

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

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of

The Local History Section

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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1957

This will be held in the Derby Borough Technical College,  
Normanton Road, at 2.30 pm. on Saturday, November 30th.

The first part of the meeting will be taken up with short talks by members on their work. Miss A.B.Smedley will show colour slides of local historical interest. Mr.W.D.White will tell us briefly how he has gathered information for his monograph on Whitehurst. Mr.Francis Fisher will give some details of the material he has come across while calendaring family papers.

Offers of talks of about ten minutes duration will be welcomed by the Section Secretary and should be sent in as soon as possible. It is hoped that there will be a vigorous discussion and exchange of experiences.

The Annual General Meeting will follow the tea-break.

SECTION NEWS

Publication of this Autumn Bulletin has been delayed by a number of causes, chief of which has been the time required to type Supplement 2, "A Village Constable's Accounts". It is hoped that when members see this Supplement they will feel that the delay has been justified.

These Accounts are in the possession of Mr. Robert Thornhill, who has gone to a great deal of trouble to decipher and edit them. They deal with the activities of the Constables of the Hamlet of Great Longstone between the years 1791 and 1839, and are, we believe, a really valuable addition to the records of the county. It is felt, too, that they will be found useful by workers in other parts of the country, whose interest lies in the period covered.

The Supplement contains 54 pages, and it will be available shortly. The price is 3/6 post free, and copies may be obtained from the Section Secretary. Due to the generosity of Mr. Thornhill, all profits resulting from their sale will be handed to the Section.

Members will wish to express their gratitude to Miss Barrington, who has renewed the subscription to "Amateur Historian", so that it will be available to the Section for another year. It is good to know that this magazine has survived its recent difficulties and that its publication is to continue. Copies are available for consultation at the Chapel Room, and they will be found on the Section's Shelf, which is described in a later note in this issue.

One further gift remains to be recorded. Through the good offices of Mr. A. E. Oldaker, of Esher, who is a member of the Section, Mrs. Isabel W. Read, of Leicester, has donated a number of books which belonged to her late husband, Mr. A. W. Read. Mr. South, the Hon. Librarian of the Society, has taken charge of the books, which are now housed in the Library at the Chapel Room. The books are :-

- 15 Volumes of Phillimore's "Marriage Registers of Derbyshire".
- Parish Registers of Hathersage, Mickleover, and Littleover, Norton (2 vols), and Repton.
- "Ancient Remains near Buxton" by W. Turner.
- "Wirksworth and Five Miles Round" by R. R. Hackett.

Members will certainly join in supporting the thanks which have been sent to Mrs. Read and Mr. Oldaker by Mr. South.

The members who were led by Mr. J. M. Bestall on a walk to study the enclosure pattern in the vicinity of Taddington and Chelmorton in May were

rewarded by an invigorating tramp and a most instructive discourse. Mr. Owen Ashmore had drawn an interesting map of the enclosures of Taddington and a copy of this has been placed in the Section's files in the Chapel Room. From this it can be seen how the village follows the long street pattern with the farm houses close together, not scattered in the more usual way, so that the farmers have to go some distance to their fields. The blind roads leading to these fields could be seen clearly from vantage points above the villages. Mr. Bestall is writing a note on enclosures for the next Bulletin.

Detours were made to look over the churches at Taddington and at Chelmorton, and the Five Wells burial chamber. Certain male members of the party who went to inspect three tumuli near Taddington successfully stared down a bull which came to dispute their passage.

The outing is memorable for a walk across fields thickly carpeted with field pansies and meadow saxifrage.

A similar excursion is planned to take place in the early spring round the Hathersage district. Members wishing to be informed about the date and arrangements should write to the Section Secretary early in the New Year.

On June 29, Mr. Clarence Daniel conducted members round Eyam, with the especial purpose of showing how, behind the facade of "show places" so popular with visitors there was a vital, living village which, while preserving its charming connections with the past, was still moving with the times and providing work for large numbers of its inhabitants.

The first place of call was the Glebe Mine, where Mr. Frank Bagshaw conducted the party over the Flotation Plant, which is amongst the most up-to-date in the country. Once a prosperous lead mine, the Mine is now producing large quantities of fluorapatite, galena, and barytes, which are sorted and graded by the automatic machinery.

Next Mr. F. C. Holmes, a director of the Company, took the party over the works of E. West and Sons Ltd., where lightweight and fancy footwear is made. Here was a fascinating combination of old traditional methods with some of the most modern, including those for the production of fully moulded shoes, without stitching. Shoes from this factory are sent to all parts of the country.

After tea Mr. Daniel gave a short talk about the history of the village and the Miners Arms. Later the remains of Bradshaw Hall were inspected, en route to Merrill House, where Mrs. S. Hill very kindly showed us her old carved furniture, brass-ware, books, domestic appliances, silk woven in Eyam, and silk-weaving tools, which had been in her family, and her husband's family, some of it for centuries. This charming home

retains the style and atmosphere of the cottage homes of long ago, with a sincerity and genuineness which is absent from the artificial and often inaccurate show places.

The excursion ended with a visit to Old House, the birthplace of Richard Furness, the Eyam poet, whose centenary was celebrated by Supplement No.1. The party was received by Mrs.L.Furness, who spoke of the long and almost unbroken association of the Furness family with this picturesque house, which has been admirably preserved.

On September 7 Mr.Owen Ashmore conducted a party of members round the old industrial areas of Chapel-en-le-Brith,Biggsworth and Marple. This visit will be reported more fully in the next Bulletin.

There are still a few copies available of Supplement No.1, "The Life of Richard Furness", by Mr.C.Daniel. The price is 6d to members, 1/- to non members, from the Section Secretary. When these are all disposed of there will be a welcome addition to the funds of the Section. Mr.Daniel writes that he has also a few copies of "A Peakland Portfolio", which was published at 5/6d, but which is available to members at 2/-, from Mr.C. Daniel, "Cratcliffe, Mill Lane, Eyam, via Sheffield. This is the companion to "Pinnacles of Peak History". It has 83 pages, on art paper, with pen illustrations.

Mr.F.Nixon, a member of the Section, gave a lecture recently in London to the Newcomen Society for the Study of the History of Engineering and Technology, on "The Early Steam Engine in Derbyshire". A few copies are available from the Section Secretary on receipt of 4d in stamps for postage.

The next Bulletin will contain an article by Mr.Owen Ashmore on the Cotton Mills of North West Derbyshire, and one by Mr.A.E.Misson on Blincoe's association with Litton Mill. In this latter connection Mr.A.C.Jones, a member, lent to the Section a copy of Blincoe's "Memoir". A copy was taken of this and lodged in the County Library.

Because of the delay in issuing this Bulletin it is proposed to publish the next one in February instead of in late December. However, both this and the next issue will be larger than usual, to ensure that the material which is available will all be published without undue delay.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday November 30th. Details of this meeting are given on the inside of the front cover. It is hoped that as many members as possible will attend. Suggestions for activities to be undertaken by the Section in the future will be very gladly received.

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NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF IBLE by R.A.H.O'Neal

The place name

The name Ible is capable of being spelled in many different ways and most of the possible variations have been used at one time or another. In Domesday Book it is spelt Ibeholon. Later, in the twelfth century, it became Ibol. At various dates from 1200-1250 one John de Ybul is mentioned in the Darley Cartulary. Between 1272 and 1307 it appears as Ybole or Ibole in the calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and in 1325 it is written Iball. An entry in the Feet of Fines dated 1308 mentions Ibole and the Index Locorum notes Ybull in 1304 and 1388. Various other charters spell the name Ibole (1309), Ybulle (1357), Ibulle (1454) and Ibell (1508). Walker, writing in 1914, interprets the name to mean at the nooks of Ibba. Ekwall suggests Ibba's Hollow. Either may be correct for the name is derived from the Old English Ibban holu. The personal name of Ibba is found as that of a moneyer at Ibstock, Leicestershire (Ibba's Farm), and Ibstone, Berkshire (Ibba's Stone).

Domesday

In 1086 Ible was in the hand of the king. The entry concerning it runs as follows (Jewitt's translation) :-

In Mestesford (? Matlock Bridge) King Edward had ii carucates of land without geld. It is waste. viii acres of meadow there, and i lead work. Wood, pasturable here and there, iii miles in length, and ii in breadth. To this manor adjoin these berewites: Meslach (Matlock), Snitiretone (Snitterton), Wodneslire (Wensley), Bunteshale (Bonsall), Ibeholon (Ible), Teneslege (Tansley). In these vii carucates of land for geld. Land for vii ploughs. xi villanes and xii bordars have vi ploughs there, and xxii acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii miles in length, and i mile in breadth. As much underwood.

Judging from the evidence of the place name and the Domesday entry, Ible seems to have been quite a sizable place in the Anglo-Saxon period. This may well have been because it is situated right in the middle of the lead mining area. There do not seem to have been any lead mines in Ible itself, although a "lead work" (? smelting works), one of five Domesday mentions of the lead industry in Derbyshire, was noted in 1086.

The village and its owners

Sometime between 1154 and 1159 Walter Durdent, Bishop of Coventry, confirmed a grant of Ralph fitz Odo and Geoffrey de Constantine, made with the assent of Earl Ferrers, of Crich, Lea, Dethick, Ibol, Sannessy (Tansley), Wessington and Succethorne to the Abbott of Darley. Thus, Earl Ferrers appears to have had an interest in the area relatively early. Succethorne

is today represented by Shuckstone farm. At an "assize of nuisance" held at Derby on 7th April, 53 Henry III (1269), a plea was entered as to "whether John de Ibol has diverted a watercourse Ivolbrook (Ivenbrook), which used to flow into the fishponds (vivaria) of the Abbott of Bildewas (Buildwas, Salop.) to fill them whenever there was need, so that now the fishponds are dry, to the harm of the Abbott and bretheren". It is recorded that "John comes and says that the diversion was not made in the town of Ivebrook but in the town called Ibol, and if any diversion were made, it was by the Abbott and his ministers". He put himself on the mercy of the assize and the jurors agreed that the diversion was made in Ibol. Therefore it was adjudged that "John go, sine die, and that the Abbott take nothing by this writ but be in mercy for the false claim". He was given leave to appeal by another writ if he should wish to do so. He apparently did not appeal.

The inhabitants of Ible were frequently arraigned before the assizes and one of the earliest recorded occasions was some time before 1228. In the pipe roll for 3 Henry III it was recorded that Robert de Ybole owed a fine, the amount of which was not mentioned, for disseisin. Fifty years later, at Hurst near Hathersage, an "assize of novel disseisin" washeld at which Richard de Ibole, along with James de Shirell and others, was accused of disseising Lettice, wife of Alexander le Mercer of Esseburn (Ashbourne), of a free tenement and two bovates of land in Shirley. They did not appeal and judgement was given against them in default. Lettice was confirmed in her rights and two marks damages were awarded to her.

In spite of its secluded position Ible has not always been free from crimes of violence. In 1306 an assize was held at Derby where the jurors heard how William Felle of Alsop, on the Saturday next before the Feast of St. Michael (29th Sept.), 1305, broke into the house of Henry del Griff of Ibole in the town of Ibole and killed the same Henry in his bed, and that the same William "is a common thief and burglar of houses". The sheriff had been instructed to capture William Felle but he reported that the man could not be found. The assize urged his capture and outlawed him. He had no chattels and no more is heard of him.

At another sitting of the same assize on 24th June, 1306, Robert de Ibol, Chaplain, along with several others was accused by Brother Peter, Prior of St. James's of Derby, of breaking the door of his church on 16th November, 1299, siezing and carrying away a "mortuary" (perhaps this was a reliquary) together with a bier, of the value  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark, a tapestry of value  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark, one sheet value two shillings, and four candles valued at four shillings, and of kicking and beating the Prior who claimed £40 damages. Robert and the others pleaded not guilty of this robbery with violence and their plea was upheld by the jury. The Prior was amerced ten pence for the false claim.

At the time of the Domesday survey, Ible was in the hand of the king as royal demesne but it was soon included in the lands held by Earl



Ferrers. Some time between 1159 and 1166 an agreement was made at the court of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, between Henry and Sewal Fulcher. One of its clauses stated that Sewal gave to Henry and his heirs the homage of the swain of Mapleton, the service of Ivonbrook, the service of Ible saving the right of Simon, son of Jordan, the service of Okeover... etc. Later, it came into the possession of Henry de Barton who, during the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) sold certain lands in the township, described as the third part of the lordship, to Ralph de Snitterton. A plea of assize taken at Stafford in 16 Edward III, the Saturday after the Feast of Circumcision (5th Jan., 1342), relates how Richard de la Pole of Hertynndon (Hartington) sued Cecily, formerly wife of Ralph de Snitterton, for the manor of Ibule by a writ of 'quare cessavit per biennium'. She did not appear although the sheriff had been ordered to take the manor into the king's hand and to summon her for that term. The sheriff replied that he had handed the writ to Hugh le Marechall, the Bailiff of Henry Earl of Lancaster within the hundred of Wykeworth, who had made no return to it. He was therefore ordered by a writ of 'non omittas propter libertatem' to take the manor into the king's hand and to summon the defendant to hear judgement on the octaves of St. Martin (18th November). Eight years later, in 1350, at another plea of assize held at Stafford, it was learned that a mandate had been sent to the sheriff that, "whereas Richard de la Pole of Hertynndon had recovered seisin of the manor of Ibule against Robert, son of Ralph de Snyterton, by default of the said Robert, he was to serve on the said Robert a writ of 'scire facias' to shew cause why the said Richard should have execution on the judgement of the court. The sheriff reported that Robert was dead, and Richard appeared and stated that one Ralph, son of Ralph de Snyterton had entered into the manor and he prayed a writ of 'praemunire' against him, which was conceded, to be made returnable on the octaves of St. John the Baptist (1st July).

From 1247-1275 Jordan de Ybul's name appears as witness to charters and in 1275 he witnessed a grant by John fitz Geoffrey de Plaistow to the Abbott of Darley of four shillings rent from his land in Aginhale in Wistanton (? Cheshire) which was held by his brother Peter. Richard de Iboll witnessed a grant of land in Tideswell in 1257 and a rental of Wingerworth, dated 1427, includes one John de Ibel.

From the Snitterton family the manor passed to the Sacheveralls, possibly through an heiress since, in Henry VI's reign (1422-1461), William Sacheverall married the daughter of the Snittertons of Snitterton. Thomas Sacheverall sold it in, or about, 1498 to Sir Henry Vernon, and in about 1565 Sir George Vernon sold it to Henry Mather. Henry Mather's grandson conveyed it to Anthony Hopkinson, and, in 1689, John Hopkinson of Bonsall sold it to the Rev. William Osborne. The manor once again changed hands when William Osborne conveyed it to William Buckley, yeoman, whose grandson sold it in parcels some time in the mid-eighteenth century.

#### Ible in modern times

Since there seems never to have been a church at Ible, the inhabitants



were expected to contribute to the upkeep of the parish church at Wirksworth. In 1611 it was agreed that Ible's contribution to the "reparation of the church (at Wirksworth) and casting of the first bell, to avoyde all controversies which for the moste parte had hapened in former tymes," should be eighteen pence. This levy was made on each township in proportion to its size. At this time Ible seems to have been about the same size as Cromford (another township in the parish of Wirksworth) which also had to pay eighteen pence. The other townships paid varying amounts as follows :- Wirksworth 4/6d., Ashleyhay 24d., Hopton and Idridgehay 23d each.

The Parliamentary Commissioners, having held an inquisition at Ashbourne on 10th June, 1650, reported that "Ible and Embrook Grange are members of Wirksworth parish two miles distant from it really worth £3 10 Od. per annum and may conveniently be united with Bonsall." Bassano, in his Church notes (1710) mentions a chapel in Wirksworth church founded by the lords of Ible but it is no longer in existence.

Under the Acts of 9 Anne (1710) and 1 & 2 William IV (1830-32), it was the lord of the manor's duty to depute gamekeepers. The records of these deputations help to establish ownership at that time. In 1780 the gamekeepers at Ible were deputed by Richard Paul Jodrell and in 1827 by Philip Gee. According to the old directories, the chief landowners in Ible in the nineteenth century were the Gells. Besides this family there were a number of freeholders. In 1846 there were:-T.Travis, J.Marchington junior, J.Watson and W.Watson. In 1857 there were two additional surnames:- Mrs.H.Travis, B.Spencer, J.Watson and T.Webster. The lord of the manor at this time appears to have been Peter Arkwright, and the chief landowners were the trustees of the late Philip Gell. In 1895 the lord of the manor was H.C.Pole-Gell of Hopton and the list of free-holders includes two new surnames as well as one not mentioned since 1846:- R.Elliott, B.Elliott, G.Travis, J.Marchington and J.S.Baunders.

Under the Parish and District Councils Act, Ible was added to Hopton. The vicar's tithes were commuted in 1844, £47 17 Od being paid to the impropriation and 17/Od. to the vicar. The Primitive Methodist's chapel was built in 1825. The rateable value of the land has never been high but its rise reflects the general fall in the value of money. In 1846 the rateable value of Ible was £309; in 1895 it was £561. By 1956 this had fallen to £156, due to the loss of some quarry hereditaments.

### Population

The area of the township is 424 acres. It appears that the inhabitants were chiefly employed in the local lead mines at the time when lead mining was still a significant industry, although there were no mines actually in Ible itself. The only employment in the township possible nowadays is agriculture, and, in fact, the main street is to all intents and purposes

part of a farmyard. The only other sign of industry is on the road from Ible down to the Via Gellia. Here, there is what appears to be an old quarry in which there is still at least one open shaft. It is not worked now neither does it look as though it has been in recent times.

Since the first national census was taken in 1801, the population of Ible has been gradually falling except for a few years in the early nineteenth century and again in the early twentieth century. In 1801 there were 80 inhabitants and by 1811 this had risen to 116. In 1821 it had risen still further to 135, the highest recorded figure, but by 1831 it had fallen again to 113. It is worthy of note that the greatest population coincided roughly with the greatest prosperity of the lead mining industry. Since 1831 the figure has dropped steadily until the lowest level at 33, in 1901. A slight improvement seen in 1911 has not lasted and the latest figures available show the second lowest total to be 35. The following table is from the official census returns.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Houses</u>
1801	80	
1811	116	23
1821	135	
1831	113	
1841	93	20 (+ 2 uninhabited)
1851	91	22 (+ 1 uninhabited)
1861	69	17
1871	57	
1881	50	
1891	57	
1901	33	9
1911	47	13
1921	43	11
1931	40	13
1941	No census taken	
1951	35	11

In the later returns the number of houses represents those which were structurally separate, but some of the earlier ones do not make this clear.

#### Geology and water supply

Ible is situated on the shoulder of a hill at about nine hundred

feet above sea level. It stands on mountain limestone and is some five miles SSE of Winster and the same distance west of Cromford. A large outcrop of dolerite occurs immediately to the east measuring two-thirds of a mile by half a mile. A survey made in 1923 shows that the village relied upon rain water for the greater part of its supply, but that there were a few springs issuing from the junction of the limestone and the toadstone.

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GLEBE MINE, EYAM.

by NELLIE KIRKHAM.

The history of Glebe Mine is linked inseparably with that of Morewood (or Moorwood) Sough, as Glebe Shaft was sunk during the driving of this sough.

Morewood Sough begins in the grounds of Stony Middleton Hall. In a letter which I received from the late Mr. Edwin Maltby he says that Morewood Sough 'is walled and arched for a short distance beyond the churchyard corner, it runs by the side of the brook, the sole of the sough gradually falling until it reaches the arch that carries the carriageway to the Hall. The waters join and pass under the archway together.' Recently I was permitted to make an examination in the grounds of the Hall, and by the corner of the churchyard a hole has been made through the roof of the sough, so that the typical construction of the stones in the arching can be seen very well. It is about 2-3' wide, but is too choked to enable its depth to be estimated. Here the water has been diverted into the brook, so that the water is stagnant in the continuation of the sough. At the bridge of the driveway which Mr. Maltby mentions, the entrance to the sough has disappeared, although a small piece of comparatively newish walling may mark the spot, and the bank, on the N side of the brook, on the W. of the bridge, is sufficiently deep for a low entrance.

The sough passes under the corner of the churchyard, and a pump near-by is on the sough. From here it ranges to Cliff Stile Mine. (Note 1.), and on to Glebe Mine, in the centre of Eyam village. It is said to have been continued to about 1200' short of Haycliff Mine (43/214.772), although a late 19th century writer says it actually reached this mine, he also states that a branch was driven S of W. from Glebe Mine, which branch he calls Eyam Edge Sough. This is said to have been abandoned because it came to toadstone.

The date for the beginning of this sough varies greatly because it was begun and twice abandoned. The Geological Memoirs give a date of about 1750, White's Directory of Derbyshire (1857) gives about 1797, Wood's History of Eyam (3rd edition) says about 1800. Farey (1815) says that it had reached Cliff Stile Mine, being driven in limestone. It was certainly begun during the 18th century, as in 1825 it is stated that the late Mrs. Morewood of Alfreton Hall had 'the Right and Benefit of a Sough between Stony Middleton and Eyam, called Morewood Sough....reserved by her upon the sale of her Property at Stony Middleton, Eyam and Foolow, in the year 1799.' Whatever the date for its commencement, there seems to be agreement that it was first driven for about half a mile and then abandoned for years. It was projected by the Morewood family, and was planned to go 2-3 miles (Note 2.).

A report on the Sough was made in 1841 by Stephen Eddy of Ashford, who states that by then the sough was only half a mile long, and suggests that Mr. Sorby should be given permission to continue it, and that it was understood that the Duke of Devonshire would not put difficulties in the way of the miners. It was to be dead level, and where the ground was soft or much broken it was to be walled and arched with stone. The driving of it was to be continued by Mr. Sorby up to the glebe land, and afterwards at a dead level in each course as he might think proper to unwater his mineral ground, and if any other company of miners hereafter extended the sough or made branches from it they could use Mr. Sorby's shafts, making reasonable compensation to him. 'The Moorwood Sough at its commencement must be intended as a general drain for mines not at present in the possession of Mr. Sorby', so that anyone deriving a benefit from the sough should pay composition to Mr. Sorby or to anyone driving branches, and Mr. Sorby should make such conditions with the freeholders re the sinking of shafts etc for driving the sough so as to give security to the Duke and his successors at the end of the lease which it was proposed to make. Mr. Sorby would be required to drive the sough day and night with at least six men, unless prevented by unavoidable occurrence, and the Duke was to have power to send his own Agent into the sough at any time. An agreement should be made beforehand with those likely to derive benefit from the sough. The landowners would probably only require liberal compensation for any damage to their land, and anyhow it would be well for the landowners to become parties to the agreement, so as to secure permanent rights to the Duke and his successors to the sough. Mr. Sorby was to pay a yearly rent of £2. 10. 0. for a term of 40 years from 25th March 1841.

In 1843 the Moorwood Sough Company was formed by James Sorby of Sheffield, with the Duke of Devonshire, John Allsop, Thomas Fenton, John Harrison, William Cantrell, and William Hattersley.

After being driven for about a mile it was again abandoned because of the expense.

In 1849 the Eyam Mining Company had been formed, as in that year they acquired the rights of the Moorwood Sough Company. John Fitt was the president of the company, John Fordham the treasurer, and Charles Esam the secretary, George Maltby being the agent (the agent was the minerager). This company had an agreement with the Duke for the sough, but trouble was in store for them. (Note 3.)

The main object of the sough was to unwater the mines along the edge to the W., and in driving it forward they cut veins under Eyam village which were rich in lead. Glebe Shaft was sunk, and a large amount of ore was obtained from various veins and pipes at the 40 fathom level. At this time the mine was called Townend Mine. But the sough



passed under the Rector's glebe land, and the Rector, the Rev. Edward Benjamin Bagshawe (Note 4) contended, through his lawyers, that neither the Duke, nor the miners, had the right to do this. The quarrel was complicated by the Rector (in 1849) having put up a wall, and the miners having thrown it down several times, by the miners having made a road over his land, and having sunk a shaft and mined under the land in question. The lawyers quoted a law of 1748 which stated that the miner had the right to follow his vein 'wherever it may go', but said that their trespass 'in the construction of a sough' was a different matter, for this was a 'Channel or Tunnel cut in nearly a direct line' for the purpose of draining mines, and that it did not follow the course of any particular vein, and that 'sough draining' was a modern invention (it was then at least 200 years old in Derbyshire) and was 'not supported by immemorial custom'. The Rector's lawyer had seen the agreement between the Duke and the miners and they were bound by this to continue the sough to a particular point, which went under the glebe land. The Rector and the miners met, and showed signs of coming to an agreement. One gets the impression that the Rector saw a prospect of a good deal of tithe ore and of compensation, and final settlement was made in November 1851. The company agreed to pay him £125 costs, some other money as compensation, and full tithe, to be paid either in money or in land double the value of any land taken or injured, and they agreed to work in as little injurious a way as possible in future and to pay tithe at 1d. a dish to the Rector and his successors. (Note 5).

In 1854 the company took more of the glebe land, and there seems to have been a further settlement in 1855. Mr. Daniel (Note 6) says that fruit trees were planted in Eyam schoolyards to prevent Glebe Mine hillocks being tipped there. (Orchards are not exempted in the Articles of the Mine in the Liberties of Eyam and Stony-Middleton written down in the 17th century. But they are mentioned in the 1852 Act.)

John Pitt, for the company, had claimed the right to enter upon, and under, the Rectory land, and to convert the surface into a spoil Bank, and to carry away the Lead Ore from under the surface without making any compensation to the Rector in respect of his freehold.

In 1870 there was a suit, Wright v Pitt and others (the Eyam Mining Co.) (Note 7.) The plaintiff, James Farwell Wright, as owner of certain closes of land, brought a suit to restrain the defendants from working minerals under his land, unless they made payments under a lease of 1855. At first the Eyam Mining Company denied the existence of the lease, and claimed that by the Mineral Act of 1852 they were entitled to mine without compensation. There ensued a complicated legal wrangle, which referred back to the time when the company had entered on the glebe lands and the Rev. Bagshawe had brought action against them, and they had paid him compensation. Adjoining the glebe lands were some belonging to Peter Wright, and in 1855 a lease was obtained by the company from Peter Wright which gave them the right to raise ore. Wright was to



draped with tree-branches gathered on the way, and attended by police, and post-office engineers, who had 90 severed telephone wires to deal with.

In 1949 (ref. Mine and Quarry Engineering, Feb. 1949, pp 37-44 'Earth Resistivity Measurements, Tracing of Galena Fluorspar Veins at Shallow Depths' - J.T. Whetton and J.P. Myers) the area leased to Glebe Mines Ltd. was investigated by a geophysical survey, by taking successive readings along a traverse-line with a fixed electrode interval, measuring the resistivity.

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Note 1. Cliff Stile Mine. 43/224.759. A branch sough was driven from here under the main road of Stony Middleton Dale, up the mine rake which can be seen on the S. of the road, but they met with toadstone and it was abandoned.

Note 2. This family originally came from The Oaks, Bradfield, Yorks. In the 17th century they purchased the Alfreton estate, and one branch of the family lived there. Their connection with land in Eyan goes back to the 16th century, when Rowland Morewood, of the Oaks, married Catherine, the daughter of Humphrey Stafford. What is left of Bradshaw Hall, Eyan, the Stafford House, is now a barn. It is a pity that it was allowed to fall into ruin and was ill-treated. Only last century it is said to have been more complete, and that 'costly tapestries' were to be seen, 'lying in a heap' rotting away. In 1157 the future King John had given lands in Eyan and elsewhere to the Stafford family, which tradition says are the special freehold tenures (see Note 8.) Re Bradshaw Hall etc. see 'A Peakland Portfolio' by C. Daniel.

Note 3. Thomas Fenton was a surgeon in Eyan, William Cantrell was a surgeon West End, Wirksworth, William Hattersley was a farmer from Baslow. John Pitt's firm were wholesale plumbers, manufacturers of lead pipes, window glass, metal tubing etc, in Waingate, Sheffield. John Fordham was a wine and spirit merchant, and vict. of the Black Rock Hotel, Castle Street Sheffield. Charles Esam also came from Sheffield. George Maltby was a local Derbyshire man, several of this family being interested in lead mines from Eyan to Hazelbadge.

Note 4. The Rev. Bagshawe was descended from Richard Bagshawe of Castleton. He was born in 1800, and in 1826 married Jane Partridge, daughter of an ironmaster of Mornmouth, in the same year he was presented with the living of Eyan. He seems to have brought several suits against the mining company. In 1848 he gave notice removing lead ore' in my Rectory Freehold Plantation adjoining or forming part of the field called Pippin Close' and another lot extracted from or near Pippin Mine Shaft. In the agreement with the miners there is £44 compensation for injury to a portion

of Pippin Close. On two old maps (undated, but by internal evidence probably late 18th century) Pippins Close appears to be the site of Glebe Mine. In 1857 there is reference to Pippin Mine, belonging to the Eyan Mining Co., and a perfect cast of a bellerophon fossil being found in it. Wood says that Pippin waterswallet was at the E. end of the village.

Note 5. Mainly from the Eyan Rectory papers.

Note 6. 'The Plague Village, A History of Eyan' - C. Daniel p.25.

Note 7. From "The Sheffield and Rotherham Independent" Dec.23,1870, Extract lent to me by Mr. C. Daniel. J.F. Wright was a surgeon, 8 Eyre Street, Sheffield. He was brother to Peter Wright, of Eyan Hall.

Note 8. At the time of the 1852 Mineral Act there was a petition to the House of Commons, signed by about 40 signatories, stating that Eyan consisted of three townships, Eyan, Foolow, and Eyan Woodlands, and that there were ancient freeholds where all mines and veins of lead in and under them had been the property of the owners of the freehold, and were not subject to Mineral Law and Custom, and they petitioned that these lands might be left out of both the Low and High Peak Mineral Acts. This was done in the Low Peak Act (15 and 16 Vict.1852) xxvi. The owners of these ancient freeholds were exempt from all mineral customs and from the jurisdiction of all Barmote Courts. Wood's 'History of Eyan' refers to 'the supposed charter of Eyan, 'said to have been granted by King John, for these ancient freeholds, and he said that by the time he was writing it was forgotten which tenures they were. There are also said to be some of these ancient freeholds in Foolow and Grindlow, there is still some land in the latter place which is believed to be held 'on the ground, and in the earth, and up to the sky above', and years ago, in order to keep off trespassers, there was a notice board put up by the then owner with these words on it. In the last war some bombs were dropped harmlessly on this ground, and the then-owner said indignantly that 'Hitler oughtn't to have flown over as we own the sky above.' (In a paper by the late Mr. Leslie Williams of Mill Close Mine, who was an authority on Derbyshire lead mines, he states that William I gave certain lands - although he does not say where - 'up to heaven, and down to hell'.) The Manor of Grindlow was given by King John to Lilleshall Abbey.

#### Acknowledgements.

With acknowledgement to Mr. Gerard Platten, editor and publisher of 'The British Caver' as part of this article appeared in Vol.23 1952.

With thanks to the Rev. E. Turner, Messrs. M. Brooke-Taylor, C. Daniel, P. Meldrum, Mr. and Mrs. Dakin, the late Mr. E. Maltby, and the late Mr. W. Robinson.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHIVES

Ford Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith - Major F.E.G. Bagshawe - The manuscripts of the Bagshawes of Ford are in the John Rylands Library of Manchester. The collection was deposited there in April 1950 by Major F.E.G. Bagshawe of Ford Hall and the Library has published a Handlist of these muniments.

This is a most valuable guide to a wide and varied collection of records of Derbyshire History (see D.A.J. XXXI 1909 "The Owners of Ford Hall from the 13th to the 20th Century"). The introduction to the Handlist explains that the collection consists of two main groups of records, firstly the family papers relating to their private estate and business concerns and secondly the papers, correspondence and other records acquired by W.H.W. Bagshawe because they relate to people or property associated with his family.

The first group is of particular value for the 18th and 19th centuries for which there is much material both of a personal character and of the social and economic aspects of Derbyshire History.

Not all the muniments relate to Derbyshire but every student of this County's History will find an inspection of the Handlist rewarding and a visit to Manchester very desirable.

A copy of the Handlist can be consulted at the Derbyshire County Library or can be bought for 6/- from The Librarian, The John Rylands Library, Manchester. In order to consult the manuscripts themselves it is necessary to apply in advance to the Librarian for a Reader's ticket.

Collation of Records

We are glad to report that all the available information handed over to the Local History Section has now been sorted and arranged in the following order :-

- |     |                             |   |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|
| (1) | Geographical                |   |
| (2) | Biographical                |   |
| (3) | Rambles                     |   |
| (4) | Miscellaneous               |   |
|     | In separate folders under   | } |
|     | headings such as Caves,     |   |
|     | Customs - Minerals etc.etc. |   |

These are contained at the Bridge Gate Chapel in box files - those devoted to Geographical matters on a shelf near the door of the second room - the remainder on the left hand bottom shelves of the cupboard in the Meeting room.

A card index of the Contributions to the Bulletin has also been commenced in conjunction with the Catalogue section of the County Library, which will also be found in the cupboard.

The group is open to receive information of a similar character, from any source, to be added to that already sorted.

The record keepers wish it to be clearly understood that their work is confined solely to the records of the Local History Section, and in no way concerns the General Library of the Society, which is well cared for by the County Librarian.

A.E.H., - A.H.H., - F.T.

### The Sessions at Bakewell and the Riot, by Robert Thornhill

The accounts of the Constables of the Hamlet of Great Longstone and Holme for the years 1791 to 1839 show that the major expence for a number of years was in connection with the training of soldiers.

Every few months there was an entry "To the last Order of Sessions at £- a trained Soldier" or "atraind Solder" as it was frequently written. The charges varied widely and Longstone made payments equal to one and a half soldiers, when the charge was £2 a payment of £3 was made.

The actual charges made in April, June, September and December from 1791 to 1797 ranged from 6/- to £8. In December 1796 expenses were charged for the first time in connection with the Militia and as these together with those for 1797 cover the period of the riot in Bakewell they are given in full.

		£	s	d
1796				
Dec 15	For Drawing Militia list		2	0
19	Expences at Bakewell at Militia Meeting		2	0
1797				
Jan 19	For Drawing Militia list		1	0
	Expences at Bakewell at Militia Meeting		2	0
Feb 6	Expences at Bakewell at Militia Meeting		2	0
" 27	Expences at Bakewell at Militia Meeting		2	0
" 28	Expences at Bakewell at Militia Meeting		2	0
Mar. 6	Expences at Bakewell at Militia Meeting		2	0
	Paid for Coloures for Joseph Wilmott		2	6
	Paid Joseph Wilmott his Bounty as Substitute	6	7	6
	Paid Ezra Cocker his Bounty as Substitute	12	17	0
	Paid for Coulers for Do		2	6
	Paid John Walker his Bounty as Substitute	12	17	0
	Paid for Coulers for Do		2	6
	Paid Joseph Hallam his Bounty as Substitute	11	12	0
	Paid William Carlisle Esqr Share of the Subscription for hiring Substitutes Mr. Carlisle being Ballotted	4	1	0

		£	s	d
	Hired A Wilson of Tideswell for a Substitute but he not being approved of Paid him for his trouble and Expences	5	0	
	Expences in hiring the Substitutes etc	6	0	
Apr 21	Paid High Constable for Militia Warrant	2	6	
	Paid Do for Warrant for Ballot Meeting	2	0	
	Paid Do for Warrant for Swearing in Meeting	2	0	
	Paid Do for Warrant for Cavalry Meeting	2	0	
	Notices			2
May 19	Paid the High Constable for a Warrant respecting the Cavalry	2	0	
22	Journey to Hayfield Horse and Self	5	0	
23	To Middleton with Notices	1	0	
June 24	To High Constable for a Militia Warrant for training	2	0	
	To Notices			2

The total expences for the year amounted to £81 1 3 compared with £14 to £38 for previous years. To meet the expence two assessments charged at 6d per produced £53 2 0 and "Subscription Money" from persons liable to be balloted in the militia brought in £19 17 6.

Life was evidently more or less normal for a few years apart from the payments for two more substitutes in 1798 but 1803 must have been a serious time as expences rose to £126 0 1½, the odd half penny is from a rather strange entry "Paid Wm Mellor Upper haddon" 7 24th of a Man for the Supplimentary Militia £5 7 7½". Amongst the entries for the year are :-

Jan 8	To Expences Lotting day at Bakewell	5	3	
16	Swearing the Militia Ex (?expences) of Robt Boame John Owdale and Robt Heald by the Surgeon	3	0	
	Paid John Owdale & Robt Heald more than I Received by Subscription	11	9	
	To my Expences that day	3	6	
	Paid for Eating & Liquor at Charles Shaws for Robt Heald	2	0	
Apr.9	To my Expences in Search of John Owdale who deserted	10	7	
July 10	Daniel Walton Substitute Bounty and Expences	19	0	6
	James Thatcher Substitute Bounty & Expences	18	6	8
	Isaac Shallcross Do Bounty & Expences	15	17	6
Aug.12	To our Share of two Substitutes for the Army of Reserve Along with Brushfield	42	11	8
Sept.5	Drawing List for General Defence	2	0	
	Delivg the List at Bakewell my Expences	3	6	
16	Paid High Constable for Warrant for Army of Reserve & General Defence etc.	9	9	
	Drawing List of Volunteers	1	0	
	Delivg it at Bakewell my Expences	3	6	
Nov.10	Drawing Militia Lists and filling up Notices	3	0	
	Delivg the same at Bakewell my Expences	3	6	
15	Lotting day my Expences	3	6	

The receipts only came to £82 18 10 made up as follows

	£	s	d
From the Last years Acct	3	7	7
From the Officer of Wardlow their Share for a Substitute for the Old Militia	4	1	6
Subscription for the Supplementary Militia 29 Men at 10/6	15	4	6
Subscription for the Army of Reserve 26 men at £1 1	27	6	0
Assessment Charged at 6d pr Acre	32	19	3
From the last officer	1	10	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
By the addition to the Assessment that was Collected the year 1802	6	12	3
By Expences which we think Over Charged in the Constables Expences in the two last years	15	6	

This left a "Ballance due from the Hamlet" of over £34 but on Feb 1st 1804.

We whose Names are here under Subscribed have Examined these Accts and Approve of the same

John Heathcote Oversear of the Poor  
James Gregory  
Wm Wager  
Robt Thornhill

Feb.20 John Heathcote paid Matthew Furniss twenty pounds Eighteen Shillings and Sixpence towards the above in the Presence of Robt Thornhill  
Apr. 6 Recd of John Heathcote the full sum of Thirteen Pound 14/6 to Ballance the above account Matthew Furniss

Thus ends the year at Longstone but at Bakewell more stirring happenings had taken place in 1796-7 judging by the report of White Watson in his "Observations on Bakewell".

There had been discontent regarding the balloting for the militia and "rawboned men with clubs, clot-spades, miners spades, etc" demonstrated in the town. At a later date when the magistrates met "there came a large mob from Castleton, Longstone, Fyem, Baslow etc and took all the papers from the officers being lists of the men liable to serve in the militia and went into the room where they were sat and examined Dr.Derman's pocket. Then they made a fire before the Inn and burnt the papers." Following this trouble the magistrates applied for the cavalry of the county and the Roxburgh Fencibles moved in on the 27th February 1797 and remained for some months.

Up to this date two of the Quarter Sessions had been held at Derby, one at Chesterfield, and one at Bakewell. As a result of the riots no more sessions were held in Bakewell. References:- Vict: County His:2-151, Derby Arch: Jour: 1889 XI - 165 - V.C.H. quotes VI in error.



COLDWALL BRIDGE

by R. Hayhurst

Whilst looking into the question of the Coldwall Bridge milestone I took some interest in the bridge itself, and for this reason in particular; that I have recently been examining a batch of papers from Tissington Hall covering the period 1770 - 1840. There are numerous papers dealing with Turnpike maintenance and the repair of bridges.

There is a detailed estimate for work at Coldwall Bridge, dated 1789, made out by Thos. Dedford: I was therefore particularly interested to examine the bridge in the light of this document.

The estimate is divided strictly into two sections, the middle of the river being the county boundary, and so an allocation is made of the respective costs to Staffordshire, £69 15 8d, and to Derbyshire £44 7 3d. A plan is referred to but it is missing.

The work includes new parapet walls, and, on the Staffordshire side, seven ties "as used at Hanging Bridge by H. Thompson". New Parapet walls on the Derbyshire side and five ties.

I was impressed by the width of the bridge, and walked below it to look for evidence of widening: I found two flood arches on the Staffs. side, dry under, and saw no evidence of widening, but on coming to the main arch, which is a very fine one, there is a distinct dividing line in the middle, apparently indicating that the width has at some time been doubled.

Why, therefore, is there no dividing line under the flood arches ?

An examination of the downstream face of the main arch showed two oblique lines on the masonry, between arch and parapet wall: I judge therefrom that the bridge was originally hump-backed, and that when the bridge was widened the abutment levels were raised and the flood arches built, giving the level run now to be found across the bridge. I would be interested in members' comments on this.

A visit to the bridge, in its delightful surroundings, makes a very pleasant trip. See Doddett's map for its situation between Thorp and Blore. The roadway on the Staffordshire side has disappeared, but I believe I am correct in saying that a public highway still exists there, and a neighbour of mine at Tissington well recalls going by that route in horse and trap on numerous occasions some thirty to forty years ago.

SOME SEVENTEENTH CENTURY HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS

by Francis Fisher

Household accounts are not uncommonly encountered in the family papers of old houses. Many have been printed, but the varying detail

lends some value to all such records, and the following extracts from the Pole papers at Radbourne Hall give interesting sidelights on living conditions in the late 17th century. They have been taken at random from long lists.

		£	s	d
1697				
13 Feb	pd Henry Stone for 5 days in the garden	2	6	
	pd The Leech for 5 dayes	1	8	
Mar 5	pd Robt Ellis for 8 dayes and a halfe grubbing the bank in the new garden & hedging in the orchard	4	3	
	pd Lathbury for a day and a halfe wheeling manure in the nether grounds			9
	pd Francis Wilson for a peck of potatoes			10
Decr 1	paid Will Wheelden for 4 times winnowing	1	0	
3	pd Francis Wilson for sweeping the Chimneys	2	0	
17	pd for 2 quire of paper	1	0	
24	paid John Duffield for one day Cutting & Kidding about the fish pond			6
	pd Francis Wilson for 8 dayes thrashing barley & peas	4	0	
	pd him for getting holley & ivy	2	0	
Jan 15	pd Anne Parnell for 21 dayes at Christmas	3	6	
	'Madame Pole her bill ye 27 November 1697'			
	William Blood have been 2 dayes setting up posts and railles in the Mill Pool	1	4	
	Will Blood - 3 dayes makeing a rooffe to the house of office	4	0	
	And 19 dayes at the Stable floor and partitions	1	5	4
Dec.9	1697 - Bought of John Holland ) 20 strikes of wheat att 4s 5d p st.)	4	8	4
	Fetching a load of plaster from Castle hey	8	0	
	and a load of timber from Newborough	10	0	
	from 30 thatch sheaves	1	6	

A note of Madame Pole's servants wages for a year ending December 1697.

Joseph Earl wages 25 watching and washing 15/-	5	15	0
John Knight 24 wages, watching and washing 15/-	4	15	0
Digby Daylorne wages 210 watching 10/-	10	10	0
Saml North wages 30/-, washing & watching 5/-	2	15	0
Anne Parnell wages	2	0	0
Ellen Wharlen	1	15	0
Susannah Mosley	3	0	0
Joan Cooper	1	10	0

NOTES AND QUERIES

Information regarding any query should be sent to the Section Secretary who would also be glad to have notes on any branch of local history.

NQ 43 - Milestone at Monyash - Reference NQ 31 (Fisher), 37 (Munslow) and 38 (Kirkham), members may like to have the following additional information noted on 17th August 1957.

Position of the Stone; In Derby Lane, a rough trackway connecting Monyash with the Youlgreave - Parsley Hay road (the Long Rake). It branches left off the road linking Monyash with the main Ashbourne-Buxton road and meets the Long Rake at a point near the entrance to Arlor Low after crossing open ground known locally as The Intake. The stone is the lefthand stoop of a five bar wooden gate situated on the left hand side of the lane at the top of a tree bordered rise, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile beyond Summer Hill farm, Monyash. It opens into a field of kale.

Inscription: a thorough examination of the stone above and below wall top level discloses the following lettering:-

North face -	BUXTON BR RO (BR deep cut and larger lettering)
East face -	BAKE WEL (one L only) RO
South face -	DARBY RO
West face	CHE DEL RO

A hole drilled about 4" long into the east face just below RO suggests the insertion at some period of an iron. In the opposite face the flattened end of an iron coincides with the letter R. There is no trace of any numerals. Dimensions: height (from ground level) 4'4"; width (at widest point) 1' 9", breadth 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Material: encrinoid limestone, as Miss Kirkham suggests.

Can anyone suggest the meaning of the larger and cruder letters BR ? They were perhaps the initials of the mason, or more likely of someone else. As to its age, when did DARBY become DREBY ? I wonder if there is any possibility of safeguarding this interesting old guide stone, e.g. by removing it to some safer place (? a museum). It is visibly deteriorating from exposure and there is always the risk of damage by a heavy vehicle using the gate into the field. The stone might be removed to the Green in the centre of Monyash where it would look well. It could be re-erected there in the same position without any loss -- indeed with some gain -- to its topographical significance. Brian Melland.

(A rough sketch of the Monyash Guide Stone in Derby Lane was enclosed with this information and may be seen at the Chapel Room).

NQ.44 - Milestones - Reference NQ.37 - Re Mr.Munslow's suggestion that the milestone at Monyash is the only one in Derbyshire Bearing the name "Cheadle": Mr.Munslow is, I know, familiar with the milestone at Coldwall Bridge, Thorpe, which is lettered "CHEADLE 11", so I presume he has perhaps overlooked this in making his statement. For the information of members, the milestone is about 30 yards on the Derbyshire side of the bridge - the River Dove forming the County Boundary - and it consists of a massive block of gritstone, standing approximately 4 feet out of the ground, about 2 feet in width and averaging 6 inches thick. To its face is bolted a cast iron plate, having raised cast lettering as referred to, the plate being 18" by 12".

I wonder if Mr.Munslow's list includes the milestone which stands at the side of the Dog and Partridge Hotel, Thorpe: Against the wall of a corrugated iron building, immediately opposite the petrol filling. This milestone is exactly similar to the one at Coldwall, but the iron plate is missing, having, I understand, been removed during the war and never replaced. I will see the District Surveyor about this. I believe it was lettered "Cheadle 12", and possibly also "Ashbourne 3", but I will try to locate the plate. R.Hayhurst.

NQ 45 - The Burdett Map - The heading of the Map states that it was "Began in the year 1762 and finished in the year 1767". It seems therefore that it would be reasonable to assume that the map represents the state of the County during those years.

It will be noted, however, that the owner of Tissington Hall is indicated as "Sir Wm.Fitzherbert, bt". The Baronetcy was not created until 1783. The reigning Squire at the relevant dates was William Fitzherbert, Esq. who died in 1772. How then could Mr.Burdett foresee the future through a period of almost twenty years? The answer is to be found in the very small lettering outside and below the oval frame which contains the heading, where it will be seen that the map was published - with improvement - in 1791. R.Hayhurst

NQ 46 - Bronze Age Sword from Wornhill - ref. NQ.20 - "This sword was submitted to Burton Museum some years ago by Mrs.Hunter. The find consists of two pieces which fit together and make a length of some 13 in. The maximum width is 1 in. The pieces are in poor condition and in the absence of the handle it is difficult to make out the type of sword. I was hoping for more pieces to turn up but so far there has been no such luck". Information from Dr.J.H.Jackson in a letter May 29, 1957 to J.P.Heathcote.

NQ.47 - Codnor Castle Dovecote - ref.NQ.27 - Codnor Castle was submitted for scheduling and scheduled in 1952. It does not appear in 1950 that the Dovecote was included in either the plan or description accompanying

this scheduling.

I wrote in 1952 reporting the damage to the Dovecote to the Ministry of Works (The information regarding the damage was first sent to me by Mr. Large). I myself visited the Dovecote in January 1952. Mr. I.L. Jones, an assistant inspector of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Building visited it in March 1952 and wrote to me "It is in a very decrepit state and I fear we shall have to write it off as a dead loss. Large areas of the walls appear to be entirely without mortar."

I myself have a recollection of being informed that it was struck by lightning but perhaps the bulldozer theory is more likely.

I have several times written to the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments forwarding allegations of damage by hoodligans to the Castle itself. Their latest reply of 18th July 1956 was to the effect that they would write to the owners about this. J.P. Heathcote. May 31, 1957.

NQ.48 - Chellaston Manor Site - This site lying to the North of High Street is now being developed for housing. A careful watch has been kept for any relics which may throw light on the Manor's history. So far a quantity of Ticknall pottery and 18th century copper coins have been unearthed. The builders are most co-operative. W.D. White.

NQ.49 - Trees at Tissington - A question frequently raised concerns the age of the trees in Tissington Avenue. I have often discussed the matter with Sir William FitzHerbert, who presumed they were about 150 years old, and Sir William was recently quite pleased when I found the other day an account book giving the following information:

Feb. 4th 1801

Paid for Lime Trees £4 and carriage from Birmingham 9/-

Jan. 24th 1801

Paid John Smith, Carpenter, for fencing trees planted in the Avenue £3 - 7 - 4d.

Incidentally, one tree is a sycamore. Members visiting Tissington might find it amusing to discover it. R. Hayhurst.

NQ.50 - Memoranda by Bateman - Mr. Philip Robinson of Chesterfield sent to us for inspection a book of Memoranda by Bateman. This book was shown to Mr. J.E. Bartlett, Deputy Director of the Sheffield City Museum, who said it was of great interest being the early notes upon which later work in the possession of the Museum had been based. The book belongs to Mrs. Rouse and we hope we may be allowed to reproduce some parts of it in the Bulletin at a future date.

The Fletcher House of Lace and its Wider Family Associations - Compiled by Samuel Billyeald Fletcher of West Bridgford, Notts. Printed by Derwent Press Ltd., Derby-1957 - price 25/-. This book is interesting because it has a new form of approach to the task of recording a family history. Part I deals firstly with the family origins and then with thirteen known branches. Each of these has written its own chapter of history for the book and so the style and treatments vary.

Part II gives detailed family trees, which are made up of 550 names, and also pedigree notes, wills, indentures, letters of administration and so on.

There are 142 photographs in the book and the compiler explains that the whole idea started when in 1927 his father became ill and an effort was made to trace two brothers who had emigrated from Derbyshire and lost touch with the rest of the family.

Anglo Saxon England - A B.B.C.Publication, price 2/6d from all booksellers. This beautifully produced handbook of 38 pages has many excellent illustrations four of which are in colour. It has been published as an introduction to a series of eight broadcasts by historians and archaeologists giving a picture of England from 446 to 1066 A.D. There is a useful list of dates and a good bibliography.

A Peakland Portfolio - by C.Daniel, published at 3/6d. Mr.Daniel has informed us that he has a limited number of copies of this book which he is prepared to let Section members purchase at a special price of 2/- per copy. The portfolio is a companion to "Pinnacles of Peak History" and deals with stories of the Peak District in a similar way. There are 83 pages printed on art paper and with pen illustrations.

Christopher Wren - A new booklet issued by London Transport price 6d from the Public Relations Officer, 55, Broadway, Westminster, SW.1. The booklet lists and describes the many splendid examples of Wren's work in and around London.

Derbyshire Quiz - January 22 1958 at the Derby Art Gallery. Questions will be put by the audience to a panel of experts on the history, folklore and natural history of Derbyshire.

Derby Since the Norman Conquest - a course of 24 meetings to study the history of Derby and the surrounding countryside. Beginning on October 1st, at the Secondary Art School, Babington Lane, Derby - Tutor R.C. Christian. The emphasis will be on social and economic history.

The Rise and Fall of a Market Town - by J.M.Lee, price 5/-. This is the story of Castle Donington in the Nineteenth century and is reprinted from the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. This gives a very interesting example of how a local history can be written.



The Smiths of Chesterfield - by Philip Robinson - price 15/- obtainable from Thomas Brayshaw Ltd., Chesterfield, and from Fords of Chesterfield. This beautifully produced book deals with the history of the Griffin Foundry, Brampton 1775 - 1833. The story of the rise and fall of an important manufactory is told with a rare combination of warm human sympathy and technical accuracy and the book will interest all who love Derbyshire as well as students of industrial history. There are some charming sketches which give an accurate and vivid picture of eighteenth century industrial England.

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The Village Constable 1791-1839 - by Robert Thornhill, published by the Local History Section D.A.S. price 3/6d. The village is Great Longstone but the picture which is conjured up could apply to any Derbyshire village of the period. In the 54 pages reproduced Mr. Thornhill has taken care to omit nothing which might be of value and the spelling is as in the original. This should be of great help and interest to anyone making a study of the history of any part of the County during the early nineteenth century.

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Early Steam Engines in Derbyshire - by Frank Nixon - A few preprints of this paper, given in London before the Newcomen Society for the Study of History and Engineering Technology, are still available. Price 4d post free.

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Copies in the Hay, by Jane Lane - 1957 - price 10/6d - This is a novel of Jane Lane's usual standard in which she reconstructs the Babington plot.

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The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Standing Conference for Local History will be held on November 14th. The Theme of the Conference is "Railways and Canals in Local History". Speakers Mr. Charles Hadfield on Canals and Mr. Michael Robbins on the Railway.

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The Amateur Historian - Publication will continue with a subscription of 15/- per annum post free. Copies may be obtained from the publishers Alden and Blackwell Ltd., Eton College, Windsor, Bucks.

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