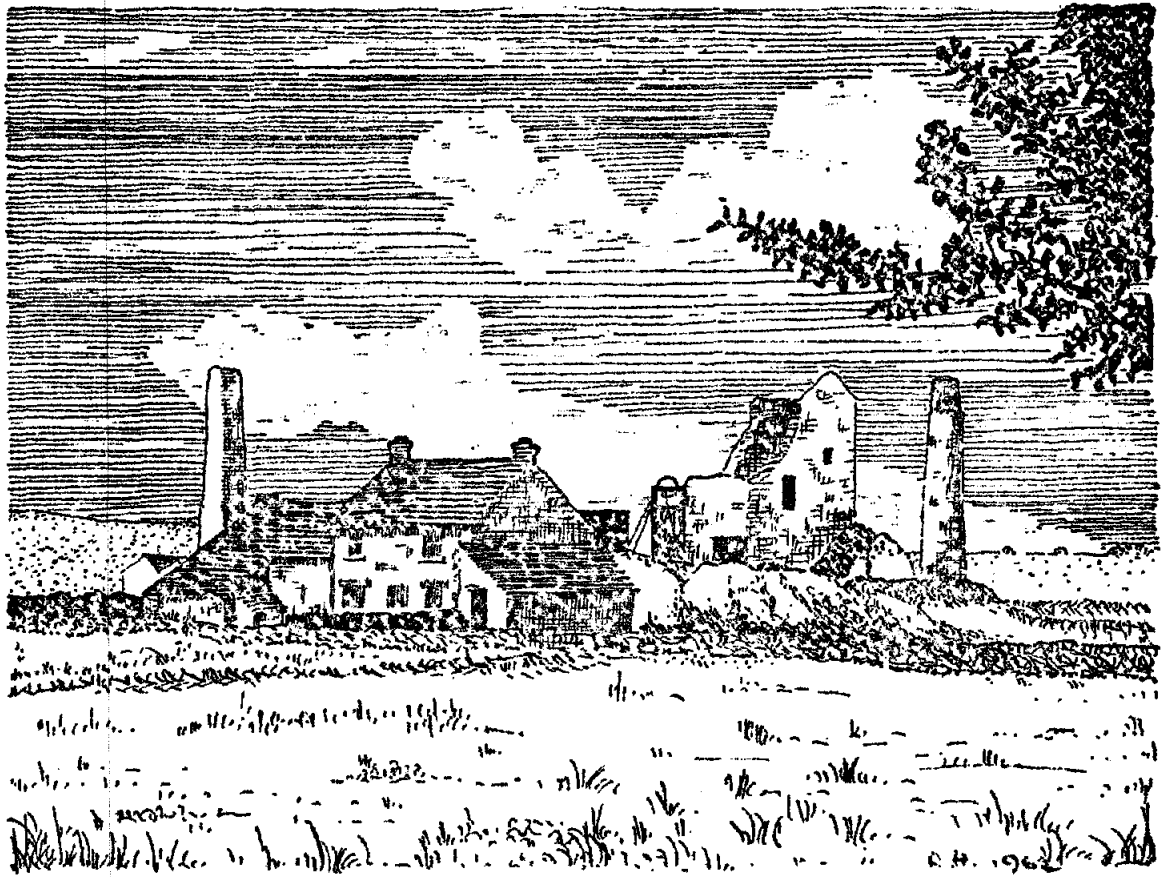


VOLUME 2

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY.



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OF THE
LOCAL HISTORY SECTION
DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

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CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

At the conclusion of a year as Chairman of the Local History Section I wish to thank the officers and numerous members for their unflinching assistance and collaboration throughout. Mr. Window has faithfully carried out the duties of Secretary; Mrs. Nixon, with the assistance of Mr. White, has regularly produced our Bulletin; we are indebted to Messrs. Hale and Hockey for their filing of records, and we have all referred to Mr. Francis Fisher for help in divers ways.

It is with regret that I have to refer to the death of Mr. H. Trasler, who, during the past year, has filled the unenviable office of Treasurer. Mr. Trasler rarely missed a Meeting of the Society or Section when it was possible for him to attend, and we shall all miss his pleasantly quiet and unobtrusive personality.

I would mention also our loss of Mr. Harrison, one of our oldest members, whose name, to me, was synonymous with Belper, of which he had an extensive knowledge. Mr. Harrison, on the mention of his native town, could be relied upon to relate some anecdote, frequently from his own long memory, for he had a lifelong interest in antiquarian matters.

I believe it is true to say that the most noteworthy features of the Local History Section are its Bulletin and its Supplements, which have aroused such widespread interest that peculiar problems arise - for we have a body of "personal" members coupled with an outer fringe of "reader" and "writer" members, and there may be a danger of losing that personal link which constitutes such a valuable part of our association, and which cannot be replaced by any matter which comes through the post.

I would therefore ask that our "reader" members become - in addition - writers, and that our writers become actual persons, whom we may have the pleasure of seeing at our various excursions and lectures; for I am sure there is amongst our members a wide field of interest and knowledge as yet untapped.

R. Hayhurst

LEAD MINERS AND ROYALISTS

by Nellie Kirkham

There is a lead vein on the north-west side of Youlgreave, ranging to Conksbury Lane, called Fullardpipe, or Fulwoods Pipe, which, according to an article in the Reliquary (1) proved so rich in the 16th century that the profits from it bought the manor of Middleton-by-Youlgreave for the Fulwood (or Fullwood) family.

Sir Christopher Fullwood (1590-1643) was a Royalist in the Civil War, and was the eldest son and heir of Sir George Fullwood. They were both lawyers, and the son was of Grey's Inn, being Autumn Reader there in 1626, and Treasurer in 1637. He was described by a contemporary as being very just. (2)

Local tradition, given to Stephen Glover (3) by an old man, said that Sir Christopher Fullwood was shot by soldiers of the Parliamentary army when he was behind a rock in Bradford Dale, and the family pedigree states that the Parliamentarians took him from there, and that he was mortally wounded and died at Caulton, Staffordshire on November 16th 1643. More details of this are given in the Reliquary, it being said that it was Sir John Gell's troops which had been sent to capture him while he was at Fullwood's Castle, Middleton-by-Youlgreave.

Cannon balls are said to have been found on Mootlow, on the east side of the River Bradford, opposite the site of Fullwood Castle, and it is also said that "Cromwell's cannons" shelled the castle from there and that treachery gave away Fullwood's hiding place.

The Reliquary gives an illustration of Fullwood's Rock, and it is unmistakable. It is south of the millpond, on the east bank of the river at Middleton-by-Youlgreave, and is a large block of detached limestone, with a space between it and the limestone outcrop. Some years ago Fullwood Castle was little more than a few stones, and the remains of a chimney stack, with foundations and the driveway still visible, in the field by Castle Farm. It is supposed to have been built by Sir George Fullwood, and to have been an "embattled house".

Sir Christopher Fullwood's connections with lead mining are interesting. In 1627 he was one of the members of a commission which included the Earl of Devonshire "to treat with the miners in Co. Derby, for the sale of their ore at a certain price, in order that the silver might be extracted therefrom". This probably gives the clue to his association with Thomas Buschell, who was mixed up with so many mining

episodes of this period, and particularly with the supply of silver. (4)

Fullwood was concerned in the troubles with the miners over the paying of lead tithe. When Richard Carryer was Vicker of Wirksworth (5), at the time of the Dovegang Mine disputes, reference is made to Mr. Christopher Fulwood "of Councel with Miners", which sounds as though he was legally involved with the suits, and was acting on behalf of the miners. He was to nominate four miners to be the defendants in a new Bill to be brought against them by Carryer. It was agreed that however the suit went re tithes the decision was to apply to all the miners. In 1619 Sir John Gell (6) had started proceedings at law for one-third tithe of lead ore (7), and Sir Francis Leak, afterwards Lord Deincourt (8) for the other two-thirds, in the parishes of Bakewell, Tideswell and Hope. In several trials the verdict was given for Gell, and Lord Deincourt obtained a decree in the Exchequer for his two-thirds. Carryer also obtained his decree, which stated that the miners must pay tithe ore in Wirksworth, but it is alleged that the miners only paid it to Carryer for five years. Among other complications, the miners said that some of Carryer's predecessors had allowed 4d. a dish for washing the ore, and that this cost 8d., so a commission was called to enquire into the cost of washing ore. In a Bill of 1628, Carryer stated that only 1d. a dish had been allowed for washing the tithe ore.

But tithe ore trouble was still continuing in 1634 when there was a "tumult" at Litton, and a great multitude of miners assembled at Baslow with what was called a "mutinous petition, which is not sufferable in a well-governed State", intending to present it to the Earl of Newcastle, (9) The Deputy Lieutenant and Justices of the Peace, and trained bands, were called upon to prohibit and scatter the assembly and suppress the tumult. Sir John Coke signed a warrant to the constable of Tideswell for the apprehension of John Mitchell and Robert Clarke who delivered a petition to the King, and for Robert Naule, a blacksmith in Litton, and Ralph Oldfield. A number of the men were imprisoned in Derby gaol, and William Bagshawe, one of them, wrote a letter from there which was read on Sunday evening, after prayer, at the cross in Tideswell. As Justice of the Peace of the Hundred of Wirksworth, Sir Christopher Fullwood had arrested the men and held them at Middleton-by-Youlgreave awaiting an order to send them to Derby.

It appears, although it is not quite clear, that Charles I was then at Nottingham, and that about four hundred of the miners went there to present the petition to him. It was suggested that the miners' wives should intercede with the Queen for the release of their men, and that the miners should go to Lord Deincourt and agree with him for tithe of 4d. a load of ore. Anyway, the miners went from Tideswell towards Nottingham and "all was hurley burley, and few or

none of the miners work, but come up and down about these matters".

One prisoner, John Mitchell, "by reason of a dangerous swelling of his face" was unable to travel. Sir John Cope proposed that approach should be made to the Countess of Devonshire that the miners should be freed from prison by her intercession. (10)

It is purely speculation, but interesting, to wonder if the Royalist sympathies of the Derbyshire lead miners had anything to do with their attitude to Sir John Gell, the Parliamentarian, and the bitter question of the hated lead ore tithe.

In June 1638, Mr. Topham, then Vicar of Wirksworth, and a Deputy Bar-master, and William Roland, came to the house of William Worsley (11) who was a lead miner of Wirksworth, and former juryman of the Barmote Court, and they asked him to sign a document, concerning the Custom of the Mines. Worsley refused, and they were angry with him, and also with his uncle who had already refused to sign, and they said that they would make Worsley repent it, and that he would be "fecht up to London" to testify. Worsley retorted that he dare not go up to London unless he was compelled by some legal means, because of his fear of Mr. Gell, "who was a powerful man and might undoe him". And a note on the document, in another hand, mentions that "rout (or riot) of the miners and Mr. Gells tampering with them".

In the records of the Committee for the Advancement of Money (1642-1656) there is a complaint that when a Mrs. Ann Cokayne was to be prosecuted for delinquency, there was obstruction to it, "because she was related to Sir John Gell, who was potent in these parts". The word "delinquency" was used in this period by the Parliamentarians for those who sided with Charles I in the Civil War. The object of the Committee was to furnish funds for the Parliamentary party, and there was supposed to be 8 per cent. interest on the money advanced for public services, the ratio of accessment was one-twentieth of real estate and one-fifth of personal estate. "Doubling" meant that Parliament paid its debts by extracting more money. "Sequestration" meant the selling up of Royalists' estates. Many tried to avoid payment, and "discoverers" who informed on those who avoided payment were allowed one-fifth of the money brought in, and if they were officers who had arrears of pay due to them from the Parliament, sometimes they were allowed to retain money up to the full amount paid in by their information. (12)

Lieutenant Colonel Gell was the discoverer who gave information about Henry Vernon in 1646, and he and others signed a document in 1647 asking that sequestration money could continue to be paid to them, for without it they "can hardly live with safety in the country". This was in connection with the sequestered estate of Rowland Eyre, papist and royalist of Hassop Hall. The 1664 Great Barmote Court of Hassop is dated

"in the 16th year of the reign of Charles II" holding that he was king from the death of his father, as though Cromwell had never existed. (13)

In an article written in 1913 by Mr. Philip Lyttleton Gell (14) he mentions Sir John Gell's "vindictive brutality towards his own kinsmen in the Civil War - they appear to have been Royalists to a man", but this cannot be correct. There are a number of references to Thomas Gell as a Parliamentarian.

Mr. Francis Fisher discusses Sir John Gell in an article on papers relating to the constable of Hope (15) and he believes that "it is probable that he merited many of the scurrilous detractions found in contemporary pamphlets", and adds that Gell undoubtedly possessed a gift for organisation and leadership, and that "he held Derbyshire in thrall throughout the war". Besides reading this article I have examined the original documents in Derby Library. A notice sent from the Derbyshire Committee for Safety to the constable of Hope in October 1644 demands that all freeholders pay one-fifth part of their yearly revenue, and one-twentieth part of their personal estate, and that tenants of Rowland Eyre of Hassop and of the Earl of Newcastle, and the Earl of Devonshire, and other Royalists, must pay their rents to the constable, who would be acting for the Committee. The seven signatures to this include John and Thomas Gell.

The constable complained that "there has been no conformities or obedience thereunto but apparent contempt". Other orders to the constable demanded bread and 60 cwt. of cheese for the army under the Earl of Leaven at Nottingham, and hay and oats for Captain Hope's troops, and a peremptory order to send horses and their furniture for Lord Fairfax's troops for their march to Stony Middleton, and 14 strikes of oats to be sent weekly to Derby for the use of Parliament, and to summon those who refused to pay. Most of the orders have Sir John Gell's signature.

In January 1642 the inhabitants of Melbourne, Swarkstone etc. wrote to the mayor and aldermen of Derby (16) pointing out how "the forces raised by Sir John Gell has taken up residence in Derby, going out from there into the countryside to the great suffering of many", and that the inhabitants of these villages dared not come to Derby market, and that they were not even safe at home. It mentions the "unlawful taxations, and greates oppression, of Sir John Gell, whome we resolve to oppose with our utmost power and strength".

In August 1642, a petition was presented to Charles I from the "poore distressed miners in the County of Derby" (17) which says that the King had already relieved them from the duties of lot and

cope, but that the greatest of their grievances remained, and that was the lead ore tithe, of which the miners had been informed by learned counsel (query Sir Christopher Fullwood) was not due by any law. They asked to be freed from this tithe, according to a contract already made by Mr. Bushell in the King's name, with the agent of the Duchess of Devonshire, and they promised to join the King at Nottingham with a number of able-bodied men "for the defence of your Royal Person".

This petition was presented by Thomas Bushell to the King at Nottingham, where he set up his standard on August 22nd, and the King's answer is dated August 31st 1642, and it authorises Bushell to "perfect and accomplish" the contract which had been made in the King's name with all the farmers of tithes or any customary duties of lead ore in Derbyshire. It was to apply only to the miners who came to Nottingham and listed themselves, or an able-bodied person in their stead, by September 10th, and they would receive pay during their service. Also, these miners were to be exempt from pressing for the wars, "or any other service by Water or Land, either in or out of our Kingdom".

On September 13th the King set out with his troops from Nottingham to Derby. His army had been much increased during the previous eight days (18) and two thousand arms had been brought in from Derbyshire and adjacent counties. Trained bands met him at Cavendish Bridge (19) and five hundred men offered themselves for his service, and were received and billeted with the army. The rest were disarmed.

The King was at Derby on September 15th, and the next day went from there to Uttoxeter, and on to Shrewsbury. There was a further statement from the King, given at Derby on the 15th, which says that "our burghmaster, Richard Brock" was to keep a register of the names of the miners, and that if anyone extracted tithes etc. from them, legal courses should be taken to commit these people to gaol. But if any of the miners, after they were enrolled, departed from the King's service, the above privileges should be withdrawn. He told the miners to go to Lord Crumwell (20) at Tideswell, to be enrolled "for the securite of our owne person".

There are differing versions as to who was responsible for collecting the lead miners on Tideswell Moor. A Royalist, Thomas Violet, is quoted as saying in 1660 that "Mr. Fulwood of the Peak" was requested to collect the miners, and was chiefly instrumental in getting the miners to meet the King at Derby, and that Mr. Fulwood was acting with Mr. Bushell, and that at one time one thousand one hundred miners were listed at Derby. In a letter of June 12th 1643, Charles I thanked Thomas Bushell for "raising us the Darbishire miners for our Life gard" when the Lord Lieutenant of that county had refused to do this, and for supplying money from his Mint, and for other services, such as supplying the King with 100 tons of lead shot without payment, when the King was paying £20 a ton, and with twenty-six pieces of ordnance, and with suits, stockings

shoes for regiments, and for "rewarding the forlorn hope with Badges of Silver at your own Charge when the soldiers were ready to Runn away through the Instigation of some disaffected persons".

There also exists an account of the disbursements of Thomas Bushell in the King's Service "for raising of 1,000 Derbyshire Myners for his Majestie's Life gard and conducting them to his Majestie at Shrewsbury £500" and for "Medals of Silver to encorage ye forlorn hope £100". The amount of £500 included "suppressing 3000 Derbyshire miners listed for Parliament, for listing 4000 more to undertake the King's service" (21), but three thousand were "discouraged by an Order of Parliament, and deserted". However, one thousand "stout men" were conducted to Shrewsbury, and made into the King's lifeguard under Lord Lindsay.

Clarendon, in his contemporary history, states that in 1643 there was "no visible party" for the King in Derbyshire, and that the county was under Sir John Gell, who had fortified Derby, and in the county there was "none that had the hardiness yet to declare for the King", which was not correct.

In a Commonwealth newsletter of 1649 (22), signed T.C., the writer rails at the miners of Derbyshire and also at a previously printed letter which was "full of menaces and saucy language against the Parliament, Committee, Judges and Nation," T.C. says that "it is well known, when they (the miners) were at their highest and most enraged against the Parliament, and for the King, the Commander in chief of that county could at any time with 150 horse, dissapate them and send them to their Groves (mines)".

There are other traditions about the Civil War in the Youlgreave area. There is said to have been a battle in Lathkill Dale, and that there is an iron wheel beneath the small slab-bridge connecting Cales Dale with the main dale, which is supposed to be from a cannon of the Parliamentarian army. A Cromwellian is said to have fired at a Royalist from a window of the large house on the main street. It is documentary fact that John Briden of Youlgreave raised horse and arms, and mounted his son to join the King in 1649. He came under the notice of the Committee for the Advance of Money, with Richard Goodwin and William Orme of Taddington, Goodwin having furnished half the cost of a horseman and collected money for the Earl of Newcastle's forces. Orme furnished half the cost of a horseman, and stated that he had been, was, and would continue a Cavalier. Names from Brough, Tunstead and Peak Forest show that men were captains and other ranks in the King's army in 1650.

There is an account handed down in the Kitchen family, of Bramley Farm, near Calver (23), which says that in the Civil War the farm was

run by a family of three brothers and two sisters and a mother. At harvest time the three brothers were loading corn onto a wain, and had just completed a load when some Royalist troops rode by, going from Hassop to Chesterfield. The three brothers joined them, taking the horse from the wain, but after a few miles they argued about the horse, and the one who was riding it galloped off, saying he was "for Cromwell". He joined the Parliamentary army at York, being hoisted up over the walls in a basket. The three brothers met at the battle of Marston Moor, the other two fighting for the King, and one on each side was killed. The remaining one returned to Bramley Farm, and the wain was still standing in the field, stripped of the corn by the birds.

To finish on a defiantly Royalist note, about 1650, when Smerwick Clark, who was either the vicar of Crich or was officiating for him, was in trouble for seditious language against the Commonwealth; when Cromwell went into Scotland Clark said that he "wanted that Cromwell will come back with a Bluddy Nose". It was said of Clark "hee usually carrieth about with him the Kinge's picture uppon a bookes Liefe, and usually sheweth it to such as have beene enemys to the State". He witnessed in an enquiry that they had never heard him pray for the good success of the Parliament. When Parliament appointed days of thanksgiving for any victories "he hath changed them to other dayes of his own devising and in his preaching hath called them Rotten parlimentaires". One of the notices which he received he "said was lyes and trudd it under his feete and said would he Reed lyes in the Church".

NOTES

1. The Reliquary. Vol. I, p.90 (1860-1).
2. One source states that the Fullwood family came from Lancashire, another from Warwickshire. A branch of the family bought Middleton-by-Youlgreave in 1598, and in 1600 and 1601 Francis Fullwood and Mary his wife, and Thomas Fullwood sold their lands there to George Fullwood (1558-1624), of Fulwood Street, High Holborn, London. He was knighted in 1606, became High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1611 and J.P. in 1613. He was the son of John Fullwood of Middleton, and was twice married with children by both wives. Sir Christopher Fullwood became possessed of the manor on the death of his father, Sir George, and appears to have lived there after this. In 1628 he became a J.P., and in 1631, when there was a division of the justices, he was one of the two appointed for the Hundred of Wirksworth. In 1632 he had sheep pasture for 400 sheep on Brassington Moor and in Elton. In 1626, when Charles I was pressing the country for money, by a "benevolence" or "free gift" as it was called, Derbyshire was almost unanimous in refusing to contribute, four of the hundreds refused to subscribe any money "otherwise than by way of Parliament". An attempt was made to collect in the separate hundreds, and £5. 9s. 8d. was contributed

by the Hundred of Wirksworth, while that of the justices, including Sir Christopher Fullwood, amounted to a total of £111. 4s. Od. In the final statement he was "willing to give to his Matie after the rate of four entire subsidies as I stand possessed". In 1627 offers of money to be "lent in Aid" to Charles I included an offering of £10 from Sir Christopher Fullwood, which was more than most of the entries from the county, and was only matched by Sir Edward Vernon, Sir Francis Coke, John Gell, Sir John Fitzherbert and a few others. In 1628 this was followed by the Bill of Rights, whereby no man was to "yield any gift, loan or benevolence, tax or such like charge, without common consent by Act of Parliament".

3. Glover, S. - History Gazeteer and Directory of County of Derby (1829) Vol I, Appendix p. 76.
4. The Reliquary (1869-70) Vol. X p.109.
5. See Derbyshire Archaeological Society Journal (1935) LXXIII pp.8-11.
6. Sir John Gell (1593-1671) was a friend of Oliver Cromwell and joined his side in the Civil War, successfully holding most of Derbyshire for him, and by his ruthlessness becoming one of the most successful generals, but also a most hated man in the county, he is said to have "sequestered and fined with relish" (See D.A.J. 1912, 1913, 1950 and 1954. Pamphlets in Derby Library re lead ore tithes and suits. Glover Vol. I Appendix re Civil War. Verity, L.A. in the Derbyshire Advertiser February 28th 1958 and ditto in the Derbyshire Countryside Vol.24 No.6 (1959)). His great-grandfather was John Gell, his son was Sir John Gell (1613-1689), and there were several other relations of the same name. There was almost continual trouble between Sir John Gell and the lead miners over the lead ore tithes in a number of places other than Tideswell, and he was much hated by the miners.
7. Exchequer Depositions, Derby. E.134/8 Car.I.
8. Sir Francis Leak (Leke, Leek), Lord Deincourt, Earl of Scarsdale, was a strong Royalist, who was so mournful at the execution of Charles I that afterwards, every Friday, he dressed in sackcloth. He had his grave dug several years before his death, and used to lie in it sometimes.
9. Historical MSS. Commission. Cowper MSS. Vol.II.
10. Sir John Coke (1563-1650) was Secretary of State (Mantell, K. - Melbourne Story. Also see note 9, vols I, II and III). In 1628 he made Melbourne Hall his residence, and re-built much of it. In 1635 he made over Melbourne to his son John (1608-1656) who was a Parliamentarian, while his brother Thomas (1614-1656) was a Royalist, who was imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1650-1, but escaped. Thomas succeeded to his brother John,

who died without issue.

In "A History of Tideswell" by W. Walker (1951) p.45 there is a reference to this tumult, and Mr. Walker reads the reference to apply to a "protest against the number of men called for military service from the district", but in the only account which I have seen (Cowper MSS.) the references to Lord Deincourt and tithes are definite.

11. Society of Genealogists. Wirksworth Document Collection. William Worsleyes Certificate 13th June 1638.
12. Committee for the Advance of Money 3 vols. 1642-1656. Calendar of Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding, Mr. F. N. Fisher kindly lent me his notes for the latter.
13. Leslie B. William - Derbyshire Lead Mining. The Mining Magazine October 1952 p.215.
14. D.A.J. (1913) XXXV pp.103-110.
15. D.A.J. (1950) LXX pp.70-77.
16. Glover, as above, Vol.I appendix p.75.
17. The Reliquary (1882-3) XXIII. Transcription of MS. Harleian No.6833. A possible precedent for the freeing of miners from tolls is referred to in a book on the tin mines (Lewis - The Stanneries) when for the Royal Mines of silver in Devon, miners were impressed from Derbyshire and other counties in the 14th century, and they received the King's wages, free from ordinary taxes and tolls.
18. State Papers Domestic Charles I. 1641-43 p.389.
19. There seems to be a difficulty about the date of Cavendish Bridge. 1771 is given in Green, G.H. - Cavendish Bridge, Toll House and Former Ferry. Derbyshire Miscellany (1959) Vol.II No.1 Glover states that the first Turnpike Act for the county for repairing and improving the road from this bridge was by Act of Parliament 1758. In D.A.J. (1932) p.107, in a report of a lecture by Mr. Jervoise, an authority on the bridges of England, it quotes him as saying that this bridge replaced a ferry in 1758, and that the bridge was built by Matthew Lamb (grandfather of Lord Melbourne) and was given its name as a compliment to the Cavendishes, and that it was remarkable in having ribbed arches of so late a date - ribbing under the arches is usually indicative of mediaeval bridge building - none of which explains the entry in S.P.D. September 13th 1642 that trained bands met the King at Cavendish Bridge between Nottingham and Derby. It appears as though either the King took an indirect route over another bridge then called Cavendish Bridge, or that the ribbed arches of Cavendish Bridge are evidence of a pre-18th century bridge. Stanton-by-Dale Bridge (or Moore Bridge) was either first built or first ordered to be repaired by the county

in 1698, and the earliest mention of Ilkstone Bridge (or Trowell Bridge, or Gallows Bridge) in Cox's Records of the County of Derby is 1692.

20. The manor of Tideswell belonged to the Meverell family, and in the 1650's Elizabeth Meverell, the heiress, married Thomas Cromwell, 4th Lord Cromwell, 1st Lord Ardglass.
21. The Reliquary (1874) XIV. No.55 p.187.
22. D.A.J. (1936) LVII pp.130-2.
23. Derbyshire Times Jan.11th 1957.

THE LONDON CHEESMONGERS AGREEMENT
WITH FOSBROOKE OF SHARDLOW

by Geo. H. Green

This contribution provides full copies of two eighteenth century documents relating to traffic on the River Trent passing through the wharf at Wilden Ferry (in later days called Wilne Ferry). The documents are lengthy and almost self-explanatory, therefore comments on these must be brief. The Cheesmongers Agreement - Document 1 - shows that no fewer than 58 London Cheesemongers were active in purchasing cheeses in the Midland Counties and in transporting them to the City. It is clear from the document that the trade was not of recent growth for they seem to have well established connections and a local Agent. To gather together cheese from a wide region must have demanded some skill in organisation. By this Agreement they sought some preferential freight terms and the traffic was to be water borne from Trent to Gainsborough (they spell it Gainsborow); it was there re-loaded on larger sea-going coastal vessels and conveyed down the East Coast to the Port of London. This agreement ante-dates the general improvement of main roads under the Turnpike Trusts (1) and railways were not yet in existence although one transport improvement was in active contemplation - a new canal cut between Cavendish and Burton-on-Trent (2).

The agreement reveals an interesting local measure. The freight was to be calculated by the "tunne" and it was specified that the "tunne was to be reckoned on twenty-two hundred weights". The

Agreement was to be in force for a stated term of years and during the first year the freight charge was to be 12s. 0d. per ton but subsequently it was to fall to 11s. 0d. per ton. The cheesemongers were to be permitted to ship also from Nottingham, doubtless because they were drawing supplies from Nottinghamshire and that would be a more convenient point at which to collect such cheese supplies. This apart, the agreement was for all the cheese to go through Wilne wharf on the boats of Leonard Fosbrooke. Fosbrooke family had been sited in this area for several centuries. They were constantly lessees of the Ferry, Wharf and some fishing rights. By the time of this agreement they were rising in the social scale and seem to already be installed at Shardlow Hall as the agreement refers to "Leonard Fosbrooke of Shardlow". (3) There were several generations bore the same christian name and much correspondence of this Leonard and his son Leonard survives. The senior Fosbrooke wrote all his capitals with tremendous sweeping strokes and reading his letters is a difficult task. It should be mentioned that Fosbrooke does not seem to have signed the agreement from which the following copy was taken but there seems little reason to think it did not function as everyone of the 58 cheesemongers have completed their portion. It makes an imposing parchment as each used his little red wax seal, in many designs, and provision was made for spaces for about six more to be included if they wished to join later.

The New Ferry Boat - Document 2 - comes as somewhat of a surprise. Whether it was an improvement of already existing facilities (perhaps a by-product of the new navigation Act referred to above) or whether it was a totally new crossing point made necessary by expanding traffic, or whether it was felt a position less liable to be affected by heavy periodical flooding would be afforded by it, is not known. There was the ferry and wharf at Kings Mills and the ferry and wharf at Cavendish (known as Wilden Ferry) - was there yet a third one in between? Both the old documents and the old maps appear to suggest the latter. Here is work for the field archaeologist, especially the one interested in the industrial period. It is hoped ultimately to resolve this puzzle. The bill of £142 2s. 6d. must tell its own story. It seems to employ several obscure terms. Evidently the landowner and Manor Lord was willing to pay half the cost. A few letters suggest there was some negotiation about the matter. The chief items are for wood, perhaps indicating also wooden wharf platforms and dockside fittings.

It is hoped these documents may again serve to show the tremendous interest that centres in this area where Derbyshire joins Leicestershire. (4)

NOTES

1. The River Trent near the Ferry was not bridged until Cavendish Bridge was erected in 1770 A.D. and the road from Loughborough to that point was not Turnpiked until an Act of 1777 A.D.

2. An Act for this had been granted in 1699 A.D. but the execution of the work was somewhat delayed.
3. In the 19th century they removed to Ravenstone Hall, Leicestershire, and became famous in other directions than river trading. They are still sited there.
4. Sincere thanks are expressed to the Marquess of Lothian for his kindness in granting access to these documents.

DOCUMENT 1

Articles of Agreement Indented, made considered and agreed upon the Twentieth Day of June Anno. Dom. One Thousand Seven hundred and ten between Leonard Fosbrooke of Shardlow in the County of Derby of the one part and Lancelott Skynner William Jenkins William Lea Cheesemonger of the City of London on behalf of themselves and not of one another and all others the Cheesemongers that shall make themselves parties hereunto by sealing and delivery hereof of the other part.

Imprimis the said Leonard Fosbrooke for the consideration hereafter in these presents mentioned and expressed for himself and his heires executors and administrators and every of them doth covenant promise and grant to and with the said Lancelott Skynner William Jenkins William Lea and all others the cheesemongers of the City of London who shall become parties hereto by sealing and delivery hereof their and every of their executors administrators and assignes and every of them by these presents that whatever quantity of cheese shall hereafter be laid down and delivered to the said Leonard Fosbrooke at a certain Wharfe or Warehouse called Wilden Ferry in the County of Leicester in order to be carried from thence to Gainsborow in the County of Lincoln for the use of any or all the said cheesemongers the said Leonard Fosbrooke shall and will from time to time and att all times hereafter during the space of the ffollowing years convey or carry all such quantityes of cheese from the said Wharf called Wilden Ferry unto Gainsborowe aforesaid and that with as quick despatch as the Weather will permitt and that if any parcell or quantity of cheese shall happen to continue on the hands of the said Leonard Fosbrooke by the space of Tenn days after the same shall be delivered to him and nott by him taken on Board the said boates or Vessells when requested by their Clerke or Agent and sent to Gainsborow that the said cheesemongers shall have the carriage of such cheese gratis and not be obliged to pay anything for the freight inevitable accidents as ffloods and ffrosts to prevent the same only fforeprized and excepted.

In consideration of which said carriage to be done and performed in Manner and foreme aforesaid the said Lancelot Skynner William Jenkins

DOCUMENT 2

1702

Thos Coke and Charges of Building the new fferry

	£	s	d	
Imprs. pd to Ed Sorbey for Building her	24	10	0	
pd ditto for 2 days more		2	0	
pd Thos Boletsbys Bill for Wood	36	0	0	
pd Benj Evatts Bill for Nayles	1	5	0	
pd unto Thos Spooner's and Wm ffairefeilds Bill for Wood	41	19	0	
pd Jno Grococks Bill for Ironworke	12	11	0	
pd Clifford Greenes Bill for ditto	3	13	6	
pd Thos Campion for carridg of Wood	13	13	0	
pd Wm Brownes Bill for several disbursements	3	10	11	
Ditto at Lantching	1	13	1	
pd Geo Bacon making new Stanidges	2	2	8	
pd for 3 Barls Tar	4	0	0	
pd for 1 lb 2 oz Pitch	1	6	0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	146	5	2	
Deduct for Making Stanidges	£2	2	8	
& for Wood remaining	2	-	-	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		4	2	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Rems	£142	2	6	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
One Moyety thereof is	71	1	3	
Apr 29th 1704 Recvd then of Thos Coke Esqr	£	s	d	
Eight and forty pounds Eleven Shillings and				
Six pence in p ^t of ye above moyety	48	11	6	

T.L.ffosbrooke Junr.

An accompanying letter attached to the above account from Ld.ffosbrook Jnr to Lord Thos Coke shows that they had agreed to set off a contra account against the above moyety and that his lordship was to pay £41 8s 0d but he had subsequently found a mistake "in the casting of Mr ffisher" and the amount would have to be raised to £48 11s 6d. He was full of apologies. He adds a P.S. "You may please to sele up ye other amt and leave it with mr. ffisher when I shall call for it as I come back from Litchfld or send it by poste from London which you please".

A RELIC OF BYGONE DERBY

by

W. Douglas White

The garden at the rear of the Jacobean House in the Wardwick, Derby was in 1840 about two acres in area, and both house and garden extended over the site of the present Becket Street. The making of the Street in the 1840's necessitated the destruction of the north-west bay of the house and the building of a boundary wall between the curtailed garden and the new street.

This wall had six brick piers each surmounted by a stone vase about five feet high. These ornaments have always intrigued me as they were obviously not made for this position and must have come from some important local building which had been demolished. Circumstantial evidence suggests that the six vases had been removed from the Derby Town Hall, which was burnt out on October 21st 1841.

Simpson's History of Derby published in 1826 shows the Town Hall to have been decorated at intervals along the balustrade parapet with six large stone vases of similar shape to those which later found a home in the newly made Street.

In 1840 Francis Jessop, Attourney at Law, was Mayor of Derby. He had purchased the Jacobean House from the Gisbourne family about 1820 and was still in residence when the garden wall was built. I suggest that Jessop would have been in a good position to secure the Town Hall vases for his new wall!

Two years ago the wall, which had become unsafe, was taken down and unfortunately only two of the vases now remain, one close to the house and covered with ivy and the other at the entrance to Thornton's Garage.

"BOROUGH" COLLECTION

Mrs. M. L. Borough of Chetwynd Park, Newport, Salop, has deposited a Collection of the Borough Family deeds and papers in the Derby Borough Library. The Collection comprises some six hundred deeds, the majority of which relate to Derby and Derbyshire. In addition to the property held in Castle Fields, Derby, and Litchurch, the family possessed lands at Hulland, and Alsop-en-le-Dale. This collection, together with the Catton Collection, gives a very complete picture of the area between the Osmaston and London Roads, as far as the River Trent. The documents have been calendared, and a place index is already available. This will be supplemented in the near future by a name index.

E. Bletcher, Librarian

NOTES AND QUERIES

N.Q.95 The Round House, Curbar

I wonder if any reader can supply information regarding a small building on my land at Curbar?

The building is known as "The Round House" and is situated on Ordnance Survey Map Ref. OP.254. Since purchasing the land and building early this year I have tried to unearth the origin of the building, without success. Some say it is the old Curbar Lock-up, used to house prisoners en route between the larger towns; others say that it has some connection with Cliff College which is near. However, this information appears to be hearsay.

My own feelings are that it was perhaps built by one of the Rutlands as a small shooting shelter. It is very well built, being of square shape, but the roof is a perfect cone and is constructed of specially shaped stone slabs.

Any information which would help to trace the origin and age of the building will be greatly appreciated.

Charles Maxwell Smythe

N.Q.96 The Railway and Canal Society

This Society was founded in September 1954 to bring together those taking a serious interest in railway and canal history in Great Britain. It issues a monthly Bulletin and also produces a bi-monthly Journal. The Society has now formed an East Midlands Group and the Hon. Group Secretary is Mr. P. Chadwick, 149 Vicarage Road, Mickleover, Derby.

BOOK REVIEW

National Park Guide No.3. Peak District published 1960 by H.M.S.O price 5/-d. This booklet deals with the geology and scenery (by Dr. J. Wilfred Jackson), natural history, prehistory and history (by our former Chairman) of the Peak District. It includes a section on places of interest, a bibliography (completed by the Derbyshire County Librarian) and a list of scheduled ancient monuments in the Park as well as twenty-six plates and four useful maps.

The East Midland Geography. This Journal was first published in 1954 by the Department of Geography, The University, Nottingham. It contains from time to time articles dealing with the geography and economic history of Derbyshire which could prove useful to those making a study of the area discussed. The Journal is available in the Reference Department of the Derby Borough Library.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

FUTURE MEETINGS

Sat. March 18th 1961

Members are reminded of the meeting at Bridge Chapel House at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, March 18th. This meeting will appeal particularly to out-of-town members, as a short tour of interesting places in Derby has been arranged. This will be followed by tea, after which some slides of Old Derby will be shown.

Sat. May 6th 1961

Day Excursion to Disley

In conjunction with the main Society, an excursion is being arranged to visit Disley and surrounding district. This meeting, which will be led by our member, Miss M.A.Hobson, will afford members the opportunity of visiting a little known area of the country. Full details of this event will be given in the Society Excursion Programme which will be posted to members shortly.

Sat./Sun. June 10th & 11th 1961.

Weekend School at Conference House, Buxton

An attractive programme is being arranged for this landmark in our activities. The School which will be conducted by our member, Mr. J.M.Bestall, M.A., will commence at 2.00 p.m. on Saturday, June 10th and terminate on Sunday evening June 11th.

As full details are not yet available, will anyone wishing for fuller information please apply to the Secretary. Members wishing to attend are advised to make early application as accommodation is limited to 25. The cost will be 30/- per head.

R.Window.
Hon.Secretary.