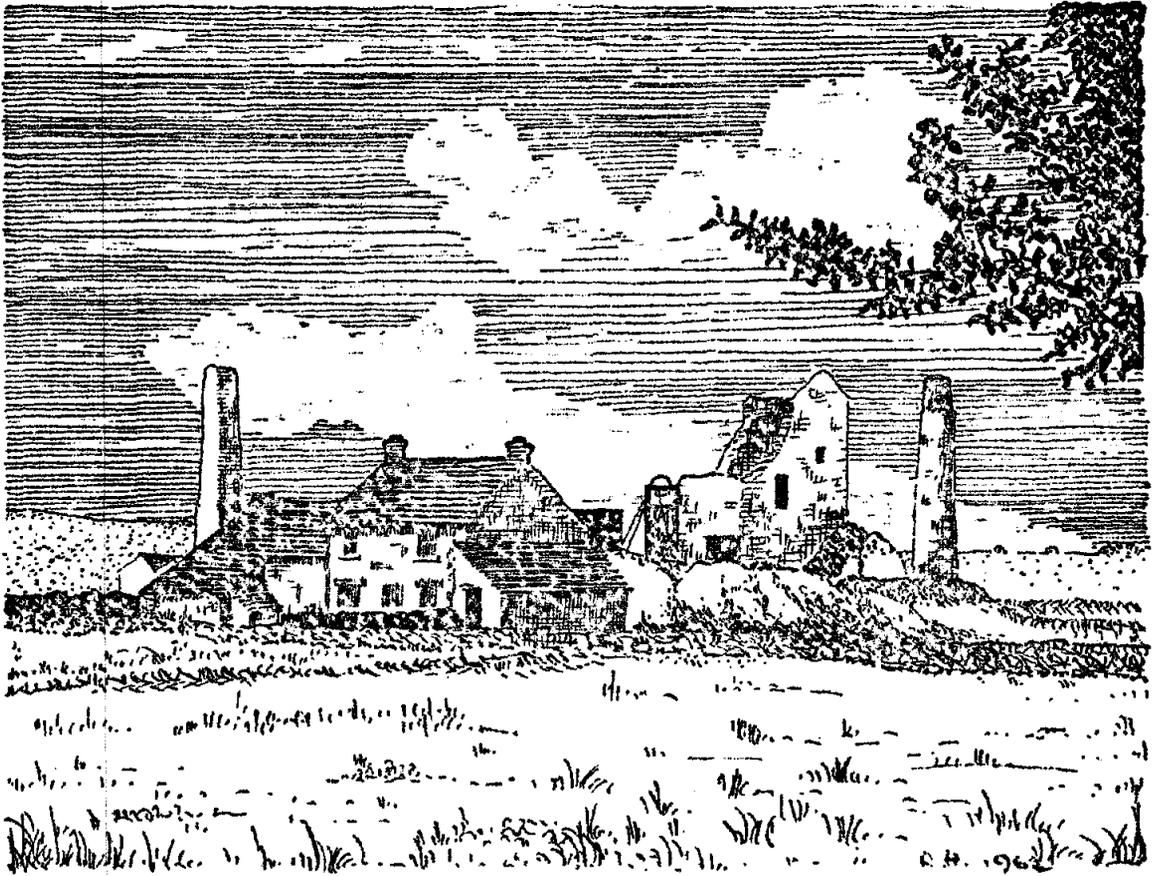


VOLUME 2

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY.



BULLETIN
OF THE
LOCAL HISTORY SECTION
DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

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Local History Section News

This issue completes the second volume of "Derbyshire Miscellany". The idea of a bulletin was conceived in November 1955 at a meeting in the home of Mr. W. Douglas White, when the Local History Section of the Society was first planned by Messrs. John Bestall, Francis Fisher, W. Douglas White and Mrs. A. A. Nixon.

Now with the appearance of the twenty-fourth number of the Miscellany the Editor wishes to convey her warmest thanks to all those who, by their contributions, by their donations of money and by their hard work in producing the bulletins have made possible this valuable record of Derbyshire history.

Mr. Clarence Daniel drew and Mrs. Francis Fisher printed the original cover, and the "Magpie Mine" cover which followed was the work of Mr. Rennie Hayhurst.

Mr. Francis Fisher has supplied the Glover supplement which is so valued by many members, and Mr. R. A. H. O'Neal completed the Index for Volume I and has promised to repeat this service for the second volume.

The Society is fortunate in possessing a Burdett map of Derbyshire dated 1791, and at the suggestion of Mr. F. W. Munslow, the first service of the Section was the reproduction of this map. One hundred copies were distributed to members.

As well as the Bulletins, six supplements have been published: Richard Furness by Clarence Daniel; The Whitehurst Family by W. Douglas White; James Brindley by Frank Nixon (This was prepared at the time of the erection by the Section of a stone carrying a plaque to mark the site of the birthplace of James Brindley); Gresley by Oswald Hall; A Village Constable's Accounts by Robert Thornhill; About a Derbyshire Village by Robert Thornhill. (These two last-mentioned supplements were not only compiled but also wholly produced by Mr. Thornhill for the benefit of the Section.)

Two more supplements are almost completed, and should be available in November. One is about "Cannon in the Civil War" by Rennie Hayhurst and the other is on the "Draining of the Wirksworth Lead Mines" by Nellie Kirkham.

A third supplement should be in circulation before Christmas. This is an ambitious project dealing with the Cotton Industry in Derbyshire, with articles by Mr. Owen Ashmore and Mr. A. E. Musson, and it will include a reproduction of the whole of the Robert Blincoe Memoir. Its production has been made possible by the generous gift of £15 by Mr. D. J. Porritt.

Mrs. R. Evans has kindly presented to the Section three copies of Amateur Historian. Literature from the Standing Conference on Local History can be consulted at any time through Mr. A. E. Hale, who is in charge of the Section's records, which have now grown to quite considerable proportions.

The Committee much regrets the necessity for raising the Subscription. This means that in future each bulletin will cost 2/6d. post free instead of 1/8d., but it was thought better to raise the cost rather than to reduce the size of the bulletin, and in so doing be compelled to cut out much valuable material. Subscriptions of 7/6d. for 1964 are now due, and prompt payment would be a very great help.

Early in 1964 a further supplement on Great Longstone should be available. This is "Some Notes on Longstone Church, Village and Peoples" by Robert Thornhill.

The Expedition to Great Longstone, June 15th 1963

Members of the Section spent a most happy day here under the able guidance of Mr. Thornhill. He talked first about lead mining and lead washing in the area, and then from the fine vantage point of his garden pointed out the quarries near Ashford in the Water. Here in the nineteenth century "black marble" was quarried and worked. The stone was in fact a very dark grey, fine grained bituminous limestone, which when polished and worked into ornamental pieces was much appreciated in Victorian times. Mr. Thornhill had laid out in the grounds of his home a fine exhibition from his well-known collection of Ashford marble ornaments. Some of the inlays were extremely lovely, and there was a collection of implements, casts and inlays. The mine and the mill were closed in about 1905.

After an excellent tea in the old Crispin Inn, the party was conducted round the Church by the vicar, the Reverend Harold Lindley. This is a fine parish church dedicated to St. Giles. It has a fifteenth century roof and was restored most successfully in 1872. There are five interesting hatchments.

Leaving the church the party proceeded through the Churchyard and to the Hall, once the home of the Wright family. This hall once resembled their other one at Eram, but it was rebuilt in 1747, and only a small block of the original building can still be seen. The village has many interesting old houses, and a small village green and cross. Everyone was reluctant to leave, and most grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill for having organised such a pleasant day.

SILENCE MINE

by Nellie Kirkham

On the south side of Bretton Edge Road, a few hundred feet east from where the Camphill road to the gliding club leaves it, an old green trackway runs south-east, and here the treed enclosure of Silence Mine runs downhill. The tail of the sough is in the middle of the field below this, where a small hollow in the ground has been walled on three sides, and a stone-lined space sunk in it to receive the water from a small piped hole in the walling. When it was a sough it would have had a larger entrance. About 1950, the farmer and a companion opened the sough between the tail and the bottom of the wood. The interior was only crawling height, the roof was of flat shale, propped with larch poles every few feet.

The water from the tail sinks into a slab-covered drain which goes southwards for about 1700 ft. to Piece End, the narrow strip of land on the west side of Bradshaw Lane, south-east of Swevic House. From here the drain goes south of east along the fields to the stream which goes to Waterfall Swallet.

Silence Mine horse-gin drawing shaft is near the top of the enclosure of the hillocks, almost at the boundary of the Liberties of Grindlow and Eyam. There are small buildings let into the hillside; their function seems to be unknown, although vaguely there is said to have been 'an engine'. The mine finally closed down in 1885, and water is said to have beaten the miner. Earlier this century it was known as Chatty's Mine.

The shaft was sunk 328 ft. in shale before reaching the limestone, which was 198 ft. thick, so, with others of this region, the sough must have been a pumpway, although they are called soughs in contemporary documents.

Bank Grove and Speed Grove are not as visible now as Silence Mine, but their approximate positions can be worked out from old mine maps. (1) Bank Grove was about 100 ft. east of the Great Hucklow boundary, probably about 150 ft. north of the road from Great Hucklow, where there are still signs of a hillock. The boundaries of the liberties here are the same as the parish boundaries. Speed Grove was about 250-280 ft. further east, but the vein angled northwards for a bit, and it is difficult to place it exactly. There is a shaft mound north of the upper road, near where the 'holloway' of an old road can be seen going north-east. All three mines were on Hucklow Edge Old Vein,

and were worked together in the 18th century, when there was much, and violent, trouble over them.

In 1713, Benjamin Ashton, gentleman, of Hathersage, and his partners, made an indenture with the Countess of Bellamont, who owned the manor and the mineral rights, and by 'driving, Trying and Sinking into ye Earth, at a great Hazard and at very great Expense' the partners of this mine 'did find out and discover at a great Depth' veins of lead ore.(2)

In 1086 Grindlow was a royal manor; in 1199 it was given to the Monastery of Lilleshall, and in 1552 to Sir William Cavendish, so that in 1641 it was owned by William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle, a royalist whose estates were compounded by the Commonwealth. The manor was bought by Sir John Harpur in 1660, and he married Frances, daughter of Lord Willoughby. When he died she married the Earl of Bellamont.

Grindlow was a Customary Lordship, in which, therefore, a grant had been made by the Crown of the minerals as well as the land, and which held customary privileges of Derbyshire lead mining.(3) In this Lordship 'any of the King's liege subjects of the realm....may become Mynors in the Liberty of Grindlow....may dig or search for mines or veins of lead ore wherever they could be found, except under a church, church yard, house or garden, or highway....and take up and possess any new or old Veins, Rake or Mine by setting of Stoces made and pind with wood....openly on the surface', and they could work the mines according to custom. The laws were stated in the Great Barmote Court for the Liberty of Grindlow in 1713 (another document says 1712). They must keep the possession stowes (or stoces) in repair 'from three weeks to three weeks', meaning that this would be the period for the re-examination of the stowes by the Barmaster. The mines had 'accustomary inheritance....from ancestor to heir', and wives were dowerable. The length of the meer was 28 yards, and there were two founder meers in a new vein, one being laid out on each side of the spindle of the drawing stowes, and the founder miner could taker as many meers as he wanted. On an old rake there was only one founder. There was a Lords meer in new veins, and the Lord, or his lessee, could take his meer at either end of the founder meers as he pleased. The Lords meer in this manor was not purchased by the miner, as it was in many liberties.

The twentieth dish of lead ore and smitham was the lot, with nine dishes to the load, and 4d. cope. Ore buyers within the liberty were fined 12d., for non-appearance at the Barmote Court.

Lady Bellamont granted the partners the right of Barmastership, the Lords meer, and freeing dish for the founder meers, and lot and cope, so that they were the farmers of the mineral duties in the liberty for twenty-one years at £140 a year.

This meant that anyone wanting to mine in Grindlow had to be given title by the partners' Barmaster, but everyone had the right to take title to a mine and work it. The possession of the mineral duties in a liberty did not mean that they were the only people to work there, or even of necessity that they worked any mine there themselves. The title to a mine or vein, and the fact that they were now Lords of the Field, were two separate things - in view of subsequent trouble, this point is important. In the case of Bank, Speed and Silence Mines, they combined both aspects, they would apply for title to their own Barmaster, and would be granted title by him, and could retain this title so long as they kept their possession stoves in proper order, and continued to work the mines. The title was perpetual, so long as they fulfilled these conditions and the twenty-one years' lease in a customary liberty, applied to the farming out of the duties. (4)

The Countess died in 1714, and left the manor of Grindlow to Charles Cokayne, Viscount Cullen, the son of her sister Catherine Willoughby, so that it descended by inheritance. The lessees continued to pay the yearly rent of £140 to Cullen, or his agent. Benjamin Ashton died in 1725, and the mines continued to be worked by the other partners, among them being Aymor Rich, of Bullhouse, Yorkshire, who had married Grace Bagshawe of Great Hucklow Hall, and through her inherited this manor, and also a share in the Grindlow mines.

In the latter part of the lease they worked the mines 'at great loss and expense....the levels and soles of the Groves having been greatly troubled with water', but by 1738 they had 'now a prospect of being very soon relieved of ye water taken or carried from yt sd three Groves or lead mines by means of a Sough or levell that is now bringing up' and which would 'in a short time unwater and lay dry ye deepest soles'.

The trouble started in 1737 when the partners said that Cullen now wanted to 'reap the advantages of their Hazard' as he now insisted that the twenty-one years lease was a title to mine for twenty-one years only, and that this time had now expired. Protracted trouble began, which lasted for over ten years, and passed through the Barmote Court and the Assizes, to the Court of the Kings Bench.

The miners agreed that the lease had expired, but held that this lease was only for the duties, the offices of Barmastership and Stewardship, etc. which here, by custom, as elsewhere, was separate from the title, and from the working of the mines, and that since the expiration of the lease they had continued mining, and had paid the duties to the agent of Cullen who had accepted them.

In July 1737 there is mention of a special jury in the second

ejection cause, but it is not clear to what court this refers. Further ejections were obtained by Cullen about May 1738, claiming his ground of ten acres of the three mines. Several of the defendants did not appear at the court, and judgement was entered against them by default in the Court of Common Pleas in Trinity Term, but another document gives this default at Derby Assizes.

About June 3rd, before the Assizes, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Burlace (or Borlas) Warren, Cullen's father-in-law, came to the mines, in a coach with six horses, with a great number of servants and tenants of Lord Cullen, including some of the inhabitants of Grindlow, some of them having pistols, as the other side said 'without any legal Process or authority', and with a hatchet broke the locks on the doors of the coes and mine buildings, and caused the possession stoves to be pulled down, and burnt on the mine-ground. This was illegal in a customary liberty. (5) He took forceable possession of the three mines from this date until July 10, on which day, 'the Miners having left their Works at Mines without any Persons attending on them or being therein', John Soresby and Robert Mettam, for the original owners, re-entered the mines and took possession of them without any opposition.

The workmen (or miners) heard rumours that Warren intended to return with a great number of men, or a party of soldiers, and that he had said that if any resistance was made he 'wod murther or destroy them all'. The workmen were so terrified that they refused to be employed on these mines unless they had a sufficient number of workmen to protect them, and some of them 'for their greater Security did take up to the Mines two old Guns', but they were ordered to take them back, and this was done. It was said that Soresby and Mettam kept thirty or forty men there day and night to defend the mines, relieving them by fresh men every twenty-four hours, the opposing side said that these men kept 'fire Arms in the Grove houses' there, and fired them frequently to intimidate anyone 'attempting to take position'.

On July 22, Joseph Haynes (or Hayne), (6) Clerk of the Peace for Derbyshire, who also was Lord Cullen's agent and attorney, came to the mines with a warrent from the Sheriff. With him was the Deputy Sheriff, Stephen Wilkinson, and a number of the Sheriff's bailiffs, forty to fifty people altogether. Those defending the mines said that the Sheriff's men came to Bank Mine armed with sticks and clubs, and several of them were stript into their waistcoats, and their neckcloths were in their pockets, and they had 'grass handkerchiefs and other things putt between their Heads and their Hats', from which it appeared that they 'came with an intention of quarrelling and fighting'.

When they got about a mile from the mines they heard people on the mine give great shouts, and also a drum beat on the mine, which they took to be a signal to call people to their assistance. And, as it took them a little time to get to the mine after the sound of the drums,

they saw great numbers of people running from neighbouring villages towards the mines, so that there were about two hundred people assembled by the time the Sheriff's men arrived

Soresby spoke to the Deputy Sheriff, and said 'Sir, if you please to alight from your horse I will take you by the hand & deliver you possession of such Partners Shares' - that was the shares of those who had defaulted in the court and not defended the action against them.' He took the Deputy Sheriff by the hand and led him to the coe over Bank Mine and laid his hand on the stowes blade, which was the usual method of delivering possession of mineral titles, and said, 'I deliver up to you possession of all such Partners Shares of this Mine as have not appeared to or defended such Ejectmt' and said he would also so deliver the shares of the other two mines.

Joseph Haynes answered that he would not be content with such possession, and that he must have the whole. Soresby then told Haynes that they were ordered by the owners to preserve the titles of such partners who were going to try their title to the mines at Derby Assizes.

It is not quite clear whether it was at this point that the great number of men with 'Sticks and great Clubbs' who had assembled on the mines and on the land around, gave great shouts of contempt. The Clerk of the Peace, as soon as he had 'prevailed for a little silence', read the Sheriff's warrent, at which the assembled men became 'very clamarous and gave threatening Language'. So, believing that Soresby and Mettam and the men with them would be troublesome, the Deputy Sheriff read the Proclamation of 1 Geo. I for preventing Tumults and Riotous Assemblies. (7)

As soon as this was read, Soresby and Mettam said that no man should take possession of the mines, and several men swore that 'they valued no Writs or Power', and that if the Sheriff or any man took possession 'they wod have his Blood' and that they would lose their lives before the position was taken.

According to the deposition of two of the partners, William Spencer of Canonhall, Yorkshire, and Aymor Rich, after the Clerk of the Peace had insisted on possession of the whole of the mines, not just some shares, his men started to beat and abuse the mining workmen, and a quarrel began and blows were given on both sides. Haynes, the Clerk of the Peace, then spoke to the men who were with him, and several times told them to take possession, at which some of the bailiffs attempted to force their way into the coe of Bank Mine, pushing with their hands workmen who were standing at the door of the coe, and kicking them. Someone, it appears to have been William Spencer, said to the miners, 'good lads, hold your hands, pray don't strike', and did his utmost to prevent a fight starting. According to the miners, Haynes gave positive orders and encouraged his men to

strike the workmen, and himself tapped one of the miners several times on his shoulder with a stick saying, 'Strike. Strike heartily. Knock me this man down', at which a man named Elston, who was one of Warren's workmen, struck one of the miners on the head with a large stick, which made him reel and fall against the other miners, who were so close a throng that it prevented him from falling to the ground, after which blows were exchanged by both sides.

According to the other side, James Elston - here described as one of the bailiffs - tried to get into Bank Mine, and one of the miners took hold of him and shook him 'with great violence abt his Throat' and thrust him from the mine, and then Elston struck the man with a club and felled him to the ground, and other men beat Elston with clubs and sticks so that the bailiff's life was in danger.

Haynes deposed that Soresby and Mettam encouraged their men to hold possession of the mines, and a great number of the men fought the bailiffs with large sticks and clubs of timber and threw a great quantity of stones at the bailiffs and beat them to the ground, and he believed that if they had not withdrawn, some of them 'wod have been murthered'.

The Deputy Sheriff said he believed there were more than two hundred rioters and that others arrived afterwards.

James Elston deposed that one of the rioters, whose name he did not know, took him by the throat and tried to strangle him, and that he was ill for a considerable time afterwards, and was under the care of a surgeon on account of his wounds.

Other bailiffs had stones thrown at them, and were struck on the head with sticks, one was struck with a large stick 'wch had like to have made him fall from his Horse'.

The miners were assisted by a great number of men and women armed with pitch-forks and 'other dangerous weapons', and by the evening there were four or five hundred there. Some of the men said they had been hired by Aymor Rich, not to work in the mines but to keep possession of them.

Evidently Roger Frost was one of the bailiffs reported to be badly injured, but all the deponents said that they had good reason to believe he was not 'ill hurt by such Strokes' because within about an hour after the Sheriff and Haynes had departed from the mines, the deponents saw Frost assisting his father and mother making hay in a close near the mine, without any appearance of bodily harm.

The Derby Assizes were on July 25 and 26, and the ejectment cause was tried. One document says that two of the partners, Richard Spencer and John Needham, 'had counsel who appeared upon Trial in defence of their

title, and nonsuited Plaintiff'. But another document states that the above two appeared to the ejectments, but some of the other partners did not appear, and there was judgement against these by default, and a writ of possession was obtained for the share of the mines belonging to the defaulting defendants.

On August 2nd the Sheriff came again to the mines with a great posse of men, and demanded possession from the workmen and servants, and they refused again, but were turned out of possession, and the whole of the three mines were given to Cullen, who then worked them.

Probably an undated document belongs to this period. It is a Bill to the Lord Chancellor, Spencer and Ors. v. Cullen, and gives the names of the partners of Bank Grove, Speed Grove and Silence Mines, first quoting the laws and customs of the Liberty of Grindlow, where anyone could become a miner, and by setting possession stowes, work the mines according to custom. It refers to the lease of the Barmastership and the duties, and shows how they had worked the mines, paying the duties to the agent of Cullen, who had accepted these. It repeats the account of the sheriff coming to the mines, and that 'confederates, or some of them have caused the Coes or buildings erected over ye groves to be burnt or prostrated or destroyed', and 'two of the Groves to be thrown in or filled with Earth Soil or Rubbish' so that 'the Wood and Timber which had, at great expense' been used for support was now buried. A great deal of work by clearing would be necessary, and it would cost £200, besides 'ye Damage and Prejudice.....and Loss of Time in drawing up and removing and clearing ye sd. Earth and Rubbish'. All those who defended themselves against the ejectment order had been ordered to have their share of the mines restored to them, by order of the Justices of Common Pleas. But even after that Cullen had brought an action for trespass against them, and in the meantime if they were not allowed to possess the mines they would become of little use or value. They asked when did the Countess of Bellamont pretend to have any title to any mine within the liberty, and Cullen was her heir at law, and he had accepted the duties for the mines.

They asked for an injunction that the 'confederates' might be forbidden to seize any part of the mine, or interfere with the workmen while suits were pending.

In October 1738 there was another suit in some court, John Johnson (probably Cullen's agent) v. Aymor Rich, William Spencer and John Needham. Odingsells Leeke (or Leake) of Wirksworth was the defendants' attorney, and in January 1739 he wrote to William Rhodes of Eyam (8) that he believed that Johnson intended to 'try his Title every Assizes until he can get a verdict agst. us. But I think he will soon be weary'.

In April, Aymor Rich wrote to William Spencer, and told him that

Johnson was of the opinion that it would be best to come to an agreement, 'probable information may go against both sides', and that Cullen 'can have no title at law as we have been in possession over a year'. But any agreement was a long way off. An action was to be held at Derby Assizes, re 'Certain Riotts', and the right of the '10-hole Mine' to be tried for possession, and there is a list of names, and cause must be shown 'why an Information should not be exhibited against them for certaine riots defaults and misdeameanours'. This seems to be the same as Cullen (or Johnson) v. Rich and Ors, and Spencer and Ors. v. Cullen in August 1739.

In September, there seems to have been another burning of the stowes on the mines, when two of Cullen's tennants, Robert Hall and John Bagshawe, fetched the possession stowes and 'set them on fyer', and said these were burnt by the order of Cullen.

It was still continuing in 1740. In June of that year a document states that the cause 'Cullen against partners in Grindlow Mines' was to be heard at the Court of the Kings Bench. There are again references to the case going to Derby Assizes, and also that there was to be a trial in the Barmote Court in November.

In October 1740, a somewhat interesting episode occurred, which is described in a letter from J. Odingsells Leake to William Spencer. On the Sunday night, after ten o'clock at night, Mr. John Bagshawe and Mr. Hough came to see him, and 'after a deal of nonsense produced two Books of the appearance of great Antiquity'. Some of the entries in these were about two trials relating to mines at Dittlemore, in Grindlow Liberty, about 1660, and Leake said that both the verdicts were for the defendants in the trials, 'as I remember he would scare let me touch' the books. Leake was doubtful if the book would be admitted as evidence in their present suit, as there was no title page, and it was not signed by anyone as Steward. He (apparently Bagshawe) said it was a record by Nicholson, who was a former Steward of the King's Field, and of most of the Private Liberties of the High Peak.(9) Hough said he could prove it by other things. Leake appears to be referring to Bagshawe, 'we came to a Bargain for his attendance not being willing to say wt he should have I was forced to offer him 20 guineas, he refused upon that without 40 guineas which I thought was too much'. So Leake bargained to give him five guineas in hand and his expenses, on condition that their counsel at the trial should say what he produced was evidence for them, in that case he was to have 40 guineas at the trial, if it was not evidence he was to have no more than the five guineas he had in hand.

In his letter Leake explains that Balguy succeeded Nickholson as Steward of the Barmote Court, 'so that its plain how these Records came into the Knight's Fingers.....if the Knight should become entitled to the 40 guineas I hope you will someway enable me to pay it'.

Apparently the evidence proved that it had always been a customary manor.

In 1749 Articles of Agreement were signed between the Right Honourable John, Lord Cullen, Lord of the Manor and Liberty of Grindlow, on the one part, and John Spencer, Aymor Rich and John Bagshawe and partners, proprietors of the mine or vein in the Liberty of Grindlow called Bank, Speed and Silence, on the second part. Cullen granted them freedom to mine and to make use of the shafts now sunk on the vein, and they could drive 'and carry forward in a mineral manner' on the Hucklow Edge Old Vein, also on one other vein which branched out of it on the north side of Silence, ranging North-west. Cullen was to take lot of 1/12th of the ore. They must not sink any new shafts. Measuring of the ore must be held half-yearly, giving three days notice to whoever Cullen should appoint. Also he had the customary right to view the mines.

In the early 1730's, when Stoke Sough was being driven westwards from the River Derwent to drain the Eyam Edge Mines, water marks were made in them, and an agreement was made that the water marks for the mines in Grindlow Liberty were to be 498 ft. below the surface at Speed Mine, and 486 ft. from here to Old Edge Mine in Hucklow. (10) There is no evidence that Stoke Sough reached this far west, and it is exceedingly improbable that it did so.

National Grid References

Sough tail SK/188.778
Piece End 190.773
Silence Mine 188.780
Swevic House 189.775
Bank Grove (approx) 184.780
Speed Mine (approx) 186.780
Little Moor 183.766

Other References

1. Plan of Hucklow Edge Vein from Tideslow Top to Stoke Engine, Devonshire Collections, Chatsworth. Bagshawe Col. 181, 182, Sheffield Central Library.
2. The account has been fitted together from (a) Documents concerning Grindlow Mines, Spencer Stanhope Col. Sheffield Central Library and (b) Wager Documents, Bank, Speed and Silence Lead Mines at Grindlow, Case papers 1738, Long extracts given to me by Mr. Robert Thornhill.
3. Spencer Stanhope, *ibid.* Bainbridge, W., A practical Treatise on the Law of Mines and Minerals, 1841. p 454. Mander, J., Derbyshire Miners' Glossary 1824 p.38. Mander says that the

open customary lordships are those where 'grants have been made by the Crown to subjects of the King's Minerals there', instead of the Crown granting freeholds to various persons and reserving the minerals to the Crown. Bainbridge says that the customary lead districts of Derbyshire 'constituted part of the royal domains' and that if the Crown disposed of any royal manor before establishment of customs exclusive right to the mines might have passed with the grant.

4. The Indenture between Countess Bellamont and Benjamin Ashton in 1713 reads as a farming out of the mineral duties for twenty-one years, not a title to the mines for twenty-one years. And in other liberties the granting of a title to a mine is always given by the Barmaster appointed by the Lord of the Field or his lessee.
5. Some of the points which arose are not covered in the quotations from the laws of Grindlow Liberty in the documents, but there is plenty of evidence about them in the customary laws of other liberties. Some examples can be found in 'The Compleat Mineral Laws of Derbyshire' attrib. to Steer 1734. pp. 16, 31, 37, 56, 60. It was illegal to take the stoves from any mine, and also to 'bring any unlawful weapons to the Mine', or to make 'an assault, or Fray'. It was unlawful for anyone to come like Borlace Warren and take the mine from those working it, 'It is ordered and a Pain set, That no Man shall come to any Workman, that doeth work his Grove or Ground truly, by any colour, to claim his Ground, or to take him up to stop the Field but the first Workman shall work, and the Claimers take the Law, and the Barmaster shall do him the Law truly'. The Barmote Court records are missing in this case, which is unfortunate. The Barmaster could not use force, if this was necessary the sheriff had to be called in, but in some of the liberties it was illegal for anyone but the Barmaster to serve a warrent on the mine, although he could have the protection, and the force, of the sheriff. But Warren, by using force on the mine, by seizing it, and by burning stoves, was putting Cullen in the wrong.
6. There are a number of references to Joseph Haynes, Clerk of the Peace, in Cox's 'Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals'. He was appointed in 1711, and held office until he died in 1760, and from 1718 he was County Coroner also. The Clerk of the Peace was appointed to assist justices at Quarter Sessions. County Coroners, from Haynes' period onwards, exercised jurisdiction without, Cox believed, any due warrant, over various parts of Derbyshire. Bailiffs, or Sheriff's officers, were appointed solely by the Sheriff, to summon juries, execute writs, and make arrests. Cox says that they were 'generally mean persons employed by the sheriff on account only of their adroitness and dexterity in seizing their prey'. The Sheriff for 1738 was Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., of Foremark. The list of Derbyshire sheriffs goes back eight centuries.

7. The British Encyclopaedia gives 1716 for the date of the Riot Act, which makes it the duty of a sheriff, or other authority, to read the proclamation ordering them to disperse, whenever twelve or more people are assembled riotously and tumultuously, to the disturbance of the public peace, it is a felony to continue one hour after the proclamation is read.
8. William Rhodes appears to have been an attorney, and he was the receiver appointed in trust for the estate of Benjamin Ashton.
9. In Chesterfield Library there is a letter from John Statham of Wigwell, Wirksworth, in 1754, discussing his knowledge of mineral laws, and he mentions the works of Nicholson and Balguy, mineral stewards, and adds that 'Mr. Bagshawe really was an excellent man', though the 'worst byas he had' was the fact that as farmer of the mineral duties, he often judged his own cause, 'he was tempted to make new Customs, to force the Working of the Mines to the farmers benefit'. There is an undated paper in the Devonshire Collections, which states that Bagshawe held the mineral duties of the High Peak north of the Wye. I have not been able to trace that John Bagshawe was knighted, so the reference to 'knight' is puzzling, unless it was a joking reference.
10. Bag. Col. 730. ibid.

Note. On a map of Great Hucklow etc. by William Senior 1631 (Bag. Col. 288. ibid.) the ground round Silence Mine is Horscloft, to the south, where the sough ranges, is Hodgdawm. Bank Grove ground is Banck Side. Some land in Grindlow, like parts of Eyam and Foolow, are said to be 'ancient freeholds', free from duties, and no lead tithe was paid in Grindlow, and some 'free land' is shown on the Senior map, near Long Low, in Grindlow.

Thanks and Acknowledgments

With acknowledgment to 'The British Caver' Vol. 27, 1956, in which a short article on Silence Mine and Sough appeared.

With special gratitude to Mr. Robert Thornhill, who gave me a long transcription from the Wager Documents.

With thanks to farmers who allowed me on their ground, to Mr. T. S. Wragg, M.B.E., T.D., Keeper of the Devonshire Collections, to the Central Library, Sheffield, and to Chesterfield Public Library.

A LEICESTERSHIRE ABBEY'S DERBYSHIRE POSSESSIONS

by George H. Green

In previous articles the writer has pointed out how Derbyshire affairs and Leicestershire affairs tend to intermingle by reason of there being fragmented portions of the two counties intermingled around Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Because of this persisting over many centuries until 1894 students in either county at the current time should always be prepared to do their research amongst the documents of both counties.

Sometimes the link-ups in the affairs of both counties extend to places far away from their adjacent borders. Garendon Abbey, near Loughborough affords a rather outstanding and certainly an interesting example of this. It is true that abbey had some of its endowment lands amidst the intermingled county parcels, for example, at Alton, Ashby and Ravenstone (places once partially in Derbyshire, but now rationally being placed all in Leicestershire). It is an occasion of surprise to find they also held another, Ravenstone Grange, very many miles away in Derbyshire against Ballidon, together with some other parcels. This article deals with some events there. It may be appropriate at the outset to remind readers that Garendon was the only Cistercian Abbey in Leicestershire, and that order of monastics is universally famed for its sheep farming. Almost inevitably their many granges, such as Ibstock, Dishley, Shepshed, Welby and Ringolthorpe (all in Leicestershire) and this Derbyshire one now under notice, tended to be farmed as great sheep ranches. Their total flocks must have been considerable.

It is possible to quote at the outset of this article details of some parcels of land, etc., which these Cistercians held in Derbyshire when in 1340 A.D. a list of their numerous endowments was made:- (1)

The grant and gift which Adam, son of Richard de Herthull by his charter, made to the same abbott and monks (of Garendon) of one carata spinarium, every year, with the appurtenances in Baliden.

The grant and confirmation which Adam de Herthull, son and heir of Richard de Herthull, Knt. by his charter made to the same abbott and monks, of the whole site of the place called Renestanes, with the appurtenances.

The grant and confirmation which the same Adam, by the said charter, made to the same abbott and monks, of all the lands and tenements and fees, which the same abbott and monks had in the town of Balideyne, and of all other lands, liberties and tenements, which they held in his fee, wheresoever they might be.

The gift, grant and confirmation which the same Adam by the said charter, made to the same abbot and monks, of a common pasture for all sorts of cattle, with appurtenances, in the said towns of Baliden and Renestanes, and in the moor of Baliden.

The grant which the same Adam, by the said charter, made to the abbot and monks of free ingress and egress to common of pasture for their cattle of all sorts.

The gift, grant and confirmation, which the said Adam, by the same charter, made to the same abbot and monks, of one mark of land with appurtenances in the same vill.

The grant and confirmation which Robert Ferrariis, sometime Earl of Derby, by his charter made to the same abbot and monks, of all the lands and tenements which they had, of the gift of his sisters in Hethcote.

The grant and confirmation which the same earl, by the said charter, made to the same abbot and monks of one messuage, 20 acres and a half of land, with the appurtenances in New Bygyng and Wolstoncote and Hertyngdone, and of a certain meadow called Gotheboldsike in the said town of Hertyngdone, and of the moiety of a certain meadow called Over-meadow in Lee, and of one meadow which is called Heye Bradeborne, and of one meadow called Sweet Doles.

The grant and confirmation which the same earl, by the same charter, made to the same monks of their whole land in Derby, near the market-place, with the houses and garden, and with all the appurtenances and easements to that land belonging.

The gift and confirmation which Aldeburga de Haia, by her charter, made to the same monks, of three tofts, with the appurtenances.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Garendon had considerable Derbyshire possessions. Two further grants of land and houses in Peverwyke and in Newbold may or may not be further Derbyshire possessions.

It may be a far jump from a parcel of land in a 1340 A.D. Chartulary and a law case in the 9th year of King James I (1611-12) but that jump has to be made for an item in the former was the centre of controversial discussion at litigation in the latter. The documents cover proceedings taken by the Attorney General against Sir John Ferrers although there is no indication of how they had arisen. Quite a series of prominent families are involved - the Ferrers, the Okeovers, the Babbingtons, the Cockaynes, together with certain tenant farmers. The chief bone of contention is who had the right to graze six hundred sheep on Ballidon Moor in virtue of a common right reputedly attached to Ravenstone Grange.

The evidence is obtained by administering questionnaires (as we would call them to-day, but interrogatories was the legal term employed then) to witnesses for the Crown and for Sir John Ferrers. It would be tedious and exceptionally repetitive to present the entire body of evidence in full. Some of it is of dubious worth, being hearsay and

by memory after long lapse of time. The questions themselves are involved. For example, No.5 asked of witnesses on behalf of Sir John is as follows:-

Whether doe you knowe that Rowland Babyngton, being owner of the said grange, did all his tyme after he became owner of the said grange, by himself, his fermers or tenante, hold, use and enjoy the said comon for sixe hundred sheepe in the said Ballydon Moore as pteyning to the said Grange, and whether after him did Augustyne Babington, being owner of the said Graunge use and enjoy during all his tyme the said Comon for sixe hundred sheepe in the said Ballidon Moore by himself, his fearmors or tenante as pteyning to the said grange, and together did John Babyngton his sonne and heire being owner of the said graunge likewise in his tyme by himself, his fermors and tennte use and enjoy the said comon for sixe hundred sheepe in the said Ballidon Moore as appteyning to the said graunge and whether after him did Thomas Cokayne and after him ffrancys Cokayne, being owners of the said graunge use and enjoy the said comon for sixe hundred sheepe in the said Ballidon Moore by themselves, their fearmors or tennte as pteyning to the said graunge and whoe were fearmors or tennte to the said Roland Babington, Augustyne Babyngton, John Babyngton, Thomas Cokayne and ffrancys Cokayne or to any of them, and to wch. of them, and whether was Robert Milward of Bradley Ash deceased, fearmor or tennt to the said Thomas Cokayne and ffrancys Cokayne, one after other, of the said graunge, and whether did Sir Humfrey fferrers, Knight, deceased, likewise during his tyme after he became owner of the said graunge and after him the nowe deft. Sr. John fferrers use and enjoy the said Common for sixe hundred Sheepe in the said Ballidon Moore as pteyning to the said graunge of the said ffrancys Cokayne and thereby become intituled to the said Comon as appteyning to the said graunge?

Such questions must have been confusing in the extreme to such witnesses (and there were many) as were almost illiterate. The inconsistencies and archaisms of spelling have been retained in citing the above question.

Several points emerged in evidence.

1. The Renestanes Grange of the Chartulary has become variously - Renestone, Ravenstone, Royston and Ryton. Only with it being linked with the manor of Ballidon is it reasonably certain that the same right is involved all the way through.
2. Six hundred sheep actually meant 720 sheep. The hundred intended was the long hundred of old time of six score animals. This revelation makes one wonder whether much calculation made by economic historians on size of sheep flocks may be falsified in some cases to the extent of 20 per cent.

3. That the right in dispute is directly related to the right granted to the Abbott and monks of Garendon by Adam de Herthull and confirmed by his son Richard de Herthull is made plain as witnesses refer to documents they have perused.
4. That the case is in the hands of the King's Attourney General simply because an attempt is being made to prove that the title to the Ravenstone Grange commonright is the King's.

We can also learn that at one stage in the history of this right one vendor before handing over his parchments to the buyer had six carefully attested copies made of the vital deed of title (i.e. the original grant to Garendon Abbey). These paper copies tend to be-devil the case as they are produced as though originals, are in possession of various people, and to hold the deed is to get a long way on the way to establishing ownership.

As so often, we are not sure of the upshot of this case, but the evidence given seems strongest in favour of it being legally passed to Sir John Ferrers who is the defendant. Perhaps the clue to the doubts lies in the fact that Ballidon Manor and Ravenstone have at times in the chances of estate history become separate ownerships, although they began a long period together in grants to the Abbott and monks of Garendon. The extreme frequency with which there had been changes in regard to both portions does nothing to straighten out the matter. At one period a Mr. Trott is reputed purchaser of something, though whether Balidon Manor or Ravenstone Grange and its common rights is not clear.

Evidently Sir Anthony Babbington felt the matter should be legally settled, for he asked his friend John Milward of Bradley Ashe (also a witness in the case) whether there was a reliable solicitor in Ashbourne whom he might employ. He had been recommended to Thurston Brown, and Milward told Sir Anthony that "he thought that the said Thurston would doe it for him if he entreated him thereto or some such lyke worde".

Perhaps this inconclusive article should end with quotation of the full evidence of one witness, but in thus concluding it should be remembered that the case does afford evidence of the long continuity of rights in real estate, often traceable in considerable detail over many centuries and through many hands. It emphasises the lesson that no documents of the nature of deeds of title should ever be discarded or destroyed. It can never be certain when (even after lapse of centuries) such documents may again become useful, even vital, to securing justice for some owner.

EVIDENCE OF HENRIE BURTON OF BRADBOURNE, in the County of DERBY,
Clarke, who was sworne and examined. He saith -

1. To the first Interr. he saith he doth knowe a percel of ground called Ballidon Moore in the Interr. mencioned and hath knowne the same this fiftye yeres and more.
2. To the second Interr. this deponent saith that he hath knowne Raveston Graunge in the Interr. menconed. by the late space of fifty yeres or thereabouts, and saith that he hath herd that one Rowland Babington and after him one Augustine Babington, sonne and heire of the said Rowland were owners thereof.
And he further saith that in the begining of his knowledge of the said graunge Sr. Humfrye Bradbourne, Knight, was fearmor thereof as tennt to one Mrs. Babington, late wife of the said Augustine, and after the terme of the said Sr. Humfrey Bradbourne expyred, John Babington, sonne of the said Augustine was owner of the Inheritance of the said graunge and sould the same to Thomas Cockaine esquire and his heires, and after the death of the said Thomas Cockaine it descended to ffrancis Cockaine esqr. as brother and heire of the said Thomas, and after the said ffrancis Cockaine sould the same to Sir Humfry fferers Knight and after the death of the said Sr. Humfrye it descended to Sir John fferrs, whoe is now reputed right owner thereof in fee simple.
3. To the third Interr. he saith that the said Sr. John Fferrers and those whose estates he hath in the graunge, and all the fermors and owners named by him in the second Interr, have all the time of his remembrance and knowledge of the said graunge and Moore used and enjoyed comon of pasture in the said ground called Ballidon more for six hundred sheep, accounting six score to the hundred all the times of the yeeres, wch. comon have been reputed and taken by all the time of his said knowledge to be belonginge and apptaninge to the said graunge. And further saith that he hath herd ancyent men say long ago that the said comon for six hundred sheepe had bene time out of minde before this deponents remembrance used wth. the said graunge by the owners and occupyers thereof.
And this deponent further saith that about forty yeeres agoe there was a meetinge at the graunge aforesaid betweene Sr. Thomas Cockaine, Knight, then owner of the manor of Ballidon and the ground called Ballidon Moore, and of the said Sr. Humfrey Bradbourne, knight, then fermor of the said graunge, there being present one Mr. Ridgley who had married the widowe of Augustine Babington, wch. Mr. Ridgley was owner of the graunge in right of his said wife as this defendent taketh it, divers other gentlemen of qualitie being there alsoe

assembled at wch. time there was some conference between the said Sr. Thomas Cockaine and Sr. Humfrye Bradbourne and other the gentlemen aforesaid assembled on their behalfe about the inclosinge of a piece of ground lying in Ballidon aforesaid. Whereupon yt was then by one consent acknowledged betweene them that the said comon for six hundred sheepe had beene ancyently before that time used wth. and as belonginge and apptayninge to the said graunge and ought soe to continewe.

With the involvement of many people in this case it would be of interest if some member of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society could bring the further history of what started as a grange of a Leicestershire abbey up-to-date. The "graunge" is now shown on the 1" Ordnance Survey map of Derbyshire as Roystone Grange, and it lies very high to the northwest of Ballidon Moor.

References

1. A copy made in 1730 under the great seal lies in the PECK MSS ADD.4935/2 British Museum. Dugdale's Monasticon also makes some use of this early Garendon chartulary.

NOTES ON THE ENGINEERING HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE

by F. Nixon

The recently issued volume of the Society's Journal carried a note that the above booklet was available. In fact this went out of print some years ago, and copies are now much in demand. A number of enquirers have had to be disappointed. A small number of copies has now been purchased from an engineering company which used them as gifts to their customers. While stocks last these can be obtained at 4/-d. post free from:

F. Fisher,
306 Duffield Road,
Darley Abbey,
Derby.

THE TESTAMENT OF THE FIRST LORD MOUNTJOY

by Rennie Hayhurst

When the Society visited Barton Blount, Mr. Francis Fisher, in the course of an excellent but brief discourse, referred to the most curious and interesting Will of the first Lord Mountjoy, a previous owner of Barton. More recently the Local History Section, with the able guidance of Mr. George Green, has visited Lost Village Sites in Leicestershire, and it may be of interest to members, in view of the existence of a lost village site at Alkmonton, to have further knowledge of Lord Mountjoy's Will. Details are given in Dugdale's "Baronage", and as I happen to possess this volume I am happy to give the extract.

According to Dugdale, Walter le Blount, in 39 Hen.6, was made Treasurer of Calais, and in 4 Edwd.4 was constituted Lord Treasurer of England. In the next year he was created Baron, with the title Lord Montjoy, and given grants of money and several Manors, many of the latter having been the property of the disgraced Thomas Courtney, Earl of Devon. Lord Montjoy continued to serve the King, Edward IV, and was apparently in high favour until, on 1st August 1475, he died.

His testament is dated 8th July 1474, wherein he "....bequeathed his body to be buried at the Gray-Friers in London; appointing the bones of his Son William to be taken out of the place where they lay; and laid on the left side of his Tomb (one Tomb to serve them both). He likewise ordained, that the Parish Church and Chancel of Our Lady at Aylewaston, in Com. Derb. should be made up, and finished compleatly out of his own proper goods; and that a third Bell called a Tenour, should be bought for the same Church. Also, that a convenient Tomb, in that Church, should be set over Elene his Wife. Furthermore, he directed that his Executors should purchase Lands to the yearly value of ten pounds; and appropriate them to the Hospital of St. Leonard, situate between Alkmonton and Bentley, to pray for the Souls of his Ancestors; as also for his own Soul, his Wives and Children's Souls; the Souls of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, Richard Earl Rivers, Sir John Wodvyle Knight; and for the Souls of the Lords in old time of that Hospital. Moreover, he ordained that the Master of that Hospital, for the time being, should find continually seven poor men, to be chosen by him out of such as had, or thenceforth should be old serving-men with the Lord and Patron of the Lordship of Barton, and of the same Hospital of St. Leonard, or else out of the old Tenants of all the Lordships of the said Lord and Patrons for the time being, within the Counties of Derby and Stafford: And that the Master, for the time being, should pay weekly unto those seven poor men ii s. iv d. Also, that every of them at the time of his Election, should be of the age

of fifty and five years at the least; and that those seven poor men should have seven Kine going within his Park at Barton, and seven load of Wood yearly for their Fewel, to be taken within his Lordships of Barton, Alkmonton and Bentley; or other Lordships in Appultre-Hundred, in Com. Derby. Likewise, that the said Master should every third year give unto each of these seven poor men, a Gown and an Hood of White or Russet, of one sute; one time White, and another time Russet; the Gown to be marked with a Tayewe cross of Red; and that none of those poor men should go a begging upon pain of removal from that Hospital. Moreover, that every of them should be obliged to sat daily our Ladies Psalter, twice within the Chapel of the same Hospital. He likewise appointed that there should be a Mansion, with a square Court, built next to the same Chapel, without any back door; and that the roof of that Chapel should be raised, the walls enhanced, the windows made with strong iron-work, with a Quire and Perclose, and two Altars without the Quire. Furthermore, that the Master should wear neither Red nor Green, but upon his Gown of other colour; a Tayewe cross of Blew upon his left-side; and have no other Benefice, except the Parsonage of Barton. He likewise willed that a Chapel of S. Nicholas should be built at Alkmonton, that the Master of the before-specified Hospital, should say Mass there yearly, on the Feast of S. Nicholas, and at other times by his discretion. And lastly, that his Feoffees should bestow forty pounds in making a Chapel within the Abbey of Burton. And departed this life 1 Aug the next ensuing year, being then seised of the Mannors of Allerton and Stretton in le Field, in Com. Leic., Falde and Fadleghe-Alseghe, in Com. Staff., the moity of the Mannor of Caderiche, in Com. Wigorn, the Mannor of Brummore and Burrough of Lemington, in Com. Sutht., the Mannors of Barton, Sutton, Saperton, Alkemonton, Bentley, Hatton, Langwesdon, Brightrichfeld, Lortingley, Stretton in le Field, Elwalston and Chalford in Com. Derby. and the Mannor and Burrough of Chulmelegh, the Mannor of Holdeham and Huntebere, the Burrough of Twykebere, and Mannor of Cornewode, in Com. Devon, leaving Edward Blount his grand-son and next heir (viz. son of his son William, who died in his life-time) seven years of age and upwards; and was buried in the same Church of the Gray-Friars, within the Apostles Chapel; being then Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter".

Future Meetings of the Section

A diary of meetings for 1964 appears on the back cover of this issue. It is hoped that these will be well attended. Tea will be served at each meeting, after which members will have an opportunity to discuss their interests.

NOTES AND QUERIES

The Editor would welcome notes or queries on any branch of local history, and replies to any note already published.

N.Q.111 Trade Tokens

Recently a collection of some twenty odd Derbyshire Trade Tokens were offered for sale; later they were split up into smaller lots. I was able to obtain four of these tokens, one of Brampton (reputed) and three of Chesterfield.

There are several accounts and descriptions of these interesting coins, but there is much that collectors would be pleased to learn, perhaps the last word has not yet been written.

Two of these tokens are of unusual interest. A description of them will be found below.

No.1 is faithfully described in the Reliquary Vol.VII page 180:

Obv: RICHARD - CLARKE - AT - THE C.
(in small circle) HIS - HALF - PENY R. A.
Rev: ANGELL - IN - CHESTERFIELD
(in small circle) an Angel

No.2. This is rather an unusual specimen It is dated, and over-struck on another token reading, the main reading is as No.1. Underneath appear the following letters:

Obv: CL --- BRIDG ---- CE
Rev: -- SOWTH ---- 1665 -

No.3. A token described by Llewellynn Jewitt in Reliquary Vol.IV page 165.

Obv: JAMES - DUTTON - IN (small circle) a Lion.
Rev: CHESTERFIELD - 1666 (small circle) HIS-HALF-PENY

No.4. Llewellynn Jewitt lists three Brampton Trade Tokens in Reliquary Vol.IV Of the first two he remarks that he has no hesitation of listing them as of Brampton; of the third he describes as follows:

M.
Obv: P. C. and a knot filling the field with three roses.
Rev: OF - BRANTON) 1671 (small circle) a pair of shears.

Lastly, I would like to describe a silver "token" that has come my way, certainly not a "trade token", and not previously described as far as I know. It is clear and well struck, about the size of a three penny piece and pierced to wear on a chain. The hole is uneven and probably made at a later date than when the token was struck.

Obv: Depicting Smedley's Hydro with the words -
SMEDLEY'S MATLOCK BANK

Rev: The well known scene of road and cliff at Matlock Bath with
the words - HIGH TOR

I should be pleased if any member could add particulars of history to
this or any of the tokens I have mentioned.

S. L. Garlic

N.Q.112 The Range of Ancient Cannons

With reference to Mr. Hayhurst's query regarding the range of ancient
cannons, I came across two examples of 17th century cannons recently at
Tenby Castle, Pembrokeshire. One cannon was a saker, the other a culverin,
and they had been used in the defence of Tenby.

The following details I obtained from personal measurement and from
brass plaques which were attached to the wooden platforms on which they
were mounted.

The Culverin This fired a solid shot of 15 lbs. for 500 paces. The
bore was approx. $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. and the length overall was 9 ft.

The Saker This fired a solid shot of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for 300 paces. The
bore was approx. $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. and the length was 7 ft. 3 ins.

H. R. Window

N.Q.113 The Parish Church of St. Lawrence, Eyam

This church is now in urgent need of funds for the restoration of its
ancient Fabric. During preliminary work of restoration some old plaster has
been removed, revealing considerable traces of Murals on the nave walls.
These represent the Signs of the Children of Israel as described in the book
of Genesis. For nearly two hundred years these murals have been covered
up under three layers of plaster, and they were only rediscovered when the
plaster was being stripped away last winter. It would appear that the
paintings are post Reformation, probably early seventeenth century, and there
is only one similar set known to exist in this county.

The cost of repairing and renewing the murals will be considerable, and
contributions for this purpose will be most thankfully received by the
Rector.

The present governors are the Marquess of Hastings, Earl of Chesterfield and Sir William Gerard Bart of Gorsewood Hall, Leicestershire. In 5 Geo. IV an act was obtained to empower the governors and corporation of Etwall Hospital and Repton School in the do. of Derby, to extend and increase the objects of the charity and to make sales, and for the purposes therein mentioned.

There is a small school at Etwall, endowed with £5 per annum, by Rowland Cotton Esq. and Mary his wife, the coheirress of Sleigh. The number of houses in Etwall in 1786 was about 54, besides the Hospital which then consisted of 16 dwellings. In 1801 there were 82 and in 1811 - 83. Etwall, Burnaston and Barrowcote were taxed together in 1712 at £122. 10. 4d.

EYAM township and parish contains with Eyam Woodland 4476 acres of limestone and gritstone land watered by numerous springs. Previous to the enclosure in 1801 the old enclosed consisted of about 680 acres, and other commons for the whole parish of about 3,000 acres of moorland divided into small farms. The rateable value of the land and buildings in 1852 - Eyam £2663, Eyam Woodland £1110. Expended for relief of the poor Eyam £120, Eyam Woodland £18. The average amount of rates from 1824 to 1829 were £337 per annum. Poor rate from 1839-1842 inclusive £2716. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for £83. The rector receives for tithe hay, corn wool and lamb £60 per annum. Hay pays a modus of twopence per acre. The cultivated land averages from 20-25 shillings per acre. The Glebe consists of 4 acres of old enclosed and 12a 1r 25p of new enclosed land. The Duke of Devonshire holds a court twice a year. Steward ... Cottingham Esq. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Devonshire, the late Earl Thanet, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Lord Denman, Peter Wright Esq., John W. Wright Esq., John Carver Althorpe Esq. of Dinington Hall, and ... Smith Esq. of Scotland and numerous small freeholders. There are two county bridges in Eyam Woodland, one at Haselford and one at Grindleford. There are two friendly societies, one male about 100 members and one female 50 members and nine public houses in the township, five at Eyam and four at Middleton, and one Methodist Chapel.

In 1861 Eyam contained 1172, Eyam Woodland 258 and Foolow 243 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture, calico weaving and mining. A Mechanic's Institute was established in 1824 in connection with which is a subscribing library containing 766 volumes.

The Mines. There is strong evidence particularly on the south side of Eyam of mining operations having been carried on to a considerable extent in past ages. Through the virtue of a charter granted by King John, many of the old freehold tenures of Eyam are exempt from the general law of the Kings Field. Of the ore obtained from the mines in the whole parish of Eyam the lot, which is every 13th dish, is

claimed and taken by the lord of the manor. One penny a dish belongs to the Rector and a small exaction called cope is paid by the purchaser of the ore to the barmaster: these with a trifle paid to the rector and the lord of the manor for what is called (provincially) hillock stuff are the lots and tithes paid by the miners at Eyam. The lords of the manor of Eyam and Stony Middleton hold a half-yearly court alternatively at Eyam and Stony Middleton at which the Steward attends.

The Edgeside vein of ore was discovered about 166 years ago, but was not worked in the parish of Eyam until some time after its discovery. In the space of 50 or 60 years it was cut for upwards of two miles in length, but dipping very fast eastwards it speedily reached the water and could no longer be successfully worked. A sough or level was brought to it from the river Derwent about 96 years since, but did not answer the general expectations. The quantity of metal obtained from the vein may be judged of by the fact that it enhanced the annual income of the rector from £1200 to £1800 a year, and this for a long time. Other veins in the vicinity have been very productive but nearly all have been overpowered with water. The Watergrove Mine just within the parish of Eyam is by far the richest in the neighbourhood. A steam engine of 300 horses power has been erected on this mine which has enabled them partially to cope with the water. Lumps of ore from three to five hundredweights have been obtained from this mine. The oldest leadworks in the vicinity of Eyam are the Rake, extending over a large tract of land south of the village. The Morewood Sough company, formed in 1843 for the purpose of draining the Eyam and Eyam Edge mines has already (1846) driven 250 fathoms towards the great veins in Eyam Edge. Immense wealth was formerly obtained from these mines till stopped by the water, and great hopes were entertained by the present company of their ultimate success. The late Duke of Devonshire, James Sorby, the late John Allsop, Thomas Fentem, John Harrison, Willm Cantrell and Wm. Hattersely were the proprietors.

The Morewoods, the original proprietors of the sough, drove it a mile. Haycliffe mine in Eyam Edge, now no longer worked, was once the grand depository of that extraordinary phenomenon in the mineral world provincially called Slickenside. The external appearance of this curious species of galena is well known wherever mineralogy has been studied. At the present time good examples of it are exceedingly rare and can only be met with in cabinets that have been long established. In those mines where it has most prevailed it exhibits but little variety, either in form or character. An upright pillar of limestone rock intermixed with calcareous spar, contains the exploding ore: the surface is thinly coated over with lead which resembles a covering of plumbago, and it is extremely smooth, bright and even. The effects of this extraordinary mineral are not less singular than terrific. A blow with a rammer, a stroke or a scratch with a miner's pick, are sufficient to rend the rocks asunder with which it is united. The stroke is immediately succeeded by a crackling noise accompanied with a sound not unlike the hum of a swarm of bees: shortly afterwards an

explosion follows, so loud and appalling that even the miners, a hardy and daring race of men, turn pale and tremble at the shock. In the year 1738 an explosion took place in the Haycliffe mine, when 250 barrels of material were blown out at one blast, each barrel containing 350 lbs weight. During the explosion the earth had a tremulous motion, as if shock by an earthquake. In many of the lead mines of Eyam, according to the account given by Mr. Bullock in the Philosophical Transactions, which I have hereafter copied for the amusement of my readers, the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon on Saturday November 1st 1755 was sensibly felt. "Two miners who were employed in drifts about 60 fathoms deep (120 yards) were so terrified at the shock, that they dared not attempt to climb the mine: five shocks in the course of about 20 minutes succeeded each other, every shock was followed by a loud rumbling noise. All the shafts remained entire, but the drifts were scattered over with minerals which had fallen from the sides and the roof".

From the word Tor said to be of Phoenician origin, and the word Bole anciently signifying the heath on which the lead was smelted, words in common use at Eyam (and throughout the High and Low Peak or mineral district) we are led to conclude that the lead mines have been worked from a very early period, probably by a colony of foreigners. On Eyam moor small pieces of lead ore have frequently been found: one weighing fourteen pounds was met with about thirty years ago. About fifty years since near Leam Hall a piece of lead was found weighing between thirty and forty pounds: it was 36 inches long and had a hook attached to it. In the year 1814 a great number of silver and copper coins were found in Eyam Dale bearing the inscriptions of Probus, Gallienus and Victorinus, Roman emperors. Ancient coins, spears and other implements of war have frequently been found in this interesting locality. That the Saxons penetrated among the mountains of the Peak and resided in and around Eyam is evident, for every little eminence has a Saxon name or termination. Lich is a Saxon word signifying a dead body, and the gate into the churchyard through which the funerals pass is known by the name of Lich-Gate. The principal road into Eyam was once the Lyd Gate, now called Ligget. Lyd implies to cover or protect, and at this entrance there was a strong gate where watch and ward was kept every night. Every effective man who was a householder in the village was bound to stand in succession at this gate from nine o'clock at night to six in the morning, to question every person who might appear and to give alarm if danger was apprehended. The watch had a large wooden halbert or 'watch-bill' for protection, and when he left watch in the morning he took the 'watch-bill' and reared it against the door of the person whose turn it was to succeed him.

Other Antiquities. Many interesting objects of antiquity have been found in the vicinity at different periods. About 36 years ago Mr. Anthony Hancock of Foolow found in a limestone quarry near Eyam a petrified snake coiled up in a ring, very perfect. About 50 years ago Mr. James Wood of Eyam, on cutting a large sandstone on Eyam moor

found a petrified fish about a foot in length perfect in every part. The Druidical remains, a little north of Eyam prove to a certain degree the high antiquity of the place. All the tracts of land called the Moor, was until its enclosure, literally covered with these relics. The Druidical temple or circle on that part of the moor called Whetwithins is frequently visited. It consists of sixteen oblong sandstones standing in an upright position and forming a circle of about thirty yards in diameter. The stones are nearly equal in size, standing about a yard high except on the north side where two or three are enveloped in heath and therefore appear, though clearly visible, not so large as the others. The circle is surrounded by a mound of earth about a yard high, in which the stones are placed. In the centre there stood until some years back, a large stone which was no doubt the altar on which sacrifices were made. It was also the Maen Gorsedd or stone of assembly. The ceremony used at the opening of the Gorseddaw or meetings, was the sheathing of the sword on the Maen Gorsedd at which the Druid priests assisted. All the places of meeting were, like this, set apart by forming a circle of earth and stones around the altar, which was called the Cylich Cyngrair or circle of federation, and the priest or bard who recited the traditional poems was named the Dudgeinaid, who, dressed in a uni-coloured robe, always commenced his recitation by one of the following mottoes: "In the eye of the light and in the face of the sun", "The truth against the world".

Here the ancient Briton displayed his eloquence, knowledge and patriotism. In the immediate vicinity of this circle there are at least twelve more, each surrounded with circular mounds of earth, and some with stones. Most of these, not more than 12 yards in diameter must be sepulchral, and there appeared in all of these a large heap of stones in the centre. Contiguous to the large circle, until about thirty years ago, there was one of the most interesting barrows in the Peak of Derbyshire. It covered an area of ground nearly thirty yards in diameter: it was in the form of a cone, ten or twelve yards high when perfect, and was composed wholly of small stones. On opening the barrow many years ago, an unbaked urn was found containing ashes, bones, an arrow head of flint and a little charcoal with which the body had been burned. There is in the neighbourhood a very popular tradition of some great chief being buried in this barrow, and it has frequently been explored: nothing however has been found except the urn, but in the vicinity, spears, arrowheads, axes, hatchets and many remains of antiquity have been turned up. About a mile from the barrow there was, about 56 years ago, another of great dimensions. It stood over Hanleys Piece. When the moor was enclosed it was carried away to make fences. An urn of large size was found near the centre on the ground, and was carried away to the residence of the person who found it, but was afterwards broken and buried from a superstitious notion that it was unlucky to have it in the house. Many urns have at various times been found around Eyam. About 56 years ago Mr. W. Furniss found one richly decorated which contained nothing but ashes. About thirty

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE MEETINGS

Three indoor meetings have been arranged for the winter on widely varied subjects. Each talk will be followed by a short discussion of local history matters.

1964
Saturday
January 25th
3 p.m.

At the Adult Education Centre, Becket Street, Derby.
Mr. Rennie Hayhurst on Heraldry and Armour
The talk will be illustrated by coloured slides of well-known effigies and brasses, including several from Derbyshire.
The Annual General Meeting of the Section will be held after the talk and it is hoped that as many members as possible will attend.
Tea will be served and to assist in catering it would be very much appreciated if those who hope to be present at the meeting would inform the Secretary at least one week before the day.

Saturday
February 29th
3 p.m.

At the Bridge Chapel.
Dr. D.M. Smith on The Textile Mills of the Midlands
Dr. Smith is on the staff of the School of Geography at the University of Manchester and has made a special study of this subject. Derbyshire occupies a unique position in having been the home of the first textile factory in a modern sense. (Thomas Lombe's Silk Mill in Derby 1718-) and the first cotton spinning factory at Cromford.

Saturday
April 11th
3 p.m.

At the Bridge Chapel.
This meeting will have two speakers.
Rev. D.H. Buckley on The Restoration of Norbury Church Glass. The work of restoring this lovely glass, undertaken by experts from York, has been going on for two years. Mr. Buckley has made a tape recording of a conversation with one of these experts and has taken colour pictures of each window before its replacement. He will let us hear the recording and see his pictures.
There will follow a talk:
Mr. Francis Fisher on The Interpretation of Old Documents which will be of interest to many members and of great help to those who are seeking help in this field.
