th. There seems to be no prospects of a change and the distress is very great.

February 22nd. More clogs given to the poorest of the children this week. The attendance is still affected by the severity of the weather.

April 5th. The local steel works shewing signs of better trade, several of the elder boys have commenced to work recently.

The Girls' National School payments in 1834 were one shilling on entrance, sixpence before Christmas and fourpence afterwards for fire money, and sixpence at the commencement of each quarter for incidental expenses. From these quarterly payments twenty free children were exempt. In 1855 children who learnt ornamental marking paid one penny per week extra and between 1855 and 1883 there were several changes in the fees; the shilling entrance fee was done away with, quarterly payments were changed to weekly ones of twopence, and instead of its being a Dames' school there were trained teachers. Following the Act of 1891 school fees were abolished with the exception of the boys at St. John the Baptist, the pupils at Thurlstone Church and Carlecotes Church Schools.

In addition to the above there were several schools which had a precarious existence until they disappeared after the Grammar School became co-educational in 1904. In 1883 there was a Ladies' School in Bridge Street, Penistone, kept by Miss Jane Crossley who afterwards became Mrs. Jonathan Thorpe and one in Unwin Street, kept by Miss A. H. Peddie, formerly a governess at the Vicarage. Unfortunately her fondness for the bottle brought her down in life but she continued her efforts as a good teacher, especially in English and Handwriting. Her last schoolroom was the front room of a terrace house, and the staircase was a handy place in which to take a nip during lessons. When the bottle ran



the day amongst all those who applied for his instruction. He set out with the explanation of Sir Isaac Newton's Optics, an extraordinary attempt for a blind man. He had many contrivances to supply the want of sight. He had a board, with a great number of holes in it at small and regular distances from each other, on this he easily formed any diagram he wished to have before him by merely fixing a few pins in the proper places, and extending a piece of twine over them to represent the lines. In this manner, we are told, he formed his figures more readily than another would have done with a pen and ink. On the same board, he performed his calculations by means of a very ingenious method of notation which he had contrived. The holes were separated into sets of nine, each set forming a square, having a hole at each corner another at the middle point of each side, and one in the centre. It is obvious in such a figure one pin placed at the centre might be made to stand in any one of eight different positions with reference to another pin placed on the boundary line of the square; and each of these positions might represent, either to the eye or the touch, a particular number, thus affording signs for eight of the digits. Saunderson used to employ a pin with a larger head for the centre hole, so that even when it stood alone, it formed a symbol distinguishable from any other. Lastly, by using two large-headed pins in one of the positions, instead of one with a large and another with a small head as usual, he formed a tenth mark and so obtained representatives for the nine digits and the cypher all the elementary characters required in the common system of notation. He seems to have made use of sensible representations chiefly in explaining the theorems of science to his pupils. In the print prefixed to his Algebra, he is represented discoursing upon the geographical and astronomical circles of the globe by the assistance of an ancilliary sphere constructed of wood. When Mr. Whiston was removed from his professorship the superiority of Saunderson's merit was so evident that a very uncommon step was taken to qualify him with a degree which the statutes required. The heads of the Colleges made application to the Duke of Somerset, the Chancellor, who, with Sir Isaac Newton and some other persons, waited on Queen Anne to intercede for a mandate for a master's degree which her Majesty was pleased to grant. Upon this he was chosen Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in November 1711.

A letter from Godfrey Bosville gives further information. It is dated 12th April, 1735, written at the age of 17, from Cambridge to his stepfather. The address reads, To Mr. Bosville at Gunthwaite near Barnsley, Yorkshire, and is as follows:- Hon. Sir. I have begun to learn algebra with Mr. Saunderson (followed by) We have been to one Lecture and have finished Multiplication, and Reduction.

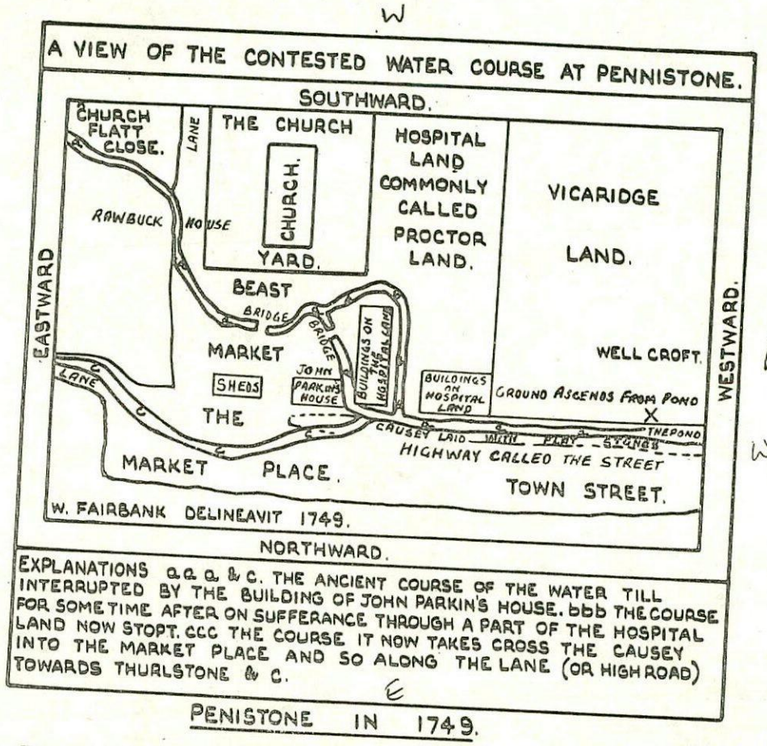
The letter is franked by P. Caxton.

In the year 1723 he took a house in Cambridge, and soon after married a daughter of the Revd. W. Dickens, rector of Boxwith, in Cambridgeshire; by whom he had a son and daughter. In the year 1728 his Majesty honoured the University with a visit and signified his desire of seeing the Professor. The Professor accordingly attended his Majesty to the Senate House and he was created a Doctor of the Civil Law on His Majesty's command. Dr. Saunderson continued his lectures for eleven years after this event. Several of his works were published after his death, namely his "Elements of Algebra" in two volumes. His "Treatise on Fluxious" and a Latin commentary on Sir Isaac Newton's Principle. Great crowds came to hear the blind man deliver lectures on Optics; discourse on the nature of light and colours; explain the theory of vision, the effects of glasses, the phenomenon of the rainbow, and other subjects of light. This must appear

dry, it was the turn of one of the boys to go to the pub and get a refill. However, with all her faults, Miss Peddie is remembered by many of her pupils (still living, although all are over 70) for her methods. Some of her scholars became teachers and one at least got to the County Education Staff at Wakefield; Miss Peddie died in 1917, aged 84. There were other Ladies' Schools, one being kept by the Misses Nokes, daughters of the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Professor Saunderson, LID., F,R.S., M.A.

Professor Nicholas Saunderson was one of the most famous old boys of Penistone Grammar School. Nicholas Saunderson was born at Thurlstone in January, 1682. He was the eldest son of John Saunderson, an Excise man, and his wife, Anne. John was buried in Penistone Churchyard in 1725. When about a year old, Nicholas was deprived by smallpox; not only of his sight, but even of his eyes themselves, which were destroyed by abscess. Popular tradition ascribes the attainment of letters to a habit of passing his fingers over the inscriptions on the gravestones in the churchyard of Penistone (150 years before Braille was invented). He was afterwards sent to the Grammar School of Penistone, then under the care of Mr. Staniforth, but not being able to read himself, could only listen to others. Yet he soon made considerable progress in classical mathematical learning. He improved so far as to be perfectly able to understand the works of Archimedes, Euclid and Diophantus, in the original Greek. On his leaving the Grammar School, his father began to instruct him in the common rules of arithmetic, and here his genius first appeared. When eighteen years of age, he was introduced to the notice of Richard West of Underbank Hall. This gentleman generously took pains to instruct him in the principles of Algebra and Geometry and soon after Dr. Nettleton took the same pains: to these gentlemen he owed his introduction into the mathematical sciences. They instructed him by the sense of feeling, furnishing him with books and often read and expounded them to him, but he soon surprised his masters. His father was extremely desirous to improve his love of knowledge, but he could not afford to send him to Oxford or Cambridge, and therefore placed him at a little academy in a village called Attercliffe, near Sheffield chiefly intended for the education of dissenting Ministers. Here Nicholas made himself master of Logic and Metaphysics in a short time and then, as nothing else was taught there, he left. From this he prosecuted his studies merely by the force of his own genius. His friends were even now determined to put him in the way of maintaining himself, and it was at length agreed that he should go to Cambridge and teach philosophy in the University. He was perhaps the only person that first entered a University, not to receive, but to communicate knowledge. He was not admitted to any college but chose Christ Church for his residence. The Society, pleased with so extraordinary a guest, allotted him an apartment, gave him the use of their library, and admitted him to every other privilege of a member. Still, however, he had many difficulties to conquer. He was about 25 years of age, he had no fortune, and he had to teach philosophy when he had but one friend, John Dunn, a fellow commoner of Christ College, and when Mr. Whiston, the most eminent mathematician of his time was in the chair (a chair in which he had succeeded Sir Isaac Newton). But Mr. Whiston was remarkably good-natured, and a great encourager of learning, and therefore, instead of prohibiting Mr. Saunderson, he gave him permission to read lectures and recommended him whenever the opportunity offered. His lectures were so crowded that he found it difficult to divide



PENISTONE IN 1749.

The pond from which the watercourse ran was existing in the memory of many then living though the watercourse itself has long been covered over. It originally ran through the land where Wood's Printing Office now stands.

John Parkins house comprised the premises now occupied by Lewis Fieldsend. The large stone at the north west corner with "P" and other letters thereon would probably be fixed there to shew the extent of Parkin's boundary.

The buildings shewn on the Hospital land are so different from the old Rose and Crown Inn or buildings thereto which were pulled down over 93 years ago, that those pulled down must have been erected since 1750. The old Inn was well known in the kingdom in coaching days, and especially when Mr. George Brown, commonly called "Old Rumbo" was mine host as affording capital accommodation for both man and beast.

Thanks to the enterprise of that public spirited man, Mr. Justice Bosville, of Gunthwaite, a cattle market had been established at Penistone in 1699 and the location of that market is shewn on the plan as well as the general market place. On the site of the buildings denominated "sheds" on the plan Mr. Josias Wordsworth the owner of Water Hall and other estates in the district in 1763 erected what he called "The Market House."

surprising, but if we consider that this science is altogether explained by lines, and is subject to the rules of geometry, it is not difficult to conceive that he might become a master of these subjects.

He played the flute with great skill and was fond of hunting. When resident at Cambridge he hunted regularly and was attended by a mounted servant whose horse his own followed. The cry of the hounds stirred and delighted him and he was accustomed to say that to hear the hounds but once was sufficient reward for a whole day's riding. He had a remarkable retentive memory. Visiting Thurlstone after an absence of forty years he was going down the Stottercliffe with his friends when he went before them to open a gate. He however got to the wrong side of the gate, and he said, "I can tell you that forty years ago this gate opened on this side." This on enquiry was found to be the case, though it had been locally forgotten. He could with the greatest nicety observe the least sign of roughness, or defect of polish on a surface. In a set of Roman medals he distinguished the genuine from the false, though counterfeited with such exactness as to deceive a conniosseur who had judged by the eye.

Nicholas Saunderson died due to a mortification of his feet on April 19th, 1739, aged 57, and was interred at Boxworth. The cottage in which he was born was pulled down many years ago. It was situated near to the residence of Mr. John Crossland Milner in Town Gate near to Thurlstone House. When a coach-house was erected on the site of the cottage, Mr. Milner identified the locality by causing the following record to be cut upon a stone in the gable end of the building, "HIC NATUS EST DR. NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON 1682." The stone is at present fixed in the wall of the annexe of the Town End School Playground

Note.—The Academy at Attercliffe was named Jollies' Academy, and Saunderson had as school fellows two youths who became famous as Bowes, Chancellor of Ireland, and Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Poll Tax Roll, 1379

Villata de Penyston

Ricardus atte Waterhall and Alicia vx ejus, Taylour	vj,d.
Robertus Steuenson	iiij,d.
Johannes Spenser	iiij,d.
Mageta famula Rectoris	iiij,d,
Emma ffilia Matilde	iiij,d,
Robertus Steuenson and Agnes vx Smyth	xij,d,
Willelmus Proctour and Johanna vx ejus, Taylour	vj,d,
Johannes de Coubley Agnes vx ejus, Souter	vj,d,
Johannes Eclus	iiij,d,
Johannes de Bilclyf Johanna vx Agnes del Skekes	iiij,d,
Galfridus del Skokes Emma vx ejus	iiij,d,
Summa v, s, ij, d,	

NOTES ON THE OLD PENISTONE PLAN

From the plan will be gathered some idea of what part of the town of Penistone was like over 200 years ago. In the first place, it may be remarked that the compass points are wrong though they are so in the original which was in Mr. John Ness Dransfield's possession. For instance the side marked westward on the plan should be northward and others accordingly.

Amongst the chief rents paid to Capt. Bosville two items:—

1722 John Wordsworth of Snowden Hill for land there, 1d.

1722 The heirs of John Greaves of Hallfield for land in Hunshelf called Dunning House, 16d.

WOOL TRADE

As recently as the beginning of this century there were wool sales in Penistone. The Penistone sheep an old white faced horned sheep were noted for their mutton as well as their wool and as far back as 1804 there were eleven classes of sheep at the local Agricultural Show. The wool was of a medium length and a silky appearance but harsh and wiry and from four to five lbs. a fleece. Both rams and ewes have horns which are very large and a distinguishing feature is an extreme coarseness of form especially of the extremities. The singular characteristics in the length and muscularity of the tail not analogous to the growth of fat which takes place in other sheep

Until the invention of the steam engine the manufacture of cloth was undertaken by the small holders who combined two crafts that of farming with some branch of cloth manufacture. Hence, when one was in a period of inactivity the other would enable the family to live for it was extremely rare for both crafts to be in a state of depression simultaneously. The wool used was that from the Penistone breed of sheep and it was manufactured locally into a white cloth known as *Penistones*. The clothier supplied the raw wool to the spinner and then passed it to the weaver and collected the finished cloth to be sold at one of the recognised cloth markets.

In 1743 the majority of the clothworkers or clothiers of Penistone had for some time being experimenting in the opening of a market at Penistone instead of carrying cloth all the way to Sheffield, decided to petition for a Cloth Hall. It was also expected that the existence of such a market hall would encourage the cloth trade to develop at Penistone. Accordingly forty nine clothiers made an agreement with Aymor Rich of Bullhouse and George Walker of Hunshelf that any persons who took any kersey, plain or other cloth to sell at Sheffield after the 29th September, 1743 should incur a penalty of three pounds for every piece sold.

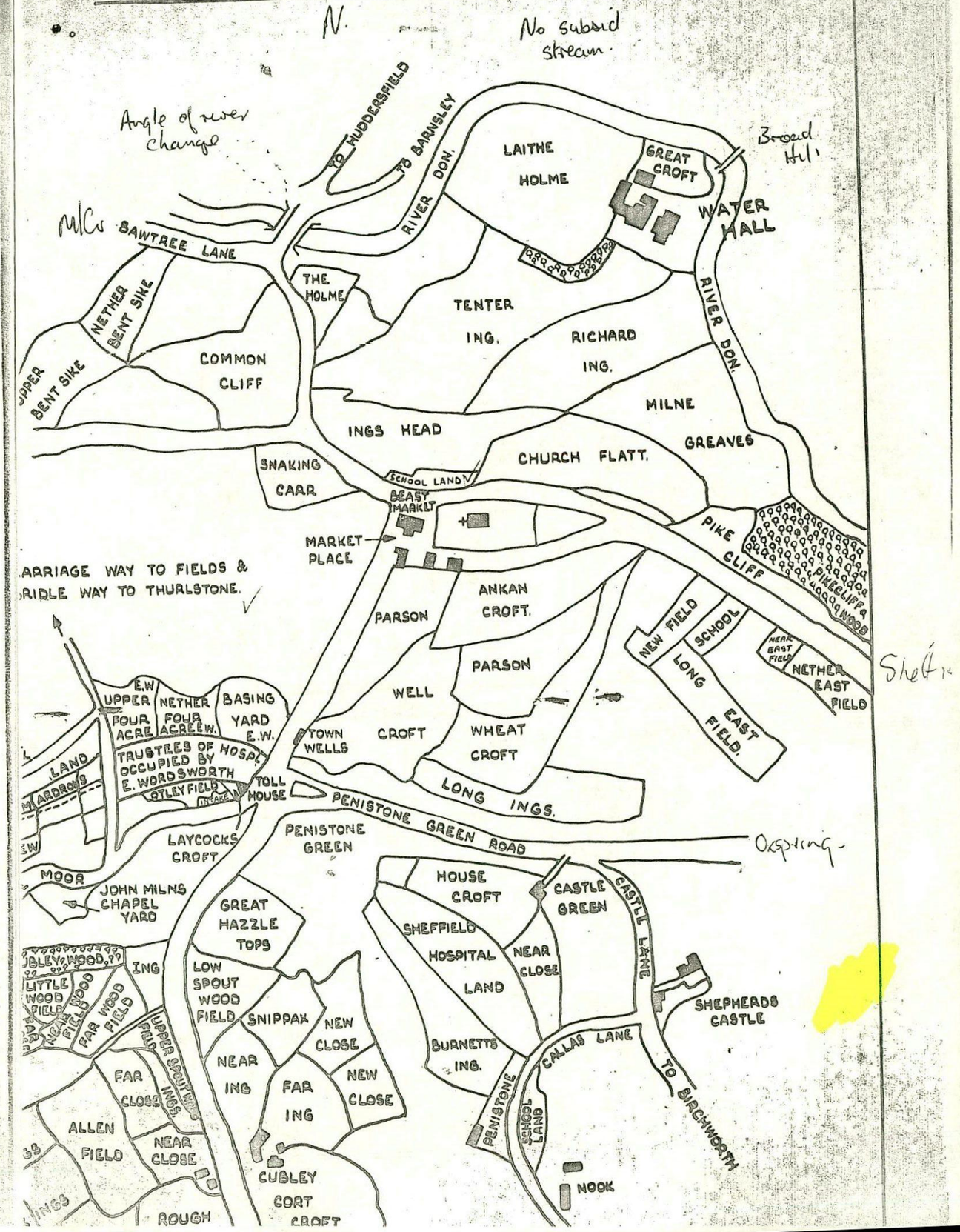
The prominent persons in the agreement were the owners of the fulling mills. These were John Wood of Oxspring Mill, Francis Batty of Batty Mill and Thomas Hobson of Hobson Mill entered into a bond of £40 with Aymor Rich and George Walker to fulfil their part of the agreement in return for a cloth hall. To make this effective the three fullers, "have voluntarily agreed not to mill or full directly or indirectly any cloth whatsoever . . for any cloth maker or clothmakers what soever that have not entered into and executed the said recited agreement." A note is added to the agreement to the effect that Francis Batty has liberty to full the cloth of John Tinker and Joshua Pearson.

PENISTONE TRADES

As was to be expected in an agricultural area there were several corn mills and we find they all followed the source of the River Don as they were all water wheels.

Bullhouse, Thurlstone, Nether Corn Mill, Oxspring, and in addition a Steam corn mill at Oxspring.

PENISTONE ABOUT 1800



worth, Joseph Marsh and John Parkin went to York, ten of whom voted for Turner, and six for Fox. Turner was returned by 1063 votes. Thurlstone 5, Midhope 7, Hoylandswaine7, Ingbirchworth 1, Oxspring 1.

1807. Penistone voters had to be conveyed to York where 7 booths were devoted to the West Riding. William Ardon, Rowland Brammald, Thomas Brearly, John Beaumont, Geo. Chapman, Wm. Dickinson, John Forth, Geo. Green, Timothy Haigh, Helliwell, Laycock, Wm. Lockwood, Jno. Lawton, Geo. Marsh, Benjn. Marsh, John Mitchell, Thos. Mills, Jon. Moss, Joseph Moss, Jonathan Moor and Daniel Thorpe.

The votes were 7 for Wilberforce, 2 for Lascelles, and 19 for Milton, Wilberforce 11808, Milton 11177 and Lascelles 10000.

From 1295 to 1821 there were only two members of Parliament for the whole county of York. The Reform Act of 1832 raised the representation to 6, two for each Riding.

On July 7th, 1841 two Conservatives were returned for the West Riding.

When in 1885 the West Riding had alterations made, and the Holmfirth Division was created but Penistone remained the head of the division and nominations and declarations were made there.

In 1885, Mr. H. J. Wilson, a Sheffield Radical was elected by 3143 votes, and he retained his seat in 1886, 1892, 1895, 1900, 1906 and 1910 until he retired in June 1912. Mr. Sydney Arnold then became Holmfirth's last member because in 1917 the Division became the Penistone Division taking in parts of Hallamshire and Holmfirth both of which disappeared. Mr. Sydney Arnold held the seat until June, 1921, when he resigned and for the first time Labour captured the seat by a majority of 576.

In 1922 Mr. Pringle regained it for the Liberals and held it again in 1923, but in 1924 Labour again came in with 1279. In 1931 Capt. Glossop got in as a National Conservative but in 1935 Labour again got it and have held it ever since.

THURLSTONE

The details of importance of this Division have been collected together in this section rather than as a scattered series of items within the section devoted to Penistone.

It is mentioned in the Domesday Book as TURULFESTON which is Villa Turulfin; in this survey Thurlstone was returned waste. In the reign of Henry VIII the boundaries were as follows:—

"The Lymytts and Bownds of the Lordship of Thrylston. Begynnyng at Denbebryge, and so by the highweys to Heybroke, and so frome sayd Haynbroke to Brokhouse, and so frome sayd Brokhouse to the Greyhoundstone, and so frome sayd Greyhound Stone to Hartcliffe Cross, and so frome sayd Hartcliffe Cross by the heyghweye to ye Ladye Crosse, and so frome sayd Ladye Crosse by the weele unto the Salterbrook, and so by the sayd Salterbrook to the hed of the sayd brok,

and so from the hed of the sayd Salterbroke [illegible]
and so by the heyght of the sayd Snaylsden unto the Styeweye in Hardden, and so frome the sayd Styewey in Harden unto the Horne Lawe, and so frome sayd Horys Lawe as streyght as kane by eyned to ye Maryethorne, and so frome sayd Maryethorne to ye Standing stone, and from sayd Standing stone to the Brodstone, and from the sayd Brodstone to Byrchworth Ledyatt, and so frome sayd Byrchworth Ledyatt downe by Meyrysbroke to the watter of Done, so by sayd watter of Done to the sayd Denbyebryge, and wher sayd bounder dos begen."

Compare this with a deposition of John Hatfield of Bullhouse in 1753.—Above 50 years since he was present at the riding of the boundaries by Justice Bosville at which riding were present Richard Greaves, above 80 years old at that time, of Tin Wood, near Ladybower in Derbyshire, and Humphrey Bray who had been a soldier in Oliver Cromwell's army, these chiefly directed them where to go, having rode them formerly. They began at Blakeroyds, laying their hands upon the wall; the next place was the Sandy Ford, then proceeding to Greyhoundstone, thence to Standing Stone, where are 10 particular marks. This stone was since taken down by Mr. Marsh of Cubley, and Mr. Hadfield obliged him to put up another, with the same marks as near as he could remember, upon the same place. Thence they went to Hartcliffe hill, and thence on the north side the way to South Nabb, thence north side the way to Salterbrook, thence, following the middle of the stream to the great Small Clough, and from thence to the Shepherd's Meeting on the top of Swaines Greave, there they pulled off Mr. Bosville's hat and put it upon Mr. Hadfield's head; from thence down the edge of Featherbed Moss, to the south end of the place then called the Black Dyke or Outgate, thence along the east side of the Black Dyke or Outgate, till they came to the Candlerush Rig, above Candlerush Spring; thence to the top of Earnshaw Rig, thence down the side of Euden pasture, thence to a hill called Wolf's Hill, thence cross Barnside Moor to the Intacks, thence following Langley Brook to the river it runs into.

The Manor of Langside is comprehended within this boundary, and Mr. Hadfield says that Mr. Bosville was always looked upon as Lord of the Manor of Langside equally the same with that of Middop. Mr. Hadfield looks upon that house which the lords of the manor of Bolsterstone are pleased to call a cottage, to be a house built upon their own freehold. Mr. Hadfield never heard of any of the lords of Bolsterstone, or any body in their names even riding boundaries of the manor of Langside.

This account was given in the presence of us: John Spencer, Aymor Riche, Samuel Phipps.

Commons of Thurlstone before the Enclosure:

	A.	R.	P.
On the North Side of the Don	3286	2	15
" " South Side			
Hartcliffe	296	3	18
Low Moor	24	1	12
Fulcher	615	2	16
Redehey	567	0	28
Boord Hill	554	3	5
Windleden and the rest of Salterbrook head	1206	3	11
	6552	0	25
In 1861, Area of Thurlstone was	7701	1	12

Population was 2251.

About 1827 part of the road between Bridge End Penistone and Watch Hill House, Thurlstone, fell into a very bad state owing to a dispute between the two townships as to their respective liability. An Indictment was the result, which being tried at the Assizes, it was decided that the liability to keep the road in repair laid on the township of Thurlstone.

Bequest of Bread to Thurlstone

Extract from the Will of James Walton of Thurlstone in the parish of Penistone in the county of York, Esquire, dated June 1st, 1792.

"I give, devise, and bequeath unto Askham Eyre of Thurlstone aforesaid gent, and to his heirs assigns all those two messages or tenements with the appurtenances situate and standing in the Syke near Mottram Well in Thurlstone aforesaid now in the several tenures or occupation of Jones Hinchliff and Elizabeth Byram. To the uses upon the trusts and for the intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned expressed and declared of and concerning the same that is to say upon trust that my said trustee his heirs and assigns do and shall apply and dispose layout and expend some and such part and parts of the rents issues and profits thereof from time to time for and towards the repair and maintenance of the said messages or tenements as shall be needful and necessary and also do and shall pay, lay out, and expend the rest residue and remainder of the rents, issues, and profits thereof from time to time in the purchase of bread to be distributed and divided amongst such poor persons as are hereinafter mentioned that is to say To the poor of Thurlstone 12/- worth of bread on Christmas Eve, 12/- worth on Valentine Day, 12/- worth on Whitsun Eve and 12/- worth on Michaelmas Eve. And I do direct my said trustee his heirs or assigns to distribute and divide 120 penny loaves as Solmass cakes yearly on All Hallows Day to the poor of the town and township of Thurlstone aforesaid and 40 half-penny rolls of bread to the poor coming out of the township of Thurlstone and to the respective tenants who shall occupy the said two messuages or tenements at 6d. loaf each, on each of the several days and at the several times mentioned. And in case any of the rents and profits of the said premises shall remain, I direct my said trustee his heirs and assigns to lay out and expand the same in the purchase of bread and to make such judicious donation thereof to such poor person as he shall think objects of charity but in case the said rents and profits will not extend to answer the purpose aforesaid, I do direct that such rents and profits as arise and remain after such repairs as aforesaid shall be laid out in due equal manner so as to answer my intention as near as can be.

Signed, James Walton

Witnesses Josh Moorhouse, Jsaac Jackson, Thomas Heiln."

No bread is now distributed in Thurlstone under this bequest. Two houses called "Bread Houses" now form part of the Infant School premises and thrown into one house occupied by the caretaker are no doubt the cottages devised by the Will. But how is it that the bequest has failed?

In 1882 there were fourteen woollen manufacturers and several black warp and cloth dressers. William Wainwright was a pocket book maker and Thomas Crossley of Bullhouse Hall had a fulling and scribbling mill.

Up to about 1864 the cloth trade was pretty brisk at Thurlstone and every Tuesday morning eight or ten connected with it could be seen at Penistone Station taking the train to Huddersfield Market. The commons were enclosed in Thurlstone in 1812.

In 1891 John N. Dransfield thought of starting a newspaper and had a circular which contained the following entry:—

THURLSTONE contains fine Congregational and Wesleyan Churches, and several Chapels and Schools. Is a Local Board District. Also a School Board District. Is lighted with Gas.

Here are the Woollen Mills of Messrs. Thomas Tomasson & Son,, long noted as the manufacturers of the well known "Livery Drabs" which may probably be the Cloths called the Penistone or Forest Whites refered to in Acts of Parliament as far back as the 5th and 6th of Ed. VI, 39 Eliz., and 4 James 1.

There are also Gannister, Sanitary Pipe and Fire Brick Works, Wire and Umbrella Frame Works, Collieries, etc. in the district.

THURLSTONE before the Conquest one of the most valuable holdings in the Wapentake, 16 years after Conquerors march it was lying useless in the hand of de Laci. Thurlstone is not named in Kirkby's Inquest 1284. It is mentioned in "Nomina Villarum" in 1316. It was taxed with Penistone at the Inquisition of the Ninths 1341.

In 1379, Thurlstone was more than 3 times the size of Penistone, it was called DHURLSTONE and 56 persons were taxed—16/10d. was raised and twelve persons were in business:—

	d.
Willelmus Ryhs and Alicia ejus Mercer	IIIj
Alexander de Hesilhed and Johanna vx ejus Selaster	vj
Thomas de Turton and Beatrix vx ejus Smyth	vj
Thomas Russell and Johanna vx ejus Souter	vj
Hugo de Rodword and Beatrix vx ejus Smyth	vj
Rogerus filius Robert Herryson Taylor	vj
Thomas de Apilyard and Cecilia vx ejus Shereman	vj
Johnannes Ronkeslay and Agnes vx ejus	IIIj
Thomas de Ranar and Isakella vx ejus	IIIj
Johannes filius Johanna and Alicia vx ejus	IIIj
Thomas Huddeson and Alicia vx ejus	IIIj
Willelmus Russell and Alicia bx ejus	IIIj

On December 4th, 1587, at the alarm of the danger of a Spanish Invasion, Thurlstone sent a strong detachment to the muster at Barnsley — Private men. Edward Rich, William Marsden and John Skott were Pikemen, William Scott sent his man Nicholes Lee an archer. Included in the paid village soldiers were Edward Firth and John Mitchell, archers, and William Thomson and John Nichols pikemen.

In 1587 at a Muster of the Militia at Barnsley to repel the Armada two Penistone men, William Wordsworth and John Biltcliffe were sent.

In 1811 and the few following year Militia were billeted at Penistone for the Luddite rebellion.

In 1831 Constable certified that there had been four carts pressed to convey baggage of the 3rd Dragoon Guards to Sheffield, 13 miles at 6d. per mile per cart.

The woollen cloth trade seems to have been more common in the township, besides other mills at Bullas, Plumpton and Thurlstone. The paper mill at Moorhallas (now Ecklands Bridge Umbrella works), was then in occupation of Messrs. George Brown & Son. Jonathan Woodhouse who died in 1886 at the age of 90 was apprenticed to this firm in 1810. Previous to this time, a Thomas Martin had been in business as a paper maker here in 1755 Hair cloth chemicals were conveyed from place to place and also to hold linseed whilst being pressed and allow the oil to escape was manufactured at this time by John and Benjamin Wainwright of Thurlstone, but this branch of industry died out with the persons names.

In 1853 Lord Scarborough as Lord of the Manor of Thurlstone claimed all the stone in the common lands of the township that could be worked through stone quarries. Mr. William Bailey of Stamford Lodge, Stalybridge, a large landowner in the township resisted his claim. A Writ was issued against Mr. Bayley in January, 1854 and after a trial at York assizes and another in London a verdict was on June 8th, 1855 given in favour of Mr. Bayley. (Mr. John Dransfield was his solicitor in this particular action).

Thurlstone or Hornthwaite Corn Mill

In a lease of 1724 Joseph Crossley rented Thurlstone Corn Mill for £22 per annum and in the document is this brief description of the mill.

"All this one corn mill containing in it two pieces of graystones, one pair of black graystones commonly called or known by the name of Thurlestone Mill or Hornthwaite Mill situate standing and being in the parish of Penistone, together with one kiln containing in it two Harths belonging to the said mill and also the mill dams or dams of water ways go its banks, streams, water, watercourses, way, passages, easements, profitts, commodities and appurtances whatsoever to the said mill."

In a lease of 24 January, 1761 the ground between the goit of the Mill and River Don is called the "Greavesholm".

In 1764 Aymor Rich of Bullhouse as owner of the mill was in dispute with Waltons who had the Oil Mill "close by" and in the notes prepared for Counsels advice is the following description "Aymor Rich is the owner and his ancester from time immorial have been the owners of a corn mill in the township of Thurlstone called Thurlestone or Hornthwaite Mill now (1764) under lease to Thomas Askham (tenant from about 1751 to 1762) when Aymor Rich leased the mill to him 16th December, 1762 for 21 years at a rent of £30 per annum when it contained 2 pairs of graystones and 1 pair of black stones and 1 pair of french stones. The mill has always been supplied with water from the River Don by a goyt from which the water after it has served the purpose of the mill is again conveyed by another goyt of equal antiquity with the mill and about 120 yards long into the main river.

This mill has two other water wheels one which is very ancient and the other has only been well set up about 3 years in the place of some old wheels. The old wheel is a breast fall wheel and the new wheel an overshott wheel, a breast wheel is not so much subject to the inconvenience of backwater or lading as an overshott wheel. For that the waterfalls upon a great fall wheel on the upperside and turns it with the fall of water down the sheetings or bottom of the race but that the water is carried in a trough quite over an overshott wheel and falls on the lower side of the wheel and turns it inversely and therefore it ought not to touch any water at all on the sheeting.

Mr. Rich's mill was pulled down and rebuilt in the summer 1761. The old mill had four water wheels viz the old water wheel which is the same old water wheel above mentioned and which has never been altered as to position within the memory of man . . . and which being hung off a different side of the mill and higher in situation than the new wheel and being a breast fall wheel is not at all affected by backwater except in floods. And three other old wheels all overshott wheels, one a greystone wheel another a fan wheel and the other a shelling wheel.

The greystone wheel and four wheels stood in one wheel race and the shelling wheel in another race by the side of it, the shelling wheel race being separated from the other race by a stone wall. And these three wheels had everyone a different shuttle. The greystone wheel was 11 feet 7 inches in diameter and the centre of it stood 6 feet from the head of its sheeting (viz. the floor of its race) and run as near the sheeting as it possibly could.

The fan wheel stood about 15 feet below the greystone wheel in the same sheeting and might be about 6 feet in diameter and being about 3 feet from the sheeting. The shelling wheel was about 11 feet diameter and the centre of it was nearly equidistant with the greystone wheel from the head of its sheeting and run as near the sheeting as it possibly could. About 10 or 20 years ago the sheeting of the greystone wheel which was about 7 yards long comprehended the sheeting of the fan wheel was lowered and made 6 inches deeper in order to hang a large greystone wheel and the goyt for about 6 yards downwards from the end of the sheetings was also lowered 6 inches in proportion and rather widened a little to give way for the water.

Since that time down to the rebuilding of the part of the mill in 1761 and for time immemorial no alteration (except as aforesaid) was ever made in the greystone wheel. And as to the shelling mill wheel and the sheeting thereof the same was never altered from time immorial to the rebuilding of part of the mill in 1761 and as to the Fan Wheel the same was never altered from time immorial till it was entirely taken away which was done some little time before 1761.

In the summer of 1761 when part of the mill was pulled down and rebuilt, it was thought more convenient to have one single wheel to do the same business which all three old wheels together did and upon that plan the present new wheel was constructed, and is broader in the bucket than all the three old wheels together but is less by 3 inches in diameter than the old greystone wheel and larger by 5ft. 4 inches in diameter than the Fan Wheel.

In order to make a proper race for the breadth of this wheel the workmen found it necessary to take away the partition wall between the two old races and made the sheeting of the shelling mill wheel level with the sheeting of the old greystone wheel and bring the centre of the new wheel about 10 feet from the head of the greystone wheel sheeting which was obut 4 feet lower down the race than the centre of the old greystone wheel was and the new wheel was being made 3 inches higher than the greystone wheel and being made 3 inches less in diameter now hangs 6 inches from the sheeting. The new wheel now drives three pair of stones (one pair more than the old wheels) and will drive one pair of stones with less water than either of the old wheels did.

The Goyt was not altered at the rebuilding of the mill nor at any time within the memory of man (except as aforesaid).