

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

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The Bulletin

of

The Local History Section

of the

Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society

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DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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Mr.W.D.White	-	Derby
Mr.Owen Ashmore, M.A.	-	Buxton & N.W.Derbyshire

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DIARY OF MEETINGS

1956

Nov.24 - At the JOSEPH WRIGHT SCHOOL, Babington Lane,  
Derby, on Saturday, Nov.24th, at 3.00 pm.,  
Mr.Owen Ashmore, M.A., will talk on "The  
Early Textile Industry of the Derwent Valley".  
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Section will  
follow.

1957

Mar.23 - At CHESTERFIELD Miss Nellie Kirkham will talk  
on "Lead Mines".

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Will members travelling to meetings by car please let the Secretary know  
of any space they can offer to others.

Number 3

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

September 1956

SECTION NEWS

This issue of the Miscellany comes at the end of an active first summer season. Three outdoor meetings were arranged in different parts of the county in order to bring members together as much as possible and to enable them to make known their special interests.

Our grateful thanks are due to Messrs. Brooks, Hayhurst and Wain, who organised the successful excursions to Bakewell, Tissington and Brethby. These were enjoyable and instructive and from the discussions which followed there emerged several suggestions for work by the Section which will be considered at the meeting on November 24th. Mr. C. Middleton has kindly put at our disposal a room in the Joseph Wright School and we look forward to Mr. Ashmore's talk on the Cotton Industry.

Useful work on Enclosures could be done by members of the Section, as the Derbyshire Enclosure Acts and Awards have not yet been full investigated. Mr. J. M. Bestall has offered to direct a Study Group and he has written for the Miscellany a series of articles for general guidance. The first of these will appear in the December issue. It is proposed to hold a meeting of those interested in Derby early in October and members wishing to join the Group should send in their names as soon as possible.

Mr. W. D. White is making a record of all old turret clocks in the County and will be glad to receive information about them. Mr. J. E. Howard Smith, whose firm has recently restored the old Salisbury clock, has kindly supplied a list of those clocks which have come to his notice, and this is reproduced in Notes and Queries.

Little seems to have been written about Whatstandwell and Mr. R. A. H. O'Neal has made some notes on the district, gathered from many scattered sources. These notes will be in the December issue and we should be glad to have any similar records about other districts. The proposal has been made that a file of all such notes should be kept in the Library of the Society and this point will be discussed at the meeting in November.

The December issue of the Miscellany will carry Mr. Burton's account of the Buxton Public Library and Museum. Any other contribution or query for this number should be sent in not later than November 24th please. The editor will be glad to have articles on any subject dealing with the local history of the County.

### THE BAKEWELL MEETING

The first summer meeting of the section was held jointly with the Bakewell and District Historical Society on Saturday, 12th May, in Bakewell. Mr. Marchant Brooks acted as guide to the Parish Church and Cunningham House.

Before entering the church Mr. Brooks pointed out several interesting features in houses adjoining the churchyard. He then conducted the party round the church paying special attention to the notable Foljambe and Vernon tombs.

To the west of the church members were very interested to see Cunningham House, the preservation of which was described by Mr. Brooks in the last number. The condition of this late medieval or early Tudor building has presented a challenge to the Bakewell Society but the work of clearing away the accretions of later centuries is advancing in an encouraging way. The history of this house, traditionally associated with the church, as yet remains obscure but attempts are being made to clarify it from estate and other local records.

After tea a discussion session was held in the Bakewell Pudding Shop. More consideration was given to the problems of Cunningham House and as this was the Section's first visit to a Parish Church there was some discussion on how to look at churches. Bakewell is a particularly interesting example of a church that has developed steadily from Norman times. Its published guide does justice to the subject and encouraged the hope that similar guides were available in all the medieval churches of Derbyshire. The meeting concluded with an expression of thanks to Mr. Brooks and other members of the Bakewell Society for making this such a successful visit.

J.M.B.

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### THE TISSINGTON MEETING

On Saturday June 2nd, Mr. R. Hayhurst arranged for the Section to visit Tissington. Sir William Fitzherbert allowed the party to see over the Hall, with its fine furnishing much of which is retained in its original condition. The panelling of the main room is being carefully cleaned of the brown paint with which it was covered during the last century.

Mr. Hayhurst displayed a selection of documents from the Hall, including household and coachmen's accounts - a rich mine of local history. After tea he gave a talk on Tissington and a tour of the village concluded the visit.



## THE TISSINGTON HALL PAPERS

The papers at Tissington are still in the early stages of arrangement and calendaring. The day-to-day accounts and statements relating to the work and development of the Fitzherbert sugar plantation in Jamaica and Barbados from about 1740 to 1850 are of particular interest. There are interesting deeds relating to Nottinghamshire (12 Henry VIII to 38 Elizabeth) and the final calendar promises to be of considerable interest.

E.O

### NOTES ON THE VILLAGE OF TISSINGTON

from the talk given by Mr. R. Hayhurst

Tissington Hall is the home of Sir William and Lady Nora Fitzherbert. Sir William is the seventh Baronet, and owns almost the whole of the village. He is the patron of the living, and runs the estate after the same manner as it has been run for many years past. He provides the water supply and the sewage disposal scheme and lets some of the cottages at a rent as low as 1/6d per week. The estate stretches roughly from Bradbourne Mill, across Tissington and Thorpe to Dovedale. There are also estates at Warsop and Barbados.

The village is referred to in Domesday Book as Tizinctum. In the 14th century Fitzherberd of Peverewych - which I take to be Parwich - is mentioned, and in 1558 the "Musters" give some idea of the standing of Robt Fytzherbert, gent, of Tyssyngton. He had then "one cote of plate furnysshed, one haquebut, one salet, one long bow, one sheefe of arrowes, and one sculle". This was considerably less than the resources of his neighbours Sr Humffrey Bradburn and Sr Thomas Cokayn of Aschborn (sic).

The Fitzherberts were of course well-known at Norbury and at Somersal. The family no longer reside at Norbury, having sold the estate there, but they retain the title of "Lord of Norbury" which they have held since the 12th century. It was the Norbury Fitzherberts who were so strongly persecuted for their Roman Catholic sympathies during the reign of Elizabeth and the estate was thereby greatly impoverished. However, in the 16th century a younger son married an heiress of Swynnerton, Staffs., and there the family now reside. Somersal Herbert has been sold within the past two years.

The present Hall at Tissington was build in 1609 by Francis, whose kneeling figure will be seen in the lower compartment of the two-deck monument in the Church. In the upper part of the same monument is his son, John, who was knighted in 1624. The heraldry shows that John married a Norbury Fitzherbert, and Elizabeth of Norbury is seen kneeling opposite to Sir John at the top of the monument.

Sir John died during the year the Civil War broke out. The family had Royalist sympathies and for a short time during 1644 Tissington Hall was the Headquarters for the Derbyshire Royalists. But this was short-lived for the Royalists were defeated by troops sent by Colonel Gell, of Hopton, during a skirmish or running fight between Ashbourne and Tissington.

In 1784 came the creation of the Baronetcy, and the first Baronet, William, had a brother and sister who greatly influenced the family affairs, for the youngest brother was Alleyne, who became highly important in State affairs, was created Baron St. Helens (of the Isle of Wight) and acted as Ambassador to George III in several European capitals. The sister was Selina, who married Henry Gally Knight, and brings the Warsop connection into the family.

But the appearance of the village was most influenced by the 3rd Baronet, Henry, who was third son of the first Baronet. Henry had a sister Frances, and together they were great builders. Frances built the School; you will see her initials on it, and also the FitzHerbert coat of arms - in a lozenge for the unmarried lady. She also added the north aisle to the Church, and the narrow window immediately to the right of the church door on entering is to her memory. Sir Henry reigned at Tissington Hall for many years and built all those houses about the village which are so distinctive by reason of their sound, massive construction, and frequently have a date over the front door, generally between 1830 and 1860.

Another Sir William followed his father, Sir Henry, as fourth Baronet, and he greatly enlarged the estate, by the purchase of the Manor of Thorpe and other properties.

Sir Richard was fifth Baronet. He was Rector of Warsop and succeeded in 1896, when almost immediately he set about the enlargement of the Hall. Prior to his time the Hall was symmetrical about a line running through the main door and there was a separate servants' block to the north. Sir Richard greatly added to this block and linked it up to the original building, also adding at the back the library and billiard room over.

Sir Richard's eldest son, Hugo, became sixth Baronet, and his (Sir Richard's) second son is the present Sir William, who succeeded in 1934. One of Sir William's first acts, on coming to Tissington, was to take down the building adjoining the north side of the Hall, built as an electric power station for the Hall and no longer used, and to have it re-erected as a Village Hall.

Barrows are numerous in the vicinity of Tissington. In the Church porch will be seen drawings of objects found in a barrow at Crakelow, and in 1865 a barrow was excavated at the junction of Rakes Lane with the Buxton road. The barrow was then referred to as Boar's Low, now shown on the ordnance sheet as Rose Low. In it were found two burials, in the bottom a heap of bones and at a higher level the much rarer find of a human skeleton laid on its side in a crouched position, together with a sword in silver studded scabbard and the remains of a shield (ref. Jewitt).

The Victoria County History lists the mounds which may be seen adjacent to the churchyard amongst the Derbyshire Hill Forts. I invite your inspection of these mounds and ditches, as it is generally said locally that the Hall which preceeded the present 1609 building was on the eastern side of the village street, more or less opposite to the existing Hall. It seems to me quite probable that the original Hall stood within the area enclosed by the ditch and embankment.

The Church, dating from Norman times, once had a gallery, which was removed in the late 19th century. Access to this gallery was obtained from outside; adjoining the porch can still be seen the track of the steps which led up to its door, now to be seen as a tall narrow window, and inside this window can be seen the old hooks and catch for the door.

In Sir Hugo's time alterations were made to the Chancel and in the course of those alterations a door was found at the east end of the Church. It was opened and steps led down into a vault, of which the arched brick roof can be seen outside the building. Mr. C. Smith, an old inhabitant, was one of those who entered the vault and describes it as being perfectly clean, with brick floor, and containing studded coffins standing on wooden blocks. The door was afterwards covered by the oak panelling which is now to be seen in the Chancel. The semi-circular arch now giving access to the tower was made in Sir Richard's time, when the organ was installed.

Monuments in the Church are almost entirely to the FitzHerberts. The heraldry, whilst not unduly complex, makes quite an interesting study, showing examples of "canting arms, impaling, quartering, heiress's inescutcheon, and two hatchments. These last belong to Lord St Helens and to William FitzHerbert, grandfather of the first Baronet, who married Rachel Bagshaw, and whose memorial tablet is on the south wall. It may be noted that the Royal Arms are of the pattern which passed out of use in 1801, having England impaling Scotland in the first quarter, France in the second, and Hanover in the fourth.

R. Hayhurst

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#### THE BRETBY MEETING

A report of the Bretby meeting led by Mr. Wain on Saturday, July 7th, will appear in the December Miscellany.

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#### LEAD MINE SHAFTS AND HILLOCKS

The best article on the general history of the Derbyshire lead mines still remains that written in 1907 in Vol. II of the Victoria County History of Derbyshire.

Much can still be seen, however, among the deserted mine sites in the North Derbyshire countryside, where shafts and mounds of the rake veins run up and down the hills.

The green mounds, at a casual glance, may all look alike, and all equally uninteresting, although some of them, with wind-sheltered hollows in the centre, are often chosen as a seemingly ideal place for a picnic. A lead miner once told me that he and another miner were out in the Wirksworth area, probing for shafts, when they saw some picnickers sitting comfortably in such a hollow. He warned them that they were probably sitting on a shaft and would be wise to move, but they rather indignantly refused. The two miners then began to probe with a crowbar in a similar hollow close by and, as he put it, "we lost the crowbar and fair near lost ourselves". The crowbar had disappeared between the stones over the shaft. Apparently the picnic party removed themselves hurriedly.

The hollows may be safe, or they may contain only a thin old covering over a shaft of unknown depth, and when walking about old lead mines it is wise to keep to the mounds and ridges, avoiding hollows, however slight, until you get used to knowing which are shaft-hollows.



There are many interesting things to be learned from a line of what appears to be identical mounds. Examine the mound to see the kind of stones comprising it. A shaft going down to a sough, or draining level, will have a mound of what is called "sinking dirt". If it is situated in shale and not limestone country, the mound will consist of little flaky bits of shale, but elsewhere in the lead mining area the mound will consist of limestone pieces only, but not every such mound will indicate that its shaft will be on a draining level. If there are pieces of "vein-stuff" in the mound, that is, bright crystal-like pieces of fluor, barytes, etc., sometimes with bits of metallic lead in the stones, it means that the shaft went down to a vein, or was connected with the vein by its levels. There has been so much "hillocking", or disturbance of the mounds for the fluorspar etc., which the old miner left as waste, that the picture is often confused. Sometimes the mounds are composed of very small pieces of broken material, which may be so fine that it is dried slime, and if the ground has not been too much disturbed, there may be oblong spaces, with banks round them, which may or may not now hold water. Here is the "dressing floor" where are the "dressing hillocks". Here the lead ore was sorted from the other minerals and waste stones and was washed and crushed. Often, though not always, there can be seen an extra large mound and a shaft close by, which will be the "drawing shaft" up which they raised the ore so that they did not have to carry it far to the dressing floor.

Very large mounds indeed are likely to be the more recent, often of the last century, while a long line of very small mounds, with close-pitted shafts, are likely to be older. Without documentary, or other, evidence, 'recent' and 'older' must remain vague terms.

Quite often the top of one or more of the mounds will be quite flat and smooth, and definitely circular in shape, with the shaft, or shaft-hollow, to one side. These are "gin-circles", where a wooden frame-work held a winding-drum in the centre of the circle, which was worked by a horse walking round the circle, and so winding the 'corves' or 'kibbles' (or buckets) of ore up and down the shaft.

There are many very small ruined roofless stone buildings, and if there is a heap of artificially piled up stones on the floor, treat this warily, for this building may have been erected over a shaft. These buildings are called 'coes', and the miner kept his tools in them. Or they may be 'ore houses' or "reckoning houses", where the dressed ore was piled up, waiting for the Barmaster to come and measure it before the lead merchants bought it.

The few examples of chimneys still left on the mines indicate old pumping engines, generally the beam-engines of the 19th century. Two of these which, though on private grounds, can be seen from roads, are those at Watergrove Mine, near Foolow (43/188.758), and Magpie Mine, near Sheldon (43/178.682).

Crushing circles can still be seen in a few places and here a large grit-stone, like a mill stone, had a wooden shaft fixed in its centre, and it revolved round the circle from a centre post, being rotated by men or by a horse. There is a fine example of the iron-plate circle on National Trust property, on the east side of the road from Castleton to Mam Tor, just before the latter. But sometimes, instead of an iron circle, it is laid with flat stones.

In many places a rake vein (more or less vertical between two sides of rock) has been worked open, on a small scale, but there are some examples of deep and wide ones such as Deen Rake on Longstone Edge (43/220.737) and Dintlow Rake near Bindale.



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In many places a rake vein (more or less vertical between two sides of rock) has been worked open, on a small scale, but there are some examples of deep and wide ones such as Deep Rake on Longstone Edge (43/220.737) and Dirtlow Rake, near Pindale, Castleton (43/153.821).

Most of the shaft-tops are lined with stones of limestone (this is called "ginging a shaft") but some, particularly those on the larger late 18th century soughs, are lined with large dressed gritstone blocks. Many shafts are circular and small in diameter, and these are generally for the men to climb up and down. In hundreds of small mines the ore was wound up in a kind of bucket, or in early days a bag of leather, by a hand-winch, so that very wide shafts were not needed. Gin-shafts are larger and are often oval. Pumping shafts for atmospheric engines or steam engines are larger.

Traces of many of the old run-in sough entrances are only slight, and a number of factors have to be added together to form evidence of one, but a few fine sough arches remain, mostly on private ground. Mawry Sough (for position see D A J 1953-p.32) is an example of a run-in entrance, but the evidence was clear on its site even before it was proved by an old mine-plan. Cromford Sough arch is still visible although it is gradually being silted up.

The lead miners also made drains (in some parts of the area they are called 'bolts'). Some of these were made to carry sludge water away from a dressing floor to the nearest brook or river so that it did not spread over the fields. Some are part of a sough, as in many cases the higher ground in which a sough could be driven at man-height ceased quite a distance before it reached the river into which it was planned to drain, so that an open drain would be made along the flat ground. Odin Sough is a good example of one which ends in a drain just north of Tricket Bridge, Castleton, on the west bank of the brook (43/150 832). Walking up Dirty Lane from here, going westward, "sinking dirt" mounds on the sough can be seen. These drains are very well made, in many cases not more than a foot or so below the surface (so that if it got silted up it could easily be opened), with a floor of flat stones, lined with small limestone blocks at the sides, and with a flat slab roof, the size of which varies very much. I was very interested when I examined the drain on the N.W. side of the Roman fort at Brough, near Hope, which comes out at the top of the bank of the small ravine. Its construction is exactly like that of the lead miners' drains, although smaller in width and height. Putting one's arm in it, one could feel that it was lined in just the same way.

The lead miner had the right to have a mine-road made from his mine to the nearest highway, which was staked out by the Barmaster. Walkers now often use these roadways, but really there is no right of way. The staking of mine roads is entered in Barmaster's books "stakes put down and proper gates and fastenings ordered to be provided and kept in safe condition by the company and for their benefit only."

Many of the mines are on private enclosed ground but, I find, on asking permission to look at them, that no farmer refuses but is, without exception, kind and helpful. Often, of course, one cannot examine something in the summer, at the time of growing crops or meadow grass, but if I ask to return in winter there is no objection. But many old mines are by the side of public footpaths on waste ground, as in the examples I have given.

Whilst care should be taken when walking over the mines for unfenced shafts open at one's feet, flush with the surface, which can often be hidden in grass and vegetation, with much care it is safe enough and, on an afternoon out in the countryside, it adds to the interest to look for the remains of the patience and good work of the "Old Man" — the old Derbyshire lead miner.

INDUSTRY IN BELPER

At the bottom of Queen Street, Belper, there formerly stood an old square stone building which in the writer's time was used as a horse nail warehouse.

This place was erected some time before 1827 and was occupied by Messrs. Carr and Bridges, nail manufacturers. In 1837 they are stated to be engineers and printing machine makers, trading as Carr and Smith, but Bagshaw's 1846 directory describes Carr and Bridges as nail makers.

White's 1857 refers to the firm as Messrs. Charles John Carr and Company, Engineers and Millwrights.

In 1837, Mr. J. Whittingham (a well known name in Belper), was apprenticed to Carr and Smith, Queen Street, and this firm appears to have made the printing machine (mangle type) called "The Belper" on which the first numbers of the Derbyshire Times were printed at Chesterfield.

A letter written by Mr. Anthony Strutt, Milford, 5th March 1858, states that while Mr. Whittingham was associated with Messrs. Carr and Smith they did a considerable amount of work for Mr. John Strutt, who entrusted them to design and make a pair of 30 horse power beam engines, for the Unity Flour Mills, Bridge Street, Belper.

These same engines were in regular use when the Mills were taken over by Messrs. Manlove, from Chesterfield, who were cotton spinners in the eighties of last century. The cost was over £7,000 it is stated.

Carr and Whittingham also designed and assembled the first steam engine (20 horse power) for Messrs. Bournes at Denby Pottery and this engine was also in use until recent years.

F.T. Harrison

WATERMILLS

"See you our little mill that clacks  
So busy by the brook,  
She has ground her corn and paid her tax  
Ever since Domesday Book ! "

(Kipling)

If there is a water mill in your village there is a distinct possibility that it may occupy a site that was chosen before the Norman conquest. Even if no mill is now known, the presence of quite a moderate stream may reveal the site of a former mill which played an important part in the economy of the village.

It is probably true to say that there are no old mills now standing, even in ruins; old that is in the sense that a church or castle is regarded as old. The increased demands for water power in the period prior to the discovery of the steam engine led to a nation-wide construction of new water mills and the reconstruction and enlargement of old ones, and it is rarely that a building now standing is more than two hundred years old.



There are exceptions, of course; but in many cases, indeed in most cases where reconstruction was involved, it is safe to say that the mill-site has remained unchanged through the centuries, even since Saxon times.

Domesday book records the existence of some 7500 water mills, of which Derbyshire had 72 mills and "sites of mills". At the time of the survey, for example fourteen mills are recorded in Derby alone, and so far as I know, no attempt has been made to locate these. In the average country parish there will be only one, or two; and if there is now no mill a careful search may well bring some evidence to light. It goes without saying that all local streams should be examined from end to end; what is now an insignificant trickle may very well have been a strong and swift flow of water centuries ago before the felling of timber and general agricultural developments affected the natural drainage system. All printed and documentary sources should be examined for references to the mill or the miller and for clues to its history and location. References to general sources of information are given in some detail in an article on "Mill Hunting" in a recent issue (Vol.2 No.11) of "Amateur Historian", which should certainly be read by the investigator. In the case of Derbyshire parishes reference should also be made to the earliest Ordnance Survey map, published in 1836 on a scale of one inch to the mile; and to Burdett's map on the same scale (published 1791), which marks with a distinctive symbol all mills existing at the time of the survey (1767). Many of these have since vanished, some without trace as far as I have been able to find, but the absence of a mill or mill-site from Burdett's map does not necessarily mean that it did not come into existence until after 1767; it may equally well indicate that the mill was already derelict at that date.

Perhaps a few examples may serve to illustrate the practical aspect of mill-hunting. In the Parish of Ingleby there is no watermill; and none is marked either by Burdett or by the 1836 O.S. map. The Tithe Award, however, records a "Mill Close" alongside the stream which runs north from Sevenspouts farm, and a spinney now occupies this spot. The modern six-inch map delineates what appears to be a dry mill pond inside the spinney, with a curving end downstream and straight sides tapering off upstream. In the spinney, amidst a rampant tangle of undergrowth, can be found the broken-down remains of the dam and traces of the brick-work and stone-work of the mill race in the banks of the stream. It is interesting to note that the 1836 map marks other pools still further upstream, probably for additional storage capacity, and that these are referred to in the "Torrington Diaries" - Vol.I Page 161; "Mr.Greaves" seat was undoubtedly Ingleby Toft, which overlooks the ponds.

There is no mill in Horsley, and nothing is indicated on either of the two early maps, nor is the current six-inch map helpful. There is, however, a stream (Park Brook) running through the parish from the direction of Smalley, and a few yards to the west of the bridge in Sandy Lane will be found a strong stone wall and traces of stonework along the banks of the stream. Darley Cartulary records (K4) a grant by Roger de Buron to the canons of Darley, towards the end of the 12th century, of "the mill of Horsley below the Park" and of "a site for a mill to be built below Stanwode". I take it that the site I have described would be one of these-probably the latter (see also F.N.Fisher "Manorial History of Horsley" DAJ Vol LXXIII page 63).

The mill at Mercaston is now the main trout hatchery of the Trent Fishery Board, and the building still stands, not greatly altered. On the upper floor are many clear remains of the mill's former use and the water wheel is still in situ though it last rotated about 1921.

Through the fields above the mill runs a long meandering leat, tapping the stream just below Mugginton church and bringing the water at a high level to give the necessary fall at the wheel. This, however, is not the original mill-site; the present building dates in all probability from the latter half of the 18th century, but the earlier site was elsewhere. I found this by accident, as the best discoveries are always made, when looking for something else. The present village of Mercaston - if indeed the few scattered farms and cottages can be called a village - is but a shadow of its former self. A couple of hundred years ago, or thereabouts, there were many cottages fringing both sides of the lane from Mercaston "Stoop" to Church Lane, and a plan of the parish dated 1765 shows these clearly. At a point about a mile upstream from the trout hatchery is a tiny lane leading through a ford to School Farm (the name perpetuating a vanished dame school) and above this ford, amidst a boggy morass of rank coarse grass, can be traced the outline of a mill dam. Here then was the earlier mill, in the heart of the village as it was then; and I was glad to receive confirmation later from the 1836 map which clearly marks the site as "Mercaston Old Mill". This mill also served Mugginton by a narrow lane ("Taghole Lane"), now grass-grown and impenetrable in parts even by the hardest pedestrian.

But was there an even earlier mill? A peculiar feature of Mercaston is that the Hall (which is partly timbered in post and panel and is undoubtedly the residence of the Knivetons of Mercaston) stands at the extreme south east of the parish, or more correctly township, and well away from the 18th century nucleus of population. And in all the records I have examined (chiefly 17th century) the manor house is described as "Hall and Dams". There are today some odd looking humps and irregularities in a marshy field adjoining the Hall, but these I feel sure were formerly the fishponds of the manorial residence, and do not refer to a mill dam.

Nowadays, when someone wants to build a bungalow, or a garage, or to extend a factory, or build a power station, it is sometimes necessary to hold a public enquiry under the Town and Country Planning Act-or some other of the many Acts-to see whose rights, if any, are prejudiced, and to what extent. It is customary to fume and fret at this evidence of the growing tendency of bureaucracy to interfere with the ancient liberties of the individual; but oddly enough this is no new feature, no modern invention to harass and exasperate the citizen of today. In 1293 or thereabouts - the exact date is a little uncertain - there was held an enquiry before Philip de Paunton, Sheriff of Derby, at the instigation of Will de Haberjour, of Chaddesden, who wanted to dig a channel from his mill at Chaddesden to the river Derwent. It was decided that no one would be prejudiced by this except the Abbot of Dale who had the right to fish in the Derwent, and permission was duly granted on the grounds that the mill would be "advantageous and convenient to the whole county". The Abbot was no doubt annoyed, nevertheless.

In conclusion I should be glad to receive notes on any mills in Derbyshire for transmission to the Wind and Water Mills Section of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings; for whom I am acting as local recorder. I should be very pleased to assist any enquirer as far as I can by referring to my 1836 Ordnance Survey maps and to my photostat copy of the Burdett map.

THE DERBYSHIRE ARCHIVES

Brookhill Hall, Pinxton - Mrs. Sacheverall Coke

The Deeds and Muniments of title at Brookhill presented a problem as they were found to be parcelled without any regard to date, place or subject; it was, therefore, considered permissible to sort the papers as far as possible into parishes. The completely disordered state of the deeds has meant that no condensation of the calendar was possible, although many of the deeds were of minor interest. The most interesting portion of the Brookhill collection is a set of deeds dating from the beginning of the fourteenth century, which are contained in a large vellum bound folio entitled Coke M.S.S. Vol. 1 - Pinxton Manor. With the kind co-operation of the owner every portion of the house was searched, but investigation failed to disclose a second volume. In the course of the search many deeds and papers were discovered in cupboards and cabinets. A number of the deeds so found had been included in Jeayes' "Descriptive catalogue of Derbyshire charters" 1906. It is therefore reasonably safe to assume that many of these deeds were intended for inclusion in a second volume.

Although under modern archive practice the fixing of documents into volumes is considered harmful to their proper preservation it is probable, judging by the number of deeds missing from those found in cabinets and cupboards, that had the earlier records of the Manor of Pinxton not been so arranged they might have been lost.

An item of interest in the Brookhill papers is the correspondence from Sir Alexander Johnston, reorganiser of the Government of Ceylon, and Sir William Coke, one of the judges in the Supreme Court in Ceylon at the beginning of the nineteenth century, to the Governor and his Secretary. There is also an interesting series of legal case books kept by Daniel Parker Coke, M.P. In addition to the Ceylon papers there are others of considerable Commonwealth interest. One series of letters provides a picture of the career of William Sacheverall Coke — his army cadetship, his journey to Australia in charge of deportees, his army life in Australia in 1827, his journey from Australia to South Africa and his return to Brookhill about 1836. Of interest to Cape Town is the journal of W.S. Coke, who farmed a tract of land in the Cape district of Tygerberg, ten miles from the city of Cape Town; the years recorded are 1831 to 1834. The Australian papers have been arranged and sorted by Miss U.O'Connor, the reference librarian from the Melbourne State Library who was here on a training visit in 1952. A promise has been made to photograph the papers for the Australian archives.

Edgar Osborne

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LIST OF MATERIAL RELATING TO DERBYSHIRE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL HISTORY, SHEFFIELD CITY LIBRARY

The Sheffield Collection of printed material comprises books and pamphlets relating to places within a 15 mile radius of Sheffield. This area includes that part of Derbyshire extending from Sheffield as far as Edale, Tideswell, Bakewell and North Wingfield. There are also some more general works relating to Derbyshire.



A Guide to the manuscript collections will be published later this year but, briefly, the following collections relate wholly or in part to Derbyshire:-

Fairbank Collection Surveyors' draft maps, dating roughly from between 1740 and 1840, including maps (some with explanatory books) of 28 parishes or townships in Derbyshire, and plans and sketches of smaller areas in 20 more. There are also maps and papers relating to 10 turnpike roads. (A Guide to the Fairbank Collection, published by the City Library in 1936, is still available, price 3d.)

The Jackson Collection contains original parish records relating to Dore and Tittley and Hasland, and other original records relating to Hope and the High Peak. It also includes the antiquarian notes of William Swift on numerous Derbyshire parishes, and his pedigrees and genealogical notes of various Derbyshire families.

The Beauchief Muniments, the family papers of the Pegge-Burnells. The Derbyshire papers relate mainly to Beauchief, Ashbourne, Chesterfield, Tapton and Newbold.

The Cannon Hall Muniments include papers relating to iron works at Staveley and Renishaw, correspondence about Derbyshire lead-mining business and estate papers of the Ashton family.

Deeds In addition to Derbyshire deeds in the above collections (except the Fairbank) there are others in the following collections:- Bowles (Eyam, Great Hucklow, Chapel-en-le-Frith); Crewe (Great Hucklow, Tideswell); Newton-Shawe (Hazlebarrow and Jordanthorpe). The latter collection also contains maps of 18th and early 19th century date, of the estates of the Newtons.

The Luxmoore and Brooksbank Collections contain a considerable amount of secondary material: the Rev.J.S.Luxmoore collected much material for a history of Ashford-in-the-Water (including parish register transcripts) as well as on general Derbyshire antiquarian subjects. The notes of the Rev.J.H.Brooksbank relate to Hathersage, Castleton and the Hope Valley and also contain transcripts of parish registers, and other parish documents of both parishes.

Carpenter Collection Edward Carpenter, the socialist writer, lived at Holmesfield. The collection comprises his library and manuscripts.

J.P.Lamb  
City Librarian

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#### NOTES AND QUERIES

Queries and short informative notes will be greatly appreciated. Members having information regarding any item appearing below are invited to submit it to the Section Secretary.

#### NQ 20 - BRONZE AGE SWORD - WORMHILL

In 1951 Mr.F.Mosley, farmer, turned up with the plough and unfortunately broke the blade of a sword. He has some knowledge of, and interest in, archaeology and has found a considerable number of flints, but had not reported this find.

NQ 20 continued

The following year I asked his permission to show it to Dr. Jackson, of Buxton Museum, who gave as his opinion that it was the blade of a double-edged sword circa 1000-500 B.C. The hilt has not been found.

The land where the blade was found (Middle Hill-between Wormhill and Peak Forest) has only recently come under the plough, but there are three tumuli marked on the Ordnance Survey map in this neighbourhood.

A.L. Hunter

NQ 21 - MANORIAL COURTS

One note of a surviving Court Leet has come to hand, reporting the meeting of the Manorial Court of Offcote and Underwood, Ashbourne (see NQ 9). For the first time since the 1939/45 war, the court was called into session on July 1st. There still appear to be certain duties in regard to the common land, in this case Ashbourne Green, and the appointment is to be made of a pinder, who has authority to see that fences of common land are secure and that no unauthorised use is made of the land. (See the Derby Evening Telegraph for June 15th and July 4th 1956).

NQ 22 - PACK HORSE BRIDGES

Since giving the list of pack horse bridges (D.M.2) it has occurred to me that one of the most interesting, Hanging Bridge, Mayfield, over the River Dove on the Ashbourne/Leek Road, was omitted. This bridge is on the Staffordshire boundary and is actually now maintained solely by the Staffordshire County Council.

The pack horse bridge which is thought to be at least 400 years old was originally widened many years ago. When the present day bridge was constructed jointly by the two Councils in 1937 considerable trouble was taken and ingenuity exercised in order to preserve the pack horse bridge.

S. Mehew

NQ 23 - ROBERT BAKEWELL, DERBY - WROUGHT IRON CRAFTSMAN

It is frequently stated that Bakewell's Workshop was in Oakes' Yard, St. Peter's Street, Derby. I am unable to find any confirmation of this statement.

W. Douglas White

NQ 24 - EARLY DERBYSHIRE TURRET CLOCKS

An attempt is being made to compile a list, with full details of Derbyshire tower and stable clocks, made prior to 1850, together with reliable records of clocks which no longer exist. Any help to this end will be welcome.

W. Douglas White

NQ 25 - DERBYSHIRE CLOCKS

Our county is singularly bare of early clocks of good quality. The first John Whitehurst, clockmaker of Derby, did not start work in the town until 1735 and he did not make many clocks. It was left to the third John Whitehurst, who died in 1855, to leave us some of the best examples of early clockmaking.

The following list gives the names of Churches (or other buildings) where I know a clock is installed. If a (?) appears after a name, it implies that we think this particular clock may be old but we have not visited it recently, or perhaps not at all:-

Alderwasley Hall 1792 Whitehurst  
Alfreton Church ?  
Ashbourne Church ?  
Ashford Church ?  
Bakewell Church - John Baddeley, Pattingham, Staffs. 1813  
Barton Blount Hall, Whitehurst 1828 (formerly in Derby Prison)  
Chapel-en-le-Frith Ch ?  
Chellaston Ch. c.1830  
Cromford Ch ?  
Crich Ch. - Whitehurst 1820  
Cressbrook Mill - Whitehurst - date unknown  
Chatsworth Stables - Joseph Kirk, Skegby, c.1770  
Derby, Sanderson & Holmes, London Road - Whitehurst-1840  
Doveridge Church - Whitehurst 1805  
Eckington Church ?  
Eyam Church ?  
Foston Hall - Whitehurst - 1816  
Hassop Hall Stables - Whitehurst - 1806  
Holbrook Church - Whitehurst - 1841  
Ironville Church - Whitehurst - 1841  
Kirk Ireton Church - c.1780  
Lullington Church - c.1700  
Mickleover, Pastures Hospital - Whitehurst - 1849  
Milford, E.S.C.Mill - Whitehurst - 1808  
Monyash Church - Whitehurst 1805 (formerly at Belper)  
Morley Church - there is a modern clock here but the ancient clock, c.1750 is still in the tower  
Ockbrook - Moravian Church - Whitehurst - 1827  
Osmaston Church - Whitehurst - 1845  
Osmaston Manor - Whitehurst - 1846  
Radbourne Church - Whitehurst - c.1790  
Smisby Church (?)  
Ticknall Church - Whitehurst - 1813  
West Hallam Church (?)  
Youlgreave Church (?)



## BOOK NEWS

### Derbyshire Maps

It may interest members to know that the Derbyshire Museum Service hold copies of printed county maps from Saxton's, (16th Century to 19th Century), list below. These are available for inspection but as they are also available for schools to borrow the best times for seeing them are during the school holidays at Christmas, Easter and during August.

Saxton 1579	Hinton 1748	Walker 1820
Keere 1599	Bowles 1750	Wallis 1820
Hole & Kip 1607	Bowen 1767	Luffman 1821
Speed 1610	Hogg 1780	Teesdale 1830
Blaeu 1645	Cary 1787 - 1805	Pigot 1830
Jansson 1646	Harrison 1789	Murray 1830
Blome 1671, 1673	Tuke 1798	Creighton 1831
Morden 1695	Smith 1801	Greenwood 1834
Seller 1695	Aiken 1801	Archer 1835
Overton 1712	Roper 1803-1809	Scott ? 1835
Moll 1724	Brayley 1805	Walker 1837
Badeslade 1741	Cooper ? 1805	"Derbyshire Rambler" 1845
Rocque 1746	Laurie & Whittle 1806	"British Gazeteer" 1852
Kitchin 1747	Phillips 1808	Collins 1870
	Langley 1817	Bartholomew 19th century

This list is continually being extended.

B.R.Winstanley

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### THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE publishes pamphlets on local history

Any of the following may be obtained from the Publications Officer, 26 Bedford Square London WC.1 :-

- No.3 A Selection of Books on English Local History - 9d.
- No.4 A Directory of Authorities and Organisations for the Assistance of Local Historians - 6d.
- No.5 Notes on the Recording of Local History - 6d.
- No.6 Local History Exhibitions - 9d.
- No.7 How to Write a Parish Guide - 9d.
- No.8 Discovering the Past - 2/-
- No.9 Handlist of Medieval Ecclesiastical Terms - 2/6d
- No.11 Local History in School - 2/-

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LOCAL STUDIES - The Workers' Educational Association published in 1955 a pamphlet on Local Studies. The authors of this most useful little book are J.R. Armstrong and P.G.H.Hopkins. They have dealt with many aspects of the subject and there is a good section on "Sources and General Bibliography". Obtainable from W.E.A. Temple House, 27 Portman Square, London W.1 - price 2/6d.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LOCAL HISTORY in the University College of Leicester accepts a limited number of part-time students living mostly at a distance from Leicester and working on subjects of their own choice. Those who enrol pay fees amounting in all to £5 yearly. In return they have the use of the considerable Library of Local History and a certain amount of personal assistance with their work. Anyone wishing for further information should get in touch with Mr.H.P.R.Finberg, M.A., Reader in English Local History, Leicester. The Department publishes occasional papers on Local History, among them "The Local Historian and his Theme", H.P.R.Finberg, 3/-, "Local National & Imperial History", Jack Simmons, 1/- (through any bookseller). The John Nichols Prize of £25 is an annual prize open to graduates of any university and also candidates not members of a university, for an essay not exceeding 20,000 words on some topic of English Local History. The essay must be an original contribution to knowledge based on genuine research and compositions which have already been published are not eligible. For further information apply to The Reader, Department of English Local History, University College, Leicester.

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THE FACE WITHOUT A FROWN by Iris Leveson Gower. This life of Georgiana the Duchess of Devonshire, is an interesting book, with a good list of sources for anyone studying the period. It has been written by a great-great-granddaughter of the Duchess and draws an interesting picture of Chatsworth in the late eighteenth century. Published in 1947 at 15/- copies are now obtainable at 6/- from J.Simpson, 100 London Road, Derby.

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THE DERBYSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY published in 1953 a booklet entitled "Derbyshire" which is a list of books about the county. Every subject from Angling to Well Dressing is included as well as a note of books on individual places. Copies of this booklet are still available through any Branch Library.

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"Book News" is a bi-monthly issue first published in January of this year giving a selection from recent additions to the County Library. Number 2 (March & April - 1956) includes an interesting short account of the Derbyshire Reference Collection.

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LITTLE EATON: A VILLAGE SURVEYED is due to be published shortly. It is a small book which has been prepared by a group of local people, deals with aspects of Little Eaton's past, and is to have several maps and photographs. The cost of the book will be about 5/- through Mr.A.E.Preedy, 67 Duffield Road, Little Eaton.

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THE DERBYSHIRE DALES by Norman Price. This book was first published in 1953 at 35/-. It has many charming illustrations by Frederick Knowles. It is now being offered at 10/6d by Boots the Chemists, St.Peter's Street, Derby. The supply is limited.

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