

Vol 5

"DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY"

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DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

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When publication of Mr. Handford's catalogue of maps is completed it will be possible to buy copies of the whole supplement separately bound. As the supply will be limited we should be pleased to receive applications as soon as possible. The price will be something under 10/-d., and it should be available during 1971.

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EDITORIAL

The History of Alfreton mentioned in the last Miscellany is now available. Mr. R. Johnson's book is well produced, pleasant to handle and easy to read. The Editors felt that the work merited a full review and this has been written for us by Dr. A. R. Griffin.

Mr. D. Wigley's family history continues and will be completed in the next issue with the conclusion of John Wigley's story. This history, which must have involved a great amount of painstaking research, has brought Mr. Wigley many new friends from all parts of the world, where Wigleys from Derbyshire have settled.

Combs and Ashbourne are being documented in detail by Mrs. M. A. Bellhouse and Mr. R. C. Smith (who has also recently written, for the Ashbourne News Telegraph, a series of notes on the old inns of the town). Mr. E. Paulson is doing research of a similar kind in the Darley Dale area and has contributed another article, this time about the Columbells of Darley Nether Hall Manor. He has discovered a delightful sketch of the long vanished house.

Miss Nellie Kirkham makes an interesting new departure in her study of the old boundaries around Castle Gate. Part 2 will appear in the Spring 1971 issue.

Following Mrs. M. E. Robson's account of Samuel Slater (DM Vol.V No.2) it is interesting to read the actual terms of his apprenticeship to Jedediah Strutt. The copy of the indenture has been sent to us by Mr. R. C. Tattersall of English Sewing Limited, Belper.

Continuing the search for information about the coal industry in Derbyshire, we have an account of the Barnes family, important colliery owners in the Chesterfield area.

In telling of the coach services in Derbyshire in their heyday Mr. John Heath has presented his information in a novel manner.

For the reproduction of Mr. Heath's diagrams and also for the re-drawing of most of the maps and sketches in this number we have to thank Mr. L. J. Stead, the busy secretary of the recently formed Industrial Archaeology Section; we are most grateful that he could find time to do this work for us.

Also, we have to thank Miss V. M. Beadsmore for her valuable work in reporting the excursions of the Local History Section.

JOHN WIGLEY OF WIGWELL

by

Derek A. Wigley

The Inheritance

Part I

Wigwell Grange with one hundred and fifty acres of land was purchased by Henry Wigley of Middleton in 1586. His main purpose appears to have been to acquire timber for his boles. In his later years the introduction of the lead mill with bellows increased the demand for wood for fuel. Moreover, the estate required more constant management than old Henry was able to give, and for this task he selected his second son Richard.

Richard spent several years of his life near Nottingham. Conjointly with John Brownlow and George Caldecott he held Letters Patent for houses and lands in Adbolton, Basford and Ratcliffe. During this period Richard not only met his future wife but also a husband for his sister, Mary. At that time families who had usually married quite locally began to cast farther afield. Mary may well have been the first of Old Henry's children to marry; her husband was Christopher Strelley of Woodborough and for her marriage settlement Old Henry gave Watfield (between Wigwell Mill and Longway Bank) for her life. From this time Watfield ceased to be part of the Wigwell estate, although Old Henry and his eldest son Thomas controlled it after Christopher Strelley's death until it was bequeathed to Christopher's son William.

In 1602 when Henry's daughter Dorothy married Henry Woodiss of Cromford, a half share of the old Rectory of Sheen was granted as marriage portion and Richard acted for his father as attorney. Richard was preparing for his own marriage to Elizabeth Hall of Costock at that time and Wigwell was settled on him with the exception of three closes released to Elizabeth for her life (See Wigwell Grange, Derbyshire Miscellany Vol.III No.8 p.637). The friendship between the Wigley family and the Lowes of Alderwasley was such that Elizabeth's sister Jane later married Edward Lowe.

Richard built a new house adjoining the old Grange. This was completed before 1607 and formal gardens were laid out with a walled garden on one side of the courtyard and a bowling green on the east front. By the early summer of 1610 Richard and Elizabeth had two daughters and a third child was expected before the winter; but Old Henry now lay on his death-bed. The last years of his life had not shown him how his estate would continue or who his male heirs would be. Thomas and his wife Faith, who was forty-four, had no children, consequently Old Henry left similar bequests to both sons and

did all he could to ensure continuance of his estate as a unit. His efforts were reasonably successful until 1702.

Old Henry's passing probably created something of a vacuum in the family for Thomas and Richard were quite different in character. Some older influence remained in Ralph and Richard (of Tansley), Old Henry's brothers, but new thinking and ideas in political and religious matters were fermenting not only among the Wigleys but among their friends and relatives. While Old Henry was of rather high church tendency, his sons had leanings towards Presbyterianism.

By 1613 Richard was undertaking a term of public office as Treasurer for the King's Bench, the Marshalsea, and the gaol in Derby. His journeyings related to this took him over the whole of the county. As his father had done, Richard copied some of his accounts into an entry book (Brit. Mus. Add Mss 6704). This book was first used in 1558 and the final entry was written about 1712; copies of receipts, legal title and Wills were entered in it. The pages were not used in sequence and small notes fill up odd gaps in the pages. The following are abbreviated notes of Richard's accounts.

October 6th 1613 Ric Wigley, Treasurer of the Kings Benche, Marshalsee and Gaole

Received the day and year abovesaid of Richard Wigley of Wigwell Treasurer for the yeare for the Kings Benche, Marshalsee and Gaole, the sum of Eight Pounds of lawfull money of England which is all that is dewe for this half yeare past for the gaole. I saye Rec'd £8 0. 0.

May 4th 1614

Received.....(as above).....for bread for the prisoners in the gaole....  
£11 18. 10d.

Jan 23 AD 1613

Received...(as above)..... for the poor prisoners of the Kings Benche (etc) for one whole year ended at Michaelmas last past...£10 0. 0.

Per me Nicu Oldam

October 6th AD 1613

To Copie of Mr Oldame Acquite<sup>ce</sup> & the baker Tho Smiths acquit<sup>ce</sup>.

To the baker for bread delivered to the prisoners in the Gaole	£8 0. 0.
Item pd to Mr. Oldame for the Kings Bench & Marshalsee	£2 0. 0.
Item Paid for Mr. Oldames acquittance	£- 2. 0.

The source of the money is shown in the following:-

AD.1614 My Acct for Treasurer May 4th

	£	s	d
1) Rec'd of Humphrey Savidge Gent for the Hundred of the High Peake	4	10	2
2) Rec'd of Godfrey Clarke Gent for Scarsdale Hundred	4	19	8
3) Rec'd of Anthony Hopkinson Gent for Workesworth Wapentake	2	16	4
4) Rec'd of Frances Ward Gent for Repton & Gresley	2	5	8
5) Rec'd of John Dreycote Gent for Morleston & Litchurch	3	11	0
6) Rec'd of Peter Collengwood	3	18	0

Shortly after his father's death Richard gave an annuity to his mother Elizabeth (nee Gell) who was living at Senior Field. His elder brother Thomas gave his mother some rents and other sums of money. Two of Elizabeth's sons lived close by and she was looked after by her daughter Dorothy and later by Dorothy's daughter Elizabeth. All lived in a walled enclosure in a fairly sheltered spot, a disadvantage being the tanner's yard and smelting mill! However, prevailing winds may have been kind. Most of the Wigleys preferred living nearer the hilltops, perhaps creating a hardiness which contributed to longevity. But despite longevity and the fact that many of the family had produced children late in life, the problem of a male heir was becoming of prime importance. By the summer of 1616 Richard had three quiet daughters and none of his brothers yet had a son. True a marriage was to take place between Cousin Henry of White House near Carsington, a son of old Henry's brother Ralph of Millhouse, and Judith Lowe. The marriage, which might produce an heir, took place on August 2nd 1617; but by the late Autumn Richard's wife Elizabeth was with child again. Hopes were high that this time they would be blessed with a son, and these hopes were fulfilled on May 28th (1617).

With great family rejoicing the infant was baptised in St. Mary's Wirksworth on June 4th. The relatives and friends present included the Lowes, the Fearn's and the Gells, and it was John Gell of Hopton who presented the child to be christened John. As godfather John Gell did his job well and he was to exercise much influence in young John's life.

During the next five years two more boys and another girl were born, but only one, Edward, survived infancy.

The next records occur in 1620 and concern Thomas and Richard. All Saints, or All Hallows church, as it was then called, was raising money to install its sixth (tenor) bell. A portion of the money was given by the bachelors of Derby and the rest was contributed by some of the county gentlemen. Among these Thomas gave 10/-d.

At the same time the Royal Coffers were short of funds. One method of raising funds was to call for a sum equivalent to a years rent from certain landholders; Richard was among the copyholders of land in Bonsall who compounded for their estates. An earlier Roll of Composition was made

on October 16th 1613 on the occasion of the marriage of Elizabeth, King James' eldest daughter. In Wirksworth Hundred Thomas Wigley, Gent, paid 20s., Richard W paid 3s. 4d. and William (distant cousin of Miller's Green) paid 2s. 6d. In Morleston and Litchurch John Wigley, Gent., paid 6s. 8d. This John was a younger brother of Thomas and Richard.

More unusual methods of raising taxes were to occur later. There were several examples of donations for projects near to their hearts, and a few small charities; but there was no extravagance even though the country was becoming more prosperous and sheep farming was still increasing. At this time the demand for lead was only reasonable but smelting was a major part of Richard's business interests. His distant cousin Henry of Miller's Green also owned a half share of a lead mill.

When young John was just six years old he went to his first family wedding at Woodborough near Nottingham. The marriage was of his Aunt Mary, widow of Christopher Strelley, and Henry Chaworth (July 4th 1623). Both Thomas and Richard were very attached to Mary and made very fair provision for William, the son of her first marriage. At that time 'bridals' and christenings were high on the list of occasions for rejoicing. Other festivities were May Queen, Whitsuntide, Harvest Festivals, Halloween (coupled with Gunpowder Treason Day) and Christmas. For the young, Archery was still important as were athletics and wrestling. For the not so young, there was cock fighting, bull and bear baiting, skittles and bowls.

The late summer of 1624 saw an outbreak of the plague in Derby, and in his entry book Richard noted a proclamation of October 22nd listing those cleared. He was still acting as a Collector. In the following year the dour King James died and was succeeded by his son Charles. The tempo of country life hardly changed and there were few signs of discord. There seems little doubt that many of the Wigleys and their relations and neighbours were of firm Presbyterian belief by this time and that this belief was spreading through the Derbyshire hills.

The first funeral that young John probably attended was that of his grandmother Elizabeth. These were less sombre occasions than they are now. Peals of bells were rung (Faith Wigley's Will, Derbyshire Miscellany Vol.IV No.1 p.37) and there were celebrations for the soul of the departed. Young John's great-grandmother Isabel had, in her Will, referred to her funeral as "me brought home". On October 9th 1626 Young John would have seen his grandfather's tomb opened and his widow laid by his side. This was an occasion for the Gells also and from that time young John was to become better acquainted with the Gell children.

At that time King Charles was involved in the first of his financial crises and in 1627 a levy was raised without Parliament's consent. Robert Willmott of Chaddesden was the collector. For his lands in Wirksworth and Middleton Thomas paid £6, and for Wigwell Richard paid £2 13s. 4d.

The following year the last of the old Wigleys passed on. Old Henry's brother Ralph, a nonagenarian, was buried on Christmas Day. Although three of Richard's daughters were of marriageable age, none apparently showed much inclination in that direction. However, two were married by 1634. Anne married Henry Buxton of Bradbourne and Faith had married Thomas Shelmerdine, Vicar of Crich. Both men were of strong Presbyterian conviction.

The Derbyshire type of Presbytery was much less sombre than the Scottish variety and, as we shall see, clothing was quite richly decorated. Thomas's black riding coat was edged and decorated with silver lace.

Thomas and Richard were both over sixty. In some ways they had little in common, and to some extent this is to be expected. Thomas had spent much of his time dealing with the family estate but Richard had spent several years assimilating town life in Nottingham, and later years in more Public life. Old Henry had willed that his estate should pass through male heirs, but Thomas and Richard had acquired additional estates of their own. The method of disposal in the Wills indicates detailed precision in Thomas's character, but in Richard's case application to detail was only used when necessary. Most of the Wigley Wills are lodged in the Lichfield Joint Record Office, but those of Thomas and Richard are in the P.C.C.

Thomas's Will was dated February 24th 1633... "being weake in body, but of good and perfect memorie (praise god therefore) do make and ordayne this my last will and testament in manner and forme following (that is to say) first I commend my soule into the hande of god who gave it hoping assuredly to be made partaker of eternall life through the only merit of Jesus Christ my savior. And I committ my body to the earth whereof it was made. And as for my worldly estate I dispose thereof as followeth.

Imprimis I give and bequeath to my wife Faith Wigley all my household goods etc. Item I give and bequeath to my loving Cousin John Gell of Hopton Esquire my beste geldinge and my dogge. Item to my said Cosen Gell his wife the sume of fortye shillings. Item I give unto her my greatest brewing fatt or tubbe at Middleton. Item my Will is to remitt unto my cosen Elizabeth Foawne (Fearn) widdowe all such somes of money as shee oweth me. Item I give and bequeath to every of my brother Richard Wigley's three daughters tenn pounds a peece. Item I give and bequeath to my Nephewe William Starrley (Strelley) the some of three score and six pounds thirteene shillings and fower pence. Item I give and bequeath to every of my sister Mary Chaworth's foure yonger children vizt. John Chaworth, Mary Chaworth, Jane Chaworth and Elizabeth Chaworth tenn pounds apiece to be put with what Convenient speed may bee after my decease to increase for their better preferment. Item I give and bequeath to my Cosen Thomas Wigley of Wirksworth gentleman, the sume of five pounds and my best rydinge coat with the silver lace. Item I give and bequeath unto my nephewe William Wigley the rente of that messuage and tenement wherein Joann Spencer lately dwelled and is now in the occupation of Edward Woodywis etc. I do also give to the said William Wigley that suit of apparrell which I now weare. Item my mind

and will is that there be payd to my nephewe Henry Wigley the sune of fyve pounds in lieue of a legacye remayning in my hands formerly leaste to him. Item -...To Elizabeth Heywood my brother Raphe his daughter the sune of fyve pounds. Item I give and bequeath to my tenant Anthony Spencer my greate rydeinge Coate. Item...to Thomas Bothame a little tenement with a gardayne and backside in Wirksworth and now in the occupation of one John Ensor, during the live of Thomas Bothome and Ideth his wife (to pay an annual rent of 12d. to Thomas's heirs)...To everye of my servants twenty shillings. Item to Isabell Cusendale five shillings. Item my mynd and will is that an acre of land or soyle bee it more or less which hereto laye to the house of Richard Keye and is now in the occupation of ould Hardye Beresford to the possession of him the sayd Richard Keye hee paying the accustomed rent for the same. And for the better establishing of this present testam<sup>t</sup> and last will and of all former bargaines with my tenants and other men upon condition that my said brother Richard Wigley doe and shall confirme each and every grante and lease for yeares or lives of all such lands and tenements freehold or copy hold according to the true intent and meaning of the grants leases and surrenders thereof by me formerly made and also of all giufts legacies or devises...Then I doe give bequest and devise to my said brother Richard Wigley and his heires for ever all my lands tenements and heyreditaments wheresoever they lye within the realm of England which by the lawes of the realm are devisable or wherein I have power to dispose at my pleasure. (Thomas goes on to state that if Richard will not observe these conditions this bequest shall go to his cousin John Gell - but if Gell refuses also then the bequest shall go to Henry Chaworth).

The Will continues by giving a life interest in Wattfield House to Margaret Bradley then devising it to William Strelley and his heirs. John Gell was appointed Executor solely.

There followed a codicil and memorandum which show that Thomas owned the Great Meadow under Yokecliffe, the Long Close and Leas in Wirksworth. These he bequeathed for 99 years to Henry and Mary Chaworth and their heirs, and after this term expired these lands were to revert to Richard's heirs.

Thomas's burial is not shown in the Wirksworth Registers but probate was granted in London by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to John Gell on February 17th 1634. This was just one week after the marriage of young John's sister Anne to Henry Buxton of Bradbourne. In this year John Gell was the High Sherriff.

Richard's will was written on the first day of April 1635 and after the usual commendation "appoynt that my bodie be buried at Wirkesworth among my ancestors hoping for a comfortable resurrection".

Richard had carried out the terms of Thomas's Will - one real problem for him was that his son John was not eighteen so could not inherit the estate directly, so to deal with the Will Richard continues - "Item my will is...that all my woods underwoods and trees in the Hasleys be feld, and

sould by my Executrix within the space of two years next after my decease to and for the used and benefitt of my daughter Elizabeth Wigley to be payd into her soe soone as it shall be collected and gathered.

Item I give and bequeath unto my daughter Faith Shelmerdine two Messuages, farmes or Tenements lyinge and beinge in Matlock in the county of Derby with all the lands tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonginge nowe in the tenure or occupation of William Cockayne Taylor and Edward Bankes husbandmen both of Matlocke, for and during the terme of the natural life of Faith Shelmerdine. Item I give and bequeath unto my sonne Edward Wigley for and during the terme of his naturall life two farmes messuages or tenements, scituate and beinge in Matlocke afsd...now in the tenure or occupation of John Bradwell and George Ogden their Assigne or Assignes. Item I give and bequeath to my Grandchild Samuell Shelmerdine one hundred pounds of good and lawful money of England to remayne in the hands of my lovinge brother in law Robert Hall Gent. and my sonne in law Henry Buxton for the use and behoofe of the sd Samuell Shelmerdine with sixe pound per ann. of encrease during all the while it remains in the hands of the sd Robert and Henry". (If Samuel died an infant the money at five pounds interest to go to Faith Shelmerdine). "Item I give and bequeath unto my sonne Henry Buxton one messuage or tenement commonly called Spencers in the Lane lyinge and beinge in Middleton in the County of Derby with all lands Comons, profits and hereditaments to the saide farm belonginge; now in the tenure or occupacion of one Henry Spencer of Middleton aforesaid for and duringe the terme of one and twenty yeares next after my decease. Item I give and bequeath unto my sonne John Wigley all my bookes". Elizabeth, Richard's wife, was appointed sole executrix, and "my loving brother-in-law Robert Hall and my loving cosen Thomas Flynt Gent. my supervisors". Witnesses were Jane Lowe, Peter Watkinson, Robert Hall, Henry Wooddis and Edward Allen.

The act of Probate is translated as follows "The above-written Will was proved at London before the venerable Sir Henry Marten Knight Doctor of Laws of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury Master Keeper or Commissary, legitimately constituted, on the last day of September 1635 A.D. by the oath of Elizabeth Wigley widow of the said deceased and executrix named in such will. To whom it was entrusted the administration of all and singular the goods rights and credits of the said deceased being sworn well and faithfully to administer the same on God's Holy Gospels before Emmanuel Bourne and Thomas Shelmerdine by virtue of the commission in that matter elsewhere".

There are Inquisitions Post Mortem for both Thomas and Richard which were made in 1636. Thomas's shows how the Middleton and Wirksworth estates were built up, the form of tenure and rents. Richard's IPM shows the estate that passed into John's hands. (For these IPM's see the appendix).

Emmanuel Bourne was the rector of Ashover, also a Presbyterian. At the same time Elizabeth applied in the Court of Wards for the custody of her son and the estates. By this time the money raised in the Court of Wards was a very important part of the King's income. Wardship was usually granted to

next of kin. This source of revenue was not controlled by Parliament.

Young John was probably well versed in estate management, although later events suggest that he had little taste for it. The other members of the family had various interests. A cousin, Thomas, was a grocer in Wirksworth, another was an innholder; from the latter the churchwardens purchased claret for communion at a cost of 4s. 2d. per five quarts some three times a year.

The last of young John's uncles to marry was Anthony who lived at Senior Field. He married Elizabeth Higton at Wirksworth on 21st January 1636. Anthony did a little general farming but also had three looms.

Lead smelting was still the family's main activity, but they were sheep farmers also. One fact seems clear - that few people relied on one line of business for their livelihood.

At St. Margaret's, Carsington, on January 31st 1638 young John married Bridget, the eldest daughter of John Gell. It is difficult to decide whether it was a love match, but his family certainly approved.

Aunt Faith, Thomas's widow, wrote a codicil to her Will (Faith Wigley's Will - Derbyshire Miscellany Vol. IV No. 1 p. 37) three weeks after John's wedding with the primary object of increasing her bequests to Bridget. She would undoubtedly have liked to see issue of the marriage, but it was not to be for she died in the late Autumn. Uncle Anthony had two daughters, but he died in 1639 and there were a number of births, marriages and deaths among John's relatives about that time. One of his sister Faith's children, Ephraim Shelmerdine, had died of the plague in 1637. John Gell had married for the second time and cousin Henry Wigley of Cromford married Ann Bartholomew - also a second marriage. This Henry had two adult sons, Henry and Anthony, who managed the smelting mill.

Old Henry's entry book (Add. 6704) was now in young John's hands. One of his earliest entries (1640) reads: "A note of what things are in Mrs. Woolliss hands for my cozen Millicents' Weddinge. Inprimis one silver bowle, sixe silver spoones, five peare of flaxen sheets and one paire of harden. Three peare of pillowbeares whereof one peare is Holland one Christeninge sheet of Holland, Towe duzen of Table napkins, Towe dussen of Table napkins, Towe long towels, one lawne face clothe, one bearing cloth of stammell and cradle sheete wroughte with blacke, one Swedde bedd of holland, one long lard clothe of flaxen". John's cousin Millicent Woodiss married his second cousin Henry, son of Henry of Cromford, on February 13th 1640.

Certain national matters, particularly those concerning religious practice, must have begun to concern John by this time. John Gell's influence was undoubtedly strong, but two of his brothers-in-law were Presbyterian clergymen. His third brother-in-law Henry Buxton was also a declared Presbyterian. All three were later very active members of the Wirksworth Classis. John's only kinsmen apparently not committed were the Lowes of Alderwasley. The main matter of concern was the new prayer book and order of service. This was

something about which the people of central Derbyshire felt strongly.

John and Bridget had their first child, a daughter, in 1640. She was baptised Elizabeth on September 23rd. They had four children in all and John noted all their birthdays in the entry book.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

An urgent appeal is made to anyone who has not yet paid the subscription for 1970. It will be appreciated that with ever-rising costs, publication will become impossible unless all subscriptions are paid at the beginning of the financial year. Money should be sent to:

Mr. T. Larimore, 41 Reginald Road South, Chaddesden, Derby.

Rates for members of D.A.S. - 10/-d. per annum.  
for non-members - 12/-d. per annum.

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BILLPORT, DERBY

Anyone knowing the location of an area referred to as Billport (in or near Derby) in old copper mining documents should write to Dr. John Robey, 30 Haywood Grange, Little Haywood, Stafford, who would very much appreciate information.

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ANCIENT BOUNDARIES

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by

Nellie Kirkham

Part 1 The Castlegate

In the Bagshawe Collection, Sheffield Central Library, there is a map depicting a disputed common near Foolow. It is undated, but may belong to the early part of the eighteenth century. Apparently it is before Watergrove Sough for the brook of Middleton Dale is shown rising at Oakenedge Well, and certainly it is earlier than 1770 for by this date Black Harry House was in its present position. This map fits with a document describing the boundary of Ashford in 1570, a part of which also checks with a document describing the boundary of Hassop in 1432 and 1598. In the Derbyshire Record Office, there is a map of the area of the common, which would appear to be not later than early eighteenth century, and this also indicates a contention between Foolow and Middleton as to the exact line of the Castlegate (1). The four form a record of the practically unaltered boundaries existing to-day, and they are important in naming part of the Castlegate or Castleway, of which Mr. Cockerton, when tracing the Portway, stated "the true line of the Castle Gate north of Longstone Edge and its ultimate destination are problems which await solution".

The name can be traced as early as 1250 as Castilgate (2). In 1742, when title was being given in the meers of Main Rake, eighty meers from Middleton Dale, the last one ended a few yards from the Castle Gate. In investigating northwards, Mr. Cockerton found that in places the ancient roadway, the Portway, in the region of Overhaddon and Bakewell, was called the Castlegate (3). He traced it to about 2,100 ft. to the north of what is now known as Monsal Head (4), where fields on the east side of the main road have the names of Castles, Barren Castle and Castleways Side, and he added that "field names can usually be counted on as a reliable guide".

Where the main road mounts up the hillside it is known as Scratte. A little distance beyond the boundary of Ashford, now Little Longstone, the enclosures on the east side are Castle Cliff Dale, Castle Cliff, Castle Cliff Top, Castcliff Top and Castcliffe. So one can safely assume that the Castlegate followed along the Portway as far as this.(5)

Mr. Cockerton pointed out that beyond Longstone Edge "we are probably dealing with two roads, (a) the Port Way, making in the direction of a mine of that name near Mam Tor, and on through Mam Nick, and (b) the Castle Gate, making for some unknown place called "the Castle" adding that "the word 'Castle' does not necessarily indicate the usual meaning of the word". It might be a British encampment, Roman fort, Saxon burgh, or medieval castle. In this case he gave consideration to Peak Castle, or Anavio at Brough - which was still

called 'the castle' in 1783. He discussed these possibilities, but found serious obstacles regarding gradient, and that "further clues to Castle Gate appear to have vanished".

But the former existence of a stretch of at least a mile of the Castlegate can now be proved. The boundary of the whole Lordship of Ashford (Longstone being part of this) was 'Ridden and Remerd' according to the ancient meres by the inhabitants of Ashford and the bordering villages and hamlets. This was done on 12 and 13 July 1570 in the presence of the Earl of Shrewsbury and others. A jury of thirteen swore by their oaths to the line of the boundary.

The boundary of Ashford goes westward up the floor of Coombs Dale - Coms Dale in the document - on the south of Stony Middleton, as was stated in 1570, 'ascending up the valley into Blagden' and continuing 'still up onto a little way called Castlegate goeing over the Corner of the hill west-ward, and following the same way towards ffolowe in to a Doble Dyke near to ffolowe towne'. The first part of this Castlegate was disputed, for "with all this the men of Middleton and ffolowe agree saveing that they say in Blackden before mentioned the Bondary still goeth up the valley past the Castlegate unto another little way some what higher. And then turneth by the same highe way. Leaving to the Lordship of Middleton the said corner of the hill which Ashford men affirmed to bee within the Lordship of Ashford And soe they followinge that ouer way into the Castlegate and so to the said Doble Dyke neare Ffolowe which difference is for nothing but onely for the said corner of the hill being a very small parcell of ground".

To form a coherent picture the evidence of the maps and the document must be merged, while making it clear where there is departure from these into conjecture.

The Brooke-Taylor map is diagramatic. The Bagshawe map has no scale, but one small enclosure is indicated very exactly, so that it can be compared with the Ordnance Survey map. Measured by this in a scale of chains, the main points of this old map prove to be exceedingly accurate.(6) On it Blackden, or Black Harry House, is proved to have been just on the east side of the beginning of Black Harry Gate, 1,700 ft. east of the present Black Harry House. This could account for the small angle in the boundary line.

Taking the 'little way called Castlegate' to be the present boundary, the Ashford men said that the boundary went somewhat higher up the valley, i.e. up Mires Road. No evidence remains, but if they went approximately 1,500 ft. up this road westward, it could be suggested that they turned northwards where the contours are a bit more favourable, and 1,000 ft. would bring them to the slight change of angle in the boundary at Seedlow Rake.(7) Additionally, here, on the south side of Mires Road, an old road leaves the latter, going past the Founder Shaft of Brandy Bottle, ranging Southwards to Cackle Lane and Longstone Edge. In 1859, when the Barmaster was measuring a mine road and ground for hillocks, he began by following what he described

as an old road.(8)

Thunder Pits, Thunderpits Grove and Holding Dame, are all indicated in position on the map, and, although unnamed, the position of Victory Mine is shown. Farnley Lane is called Little Dale.

Moisty Lane, or Middleton Road, used to be the old coach road, and there is a local tradition in Stoney Middleton that Holding Dame used to be deep, and once a coach was going past it when the horses shied at something. The whole coach and horses went into the Dam and were never seen again. The earliest mention of the Dam is 1743.

The ruck, or heap, of stones, Gospel Place, is important. Perambulations of the parish boundaries, or the beating of the bounds, which also were called processioning, took place on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday after Rogation Sunday, which was the fifth after Easter. In the north of England, Rogation week was called Gang Week, or Gang Days. At Ashover in 1742 it took place on Holy Thursday of that week. The overseer of the parish was responsible for the perambulation, but the priest of the parish, carrying a cross, lead the procession, followed by the churchwardens, overseers and the inhabitants of the parish. Some went on foot, and some on horseback, they carried long poles decorated with flowers. In 1590, the lord of the manor of Barlow was old and weak, but he joined the perambulations of the moors, being taken in his horse-litter. At least up to the early seventeenth century in many places it took place once a year, although sometimes it was omitted for a number of years. Perambulations were still legal at least up to 1946, and expenses which occurred could be paid out of the rates, but they could not be held more frequently than every three years, and the rates would not pay for 'music, banners and other unnecessary adjuncts'.

Vandals existed in the past as well as to-day. George Wither, an early seventeenth century poet, wrote that the parochial possessions used to be walked once a year, and boundary marks made, 'which sacrilegious hands now cut and breake'.

The procession began with early morning service in church, in later times becoming a purely civil ceremony. In 1599 it was ordered that perambulations should not cease.

At the Gospel Place the procession halted and the priest read the gospel for the day, psalms were recited, and he prayed for deliverance from pestilance, for good and seasonable weather, abundance of the fruits of the earth, and for the preservation of the rights and properties of the parish. The minister pronounced 'Cursed is he that transgresseth the bounds and doles of his neighbours'. To impress the boundaries upon the young, four small boys were whipped 'by way of remembrance and stopping their cry with some half-pence' - in 1670 they were given 4/-d.

It is considered to be pagan in origin, probably Roman. Terminus, a Roman

god, presided over boundaries. In Roman times it was ordered that landed property should be marked with stones or posts, consecrated to Jupiter, and that every year a sacrifice should be offered at the boundary stones at the festival of the Terminalia, which was held on 23rd February, the end of the old Roman year. The boundary stone was crowned with garlands, and songs and merry-making took place.(9)

In the Roman period anyone who removed a boundary stone was cursed and could be slain. Some years ago, talking to someone who lived near Foolow, he said he had a large stone inconveniently placed near his door, and that he had asked a county surveyor whether the stone could not be moved, and he was told that it was a boundary stone, and 'Cursed be he who moves a boundary stone'.

Originally at some points crosses of wood or stone were fixed.(10) The stone was usually where a sharp turn in the boundary occurred, or where the boundaries of two parishes met. If not a cross, there was a stone, or a tree at a Gospel Place, sometimes the tree was called Holyoke, or Gospel Tree. Not every boundary stone was a Gospel Place.(11) The only mention of a heap or ruck of stones seems to be on this disputed common map. There were also two heaps at the east end of Farnley Lane where it joins the Middleton Dale Road; this again was a Gospel Place. Here there was one named 'Eyam heap of stones', and another 'Middleton heap of stones'. Each heap being in such a position that it claimed the maximum land for the parish concerned.

From Gospel Place there ran 'A Green way without any appearance of any distinguishing other than a ruck of stones' at Gospel Place. This green way was the line of 'Eyam pretended perambulation' of the disputed common. An aerial photograph indicates most of it quite distinctly, but signs are very slight on the ground. From Gospel Place a continuation of this green way left the present boundary and continued northwards on a more westerly line as 'Foolow calls this Castlegate'. There is no scale re this, so its line can only be suggested.

White Rake, the calcite rake which ranges to Glebe Mine, Eyam, is shown as crossing the disputed common. Also there is indicated 'Lime Kilne where Foolow burnt Lime', and 'A Woman found dead Eyam buried her, Middleton refusing'. East of the lime kiln was Sweetbottom Grove, which is indicated vaguely. It was being worked at least by 1719 and later figured in draining agreements.(12)

The sixteenth century 'Doble Dyke neere Followe' was followed from the meeting of the Lordships of Middleton and Eyam between two 'little cliffes or rockes' to the 'myres near Wardlow' at the bounds of the manor of Litton. The men of Eyam and Foolow said that the dyke was not a mere (boundary), although they admitted that the boundary of Ashford came to this dyke and that this extended to Litton boundary. In examination they were asked what boundary there was other than the dyke, and admitted that they had not heard

of one. The Jurymen upon their oaths affirmed that the dyke was a true mere, so that the Earl of Shrewsbury fixed it as the boundary.

On both the maps it is referred to as a double ditch, and as all the rest of the Bagshawe map measures so correctly on the Ordnance Survey map, calculating the position of this ditch and of the west-to-west wall of the common, can be assumed to be reasonably correct. The northern wall is referred to as 'The New Wall part pulled down'. The aerial map reveals nothing of any ditch, neither does a good deal of examination of the ground.

The placing of the Castlegate raises four main problems. (1) The missing link from 'Castle' field names on the Portway to Black Harry? (2) Why did the Castlegate leave the Portway to go to the region of Black Harry? (3) Where did the Castlegate go after it reached the south side of Foolow? (4) Is anything known about the disputes?

It appears to be reasonable to assume that the Castlegate did not leave the Portway before the field names of Castle Cliff, Castle Cliff Dale, Castle Cliff Top and Castcliffe, and it must come down towards the east part of Blagden Hollow near Black Harry Gate. It is most difficult country, neither aerial photographs, nor protracted walking over the area, proved a through road. Part of it is heather moor, but almost all the vital parts are completely covered with the shaft-hollows, mounds and lines of rake veins of the lead mines. There are very many stretches of trackways, but they are typical of mined areas, none of them could be proved not to be mine roads. All that can be done is to take some trackways which appear to be more 'through', and to suggest logical lines for an old road.(see map.)

Why did the Castlegate leave the Portway and go to Black Harry? As Mr. Cockerton says, 'castle' could be an ancient British encampment, and Burr Tor immediately suggests itself, for to reach this Castlegate would have to diverge from the Portway as the Burr Tor encampment is on the west end of Hucklow Edge, on the Gliding Club ground. Mr. F. L. Preston has dealt with the hill-fort of Burr Torr in detail(13). It was about eight acres in extent, and his map shows a rough oval, about 1,200 ft. long from north to south, by 450 ft. wide, with banks and a ditch in places 20 ft. wide, also defended by precipitous slopes on its west side. In the eighteenth century entrances at the north and south were visible. He says that Burr Tor fort is of the contour type, of the first stage of development derived from the southern Iron Age A forts.

To reach Burr Tor the Castleway could have gone from the Portway to Foolow on a northern route, there would be no necessity for the great divergence north-eastwards to Blagden, so the latter must have been an important centre. With the long history of lead mining one's first consideration is this industry. The area is closely mined, exceptionally so, with much close pitting of shafts, which can be a sign of age, but is not certain. No evidence has come to light to show early mining here. One other suggestion can be made: Was the Black Harry area an important settlement for sheep farming through the centuries?

The document of the boundary of Ashford in 1570 was produced at an enquiry. Thomas Purslove and Nathan King, gentlemen, had it when they were examined as witnesses at Bakewell on 8th October 1618. It was produced on behalf of William Earl of Devonshire, complainant against Rowland and Thomas Eyre, defendants. (14)

Miss Meredith refers to these depositions of 1618. The suit had commenced the previous year when the Earl of Devonshire had petitioned Chancery, complaining that Rowland Eyre and Thomas his son, had overstocked Longstone Common - Bleaklow in particular - with their sheep and cattle. This, as she points out, being due to their greatly increased stock-rearing. (15)

The account of Eyre's sheepfolding on this moor necessitates referring to Miss Meredith's invaluable papers on the Eyre family. She states that from about May until Martinmass the Eyres usually summered about 1,000 sheep on the wastes and moorland. Much of the disputes concern Hassop, and therefore are not relevant. Trials at the Court of Common Pleas and the King's Bench continued through the 1620's, the verdicts going against the Eyres. But this did not stop trespass, and in 1627 the Earl accused them of putting eighty sheep on the common, and servants with staves and dogs, the numbers being increased until there were three hundred sheep and twenty or thirty men there at a time. The Earl's shepherd was assaulted, receiving three wounds on his head. The Privy Council admonished the Eyres, accusing them of contempt of the law, and of assembling their servants in a 'riotous and tumultuous manner'. The Council condemned their 'turbulent and disorderly carriage therein', and they were forbidden to disturb the Earl in his quiet possession of the land. Thomas Eyre countered with a petition in which he stated that he put sheep on the common by the right of his manors of Rowland and Calver, as his ancestors had done time out of mind, that never more than two of his servants had been there with the sheep, but that twenty or thirty of the Earl's men had driven his cattle (16) off the wastes and impounded them for as long as twenty-two days 'whereby they were quite spoiled'. All the above is from Miss Meredith's account, and it raises a number of interesting points.

The area of Blacklow (Blagden and Black Harry) in which the contention took place is far larger than would be thought from Ordnance Survey maps, which have Blagden Hollow to the west of Black Harry Gate, and Bleaklow Farm on the southern part of Longstone Edge, but no Blacklow. Originally Blacklow ground extended for at least about a mile from west to east, and over half a mile southwards. Wright's land in Blacklow in 1770 extended over this area, as far east as Wigley Lane, the Duke's land being east of this to the boundary of Hassop. In 1720, in a listing of the estates of Wright of Great Longstone, the 'Blacklo' was jointly and equally owned by him and the Duke for pasturing five hundred sheep.

Research into a possibility of there being a justifiable reason for Eyre's insistence on his having put sheep onto the common by his right of the manors of Rowland and Hassop and Calver produced some interesting

results. Pasturing by inhabitants was a custom which from early times was recognised as a right of the community which had existed before manorial custom. In parts of England there was a system of customary rights of common which were independent of a lord. A common appellant was a man who in old times was granted certain lands, meadow and pasture etc. with their appurtenances, to hold of a lord, and this included a number of beasts on the lord's common, but also there was the right of a freehold tenant to pasture his commonable cattle on wastes, commons etc. (17) Another authority states that it is clear that intercommoning by several villages is older than the manorial organisation, and that sometimes it was the communal right of the county, not just of one manor. Stinting was the limiting of the number of cattle and sheep which could be put out on the common.(18) Stinting did not apply in every place.

In the fourteenth century, in the desmesne farming of the estates of the Duchy of Lancaster, there was letting of desmesne lands - the lands retained by the lord. Extensive sheep farming had been the direct activity of the Earl of Lancaster in the second decade of the century, and by its end it was in the hands of tenants. In the Peak there had been huge flocks on a non-manorial basis.(19)

Ashford was not part of the Duchy, but was a portion of the ancient desmesne of the Crown from Edward the Confessor to King John, who, in 1200, granted it to Wenynwen, in an attempt to bring him onto the King's side in the Welsh wars by the promise of lands, but fighting broke out again, and Wenynwen lost his lands. After several ownerships, in 1272, Henry III gave the manor of Ashford to his Queen Eleanor. In 1549 or 1550 it was sold to William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire.

At the time of Domesday Book, Hassop and Calver and Longstone were berewicks of Ashford, and were the King's land. Going back to this time when these manors were royal desmesne, it could be suggested that by some very ancient right the manors of Hassop and Calver - which later belonged to Eyre - shared with Longstone and Ashford the right to pasture sheep on Blacklow, within the manor of Ashford. Possibly by the seventeenth century it was so ancient a right that Eyre had no charter to prove it, by then it being merely custom.

In 1593, a prominent hunter of recusants, employed by the Privy Council, reported that, regarding Derbyshire, the Eyres were strongly Roman Catholic, and that Robartt Eyre, J.P., warned his kinsmen when a search for recusants was to take place. These then fled into the 'mounteynes in ye peake country where ye papists have harbour in ye Every-peakes and there were releved by shepherds'.(20)

The question of a possible bercaria on Longstone Moor arises. This was a sheepfold or place for sheep where common land was enclosed for pasturage of them. In Derbyshire there were enclosures for sheep farming on a large scale in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. After the Black Death there

was enclosure for this purpose by wealthy sheep graziers. Farey mentions sheep-walks which he believed were wholly unknown in Derbyshire, nor 'any of the Rights or antiquated Claims of this kind on the Estates of others'.(21) But sheep-walks are recorded.

Sheep-walks were the rights of pasturage for sheep, in particular grass-land. In 1235 the canons of Darley Abbey had a bercaria at Bolsover, about 1250 there was a grant to the canons and tenants in Wessington for sheep in common pasture. In 1159 two acres were given to the Abbey to enclose a sheepfold, with another mention of sheepfolds enclosing two or six acres. There was a bercaria in 1189, and in other years, also other grants to the canons for the pasturing of sheep in Alport, Aldwark and Wirksworth.(22)

According to the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, the word barkary came into use in 1504, meaning a sheepfold in 1641, from the medieval Latin, barcarium, bercarus, bercaria etc. The calendars of the Duchy of Lancaster mention pasture for sheep in 1589, a large sheep-walk at Hartington in 1313, and in the reign of Elizabeth I a sheep-walk on Smerril Moor. In 1549/50 there was forceible antry in tortious possession of the barkary at Dowell Houses, in Hartington Lordship.

There was a sheep-walk in Stanton-in-the-Peak, and in 1794 a mention of part of a sheep-walk being enclosed in Harthill. In 1632, Christopher Fulwood, of Middleton-by-Youlgreave, and Thomas Eyre of Hassop, made a bargain and sale with regard to common feeding and despasturing all times of the year for four hundred sheep on Brassington Moor, and at Elton.(23)

Cox states that a large proportion of information regarding larceny in the seventeenth century relates to sheep stealing. The sheep were marked with raddle and had their ears cropped with marks by the owner, but on wide open moorland the thieves were difficult to catch. Cox relates an amusing episode at Eggington Common in 1674. When the constable brought a man before the Justices, the accused said that he had been walking over the common in the dark and trod on a sleeping sheep, it rose, and he did not know what it was and thought that he was going to be attacked and robbed. He wrestled with the sheep and killed it by chance. On discovering that it was dead, he thought that he might be suspected of killing it deliberately, so he took it home and used it. He said this accounted for the mutton which the constable found in his house.(24)

In the early thirteenth century there was a grant to William de Langesduna (Longstone) of four acres of land in Longesdon, with the site of a bercaria and common pasture.(25)

Black Harry appears to be a localized name, and raises the speculation whether it is a modification of barkary, plus the addition of Black from Black Low. This area of a wide shallow valley would be eminently suitable for a sheepfold.

Aerial photographs are only obtainable northwards as far as the north edge of Grindlow village, and on them there is not definite proof of an old road in the required direction. The northmost photograph has just been received (September 1969), previously a little fieldwork only indicated lines for further investigation. Up to date it can merely be suggested that a possible route between Housley and Burr Torr could keep along the flat ground to just on the west of Foolow where a footpath going northwards passes between Tup Low tumulous and Long Low, to join an old lane going westward to Grindlow. Further fieldwork is required.

It has not proved possible to discover any details of the dispute about the common. The enclosure act for Stony Middleton was 1781, and this appears to be too late for this dispute. The Brooke-Taylor map indicates positions on the west and northern walls where what it calls 'the Plaintiff' had begun and ended a portion which he had enclosed. At the east end of Farnley Lane are shown two sheepfolds, erected by Mr. Bagshawe's ancestors, and Mr. Wright's. Both these families were widespread, and, with no Christian names, and no dates, it has not been possible to trace any dispute. The one certain thing is that an isolated portion of the Castlegate has been proved.

#### References

1. Bagshawe Collection 284, Central Library, Sheffield. Wager Documents, a transcription given to me by Mr. Robert Thornhill. Meredith, R., The Eyres of Hassop, Derbyshire Archaeological Journal LXXXIV (1964) pp 9-10. Brooke-Taylor Collection 5046/LP 13, Derbyshire Record Office.
2. Cameron, K., Field Names of Derbyshire.
3. In a series of articles in the Derbyshire Countryside in the 1930's, Mr. R. W. P. Cockerton wrote of Roman roads and the Portway, referring to the Castlegate in the issues of April 1932, July 1932, October 1932 and April 1933.
4. Cameron, *ibid*, p.141, gives Headstone Head (1824). Also in documents elsewhere the road is called Henstone or Hernstone Lane Head Turnpike (1738, 1795) Edgestone (1840, 1856). It is Edgestones Head in 1570.
5. Field Names from Mr. Robert Thornhill.
6. Mr. Thornhill agrees with my use of this scale. He obtained the same results on the Ordnance Survey map as I did.
7. Seedlow Rake. See Thornhill, R., The Seedlow Lead Mine, 1764-1771. Bulletin Peak District Mines Historical Society Vol.I No.6 (1962). Kirkham, N., Longstone Edge Mines and Soughs. Cave Science Vol.5 No.39 (1966).
8. Brandy Bottle. See Cave Science *ibid*.
9. Tate, W. E., The Parish Chest. (1946). Cox, J.C., Place and Field Names of Derbyshire which indicate Vegetable Productions. Derbyshire Archaeological *ibid*. III. (1881) p.74. Brand, J., Observations on Popular Antiquities. (1877 edit.).
10. Kirkham, N., The Bounderies of Sheldon. Peakland Archaeological Society Newsletter 19. (1963).

11. Regarding Gospel Places in Derbyshire there are: Gospel Hillock, a tumulus near Brushfield. Gospel Tree, Ashover. Gospel Hillock, Flagg. Gospel Mine, Calver. Gospel Hillock, Staden, Buxton. Gospel Greave, a thorn tree near Cowlow, Ruxton. Gospel Greave, Ashford. Gospel Knowl, North Wingfield. Gospel Stone, Hathorsage. Gospel Place, south of Foolow. Gospel Elm, Church broughton, and others.
12. Sweetbottom Grove, Kirkham, N., Oakenedge, Streaks, and Watergrove Soughs. Peak District *ibid.* Vol. 3 part 4.
13. Preston, F.L., Hill-forts of the Peak. Derbyshire Archaeological *ibid.* LXXIV (1954) pp 6-7, 26, 31.
14. Wager, *ibid.*
15. Meredith, R., The Eyres of Hassop, 1470-1640, Derbyshire Archaeological *ibid.* LXXXIV (1964) p.28. *Ibid.* LXXXV (1965) p.72 et. seq.
16. Live stock. Cattle formerly were animals held as property or reared to serve as food, or for their skin, wool, etc.
17. Scruton, T.E., Commons and Common Fields (1887).
18. Hoskins, W.G., and Stamp, L.D., Common Lands of England and Wales (1963).
19. Somerville, R., Duchy of Lancaster, Vol.I p.95.
20. Cox., J.C., Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annuals (1890) Vol.I p.271.
21. Farey, J., Sen. General View of the Agriculture of Derbyshire (1835) Vol.II p.197.
22. Cartulary of Darley Abbey p.446, 476, 576, 629.
23. Cox, J.C., Calendar of Records of the County of Derby, p.172.
24. Derbyshire Annuals *ibid.* Vol.II p.76.
25. Jeaves, I.H., Charters of Derbyshire No.1610.

#### Thanks and acknowledgments

With much gratitude to Mr. Robert Thornhill for spending much time in providing me with field names, for giving me some of Mr. Cockerton's articles, and for his interest and helpful information on this area in correspondence from 1963-1967.

To Mr. Michael Brooke-Taylor, Mr. Robert Cummings, Buxton Public Library, Derbyshire Record Office, The London Library, Ministry of Housing and Local Government (aerial photographs), Sheffield Central Library, and to farmers for allowing me to walk on their ground.

Grateful acknowledgment is also made to Mr. L. J. Stead, who has re-drawn my sketch map.

#### Map 1 Explanation

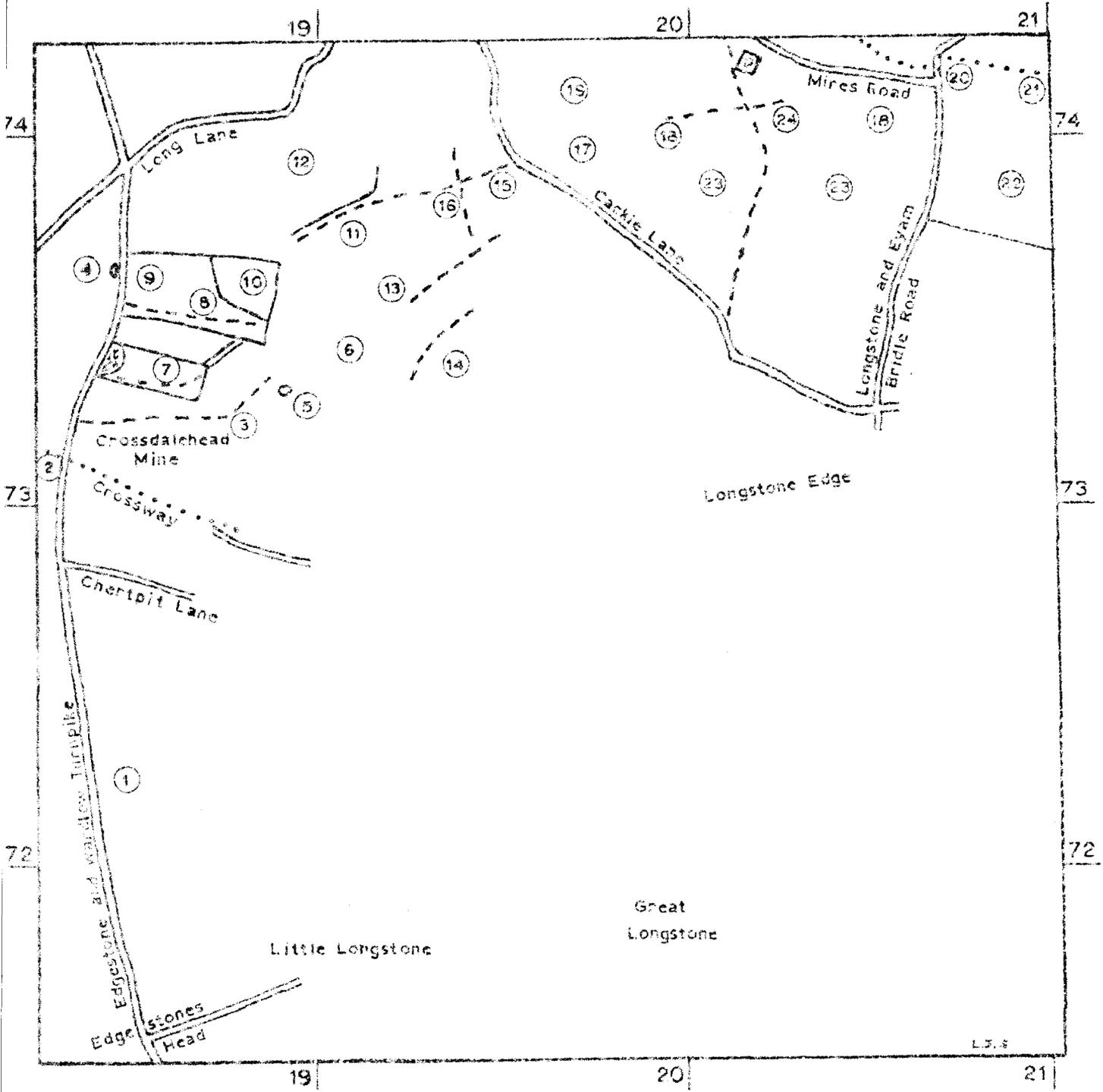
1. Castleway Side etc. The main road is Mr. Cockerton's Portway and Castlegate.
2. Crossway (1570) at Cross-a-Head, it goes eastward along the boundary. Possibly infers that there was a cross at the junction of the Portway and Crossway.
3. A trackway, both on the aerial photograph (3102. CPR/UK 2598: 16 Apr.

48 f 20"// 16,600:S 41 Sqdn.) and seen on the ground. It appears to continue through the mine.

4. Rolley Low. Ancient trackways are frequently associated with tumulii. In Saxon charters these and earthworks are mentioned as land marks. Any old roadway about here would pass between two tumulii. Rolley Low was dug by Thomas Bateman (Bateman, T., Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire (1848) pp.55-6). Near the top was a coin of Constantine the Great (d.337). There was a large urn with calcined bones, and horns of red deer, flint implements were found.
5. Unnamed Tumulous. Probably the one examined by Bateman 27 June 1850 (Bateman, T. Ten Years Diggings (1861) p.79.)
6. Probably the site of the other tumulous examined on the same date, containing a flint implement and a bone implement.
7. Plantation Pieces. Continuing along the main road, down the hollow, there appears to be a way up this field. A line up the centre appears to show the line of a wall, but also, parallel on the south side, is another faint line, distinguishable as darker grass. Both on the aerial photograph and on the ground this is definite where it turns towards the north-east corner. This is continuous with the isolated portion of roadway running diagonally through the small plantation on 1,200 ft. contour, shown on Ordnance Survey maps.
8. Castle Cliff Dale. A trackway runs up eastward. The Ordnance Survey shows it turning south to a gravel pit, in reality it continues and bends north.
9. Castle Cliff.
10. Castle Cliff Top.
11. Veins and mining are all over the ground. There are trackways, most of them apparently mine roads, although one appears to be consecutive through the mines, leading to Cackle Stile, mentioned in eighteenth century documents.
12. Castcliffe.
13. Castcliff Top. Heath moorland, on the aerial photograph there appears to be a trackway, but it is uncertain when walking on the moor.
14. This is definite, but leads directly to a long vein.
15. Cackle Stile. Cackle Lane was also Rowland Road.
16. A north to south pathway runs for two miles connecting with the road to Foolow and the road to Longstone.
17. Nothing is visible, much-worked veins range along the possible site of a trackway.
18. Faint indications appear on the aerial photograph. (3100 CRE UK 2598 R.P.16 APR 48 MOHALG).
19. Blakeden; with Blagden Great Vein. Blakedene 1280, Blackden 1381 (Blake, Blag, and Black are interchangeable).
20. Position of Black Harry House on the disputed common map. The enclosure is Black Harry Gate.
21. The enclosure is Black Harry Gate, with Black Low or Blackary Gate and Black Low Piece ranging for 4,000 ft. to the east.
22. Elack Low, or Low Flatt.
23. Black Harry Piece.
24. The old road passing Brandy Bottle Founder Shaft.

# CASTLEGATE

# MAP I



Field names. (from Mr. Robert Thornhill)  
Blagden (Field 96, 97, 98)  
Black Harry, Blackary Gate (116, 117, 118, 119)  
Blacklow Piece (120, 121, 122, 123)  
Wright's land in Blacklow 1770 (133, 134)  
Blacklow, Low Flat (136)  
Blackharry Piece, Blakelow Hollow, Wright's land in Blacklow, Orr's  
Moor Piece, Orr was the tenant. (137).

Map II Explanation

1. Blackden, or Black Harry House, on the old map. Mr. Thornhill agrees with me.
2. 2. 2. The words 'Castle gate or Castle way' cover this distance.
3. Brandy Bottle Founder Shaft, and the old road going southwards.
4. Blackeden Hollow Clay Pits, any old roadway would avoid the clay ground.
5. The present Black Harry House, Moor Farm 1840, also known as Brown's Farm, was occupied by the Rev. Brown, Vicar of Longstone. Was in this position by 1770.
6. By the contours below the boundary this could be 'the corner of the hill...a very small parcel of ground'.
7. Going up the valley past the Castlegate 'unto a little way somewhat higher'. It is suggested that this way took this course.
8. A building is shown here. There is a mine mound on Thunderpits Rake. From (1) to (14) it is called 'a piece of new wall erected by the plaintiff'.
9. A tumulous.
10. Thunderpitts. Later called New Cupola Mine. Thunderpits Lane was Middleton Road in 1824.
11. Victory Mine. Now the position of Cavendish Mill.
12. Site of Holding Dam (by 1744).
13. Thunderpits Grove.
14. Gospel Place, Heap, or ruck, of stones.
15. The line of the Greenway on the disputed common map.
16. The line shows distinctly here on the aerial photograph (4100 CPE/UK 2598 : 16 Apr. 48: f 20"// 16'600: S41 Sqdn) Signs of it on the ground are more faint and doubtful than they were some years ago, but the light and time of year can make much variation. Approximately the line shown on the Brooke-Taylor map.
17. 'A Farm called Farnley within Middleton'.
18. Foolow's limekilns.
19. The woman found dead.
20. Sweetbottom Grove.
21. Corner of wall, which ranges almost along the boundary line on the north edge of the small quarry. The original name was Lousley, not Houseley.
22. Watergrove or Fielding Yate Grove. This is the founder of old Watergrove Mine. Nowhere else is it called Fielding Yate Grove, but an entry of 1739 mentions that Watergrove Mine possessions began at a 'place called ye Fielding Yate'. (Kirkham N., Oakenedge, Steaks and Watergrove Soughs PDMHS ibid Vol.3 Part 4. (1967) pp 197-218).

23. The words 'Fielding Gate' must apply to the old road up Linen Dale, not to the Ordnance Survey's Fieldend Gate Lane, which is known locally and in documents, as Tideswell Lane.
  24. The Double Ditch.
  25. The Ditch went between 'two little cliffs or rocks' to Wardlow Myres. The only rocks to suggest are here, on the bend of Long Lane, and the small quarry on the north of the main road. The present boundary is in the centre of the main road. Mr. Davis of Housley once filled in a bit of ditch in the field on the east of the quarry, but this is mine ground. There is no indication anywhere of a ditch on the aerial map (1102 CPE/UK: 2598: 16 Apr. 48: f 20" // 16'600: S 41 Sqdn). On the disputed common map 'two little Rocks called Wam Dale mouth' work out to the middle of fields north-west of the main Watergrove Mine. On the Brooke-Taylor map the Double Ditch is shown going in a straight line to the words 'Warm Dale road or Warm Dale mouth'.
  26. Duke of Devonshire's Common belonging to Wardlow in the Liberty of Ashford.
  27. No solution, either by fieldwork, or aerial photograph, can be offered for the continuation north west from the Greenway at Gospel Place.
    - (1) On the disputed common map it ranges vaguely through (26).
    - (2) On the other map it ranges more nearly north, and 'Foolow calls this Castle Gate'. But as on many mine-maps it is common to survey accurately the mines concerned, but outlying non-mining features are only vaguely defined.
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RECORDING BY THE LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

In a letter read at the Annual General Meeting of the Section, Mr. Spencer of Stanley pointed out that there were many old miners in his area whose knowledge of the coal industry early this century would be lost if some attempt were not made to record it. He asked if the Section had considered tape recording the reminiscences of such people.

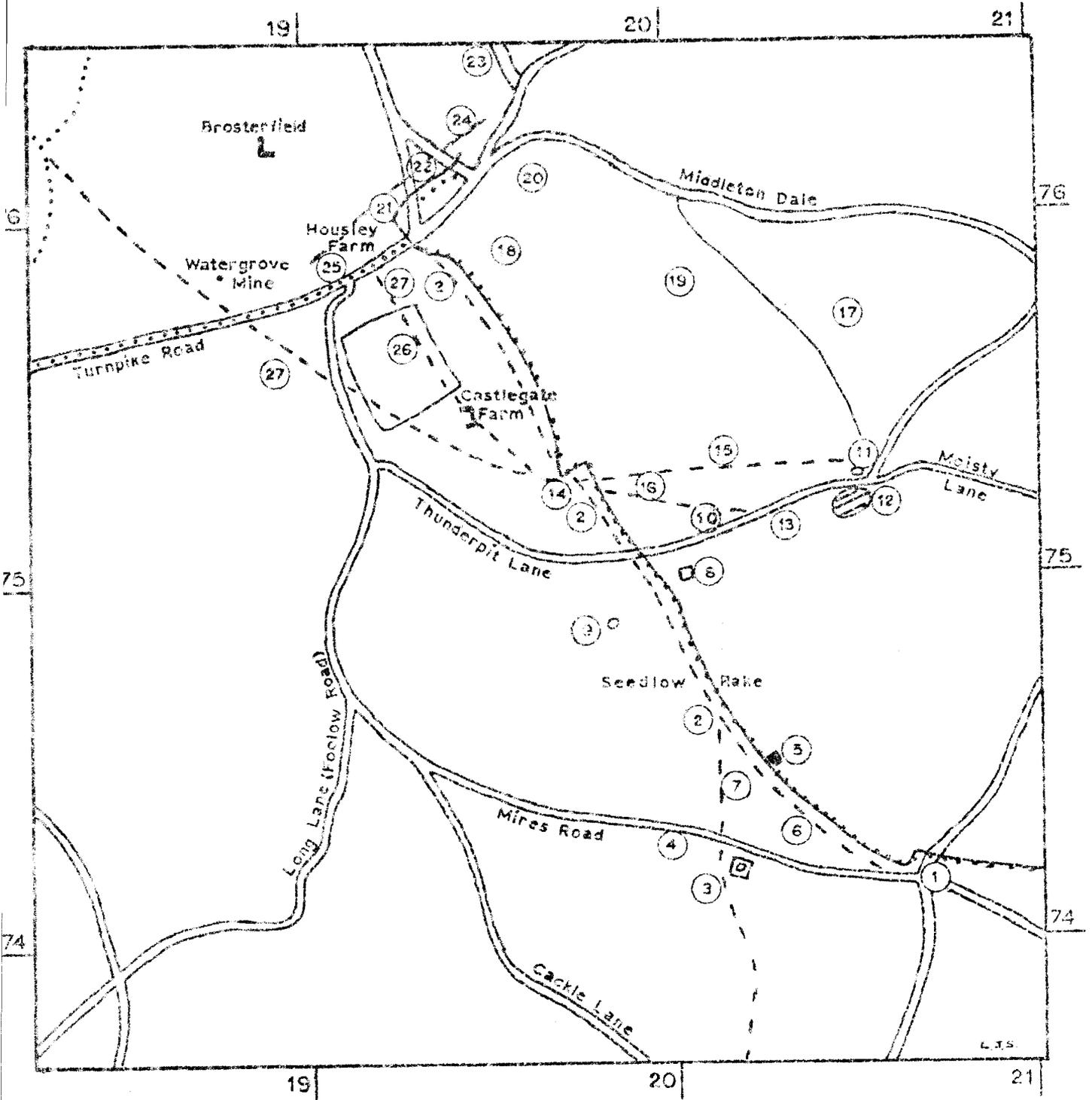
The Meeting felt that this suggestion should be pursued, and the Council of the Society has agreed to give financial support to the project. Anyone interested in taking part in this venture should contact Miss A. E. Castledine, c/o 22 Tower Road, Burton-on-Trent, Telephone Burton 2187 or Sheffield 47981. It is hoped to make records eventually in all parts of the County and information is wanted about possible subjects whose reminiscences or ways of speech should be preserved.

It would be a great help to know about other groups in the county already undertaking similar projects.

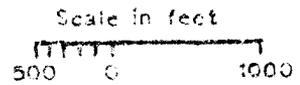
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# CASTLEGATE

# MAP II



..... = Boundary  
- - - - = Suggested lines for old roads



CARR GREEN

by

M. A. Bellhouse

If I had a wish, it would be to go back in time and see my village as it was, say, 200 years ago; to see the cottages, some now derelict, full of the living instead of crumbling ruins as they are to-day. There are numbers of such old buildings in the Combs Valley, what a story they would tell if only walls could speak.

I spend many hours poking about amongst ruins, seeking the past and vainly trying to re-construct the lives of the old inhabitants, finding here a piece of pottery, or there a clog iron. Perhaps even, a tiny childish treasure tucked away in a crevice by a fireplace. Sometimes a hoard of buried lead figures have come to light in a deserted garden, or a broken china doll tells me that at least children were born and lived here.

The census records of 1841, 1851 and 1861 giving the names and ages of the occupants of the old cottages do much to put flesh on the bones of Parish records, for of course the occupation of each member of the household helps to weave a pattern in their own small world.

During the period around 1861, when the Railway was under construction, every available room in the village was let to labourers, joiners, plate layers, etc., and extremely small cottages, such as the ones I am writing about, were filled to overflowing.

There are the ruins of three cottages not far from my home, forming a group called Carr Green, situated immediately after the first big bend in the lane on the west side of the village, and 200 yards from Spire Hollins, on the old Long Lane to Whaley Bridge. Not much is known about them and the earliest date recorded in the Parish Register is 1731. Two of the cottages adjoin, but the third, slightly larger, stands alone with a garden dividing them.

One of the two has been a farm, for there are outbuildings with a small shipon or stable having a loft above. There was a barn, with the lower ventilation holes of triangular form.

A substantial part of the meadow land on the north side was taken by the Railway Company in 1863 for the construction of the Manchester to Buxton line, and much of this has become swampy through blocked drainage soughs.

Close to Carr is a tunnel under the line, giving access now to a footpath, but previously there was a paved road running between hedges,

joining one from Spire Hollins, and crossing the valley now taken by the Reservoir. Pure water from a spring behind Spire Hollins fed a large trough by the house wall. This is now dry, as the water has been channeled away beneath the road.

From the Parish Records,

Baptisms

1734	Oct.14th	Ellen daughter of Timothy Wibbersley
1737	Dec.9th	Roger son " " "
1740	Sept.6th	Temperance, dau. " "
1769	March 26th	Henry son of John Lomas
1774	Jan.6th	Ann dau. " " "

Burials

17?		Lowe
1753	Jan.22	Henry Lomas
1763	July 15	Grace wife of Timothy Wibbersley
1798	Oct.1	Timothy Wibbersley
1844	Oct.6	Sarah Ann Lomas (5 years)

Other Sources

1760	(Rent Rolls & Road Acts)	Mary Ellen and Temperance Wibbersley, co-heirs of Timothy Wibbersley for a Cottage House.....6d.
1780	(Also owner of Lane Ends)	Miss Waterhouse.
1780	(Deed belonging to Lane Ends)	Timothy Wibbersley
1804		Isaac Lomas
1841		George Barrat
1851		Benjamin Stanway

Censum 1841

i)	George Barratt	aged 50	Shoemaker
	Elizabeth "	15	
	Samuel "	15	
	John "	13	
	Martha "	12	
	Mary "	10	
	Edward "	6	
ii)	House Uninhabited		} Used for Shoemaking
iii)	William Hodgkinson	80	
	Mary Ferguson	25	



Census 1851

i)	Benjamin Stanway	55	Retired Farmer
	Mary	54	Wife
	Emily Bagshaw	22	Farmer's Wife (Daughter)
ii)	}	Two houses uninhabited.	
iii)			

Census 1861

Thomas Roe	30	Railway Labourer	
Georgiana Roe	21	Wife	
John Bentley	20	Nephew	"
Thomas Taylor	40	Lodger	"
Richard Wilson	25	"	"
William Dawson	36	"	"
John Parrott	33	"	" (Probably from Bullock Smithy)
Joseph Bowden	30	"	"
William Baker	48	"	"
Sarah	36	Wife	
Charles	7		
William	5		
Esther Mary	3		

This is presumably all three cottages.

Records of the lives of some of the inhabitants have been traced, and mentioned in a Land Tax list for June 1780 is Timothy Wibbersley for Carr Green as Tenant, and Miss Waterhouse, owner. Tax 5/10d. In all probability the latter would be the daughter of Thomas Waterhouse of Sheffield, who owned Dane Hey property which adjoined Carr Green.

1784 June 21st.....DEED between Timothy Wibbersley (stocking weaver) and Stephen Bellott (Brook House). - "A garden, piece or parcel of land, or ground, near a place called Prichard Green.

A road called Doe Lane, lying on the West side thereof, of the lands of the said Stephen Bellott, on the North and East side thereof, and the lands of Thomas Lomas on the south side thereof.

Containing by estimation, 4 perches or thereabouts, and in the possession of Timothy Wibbersley."

N.B. Doe, Dow or Dove Lane, is the old lane between "Lane Ends Farm" and the Bee Hive Inn. Formerly the main road from Chapel-en-le-Frith.

A descendant of Stephen Bellot was Professor Hugh Hale Bellot, the

well-known Historian, who died on February 18th 1969.

1804 The Isaac Lomas mentioned at this date may have been the one living at Mozoley in 1846, which he kept as a Beerhouse. He also acted as unofficial post master there. He was the father of John, who became the first official post master at No.1 Prichard Cottages in 1887. He received 5/9d. weekly for delivering letters.

1841 George Barratt, Shoemaker. Whether this is the same George who farmed Pyegreave in 1837 is not known, but he was of the same family of shoemakers from the Cockyard, where they lived at the Hanging Gate Inn. The two small rooms at the back of the Inn were used for the shoe industry.

William Barratt, Landlord of the Inn, married Ann Arkwright of Willersley. Her father, Peter, owned the Hanging Gate, Newfield Farm and part of the land taken for the Reservoir. The descendents of this Barratt family, still live in Combs farming Lane Ends, Rye Flatt and others.

1851 Benjamin Stanway (Also called Stanlow) is mentioned as living at Carr Green. In 1880 he lived at Eyre or Hare Yard, and later according to the late Mr. Charles Lomas of Colin Acre, he had a grocers and general store at Hitch House (near the Mill) or the cottage adjoining. Other records state that when at Carr Green he also farmed the "old" Dane Hey.

For some years at the beginning of this century a Mr. Saville, who lived at Rock Villa, Dove Lane, Combs, used the largest cottage at Carr Green, as a Resin or Glue Factory. Apart from being a violin maker he also manufactured paint. I have been told by old people who knew him, that he would not allow anybody inside his works at Carr Green. He gave violins to the young men of the village, and taught them to play so that Combs had a fine little orchestra for a few years, which played at local concerts and at the chapel. At least one of the violins still remains in Combs, within a stone's throw of where it was made.

Now Carr Green is used as a cattle shed, much of the roof of No.1 and No.2 has fallen in, while only half of the larger cottage remains standing. Soon it will all fall down and then who will remember or even care what it looked like?

Stocking Weaving, Shoe Making, Farming, Brewing, Railway Construction.

The above five industries mentioned in the account of Carr Green could make quite a story. For instance, stocking weaving. Many farming families spun and wove woollen stockings and cloth on frames, not only for their own use but for selling to the Pack Horse Traders, the most famous of whom in the district being "Squire" Samuel Frith of Bank Hall, who is supposed to have re-built Bank Hall with the money made out of such trading. This means that as well as the few cattle kept for home use (butter and cheese making) sheep must have been widely grazed on the higher common ground, just as they

are to-day

Shoe Making. Leather would be obtained from the local tanneries of Cadster or Chapel, Cadster being the nearest. The tanning pits still lie beneath the concrete floor of the Mill and have not been filled in. The timbering is still well-preserved. It is recorded that Samuel Oldknowe who financed the Reservoir construction, supplied our local Tanneries with oak bark from his plantations, also alder wood for clogmaking.

Brewing. Many farms and Inns brewed their own ale, but from 1222 until 1857 there was a brewery at Brook Houses where I live. There are extensive cellars for the storage of the barrels, which no doubt were supplied to the three local taverns, whose trade was more than doubled by the navvies working on the construction of the railway line to Buxton.

Railway. Completed in 1863. This was the second large project in the district, the first being the Combs Reservoir in 1797, which did not take any land off Carr Green, but cut their direct road of communication to Chapel.

The Railway opened up new trades to the district, i.e. Quarrying, for much of the stone for the bridges and walls came from Spire Hollins Quarry, above Carr Green, or from Ladder Hill behind Thorney Lee.

There was also the "new" sandpit behind Spire Hollins, where gravel as well as sand was obtained. The "new" Road in place of Dove Lane, the "new" Bee Hive Inn, the "new" Chapel, etc., which were all built by local labour and from local stone around 1863/1864.

Brick pits were opened, with local kilns in Combs and at Tunstead, using the vast deposits of glacial clay, perhaps 30-40 feet deep.

And now, with all this "new" progress in the valley, the farmers began to leave their young families in charge of the land, and themselves took constructional jobs on the Railway, no doubt bringing home wages the like of which had never been known before.

This was the most prosperous period in the history of Combs.

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ASHBOURNE GINGERBREAD SHOP

by

Reginald C. Smith

Many readers will be familiar with the Ashbourne Gingerbread Shop, and also, no doubt, with its tasty eponymous confection. This information regarding the shop, and other premises, is based on a number of indentures, probated wills, etc. kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Spencer Pearson, the owner of the business of baker and confectioner in St. John Street, Ashbourne, which specialises in the making of the gingerbread.

The Ashbourne gingerbread is made to a well-tried recipe, and there is a tradition about its origin. Readers will be aware that numbers of naval prisoners were incarcerated in Ashbourne during the Napoleonic Wars in the early nineteenth century. The word incarcerated is used advisedly, as the prisoners were lodged in private houses and, subject to curfew and boundary limits, were allowed comparative freedom, being on parole. They were mainly naval officers and seamen, and almost all French nationals. One exception was a Norwegian who was captured by the French and taken prisoner by the British when the French vessel was taken during a subsequent action with a ship of the Royal Navy.

The prisoners had initially been placed in coastal towns; But it was realised that if Napoleon's ambition to invade Britain succeeded, it might be awkward to have large numbers of his compatriots located near possible landing places. The prisoners were therefore moved to towns remote from the coast. Ashbourne, not far from the centre of the country, was one of several towns chosen as reception centres, and a number of prisoners was sent there.(1)

The fact that governments and nations maintained hostilities did not, it seems, obviate "fraternisation" of prisoners and their hosts. One of the captives married into a local family, and the legend goes that he was a chef who knew a secret recipe for making unusually delectable gingerbread. He divulged his secret, and himself used it in the family business, thus being responsible for the introduction of a product which is still in demand. The legend has all the elements of plausibility. It is perhaps a warning against uncritical acceptance that Dr. Bennett(1) was unable to confirm the legend.

The indentures begin on 4th November 1740; but the buildings are obviously of a much earlier date. Indeed, it may well be that they comprise the earliest inhabited house in Ashbourne. Mr. Pearson tells me that documents of title executed in the 1500's are known to have existed not so long ago; but he believes that when the utterly deplorable practice grew

up between the wars of using the parchment of legal documents for making lampshades, some of the deeds relating to the Gingerbread shop were destroyed. Documentary evidence of the age of the building is therefore regrettably lacking.

But inference of age from the buildings themselves can be relied on. The house is timber framed and there are still walls which are wattle and daub. One pleasing feature is the preservation of one of the arched supporting timbers which became exposed during alterations. This is in the drawing room, and was prepared by the adze. Some would have felt it too incongruous to deserve more than replacement by a less obtrusive steel girder. Fortunately Mr. Pearson is a lover of the antique and has left the ancient timber as it was, furnishing appropriately.

The first transaction now on record relative to the building is, as stated, an indenture of 1740 (14 George II) whereby Brooke Boothby, Lord of the Manor of Ashbourne, released to George Etches for £95, all that messuage in a street in Ashbourne commonly called St. John Street, lately in possession of Thomas Yeoman, now of George Etches, together with two stables, and also all the garden yard, the backsides to the said houses belonging and the Yard and garden, which "shoots down" from thence to a brook commonly called Compton Brook. ("Shoots" is the same as "chutes", i.e. slopes, and the brook is now known as the Henmore and is a small tributary of the river Dove.)

On 17th March 1741 (15 George II) George Etches raised a mortgage with a Chesterfield widow, Mrs. Hincksman, for £200 at 4 per cent. per annum, and on 8th October 1745 gave a bond to Samuel Brittan, a Manchester "fustian-man" for the repayment of £200, on which interest was chargeable at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Etches granted a lease of the premises on 21st December 1761 to David Grace, Yeoman of Langley, Derbyshire. The description of the premises is as before. The lease was, in accordance with the law as it then stood, granted in order to secure a loan of £100 at 4 per cent. per annum.

The next transaction was on 22nd November 1763 (3 George III) when another bond for repayment of £100 at 4% per annum was given by George Etches to a Wirksworth surgeon, Richard Mellor, to whom the previous mortgage was simultaneously transferred.

The indentures were endorsed in respect of this bond, as also when a further mortgage for £50 at 5 per cent. was raised on 16th April 1773. The signature of the borrower was testified by John Fletcher of Ashbourne "Felmonger", and this was repeated on 22nd June 1778; but the interest then was at 4½ per cent. per annum. The bonds were "penal", that is the amount exigible on default would be double the amount borrowed.

A change has taken place when we peruse the probated will of George Etches of 11th February, 1785, from which it appears that testator's

daughter, and his sole executrix, Mary Fletcher, wife of John Fletcher (see above) is bequeathed his personal estate. Two friends, one being William Etches, a butcher, of Dig Street, Ashbourne, mentioned in the directory of 1792, appointed trustees to hold the realty in trust for testator's said daughter as devisee in fee. The property devised is described as a messuage called the "Roe Buck" now in possession of George Harrison (not in the directory). On 30th August 1792 Joseph Marshall of Ashbourne, Victualler (in the directory) paid £270 10s. Od. to the heirs of Dr. Mellor, now deceased, under an indenture of bargain and sale of the messuage, then known by the sign of the "Roe Buck", theretofore in the possession of George Etches, deceased, then of Joseph Marshall. This transaction was, it would seem, by way of mortgage; in effect J. Marshall now mortgagee in place of Mellor's successors.

According to the recital, in a deed of release made on 5th November 1802 (43 George III) Joseph Marshall, innkeeper, was then dead. The executors of Joseph Marshall were his widow Ann, Thomas Farnsworth of Ashbourne (not in the directory), and John Richardson, Baker (in the directory) who did not prove the will. Parties to the deed of release included Thomas Buckston (sometimes spelt "Buxton" e.g. in Will Davenport's letters to Rev. William Langley) William Etches, formerly of Dig Street - see above - now of Sturston, John Hemsworth, maltster (not in the directory) and Thomas Tomlinson, Baker of Ashbourne (not in the directory).

The sum of £270 10s. Od. was due to the executors of Joseph Marshall deceased. The balance of a sum of £595, that is £324 10s. being £595 less £270 10s. Od. mentioned above, was paid by T. Tomlinson to testator's (George Etches') daughter Mary Fletcher, Etches' devisee in fee. Thomas Tomlinson was now the absolute purchaser of the premises under the last-mentioned indenture of 5th November 1802, which had since George Etches and Joseph Marshall been in possession of James Wright, Thomas Hall and George Masters, but now of Stephen Salt and now commonly called by the name and sign of the Roe Buck. Also of the small messuage lying in the yard adjoining the messuage in the possession of Joseph Howard, with the stables to the messuage, and the garden and backsides. This is the first mention of the small messuage. An indenture of 23rd July 1748 being an assignment between Samuel Brittan the Manchester "ffustian-man" and George Etches, is recited, and as the sum secured was paid off arrangements are now made for keeping the residue of the term of 500 years on foot "to protect the inheritance by assigning the premises to Hemsworth in trust for Thomas Tomlinson, to be disposed of as he (T.T.) shall from time to time decree, and, in the meantime, to attend wait and go along with the freehold inheritance of the said premises.

Mrs. Ann Marshall could only make her mark in execution of the deed; witnesses to the deed were Joseph Howard, John Goodwin and Thomas Wise - the last two were Ashbourne attorneys.

In the next document, dated 7th September 1816, which secured a loan of £800 to Thomas Tomlinson by Ann Hemsworth the messuage is stated to have been formerly called the "Roe Buck". Mrs. Hemsworth was, according to Glover's

directory 1827/8/9 a victualler at the Marquis of Granby (just along St. John Street, and now converted.)

An indenture of 16th September 1834 recited that Thomas Tomlinson died intestate owing the sum of £800 as in the security of 7th September 1816, and that Mary Bass, mother of Thomas Tomlinson had taken letters of administration out of the court of the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. She was stated to be the wife of John Bass, who is described as a "caravan contractor". William Bass - described in the 1792 directory as a waggoner - did carrying for the Rev. William Langley and Will Davenport. In Glover's directory it is stated that Pickford and Company's vans set out for London via Derby at three every morning and arrive from London every night at ten; and set out for Manchester every night at ten, and arrive from Manchester every morning at three. This instant change-over of London to Manchester passengers, and vice versa, took place at J. Bass. "Caravan contractor" was, if not a mere euphemism for "waggoner" possibly a carefully chosen term to indicate that J. Bass was only a "transport agent" and not himself a carrier.

Mary Bass "with and by consent and approbation of her husband" had contracted with her son Thomas Tomlinson for the purchase of the feesimple and equity of redemption in the premises, subject to the said mortgage (of £300) and to all claims to the personal estate of Thomas Tomlinson deceased (presumably Mary Bass's first husband and father of Thomas, party to the present deed) for £100. It is further recited that Ann Hemsworth had agreed to release and assign the mortgage of £800 and residue of the term of 500 years in the mortgaged premises, unto Mary Bass in order that the same may become merged and extinguished in the freehold. Ann Hemsworth, therefore, for the love and affection, exonerated the premises from the payment of the sum of £800 and surrendered and quitted claim to the same.

It is stated that the premises as previously described, are now in the occupation of J. Bass, and it appears there have been new erections and a warehouse.

The same premises are now sold to John Tomlinson of Mayfield, Grocer, freed from the mortgage of £800, and Ann Hemsworth's equity of redemption in trust to receive and pay the rents to Mary Bass for life for her sole and separate benefit and use independent of her husband or any future husband. And to ensure that Mary understood the import of the transaction two attorneys examined her separate from her husband, touching her knowledge of the contents and her consent thereto and certified that the deed had been freely and voluntarily executed by her. As Mary acquired for £100 premises that had been regarded as adequate security for a mortgage of £800 freed from that mortgage we may safely assume she knew what it was all about.

On the same day as the above transaction (16th September 1834) Thomas Tomlinson, a book-keeper, eldest son and heir of Thomas Tomlinson, who had died intestate, described as a baker, conveyed the property for Mary Bass, wife of John Bass.

In another deed Mary is described as the life of John. We assume this is a lapsus calami of the scribe, and not a complement in the flowery style of Charles Dickens' worthless Mr. Mantalini.

The "small message formerly occupied by Joseph Howard" is now stated to be used as a stable, and the whole premises as in the occupation of John Bass.

Mary Bass died 24th November 1859 and her will was proved in Her Majesty's Court of Probate, and not, as earlier, in the bishop's court. It had always been felt that oversight of the execution of a testator's last wishes expressed before death was too solemn a matter for any but the ecclesiastical authorities; and this was exercised by the Archbishop and Bishops' Courts until the XIXth century.

By indenture of 23rd June 1860 the premises were sold for £820 to William Tomlinson, a butcher in St. John Street, according to Bagshaw's directory of 1846. He was a sitting tenant, along with William Wilson, hairdresser and perfumer, and William Chaplain, who also occupied two buildings one of which was used as a bakehouse, and the other as a flour warehouse. The stable, with room over, is mentioned again, and also a slaughter house, which no doubt was used by William Tomlinson. There is a diagram with the indenture but unfortunately the user of the separate parts of the buildings is not indicated. The new erection, previously mentioned, in place of stables, appears to be a dwelling house.

In an indenture of 26th June 1860 the description merely mentions the warehouse and bakehouse as "lying behind". Possibly a detached building shown on the plan towards the Henmore was the stable and slaughterhouse. William Tomlinson, the purchaser for £820, borrowed £700 at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum from Septimus Bradley (a grocer in Market Place, according to Bagshaw).

The next document is the probated will dated 10th October 1862 of John Spencer, who died 8th September 1862. He was a carrier in the Market Place (Bagshaw) and this fits in with the bequest of tools, workshop, stoves, oil cisterns, water tubs for leather, weather boards, drying boards stove, boiler, counters shelving etc. in his "sale-shop" and warehouses, together with the goodwill and possessions of his trade to his son John. This is the first mention of a Spencer.

The deceased gave his household goods to his "dear wife" Ann for life, and his real estate on trust, one of the trustees being Thomas Mellor, grocer, St. John Street (Bagshaw).

William Tomlinson was, on 1st January 1867, still indebted, and at the mortgagee's request he provided security by granting to them premises occupied by John Gregory being a dwellinghouse, shop and appurtenances in St. John Street, in the occupation of John Gregory, and similar premises in the occupation of Samuel Smith, a wine merchant, (Bagshaw) and William Smith, and also the message in Tomlinson's own occupation and the message,

now used as a warehouse in the occupation of Frederick Greaves, and a cottage adjoining in the occupation of John Hodgkinson, adjoining the last described premises; and also another cottage in the said Yard, in the occupation of Hannah Frost. Another cottage was unoccupied.

One witness to the indenture of mortgage was William Hope Duesbury of Derby - possibly connected with the Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Company. Another was William Gibbs, a Derby solicitor. When the title was being examined on 1st May 1867 it emerged that William had had the deed executed without noticing that "the date first mentioned" had not been inserted; in fact a date was inserted subsequently but not the date of execution.

William Tomlinson was declared bankrupt in the London Gazette of 19th March 1862 and George Poyser, Veterinary Surgeon, purchased the real estate for £1,120 (subject to mortgage of £700 by Edwin Bradley) at an auction. According to the deed of 1st May 1867 (see above) two of the three shops are still in the tenure of W. Wilson and W. Chaplain, but W. Tomlinson's is now void. The remaining part of the messuage in St. John Street, as now divided is occupied by John Gregory and Samuel Smith who also occupied one of the two messuages behind, used as a bakehouse, but the flour warehouse had recently been converted into a kitchen. The cottage formerly occupied by W. Chaplain is still in the occupation of F. W. Greaves, who occupied three cottages, lately erected by W. Tomlinson, formerly occupied by W. Chaplain, on the site of the stable and slaughterhouse. The dwellinghouse some time since erected on the site of certain stables late in the possession of William Tomlinson (deceased) is void. The stable and slaughter house in the yard are stated to be respectively occupied by Samuel Smith and void. Three Ashbourne solicitors testify the execution, viz Wm R. Holland, George G. Brittlebank and Jno. Bamford.

An endorsement on the indenture states that by an indenture of 23rd November 1893 the shop herein described as in the occupation of John Gregory, with the messuage occupied at the date of the indenture, were conveyed to him.

On 25th March 1870 Septimus Bradley purchased the equity of redemption for £550, and released George Poyser, but not the hereditaments, and they were then conveyed to Thomas Orme, Farmer, formerly of The Firs, Ashbourne. The Firs was built by a member of the Spencer family. Bradley also purchased the three shops formerly in the tenure of W. Wilson, W. Chaplain and William Tomlinson, together with the remaining part of the said messuage, now divided and recently occupied by John Gregory and Sam Smith, the latter replaced by Thos. French. He also bought the bakehouse where again, Thos. French had replaced Sam Smith. It is believed that it was Thos. French to whom the secret of the gingerbread recipe was ultimately confided. George Poyser occupied the kitchen, formerly a warehouse. Also, Bradley acquired the cottage, formerly occupied by Chaplain and now by F. W. Greaves, (chemist and druggist in the directory of 1886). Of the three cottages erected on the site of the slaughterhouse and stable, one is occupied by widow Ford, the others have been converted into a saddle house, hayloft and stable, which

are in the possession of George Poyser. He also bought the messuage previously erected on the site of certain stables formerly in the possession of William Tomlinson, now of George Poyser; also the other buildings now or recently used as a slaughter house and stable, now in the possession of George Poyser and Thomas French, and the plot and garden, as before.

An endorsement states that by indenture of 6th September 1872 the cottage in the yard called Bass Yard occupied by F. W. Greaves (but with no right of way to and from along the same yard) were conveyed to him.

An indenture of 30th September 1872 recites that Septimus Bradley made his will 12th October 1870 and died 21st December 1870 it being proved 6th January 1871 in Derby District Registry. His executors agreed to the absolute sale of the premises to E. Bradley. There is a change in the occupancy in that Thos. French now occupied the whole of the kitchen (formerly a warehouse) which he previously shared with Sam Smith. Also three cottages (formerly four) one since converted into other premises, erected on the site of certain stables and a slaughter house were now in the occupation of James Place, Widow Ford and William Taylor. The stable and slaughter house occupied previously by Sam Smith were now occupation of James Place. A cottage purchased by George Poyser in 1870 has been sold to and is now in the possession of F. W. Greaves.

Execution was testified by C. Hales, articulated clerk, and J. J. Wise, solicitor.

By a conveyance of 29th November 1893 Joseph Bradley, grocer, as beneficial owner, conveyed to Henry Tomlinson Spencer, baker and confectioner, for £1340, the dwelling house and two shop fronts formerly in two messuages in St. John Street heretofore in the occupation of Thomas French and afterwards of William Heathcote and now H. T. Spencer; also three cottages formerly four but one converted to other premises, erected on the site of certain stables and a slaughterhouse heretofore in the occupation of Benjamin Peach, Sarah Pull and Samuel Jones and now of Samuel Daken, Walter Hill and Edward Burton; also that bakehouse (heretofore converted out of a stable and slaughterhouse) and also that stable situated in the said yard heretofore in the occupation of Thos. French afterwards of William Heathcote and now of H. T. Spencer; also the other building in the yard, and all that entry or passage on the ground and soil thereof adjoining to one of the front shops, and extending from St. John Street along the said yard and ground and soil thereof and now in the occupation of H. T. Spencer; also the plot, free and clear from any right of occupation way or road whatsoever as lately used and enjoyed by the said Joseph Bradley, or his tenants, as the owners or occupiers of the hereditaments hereinafter mentioned and stated to be on the easterly side of the said hereby conveyed hereditaments, and in the occupation of Thomas John Potter up and down the said yard from and to St. John Street and to and from a certain door on the easterly side of the bottom end of the said piece of garden ground, which door is to be at all times hereafter kept closed, and which occupation way or road is to be henceforth extinguished and cease to

exist; but subject nevertheless to, and hereby excepting and reserving to the said Joseph Bradley, and all other persons hereafter owners or occupiers of the shop dwelling-house and hereditaments hereafter stated to belong to the said Joseph Bradley, and to have been contracted to be sold by him to John Gregory (boot and shoemaker in the 1886 directory), the right to use fetch and carry water at all reasonable times, a fair portion of the expense of keeping the pump and well thereof in good repair and condition, and also excepting out of the conveyance the two rooms occupied by John Gregory as part and parcel of the said house and premises contracted to be sold to him as aforesaid and which rooms extend, wholly or in part over and are supported by some portion of the said hereby conveyed hereditaments.

In addition to all other rights, all walls, the gardens and particularly the wall containing the door were conveyed. The bounds were St. John Street on the north, a shop and dwelling house on the east, belonging to John Bradley but recently sold by him but not yet conveyed to John Gregory and partly by premises still belonging to John Bradley, and now in the occupation of John Potter (corn merchant in 1886 directory) on the south side, by the Henmore, on the west side and by premises belonging to F. W. Greaves and partly by premises belonging to Uttoxeter Brewery Co. Ltd.

Mr. H. T. Spencer on 22nd November 1893 raised a mortgage in the sum of £800 @ 4 per cent. per annum with R. J. Templeman. He was a bank manager but this appears to have been a personal transaction. A second mortgage was raised on 23rd February 1894 with John Twigge, coalmerchant and farmer (at the railway station in 1886 directory) in the sum of £400 which was repaid on 24th March 1890, whereupon another mortgage in £250 only was raised with Florence Reckless of Ashbourne (Arthur Reckless was a chemist and druggist in Church Street).

Joseph Bradley, on 23rd November 1893, conveyed to John Gregory, shoemaker for £365, a dwelling house (see above) fronting St. John Street, now and for some time in John Gregory's occupation, with the cellar under the same, and including two rooms over part of the adjoining house (see above) bounded on the north side by St. John Street, on the east by John Bradley's property now in occupation of T. J. Potter and on the south and west by the house in the occupation of H. T. Spencer, and the shop and premises also now in his occupation lately sold by John Bradley to H. T. Spencer. In addition to the right to use and carry water from the pump (see above) John Gregory was also given a right to have and maintain certain flues or chimneys connected with the workshop and buildings in the rear of and belonging to the said conveyed property and communicating with certain flues and chimneys belonging to the hereditaments recently conveyed to H. T. Spencer as the same flues and chimneys firstly hereinbefore mentioned are now connected and used.

On 23rd November 1893 John Gregory raised a mortgage with William Davenport, Watchmaker (Dig Street in 1886), George Wildsmith, gas fitter, and J. H. Cooke Solicitor, in the sum of £250 at 4% per cent. p.a. and on

20th April H. T. Spencer's mortgage with R. J. Templeman was transferred to three other mortgagees, and on 6th December 1915 that with W. Davenport to the Oddfellows. Among the trustees were Henry Coates, Sturston Lodge, George Davenport, brassfounder (Union Street 1886) and Samuel Barton, clockmaker.

The facts revealed above about the juxtaposition of bakeries, butchers' shops, slaughter houses and carriers' stables, must have made an impact on the reader, especially when it is realised that water was drawn from a well nearby. No wonder Ashbourne was eventually compelled to install a proper supply of water.

What of the tradition about the French chef? It could have happened, since there was a baker and a bakehouse, owned by William Tomlinson, as early as 1802. But on the evidence we cannot emerge from the realm of surmise. However, William Tomlinson did begin a family link which stretches down to the present owner, Mr. Spencer Pearson, over one-and-a-half centuries later.

#### References

1. Dr. Ray Bennett has compiled the story of all aspects of the capture, incarceration and escape of prisoners. Dr. E. A. Sadler has also written about the prisoners in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vols. 48, 49, 50. These sources have been drawn on to some extent.

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#### JOHN KING AND HIS INVENTION

A most interesting and nicely produced booklet has been written by Mr. Frank Smith of Pinxton. John King came to Pinxton from Heanor about 1865 and it was here that he invented a Safety Detaching Hook for Mine Cages in about 1866. He had already invented a Block Signal System on the Midland Railway and improvements to lace machinery, while living in Heanor. The booklet is illustrated with 5 pages of detailed drawings, a picture of John King and his wife in 1879 proudly photographed with a model of the invention, and a photograph of No.1 Pinxton Pit as it looked in 1873. Mr. Smith is hoping to publish several further booklets dealing with aspects of Pinxton's history. Copies may be obtained from the author at 22 Cutt Street, Pinxton, Nottingham, price 3/-d. post free.

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THE COLUMBELLS OF DARLEY NETHER HALL MANOR

by

Ernest Paulson

The Columbells have gone from Darley leaving only their name, in the Columbell Choir in Darley Parish Church and in Columbell Lane leading from Uppertown to Kelstedge. An irregularly humped field behind Darley Hall Maternity Home indicates where their manor house stood. There is a weather worn figure over a door at the rear of the Maternity Home, and there are two equally worn alabaster slabs in the Church, said to commemorate Thomas Columbell who died in 1540 and Agnes his wife. Roger Columbell's Common Place Book (Add MSS 6702) is in the British Museum Library. There are entries concerning the family in the Wolley and Dakeyne Papers and there is the story of Columbell's ghost on a white horse at Painter's Nook.

Yet in their day the Columbells were great in Darley and respected in the county. They were Lords of the Nether Hall Manor, part owners of the Old Hall Manor, owners of land in many of the towns and villages between Darley and Buxton and as far away as Redcliffe on Soar and Glossop, justices, officers of the Militia and Trained Bands, wool producers and traders, gentry, and on at least one occasion special agents of the Government of the day. They married into the families around them, the Knyvetons, the Seniors of Cowley, the Wensleys and the Wrays of Glentworth (Lincs), so bringing more land and more wealth in to their possession and in the end the family disappeared under an accumulation of debts.

The Columbells came to Darley from Sandiacre in 1373 when Thomas Columbell married Agnes de Darley. He did not immediately obtain full possession of the Manor as it was mortgaged to the Charnolls, but in 1393 his son, John Columbell, recovered the seizing of the Manor at Derby Assizes. He and his descendents then became Lords of the Manor and in the Dakeyne Papers (Vol. II pp. 258 et seq) there is a record of the proceedings of some of the Manor Courts.

In 1409, in the Court of John Columbell, William Take received six acres of land at Farley and for ingress and a ten year lease had to pay 4/-d. yearly - double the former rent. Thirteen other tenants were treated similarly, one, Thomas Abbot of Slack, having to find 2/6d. for 2½ acres of arable.

In 1441 fourteen men, two of whom did not appear, were fined 2d. each for illicit woodcutting at Farley and Sydnope.

In 1443 more woodcutters were fined, six men were fined 4d. each for unauthorised fishing in the Derwent, three for burning and breaking down

hedges and Columbell himself was ordered to repair the water mill at Darley Bridge at his own expense.

In 1434 the Court was not so successful. Thirty-six men were fined 2d. each for minor offences, but another nineteen failed to appear. These were fined in their absence. Seven were charged to pay 4d. each, five were fined 6d. each, four more fined 12d. each and two fined 8d. each.

The offences dealt with by the court were trespass, the unauthorised pasturing of sheep and horses on the Millfield (1466) by which grass, corn and the mill were damaged, taking animals from the pound (1507) and failure to obey Court orders. In 1507 men were fined for non-maintenance of hedges, not keeping to the road and trespassing on William Ashburn's land at Wensley and failure to clean out a ditch. For this last offence John Columbell, John Flint and Abraham Pidcock of Morledge were ordered to do the work at once or forfeit 13d.

Roger Columbell (1561-1606) was far stricter. In 1574 he restated the Rules of the Manor and increased the fines.

No horses or cattle were to be pastured in the cornfields between the Feast of the Annunciation (25th March) and Michaelmas (29th September). The fine was increased to 3/4d.

The rules about woodcutting, peat cutting, furze gathering for other than personal use, the burning of trash and hedge cutting, the repair and maintenance of gates and fences, the cleaning of the ditches of Ollers, Caudwell's Meadow, Black Mires and Nicholas' Meadow in Spring were re-emphasised and no grass or straw was allowed to be cut for other than the tenant's own requirements. The penalty for fishing in the Derwent was increased to 3/4d. Finally, all waifs and strays were to be kept in the Lordship. This was after the passing of the Elizabethan Poor Law. Roger Columbell also ordered (1581) that all his tenants show the Guardians their titles for holding or occupying land or tenements before the sitting of the next court or pay a fine of 3/4d.

Other cases from the Manor Rolls show that Roger Columbell's reforming zeal was necessary to combat incursions from outside the Manor. In 1507 Thomas Columbell was fined 3/4d. for pasturing sheep and cattle on the common pasture (the Lord of the Manor was Henry Columbell). Four Beeley men and one from Fallinge in the Lordship of Little Rowsley were fined 4d. each for 'incroaching on the gravel pits and soil of the Lord', two other Beeley men were fined for selling turf from the Lord's domain and six trespassers in Millfield with sheep, pigs, horses and cattle from across the river were fined amounts ranging from 2d. to 12d. Thomas and John Williamott, who had ploughed a section of the common land were fined six shillings each and ordered to restore the land to its former state by Michaelmas.

Roger Columbell had inherited a considerable estate from his father, Henry.

Under his direct control were:

20s. worth of arable in Darley.  
 10s. worth of meadow called the Hall Leys.  
 Nicholas Meadow worth 13/4d.  
 Another worth 10s.  
 Merryvale Close worth 26/-d  
 Cartlashe Close worth 26/8d.  
 Bryer Flatt worth 20/-d.  
 Another worth 13/4d.  
 Hall Orchard worth 3/4d.  
 Cow Close below the Hall worth 13/4d.  
 Arable land worth £1 6s. Od.

Other land was held by tenants who paid annual rents:

William Smith	3s. 4d.	The Corn Mill	£1. 2s. 8d.
Henry Smith	£1. 5s. Od.	The Water Mill	£1. 6s. Od.
Agnes Bradshaw	8s. 8d.	John Gladwin	13s. 4d.
Thomas Smith	13s. 4d.	John Ashburne	13s. 4d.
Tom Tipping	6s. Od.	Nicholas Garnet	£1. 2s. Od.
John Wilymot	13s. 4d.	Thos. Pidcock	2s. Od. and 4 marks
Robert Pidcock	12s. Od.	Jas. Shenland	17s. 4d.
W. Wilymot	40d.	J. Garland	6s. Od. and 3 partridges
Roger of Yelgin	5s. Od.		

Roger, son of Nicholas Garnet, 3s. Od. for  $\frac{1}{2}$  oxgang.

These lands were increased in 1582 and 1587. On 12th July 29 Eliz. the Earl of Cumberland and Francis Clifford sold Roger Columbello half of Nether Hall Manor with lands in Darley and on 16th September 24 Eliz. Clifford sold Columbello the Younger half of Old Hall Manor and lands comprising half of Greenclose and a quarter of the cornmill (rented for £2 7s. 8d. per annum).

A list of Columbello marriages in the Add.MSS 6687 shows clearly the policy followed by the family:

1550	George Columbello	m.	Cecilie Wendesley
1556	Henry	"	m. Ann Barton
1570	Thos. of Lees	"	m. Joan Taylor
1579	Rosamund	"	m. John Walderon
1598	Dorothy	"	m. Henry Chaworth
1614/5	Geo.	"	m. Walbrydge Pott, d. of Rector of N. Medeity of Darley.
1627	Frances	"	m. Rev. Bryant Berresford of Lincs.
1639	George	"	m. Ann Gladwin
1646	Frances	"	m. Anthony Senior of Cowley
1649	Elizabeth	"	m. Henry Kniveton

Roger Columbello's sheep lands are shown on a sketch map on pp.184 and 185 of add. MSS 6687. These stretched over the moor east of Black Hill and the rough 'road' to Chesterfield. There is no eastern limit shown but they probably stretched as far as the grazing lands of Eddlestone, the most westerly of the Ashover manors and the Farley enclosures. The area is easily defined by Round Hill, Black Hill, Shining Well, Woodbrook Head and the Halldale Brook which are all marked on the modern six inch map of the area and is about two square miles in area. It does not include Burleyfields.

The whole extent was natural moorland, in far better condition than it is to-day. It was crossed by three 'roads' marked by guide posts - Jagers Lane, Hall Rake leading to Chesterfield and Church Rake, which joined Hall Rake at Round Hill from Darley. The sheep wash was in Halldale Brook south east of Jagers Lane and from it a path led to the Hall. This would give grazing to between 1500 and 4,000 sheep according to the grasscrop, as a figure of three sheep to the acre is mentioned in Add. MSS 6673 for 1580.

The map also marks two intakes, one in lower Halldale and the other on the level shelf immediately above the valley to the west. These were occupied by Ball and Allsop and rented from the Manor.

These lands were not held easily. There seems to have been a constant stream of lawsuits for possession, trespass, claims to moieties of the Manor, grazing rights and breaches of contract, which naturally increased as the family ran into debt. There was also a case of fraudulent conversion which will be described later.

The earliest recorded case is in 1571, when Roger Columbello paid the Earl of Cumberland and Francis Clifford £100 each for quittance of their claims to moieties of the manor. This probably refers to Darley Old Hall Manor as in Dakeyne I, p.158 is "an extract from an opinion of Mr. Booth concerning the Manor of Darley":

"It appeared in the time of Edward III that the Manor of Darley belonged to the Foljambes that the heiress of this family married a Plumpton Temp. R.2 that in his family were two daughters. One married a Clifford who had one moiety the other a Stanthill from whom it came to Sir Wm. Drury and Sir John Constable who had the other moiety. That in the reign of Elizabeth the Cliffords sold their moiety to one Columbello. This lets in a title for a moiety of the Columbello's which the agents for Mr. Greensmith here do apprehend to the entirety. The minute says that Drury and Constable's moiety was sold temp Edward 6 to one Needham and the family of the Needhams sold this moiety to the Seniors of Cowley who sold several parts of that moiety to one Oldfield who sold it to the Duke of Rutland".  
(In 1626 James Oldfield sold 7/16 of the Old Hall Manor to the Duke of Rutland for £96 (Dakeyne Vol.II) ).

In 1651 Columbello won a case for trespass against Senior and Curtis. In 1657 he had three verdicts against the Duke of Rutland, Senior and Hoson

concerning Darley Manor "When proof was made that all Nether Hall Manor was Roger Columbells' and half of Old Hall Manor, cottages, chief rents, waifs and strays were the said Roger's". This Roger was the last of the male Columbells and the father of Katherine Marbury. None the less, it could apply equally well to the earlier Roger, whose Common Place Book records several similar cases.

The reason was, of course, the richness of the Manor. Apart from the rents already quoted, there was a considerable income from the sheep and the sale of the produce of the arable lands. It is extremely difficult to assign dates to many of the entries as the Christian names Thomas, John and later, Roger occur frequently, but John, son of Alan of Darley, Bailiff of Thomas Columbells, (probably Thomas, the father of Henry Columbells who died in 1559) left a record of receipts and payments which gives some idea of the estate finances.

He collected rents amounting to £44 8s. Od. He paid £40 7s. Od. to Thomas Columbells, £14 13s. Od. to Thomas Columbells of Sandiacre, 10/-s. to John, son of Thomas Columbells of Sandiacre, 6s. to the church, 13/4d. to the Rector of the North Medeity, 5/2d. to the tenants for work done, 3/10d. rent for Ganwell and 12/7d. for work done to the water mill at Darley Bridge.

He received nine bushels of oats from the mill, then another 4½ bushels and paid for them. The price is not stated. "The same John sold nine bushels of oats at Darley for the Lord's use and for five bushels more at the price of 12d. received 15s. and he expended for work done for the Lord at the same place under the inspection of the same John and the same John paid to Henry — for carpenter's work done about the house of Henry Harston 10s. and he also paid Hugh of Lees for work done at his house at the Castle 2d."

In his Common Place Book Roger Columbells (1561-1606) and his successors also recorded a few items about sheep. For example, in 1596 Roger Columbells wrote "Money owing £12 1s. Od. chiefly for rent and pasturage", and in 1594 "Journeyed to Hull with wool". Among the final entries and crammed into a corner of the last page is "Sept. 1669. The last winter sheep. In all 8 stores and 14 old ones. Sold 14 7 - 8  
Filled 5 12  
Dead 7

and "Dec. 18 1670. Old sheep in all right. 8 score at four --, hoggs, 4 score at ours whereof 2 score & 3 hoggs are J. Sellors and 5 hoggs are the children's besides they have ten over at Halfe's with Ralph Evans. Rents 70 properties £83 13s. Od. paid".

The case of fraudulent conversion mentioned above occurred in 1655 when the family fortunes were steadily ebbing. The Manor of Stancliffe (once the home of Geo. Columbells Junior, a Collector of Ship Money) 100 acres of arable, 15 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture and 35 acres of heath, furze and common pasture, including the ancient berewick of Burley

fields, was sold for £1,650 to Nicholas Williamott and Robert Storer by Simeon Digby of Mansfield Woodhouse. At about the same time, Nichols Digby of Mansfield sold Williamott's 20 acre farm at Hackney to John Ward of Greenfield. In 1657 the fraud was discovered. Williamott and Storer had used money paid by Ward to Williamott to give to Digby of Mansfield to borrow more from Robert Steere of Bridgetown to pay the purchase price of Stancliffe to Digby of Mansfield Woodhouse. When the business was sorted out, Steere and Ward found themselves the owners of Stancliffe, Williamott was turned off his farm and the property re-sold. (Add.MSS 6667 B.M.)

As was expected of them, the Columbells played their part in the administration of the County. There are many references to them as Musterers and later as officers of Militia. In 1558, at the time of Elizabeth's accession, Henry Columbell "hath one almayne revytte furnysshed one haquebut one salett one longe bow one sheffe of arrows and one sculle" (Add MSS 6702). Roger Columbell, as may be expected, was far more active and acted as Quarter Master for the local Musters. In his Common Place book he wrote "Accompt at the musters Bakewell 17 June before John Manners and John Frecheville Esqs.

The whole charge received within the Hundred of High Peak, Scarsdale and Wirksworth after the rate of 3s. a trained soldier -- £30.

Raised more of the clergy within said Hundreds after XIIId a soldier  
 19s.  


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 £30. 19s. 0d.  


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Disbursed as followeth

To Capt. Gell	£15	0.	0.
Jno. FitzHerbert			
Captain of the Horse	£5	0.	0.
For paper & pack thred &			
carriage of powder		10.	0.
For seats		3.	0.
Items: for a new supply of			
powdwer & match	5	0.	0.
The remainder being £5 7. 0.	5	6.	0.
for Clarke			"

When the untrained levies for service in Ireland were raised, the following note was made:

1566	A note of soldiers raised in the High Peak					
Imp.	Boden township	32	Hope township	18	Wormhill township	13
	Eyam	"	5	Tidswall	"	6
	Darley	"	4	Yolgrave	"	6
	Ashford	"	6	Chelmorton	"	4
				Bakewell	"	2
				Baslow	"	2
				Hathersedge	"	4

In 1595 Columbello noted the charges for sending three mounted men to Ireland: John Manners 53s. 4d., Roger Columbello 13s. 4d., George Sutton 13s. 4d., Robert Eyre 10s., William Jessop 10s., Francis Coke of Tansley 10s., Francis Gilbert of Yolgrave 6s. 8d., Arthur Mower of Stanley 6s. 8d., Charles Agard of Ashbourne 6s. 8d., George Boden 6s. 8d., Wm. Brereton 6s. 8d., George Jackson 6s. 8d., Thomas Jackson of Rowland Eyre 6s., Leonard Shallcross 6s.

Occasionally there were special duties to perform. When Mary, Queen of Scots was a danger to the throne of Elizabeth, the hunting of Papist recusants who might endanger the throne was pursued vigorously. In 1587 Roger Columbello and John Manners were ordered by the Lord Lieutenant (the Earl of Shrewsbury) to search out all Papists in the High Peak Hundred and particularly to apprehend John Fitzherbert of Padley if possible. On Candlemas Day Columbello took twenty men to Padley but failed to find his quarry in spite of a vigorous search.

He had also to watch less dangerous Papists. Lady Constance Foljambe of Tupton was arrested by her grandson Godfrey Foljambe of Moore Hall and imprisoned for twenty months. On her release she was carefully watched.

"Mem. Godfrey Foljambe of More Hall, myself, my brother Blunt were at Tupton in the Lady Constance Foljambe's house the 28th September 1589 when all the morning prayers saving the two lessons omitted for want of a Bible and the collect for the daye for want of skylle to find it out was distinctly read with the Latinne also by Nicholas Harding her manservant and Eleanor Harrington her waytinge woman also being present".

As befitted a shepherd, Roger Columbello was skilled in the treatment of wounds and the concoction of herbal remedies for illness, stone and the fluxing of the kidneys. A. W. Smith says of his remedies for the cure of toothache and other ailments that they are "a queer mixture of religion and profanity". This may be true of the preambles, but the remedies are straight forward enough. For toothache he recommended cloves and heat, he knew the value of elderberry, self heal and henbane and his treatment for wounds sounds surprisingly modern if one replaces the barley meal with plaster of paris:

"For a wound take barley meal, the white of an egg mix them together, make a plaster and apply it warm and it helps".

The new fangled habit of smoking probably offended his thrifty soul. His son, Peter, brought up in the way that he should go, left instructions in his will, dated 20th October 1616, that his son, Peter, should be disinherited "if any of his brothers or sisters shall find him taking of tobacco".

When Ship Money was levied in 1644, George Columbello Senior, George Columbello Jnr., John Taylor, Henry Bradley, John Stevenson, Hugh Newton,

George Broadhurst, William Goodwin and George Hatfield assessed Over Haddon, Great and Little Rowsley and Darley for £44. The probability is that they did not get it. George Columbello Junior, of Stancliffe was one of the local administrators of the Poor Law. In 1639 he, with John Manners, Sir Thomas Hutchinson and Richard Senior appealed on behalf of Matthew Bagshawe for Sir Thomas to build a house for the pauper "not in an ancient croft where a house had been, but in Derby where he lived".

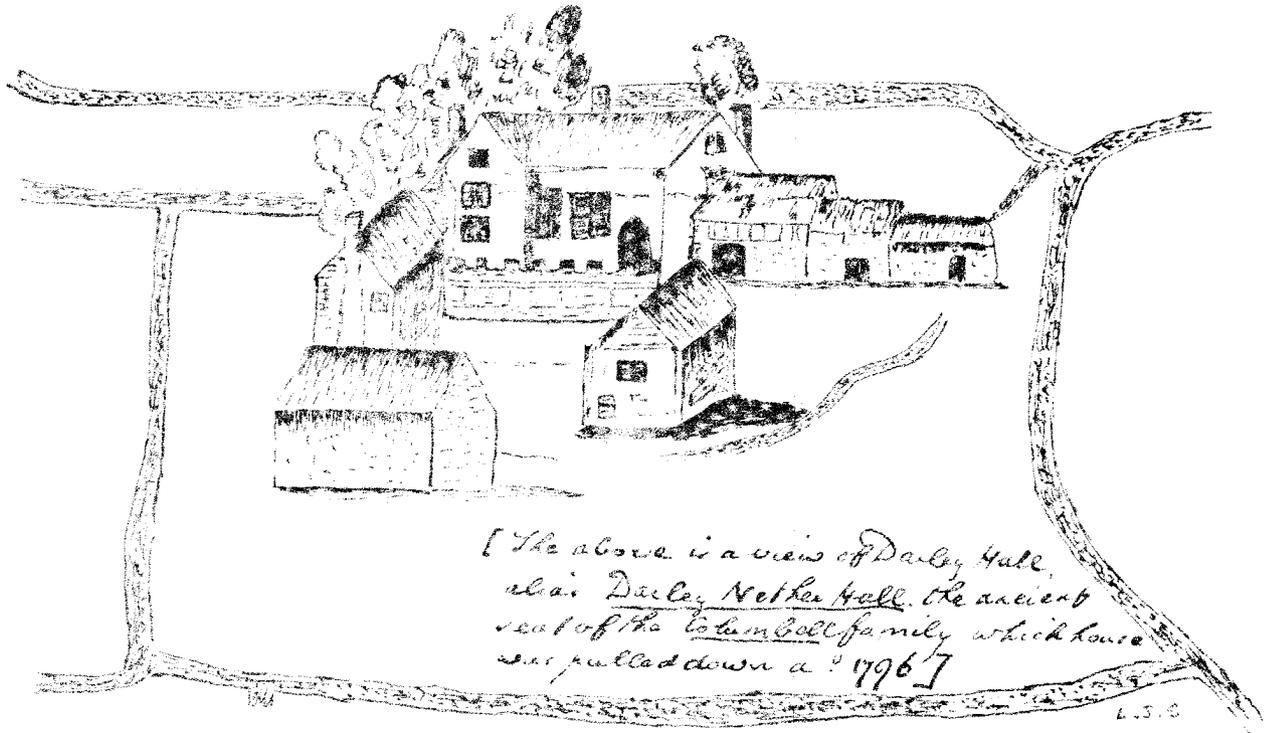
In the same year the musters were reviewed at Chesterfield. The High Peak contingent consisted of 42 trained musketeers, 66 private men, 32 trained pikemen and 38 private ones. The officers were John Agard, Captain of Horse, with Peter Columbello as his Lieutenant, John Millward of Snitterton the Captain of Foot and John Wilkinson his Lieutenant. The company had previously been inspected at Bakewell on 17-18 December 1638.

Trouble stalked the Columbelloes after the Civil War, in which they had supported the King. There is no evidence that they, like their neighbour and relative by marriage, Col. John Millward of the Royalist army, were fined by Parliament, but Millward was fined £1,000 in 1648 and in the same year John Columbello, for some reason, paid his sisters £350 each and his brother was promised £50 per annum and Stancliffe, one of the family homes, was sold. In 1653 John and Katherine Columbello were sued for debts of £3,000 by William Saville of Beeley and Emmanuel Gee. The plaintiffs wished to recover land occupied by Thomas Wadland and William Bellamy, to make the farmers their tenants and to levy a fine on White Hall and Old Hall Manors. Judgment was given on 8th June and Columbello was ordered to repay £3,540 or lose the land. On 29th June the plaintiffs occupied the farms.

In an effort to recoup his fortunes in Darley, in 1656 John Columbello sold part of his share of manors at Radcliffe on Soar (Add MSS 6702 B.M.) to Col. Wm. Mitchell of Wingerworth, Wm. Wolley of Riber, Wm. Rooksby of Skynors (Yorks.) and Henry Kniveton of Ashbourne. The following year came the fraud case already mentioned and there had also been trouble with the neighbouring landlords. In 1650 John Columbello had been prosecuted by Senior of Cowley for not repairing the watermill. In 1651 he had had to prosecute Senior and Curtis for trespass and in 1657 he had to fight a claim by the Earl of Rutland to royalties on the Manor of Darley. The vultures were gathering and in 1659 he died. With his death things fell to pieces.

The last Columbello was another Roger. For fourteen years he staved off the creditors, but in 1673 he died. He left his daughter Katharine, the wife of William Marbury, land in Darley which produced an income of £268 3s. Od. per year, but the rest was mortgaged. In 1681 the collapse began.

In the Michaelmas Term, before Gerard Usher, Andrew Prime, Francis Bradshaw and Timothy Pride of King's Silver Office, William Marbury and his wife Katharine Columbello, Sir Andrew Hackett and his wife May of the Manor of Darley were sued by William Tundale for £4,000 owed by William Marbury and £1,000 lent on mortgage to his wife.



## OLD DARLEY HALL

TAKEN FROM AN ESTATE PLAN IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

The manor is described as consisting of "20 messuages, 20 cottages, 500 acres of land, 500 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture, 2000 acres of furze and heath, £10 rent and common pasture for all manner of cattle with the apps of Darley". (Dakeyne Vol.1 p.169). They lost the case and the sales began. In 1684 the whole of "Madam Marbury's lands in Darley" were itemised by John and Richard Steere of Wensley, Thos. Knowles Jnr. and Peter Parker. Besides the demesne, 24 properties produced a rent of £268 3s. 4d., but it was soon reduced.

In 1687 Robert Dunn's farm was sold to William Walker for £247 5s. 0d. and from other sales William Plumer was paid £324 and William Bagshaw £859 5s. 6d.

In her will, dated 8th February 1697, Katharine Marbury directed William Wolley of Riber to sell her lands and divide what was left after payment of her husband's debts between her daughters Rosamund and Mary. Mary was not to marry without his consent. In fact, the residue of the once extensive Columbello lands were sold by Gilbert Thacker, John Plumer and Thomas Bagshaw for £1,827 10s. 0d. The chief purchaser was Andrew Greensmith of Wirksworth, a prosperous lead merchant who lived at Steeple Grange.

The Nether Hall lasted until 1795, when it was pulled down by order of Richard Arkwright five years after the death of Christopher Bower whose family had tenanted it since the Greensmiths bought the estate.

Lysons stated in 1817 (Magna Britannia Vol.5 p.98) "The site of the old Mansion called Nether Hall or Whitwell-hall, with an adjoining farm, was purchased in or about the year 1790, by Richard Arkwright Esq. M.P. the present owner. In the year 1796 Mr. Arkwright took down the old mansion, of late years called Darley-hall, which by an agreement (still existing in the Collection of Mr. Adam Wolley at Matlock) between John de Derlegh and his mason, appears to have been erected about the year 1321 and built a new house for his own residence at a short distance".

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STAGE COACH ROUTES IN 18th AND 19th CENTURY DERBYSHIRE

by

John E. Heath

Travel in England in the eighteenth century is generally thought of in romantic terms, but these notions are quickly dispelled when reading contemporary accounts of journeys. To have journeyed at this time must have been hazardous whether it be because of the poor road conditions, the weather or the possibility of being molested by common footpads.

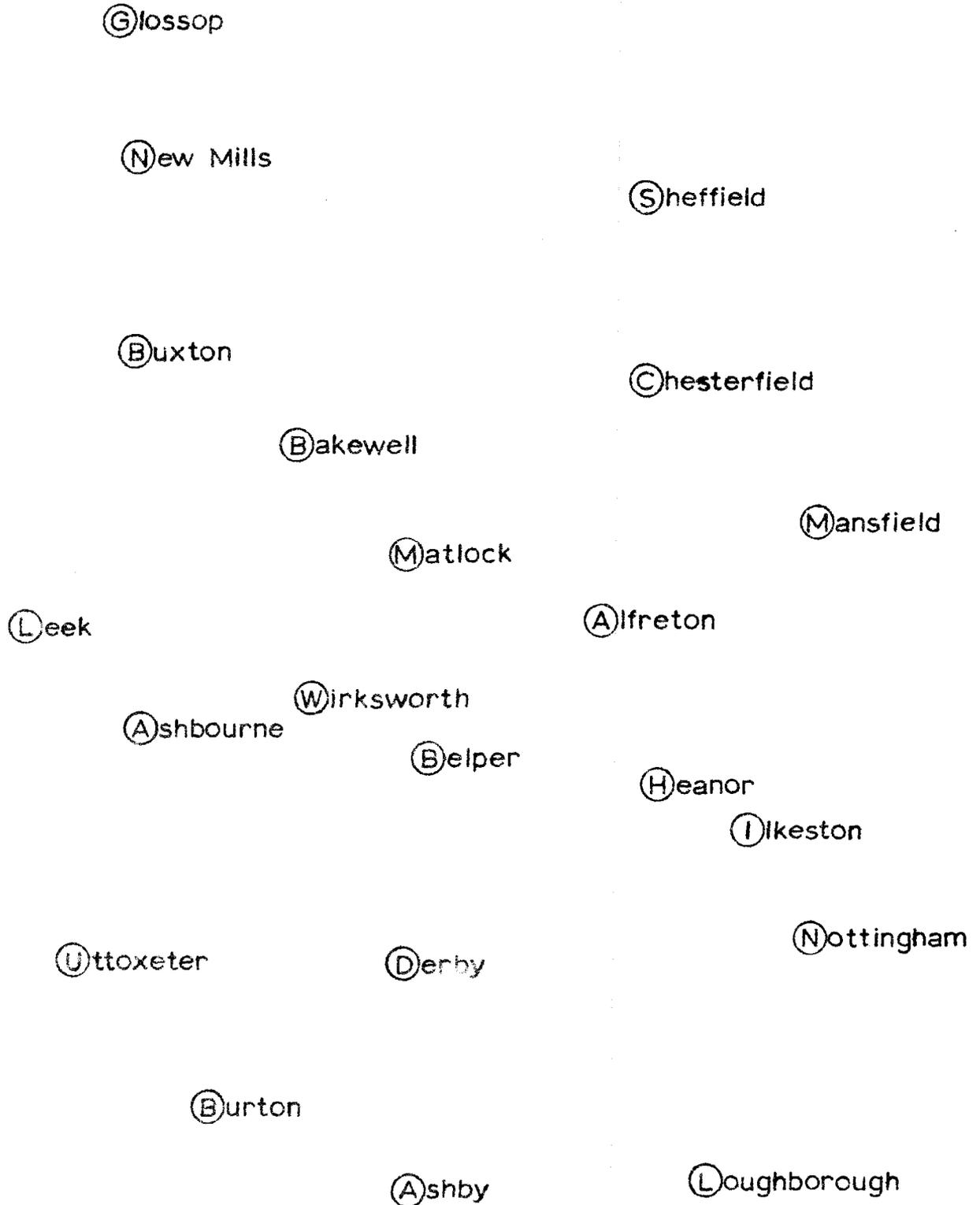
The Rev. James Clegg, nonconformist minister of Chapel-en-le-Frith, wrote on his return from Buxton late one evening in August, 1729, "My mare boggled and started aside near Martinside, and ran headlong with me through deep ruts and stone-pits a considerable way before I could stop him. I was in great danger, but had no fall".

The following was reported in the Derby Mercury for August 8th, 1734: "On Tuesday, 30th July, Richard Pursloe of Derby, travelling from thence to Great Haywood near Stafford, was attacked about nine o'clock entering upon Drayton Heath, at first by two lusty men on Dark colour'd Horses, with whom he made some Resistance; but they calling out two more men on horseback, the one on a Bright Bay Horse, the other on a dark colour, came up, Beat up Mr. Pursloe and pricked his Right Arm with a Sword and clapped a pistol to his Breast - stole 24 guineas in Gold, ten shillings in silver, eight pence in half-pence (the half-pence were returned to him)".

Most people did not venture far from the home locality where they were born and lived. A journey of any distance was necessarily an adventure whether on horse-back, in a carrier's waggon or by stage-coach. Horse-back was the swiftest form of travel and a person engaged on urgent business made use of post-horses to travel the main highways. The main roads were provided with posting inns at intervals of about a dozen miles where a change of horse and a fresh guide could be taken. In the more hilly parts of the country pack horses - usually Galloways - carried a large portion of the goods and merchandise. In 1737 there are advertisements for races for Galloways on Crocks Moor near Sheffield and also on Sinfin Moor.

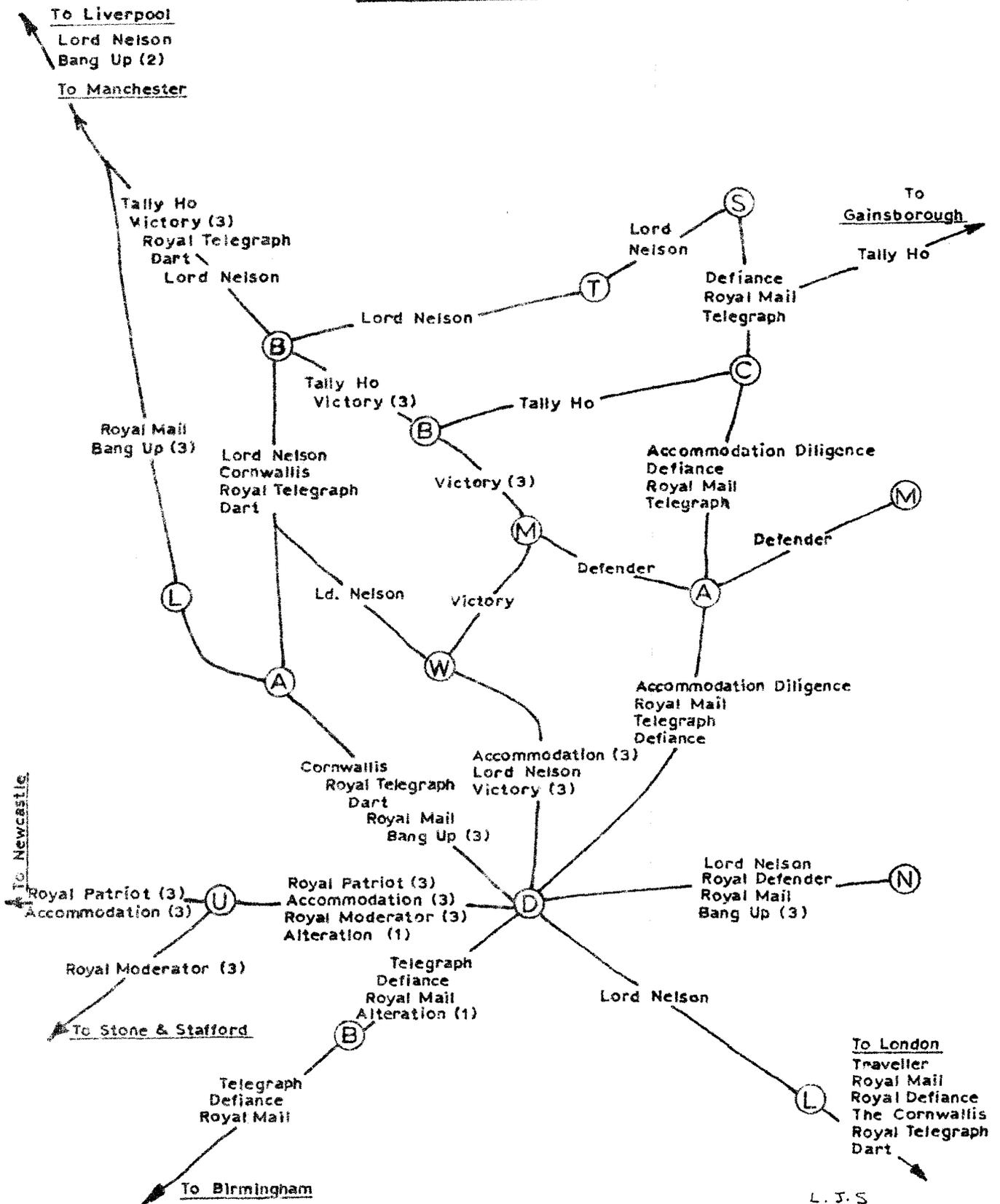
It is the Stage Coach, however, which symbolises road traffic in the Turnpike era. The stage coach which gained its name from the regular stops it made along its route setting down and picking up passengers, was a heavy coach drawn by four horses and capable of carrying six passengers inside and twelve outside. (An Act of Parliament passed in 1806 stipulated the number of passengers that could be carried.) Stage coach services linked London with the main provincial centres by the beginning of the eighteenth century and the following hundred years saw the spread of the services to link the country's main towns.

KEY TO STAGECOACH DIAGRAMS

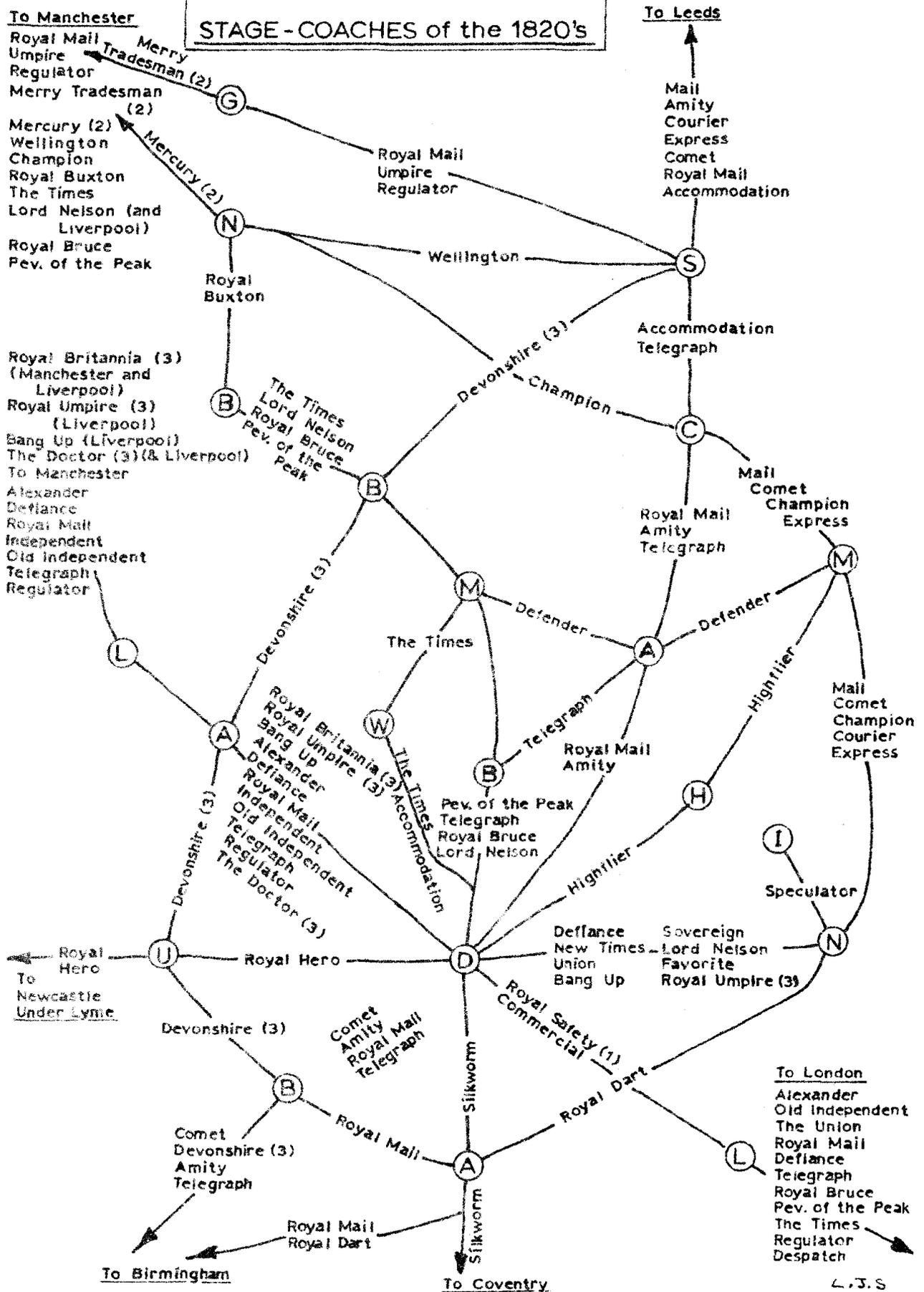


(2) No. in brackets indicates No. of services per week.

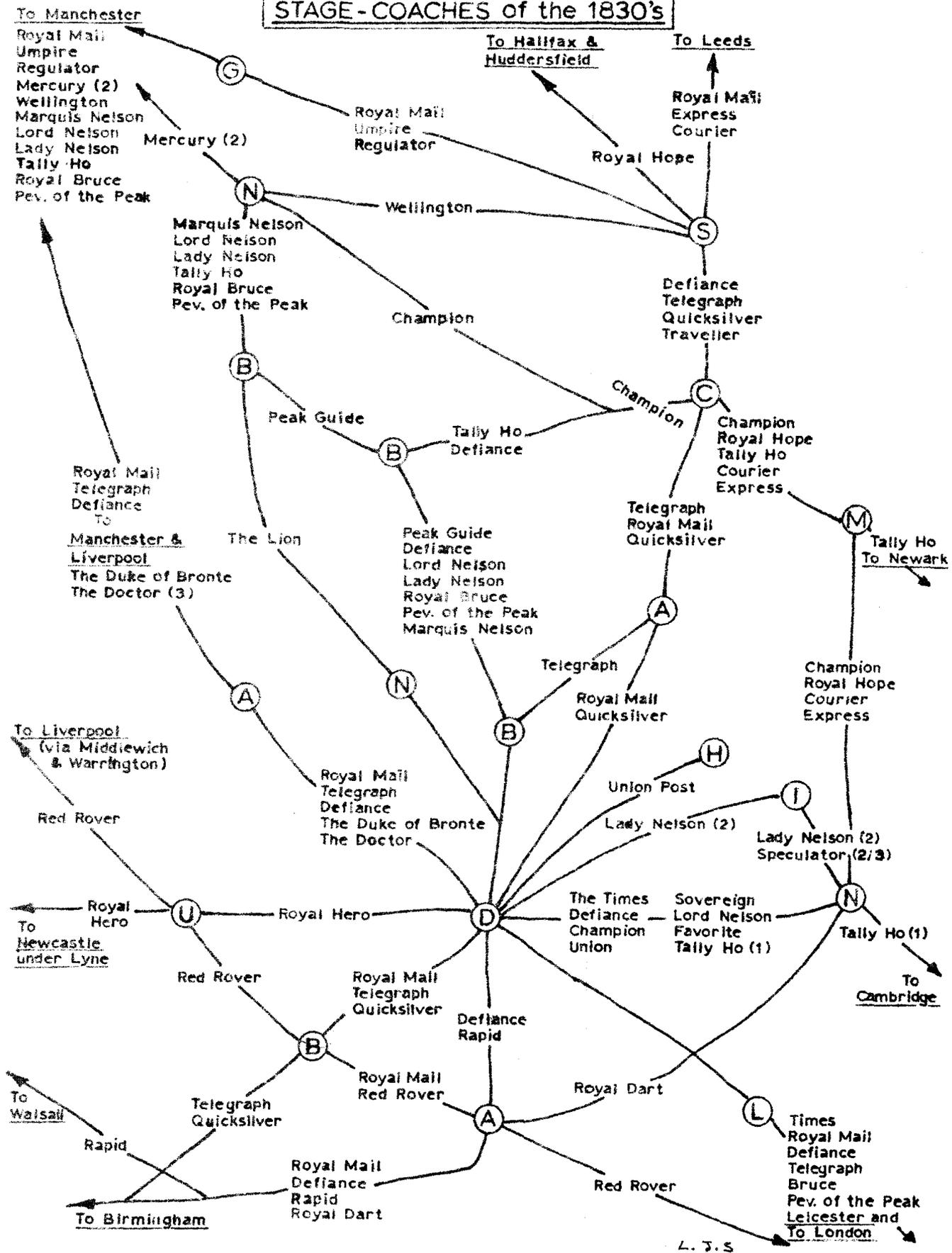
# STAGE-COACHES 1810-1820



# STAGE-COACHES of the 1820's



# STAGE-COACHES of the 1830's



The earliest reference to the carriage of passengers between Derby and London is to be found in the issue of the Derby Mercury for December 27th 1733 - "All persons that are disposed to Travel by the said waggon shall have handsome usage" - so George Paschall, the Old Derby Carrier to London announced. Competition came in the following year when Thomas and Henry Partridge advertised a waggon to leave the White Hart Inn in Derby, beginning on 14th May 1734 to the White Horse in London, and commencing on the 3rd April 1735 Thomas Smith and John Needham began a weekly service from the George Inn in Derby to arrive at the Bell Inn in Holborn three days later (if God permit).

Daily post services between Derby and Nottingham were established by John Holmes on March 23rd 1732, and this developed into a stage coach service in 1735. On July 10th 1737 "By Order of the Postmaster General a regular Post Stage will be erected between Derby and Nottingham three times a week for the benefit of correspondence".

These early services set the pattern for the next hundred years and the stage coach reached its peak in the 1820's and 1830's. Derby's importance as a node for stage coach services is reflected in the accompanying maps, the information for which is to be found in the Newspaper files and the gazetteers.

Within a few years the stage coach was superseded by the steam engine and Derby became a key railway centre. For a short time there were links between rail services and stage coach services but the network of railways soon made this connection redundant.

Derbyshire, however, saw one of the last stage coach routes to operate. The railway companies found the topography of north-west Derbyshire difficult to penetrate and the "Derby Dilly" ran between Derby and Manchester until November 3rd 1855 (the "Defiance" ceased to run in 1852). The opening of the railway as far as Rowsley made the southern section of the "Derby Dilly" services unnecessary, but the coach continued to run through Bakewell and Buxton to Manchester until October 1858 - "The old Derby mail, the last of the four-horse coaches out of Manchester, finished its course on Saturday. When the rivals rail and steam had run all other coaches off the road, the "Derby Dilly" still held its own and could still boast its "Four-in-hand", though the team was hardly equal to what had been seen when coaching was in its best days-----the last of the four-in-hand mails has succumbed to the competition of the Iron Horse".

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Note: John Gorell Barnes, 1777-1858

John Gorell Barnes was the owner of Ashgate House in Brampton Parish and was both farmer and mine owner. Fortunately, at his death his account books and records were not destroyed and were later, with other documents, handed to Chesterfield Public Library by Lt. Col. T. H. Barnes, T.D., in 1947. These records form a valuable basis for any consideration of rents, wages and prices during the early Victorian period in Derbyshire. John Gorell Barnes farmed the Brampton Tythes, hence the appearance of the Tythe books in the collection. He also preserved many of the leases belonging to his father and grandfather, and these tell us much of the 18th century mining methods and practices. This valuable collection can be consulted by arrangement with the Borough Librarian at Chesterfield.

Among the above records is a "Memoranda of the Barnes family" compiled by Edwin Clay Barnes of Ashgate Lodge, Chesterfield, between August 1930 and June 1932 which traces the family from the middle of the seventeenth century.  
G.R.M.

THE BARNES FAMILY

by

Edwin Clay Barnes, 1930

(The following are extracts from the family history.)

There were during the seventeenth century, according to the Registers of burials and baptisms at Old Brampton Church, several families named Barnes resident in the parish of Brampton, then much larger than it is to-day (1930).

There is no evidence that they were related but Gilbert Barnes de Holme, whose daughter Elena was baptised May 17th 1703, was probably a member of our family.

It is known that my great-great-grandfather, John Barnes, at one time occupied Holm Farm, presumably the present Holm Farm about half a mile from Ashgate. This was John, son of Edmund and Anne Barnes, who was baptised December 3rd 1706.

Edmund Barnes, buried at Old Brampton Church December 12th 1725.

From papers in the possession of Theresa Ann Stern of Rufford, descendant of James Milnes sometime Church Warden at Old Brampton, some information is available about Edmund.

1697      of Ashgate, a Churchwarden.  
1706      of Ashgate, Overseer of ye Poor.

1708 of Churchgate, surveyor of Highways.  
1713 Constable.  
1721 Surveyor of Highways.  
1707 (From a "Roll of Seats in Brampton Church")  
"The Middle Aisle South - 4th Edmund Barnes for Leadhill.  
In the North Aisle in the Body of the Church - Edmund Barnes  
for Mr. Offley's House at Ashgate".

Edmund Barnes therefore lived at Ashgate in 1697 and as he is described in 1707 as a "Leadhill" he either lived there at that time or had the farm in occupation in addition to Ashgate. The house in Ashgate was probably built in 1647 as there is a stone on the north side of the old building bearing that date.

Edmund was married twice. His first wife Elena died in 1697 and Anne his second wife and the mother of John died in 1751.

John Barnes, 1706-1779

John lived at Holm Hall for a time, but he bought the Ashgate property in 1756 and in 1768 the house was rebuilt, only the old kitchen remaining unaltered. There were very extensive farm buildings round the house, but these were pulled down about 1861 when the present farm buildings were built.

John must have farmed on a very considerable scale, and have leased land in addition to his Ashgate property, as it is known that the old buildings were much beyond the requirements of the 70 acres of land in Ashgate. He was advanced in his ideas because he used to exchange a load of Coals for a load of bones, which latter he crushed in a windmill which existed on the north side of his big pasture field, and the freehold road from the main road to this mill was for long known as "Wind Mill Lane". The bones crushed he used for the cultivation of his land, a proceeding which was probably far more advanced than that of the neighbouring farmers. He must have been possessed of considerable knowledge and reputation because he was engaged at some period of his life by the then Duke of Devonshire to re-value the latter's property in the Woodlands, Derbyshire. A curious circumstance arose in reference to this, when my Father, Alfred Barnes, first went up to the Woodlands in 1868 to shoot grouse with Lord George Cavendish (brother of the 7th Duke of Devonshire) he was asked whether he was any relation of "Raise Rent Barnes", that being the name by which John Barnes, who had apparently been responsible for the raising of rents one hundred years before, was known.

John also worked coal mines. There is a Statement of Accounts made by John Barnes of certain coal at Barlow which he worked from 1763 to 1778. This coal was leased from the Duke of Portland at a yearly rent of £105, the Lease being signed by Margaret Harley, ("Margaret Cavendishe (sic) Harley, Duchess of Portland - Heiress of Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford").

The Barlow property of the Duke of Portland was exchanged later for certain lands of the Duke of Rutland at Whitwell. The statement of account shows that for all these years of working the loss was £577 8s. 9d. (a large sum of money in those days). The statement, however, does not distinguish sufficiently between Capital and Current Expenditure, and it is doubtful whether the loss stated above is accurate.

John must, however, have had considerable means (more than the ordinary farmer) to have carried on an undertaking of this kind, and it is quite probable that this fairly large venture for the times was not his first transaction in coal.

Although in the statement there is no definite pronouncement that it is in fact a record of John Barnes' undertaking, there is evidence in the record to show that this was certainly the case. On the last page but five there is an entry "som (sic) wood of my own from Ashgate - £2 5s. 10d.", and as John bought the Ashgate property in 1756 clearly this must be his entry.

John is variously described as of Ashgate, Holm Hall and Chander Hill. He may have had these farms all together at one time, or singly.

#### David Barnes 1741-1805

John Barnes and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of James Allison, had eight children, and two sons who reached maturity, David and Edmund (1744-1801). Twice married, and the father of sixteen children, Edmund went to London and became a high official in the General Post Office.

David Barnes married Ellen, the daughter of Edward Gorell of Hazle Hall near Clapham, Yorkshire, and they had three daughters and one son, John Gorell Barnes who was born in 1777.

David probably farmed on an extensive scale as the old farm buildings round Ashgate were larger than was necessary for a farm of 70 acres. It is probable that he continued his father's operations in coal mining, although there is no evidence of this. In the Probate of his Will, October 11th 1805, his personal estate was stated at £13,091 and there would be real estate in addition, a quite considerable sum in those days. At some time he introduced fallow deer into the paddock, and these remained for about 100 years, the paddock in consequence being described in some books as a "Park".

#### John Gorell Barnes 1777-1858

The only son of David, John Gorell married in 1810 Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of John Clay of North Wingfield, and they had eight children. He lived all his life at Ashgate (House) to which he added the one storied building on the east side of the house, used for many years as a drawing room.

John Gorell was a major in the Scarsdale Local Militia in 1808. This

was a force raised, as in all parts of the country, for the purpose of repelling a Napoleonic invasion. He was in 1847 a Commissioner of Taxes for the Scarsdale Division of Chesterfield.

An interesting episode showing the manner of the times occurred in the year 1814. A man who was obviously very drunk was found lying in the ditch by the side of the road close to Ashgate House, his horse standing beside him. He was carried to Ashgate House, and put to bed. In the night he woke up, and, feeling very much ashamed of himself, went out and found his horse, and rode away. No-one knew what his name was. Some time after, a groom brought over a horse to Ashgate with a note to my grandfather (J.G.B.) as follows:-

"Tissington Hall,  
near Ashbourn,  
April 30th 1814

"Sir,

Although a long time has elapsed since I received so much kindness and attention at your house that you may scarcely recollect my name, yet I beg to assure you that I have never ceased to remember with sentiments of sincere gratitude your hospitality to me, an entire stranger to yourself, and your good services rendered to me at that time.

I request that you will permit me to offer to your acceptance, a mare, which I have myself bred, as a small testimony of the sense, which I shall always retain of the obligation I owe to you.

I am, Sir,  
with great respect,  
Your very obliged servant,  
Hy. Fitz-Herbert."

The writer was Sir Hy. Fitz-Herbert, who probably had dined not wisely but too well at Chesterfield when he was on his way to Chatsworth. The original letter is in my possession.

William Barnes (1814-1890) the eldest surviving son of John Gorell, went into partnership with his brothers Henry (1817-1865) and Charles (1818-1886) in business in Liverpool. In 1840 they embarked on a new undertaking in a Commission House in Sydney, Australia. The following circular was issued by them in 1840:-

"Liverpool,  
2nd March 1840

"The flattering prospects presented for the formation of a Mercantile Establishment in Australia, and the recommendation of experienced friends, have determined us to open a Commission House under the Firm of Wm. and Hy.

Barnes & Co., either at Port Philip or Sydney, as our future knowledge may render advisable.

In order to carry out this plan we have taken into partnership our brother, Mr. Charles Barnes (for several years in the highly respectable establishment of Andrew Taylor, Esquire, of this Town) who will proceed to the above Ports in Company with our senior, Mr. William Barnes, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

It will be our study to keep our friends fully advised of the state of the markets, and of the wants and prospects of the Colony, and we beg to assure those who may favour us with their support, that our best exertions will not be wanting for the promotion of their interests.

Requesting your attention to the references at foot,

We remain,  
Your most obedient servants,  
Barnes Brothers."

"References:

Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co.	}	London
" Fred Barnes & Co.		
Messrs. Moon Brothers	}	Liverpool
" Wm. Cater & Nephew		
William Baxter, Esq.	}	Dundee "
Edward Baxter, Esq.		

Charles went to Australia and was joined there by his brother Edmund (1820-1870), but he later returned to join his brother Alfred in his colliery undertaking at Grassmoor. Edmund died in 1870 just prior to the great boom in the Coal Trade following the Franco-Prussian War. Edmund and Alfred had married two sisters, Sarah Anne and Charlotte, daughters of Thomas Wilson of Liverpool on the same day in April 1854.

William and Henry conducted the business in Liverpool. Henry who had married Georgiana daughter of Rev. Richard Smith, Rector of Staveley, had two sons and two daughters. His sister Emily had married Rev. Courtney Smith, Vicar of Barlow and later of Pleasley, and Georgiana's brother. Another daughter of Richard Smith married Sir George Airey, Astronomer Royal. A story is told of him which is probably true: that at one time, on a visit to Ashgate (House), then occupied by Edmund Barnes, they were standing at the porch door (looking east) in the darkness, and the sky was illuminated. Edmund Barnes, pointing this out to Airey, said it was the Aurora Borealis, which struck the Astronomer Royal as a remarkable phenomenon in this latitude, and he apparently was taken in and somewhat annoyed when Edmund explained

later that the light in the sky was the reflection from Staveley furnaces!

Charles came home from Australia, to marry Marion daughter of Rev. William Peach, Vicar of Old Brampton, just before gold was discovered there. Had he remained he would probably have made a large fortune, as he was one of the leading men in business in Australia. When I was in Australia in 1888/89 on a pleasure trip with my brother Arthur, we heard about Charles. His name was still down as a Member of the Melbourne Club (the leading Club in Melbourne) although he died in 1886, and his late business was still being conducted in a small way.

#### Alfred Barnes 1823-1901

Alfred was John Gorell Barnes' youngest son. His father intended that he should take up Engineering, and with that object in view he was sent to an Engineering Firm in the North of England, Robert Stevenson & Co. After being there a short time it was discovered that he had a weak heart, and that the profession was not likely to suit him. He therefore left this firm, and was put into an office in Liverpool - Todd, Mather & Co., - with a view, I think, of obtaining business knowledge. There came afterwards the problem of what his father, John Gorell, could find for him to do.

John Gorell had about 200 acres of land at Grassmoor. There was known to be coal there, and there were some small shafts. J.G. therefore suggested he should start coal mining at Grassmoor. Coal mining, as previously stated, had at different periods been carried on by the Barnes family, notably by John Barnes, so that this was no new idea to a Barnes.

Alfred started at Grassmoor in the year 1846. I have often heard him say that his first customer was a woman with a donkey-cart. There was, of course, at that time, no railway, and all the sales there were land sales. After 1846 his brother Edmund joined him, and put in a small amount of capital, but the total amount of capital provided was probably about £5,000. Both brothers married in 1854, and during the early years of the concern they had a difficult time financially, but they stuck to it, and managed to carry on. The great success came in the early 1870's (Edmund died in 1870). Alfred had (as he has told me) a strong opinion that there would be a boom in the trade after the Franco-Prussian War, and made his plans accordingly. In 1870, 71 or 72 on an output of 100,000 tons he made 10/-d. per ton profit, equal to £50,000, a large sum in those days of moderate taxation and expenditure.

Shortly after this he commenced sinking to the Blackshale Coal at a depth of 440 yards, and from that time onwards the Company became a big concern. Alfred made the Company into a Limited Company in the year 1884, and all his sons were Directors at an early age. He encouraged youth, and was therefore before his time in that and many other matters.

It is not necessary to detail how this small concern, started insignificantly, ultimately employed some 3,000 men, and had an output of

700,000 to 800,000 tons per annum, with a large Coke Oven Plant. It is sufficient to say that through great difficulties, largely financial, Alfred by great ability, perseverance and pluck, was the main founder of this concern, which, after his death, was carried on successfully by his sons until they parted with it in the year 1928. Alfred, after his marriage, lived at Anker Bold, and also Whitecotes, where his two elder sons were born. About the year 1860 he bought the small house now called Ashgate Lodge, and the fields in front. This property was not part of the Ashgate property bought in the year 1756. He lived there all his life. In the early 1870's he added considerably to the house, chiefly the dining room and bedrooms over it, etc. He also built the new stables about the same period. The old house was now called Ashgate House (previously it had been called simply "Ashgate") and Alfred's house was called Ashgate Lodge for purposes of distinction.

Alfred was from 1880-92 a Liberal Member of Parliament. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Derby and a President of the Mining Association of Great Britain. He was a great sportsman and hunted with the Rufford, and sometimes with Lord FitzWilliam's and Lord Galway's Packs. After the new stables were built in the 1870's he sometimes had 15 hunters and carriage horses, and at one time he and his four sons all went out hunting together. He was also a good whip, and drove a four-in-hand. He once drove a coach and four from the road through the entrance gate at Ashgate Lodge at a trot, no easy performance considering the narrowness of the road. He was also a very good shot.

Alfred and Charlotte had six children:

Arthur Gorell born in 1855 was a Mining Engineer who joined his father's firm, the Grassmoor Company Ltd., Colliery Owners, and was ultimately Managing Director and Chairman of that Company. He was also a Director of the Midland Railway Company.

Alfred Thomas Holland born in 1857 also joined the Grassmoor Collieries, and ultimately managed all the underground part of the concern. He was exceptionally good in the control and management of the men (some 3,000) and had great influence with them.

Ernest Edmund born in 1862, also worked at the Grassmoor Collieries, looking after the Sales and business part of the concern, and he ultimately became Managing Director and then Chairman of that Company.

Edwin Clay, who was born in 1864, the writer of this history, was a Justice of the Peace, a deputy Lieutenant for the County of Derby and High Sheriff 1923-24.

Additional Notes written in 1946 by Thomas Harold Barnes, son of Alfred Thomas Holland Barnes

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### Grassmoor Collieries

Founded by Alfred Barnes in 1846, the family connection with the Collieries ceased in 1928, when the then existing family firm went into voluntary liquidation and distributed its capital assets amongst the shareholders.

At the final meeting of the directors:-

Ernest Edmund Barnes was in the Chair.

Members of the Board present were, Alfred Thomas Holland,

Edwin Clay, Thomas Harold and Miss Margery Ruth Barnes.

Secretary Isaac Saxton.

### Ashgate House

Some time after the death of Edward Clay Barnes in 1941 Ashgate House and Ashgate Lodge were requisitioned and occupied by an R.A.S.C. training regiment officers' mess and battalion headquarters. Alfred Barnes' stables, built in 1870, were a supplementary food depot. The two big houses were next occupied by a training regiment R.E. and then the 26th General Hospital R.A.M.C. On this unit ceasing to use them, the requisition was handed over by the War Office to the Ministry of Health without T.H.B. being informed at all of this change of ownership.

After the two houses had been empty for some months Derbyshire County Council officials came and prepared them as a hostel for evacuee mothers, and a maternity home for the use of one which was being moved up from Tonbridge Wells because of the danger of the V1 flying bombs. The whole party arrived on the Tuesday at Ashgate, and on the following Saturday a British 4.5" anti-aircraft shell which had not exploded in the air, came through the roof of their old maternity home, and burst in the middle of the house, with what results if they had still been in residence can well be imagined. By 1944 most of the evacuee mothers had gone, and the Derby C.C. began to use Ashgate Lodge as a maternity home for local needs owing to the shortage of such accommodation in the area. By the end of this year they intimated in a letter that they were going to acquire Ashgate Lodge as a permanent maternity home under the powers granted them by the Town and Planning Act of November 1944. Ashgate House was bought, in addition to other land, by Chesterfield Royal Hospital; Ashgate Cottage by the managing director of an engineering firm in Chesterfield.

The whole of the property both at Ashgate and Holymoorside was included in the area of the Chesterfield Town Planning Scheme. So the whole of the rest of the property was sold in November 1945, and as was expected it was all acquired by building interests, with the exception of Holymoorside bought by Colonel Victor Robinson as a sporting estate. Probably by 1960 Ashgate will be an entirely built up area, laid out in streets. So ended the Barnes association with Ashgate possibly since 1697, and certainly from its purchase in 1756.

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TWO EIGHTEENTH CENTURY INDENTURES

Mr. R. C. Tattersall of English Sewing Ltd. has sent to the Editors copies of two Indentures connected with Jedediah Strutt and Richard Arkwright.

- A. Copy of an Indenture between Samuel Slater and Jedediah Strutt dated 8th January 1783. The original document is now in the possession of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, U.S.A.

This Indenture Witnesseth that Samuel Slater of Belper in the County of Derby doth put himself Apprentice to Jedediah Strutt of New Mills in the parish of Duffield in the said County of Derby, Cotton Spinner to learn his Art and with him (after the Manner of an Apprentice) to serve from the day of the date of these presents unto the full end and term of six and a half years from thence next following to be fully compleat and ended. During which term the said Apprentice his Master faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere gladly do. He shall do no damage to his said Master nor see to be done of others: but to his Power shall let or forthwith give Warning to his said Master of the same. He shall not waste the Goods of his said Master nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not commit fornication nor contract Matrimony within the said term. He shall not play at Cards, Dice, Tables or any other unlawful Games whereby his said Master may have any loss with his own goods or others during the said Term without Licence of his said Master: he shall neither buy nor sell, he shall not haunt taverns or Play houses nor absent himself from his said Master's service Day or Night unlawfully. But in all things as a faithfull Apprentice he shall behave himself towards his said Master and all his during the said Term. And the said Jedediah Strutt in consideration of the true and faithfull service of the said Samuel Slater his said Apprentice in the Art of Cotton Spinning which he useth by the best means that he can shall teach and instruct or cause to be taught and instructed. Finding unto the said Apprentice sufficient Meat, Drink, Washing and Lodging during the said Term (here three lines of the contract are obliterated). And for the true Performance of all and every the said Covenants and Agreements either of the said parties bindeth himself to the other by these Presents. In Witness Whereof the parties above named to these Indentures interchangeably have put their Hands and Seals the eighth day of January and in the twenty third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Three.

(signed by) Samuel Slater  
Jed. Strutt

- B. This Indenture made the fifth day of November in the thirty third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God King of Great Britain and so forth and in the year of our Lord one thousand and seven hundred and ninety two Between William Hallam of Cromford in the County of Derby Labourer and Joseph Hallam his Father of the same place, of the one part, and Richard Arkwright of Cromford in the said County of Derby, Cotton Manufacturer of the other part. Witnesseth that the said William

Hallam by and with the consent of his said Father testified by him being a party to and executing these presents doth put and bind himself apprentice unto the said Richard Arkwright his executors, administrators and assigns and with him after the manner of an apprentice from the day of the dates hereof unto the full end and term of seven years now next ensuing and fully to be compleat and ended, during all which time and term he the said William Hallam shall abide and continue with the said Richard Arkwright his Executors Administrators or Assigns as his Apprentice and diligently and faithfully according to the best of his skill and judgement exercise and employ himself in the Art of Business of Turner and Filer and do perform all such other services and business matters and things whatsoever and wheresoever within the Kingdom of Great Britain as he the said Richard Arkwright shall from time to time order, direct and appoint and that to the most Profit and Advantage of the said Richd. Arkwright his Executors Administrators or Assigns and that he the said William Hallam shall and will keep the secrets of the said Richard Arkwright his Executors, Administrators or Assigns and not disclose or make known to any person or persons whomsoever the Form Construction use or manner of working the machines belonging to his said Master and no ways wrongfully detain embeziel or purloin any goods, instruments or things whatsoever belonging to the said Richard Arkwright, but shall and will from time to time and at all times during the said term of seven years be just to the said Richard Arkwright in all his actings and doings. And the said Richard Arkwright for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators doth hereby Covenant, promise and agree to and with his said apprentice That he the said Richard Arkwright his Executors and Administrators for and in consideration of such services as aforesaid shall and will pay or cause to be paid unto his said apprentice the several weekly sums following for such times of the said Terms as he shall work for and serve his said Master reckoning six days to every week and thirteen hours to each days work at the rate or wages of six shillings and six pence a week for the first year, seven shillings per week for the second year, seven shillings and sixpence a week for the third year, eight shillings for the fourth year, eight shillings and sixpence a week for the fifth year, nine shillings and six pence per week for the sixth year and ten shillings and sixpence a week for the seventh and last year of the said Term of seven years. He the said apprentice.....and providing for himself meat, drink, washing, lodging, clothes and other necessaries during the whole of the said term of seven years. In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents and Indentures have here unto Interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered  
being first duly stamped  
in the presence of  
Wm Hudd  
Tms Staley

Richard Arkwright  
Joseph Hallam  
William Hallam

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BOOK REVIEW by A. R. Griffin

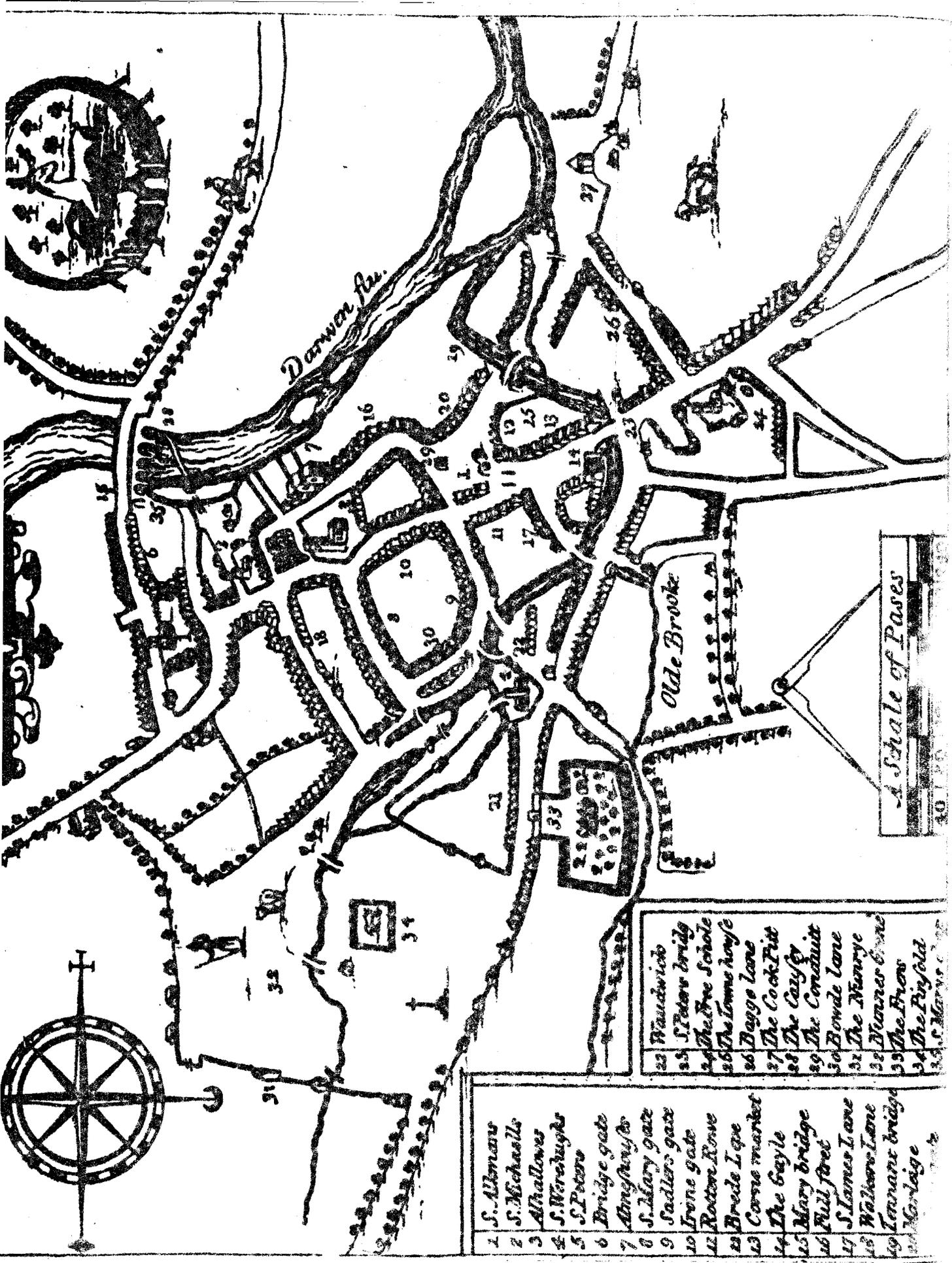
R. Johnson, A History of Alfreton, pp.221, illustrated.

Mr. Johnson brings together documents not readily accessible elsewhere which illustrate certain aspects of Alfreton's history, and for this we are grateful. But if, as it appears, it is intended to be a general history of Alfreton, the book contains far too much detailed documentary material, most of which is concerned with one very narrow aspect of its subject, namely the fortunes of the landed gentry and the Established Church. This misplaced emphasis lends Mr. Johnson to introduce a chapter on changes in land ownership following the dissolution of the monastic houses with this statement: "We must now examine the most momentous chain of events that ever stirred the life of Alfreton" (page 41). The events which follow were doubtless important to the people they affected, but their results were nothing like as momentous as, for example, the Black Death, or the Civil War, or the First World War, or even the closure of Cotes Park, Alfreton and Swanwick Collieries.

Mr. Johnson seems to have little interest in the lives of the common people. How did they fare in the Black Death or the Civil War? We look in vain for an answer to these kinds of questions. It may be that the answers are difficult to establish, but this cannot excuse a failure to ask the questions.

Chapter XV opens with the statement: "Devout Christians have always felt it their duty to care for the poor and needy, but this spirit was not apparent in the rich and powerful lords who founded the glorious abbeys and chantry chapels. It remained for men and women in humble stations, during the 17th and 18th centuries, to make provision". There are three things wrong with this statement: some rich and powerful lords were charitable; some devout Christians were not; and some of the people in "humble stations" listed by Mr. Johnson were not all that humble, but members of prominent landowning families. This kind of mistake may perhaps be forgiven as a pardonable exaggeration in a book intended for the general reader.

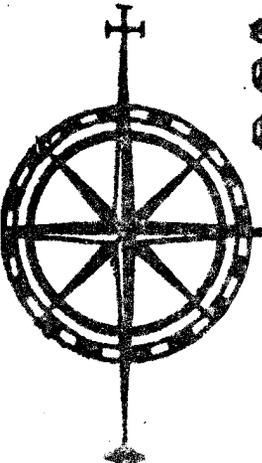
On page 89 Mr. Johnson tells us the old myth connecting the name of Benjamin Outram with the "tram ways". The word "tram" is derived from a Germanic root, it is not an abbreviation of Outram. It is used in manuals on mining published long before Outram was born, the best example being *The Compleat Collier* originally published in 1708. This book may not be known to many local historians, but Professor Galloway's *Annals of Coalmining and the Coal Trade* (1898) certainly ought to be. Galloway says that "The word tram, as pointed out by Brand, is of some antiquity: the line 'Beat on with barrow trams' occurring in an old poem entitled 'Christ's Kirk on the Green'. The supposition that tram-roads took their name from having been first constructed by Outram, about 1800, is clearly a popular fallacy". The poem referred to is thought by some to have been written by James I of Scotland (1395-1437). It is certainly very old.



Dartmouth Riv.

Olde Brooke

A Schale of Pases



- |    |                |
|----|----------------|
| 1  | S. Almaru      |
| 2  | S. Michaels    |
| 3  | Alhallows      |
| 4  | S. Werburghs   |
| 5  | S. Peters      |
| 6  | Bridge gate    |
| 7  | Almshouses     |
| 8  | S. Mary gate   |
| 9  | Saddlers gate  |
| 10 | Irons gate     |
| 11 | Rotten Rowe    |
| 12 | Brede Lane     |
| 13 | Corne market   |
| 14 | The Gayle      |
| 15 | Mary bridge    |
| 16 | Full street    |
| 17 | S. James Lane  |
| 18 | Walkers Lane   |
| 19 | Tarrant bridge |
| 20 | Corlidge       |

- |    |                   |
|----|-------------------|
| 22 | Haudwich          |
| 23 | S. Peter's bridge |
| 24 | The Fry Schole    |
| 25 | The Tomes howse   |
| 26 | Bagge Lane        |
| 27 | The Cock Pit      |
| 28 | The Cayst         |
| 29 | The Conduitt      |
| 30 | Bowde Lane        |
| 31 | The Minnye        |
| 32 | Blaines Lane      |
| 33 | The Fryfold       |
| 34 | The Fryfold       |
| 35 | S. Mary's         |

Omission, please read with description of Keer's map.

1626 JOHN BILL d. 1630

Map of Derbyshire after Peter Keer (No.27 Darbyshire) in the abridgement of Camden's Britania with the maps of several shires etc., printed by John Bill. Scale 15 miles = 1 1/16 in.

DERBY IN 1610

This is an enlargement of the plan from the bottom left hand corner of John Speeds Map of 1610 Darbieshire described 1610. Performed by John Speede and to be sold in popeshead Alley by John Sudbury and G. Humble.

In the bottom right hand corner of the Derbyshire map there is a picture entitled Buxton showing St. Annes Well and the Old Hall as described in Burton's article, Derbyshire Miscellany, Vol. V Part 2.

On page 106, the term "journeyman" is said to refer to a commercial traveller. If this is correct, it is a singularly curious use of a word whose more usual meaning is, as the Concise Oxford Dictionary has it, "qualified mechanic or artisan who works for another". Similarly, Mr. Johnson's belief that the term "sowe" in iron casting is an early synonym for "pig" is mistaken. As the same dictionary says, the sow was the "main trough through which molten iron runs into side-channels to form pigs".

Mr. Johnson refers to the opening years of the Twentieth Century as a "period of trade depression". In fact, Alferton in common with other mining areas was then enjoying an almost unprecedented boom whose main cause was the Boer War.

In writing about the construction of a railway to carry coal from Swannington to Leicester in 1832 he refers to Leicestershire coal as being of good quality. This is, of course, a comparative term. By comparison with Derbyshire coal, it was of poor quality and in the 1830's Derbyshire coal would always fetch a shilling a ton more in Leicester. The building of this railway enabled the Leicestershire colliery owners to compete in Leicester with those of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, whose coal was transported by canal. However, the competitive advantage afforded by the railway was not nearly as great as the Erewash Valley coalowners claimed, and their sales in Leicestershire continued to grow. They applied to the canal companies for a reduction in transport charges and were offered a farthing a ton mile off the previous rates. Mr. Johnson endorses the view of some Nineteenth Century writers that this was a "niggardly" reduction. But it is necessary to ask what the current rates were. Coal was usually carried for between a penny and three-halfpence per ton mile, so that the reduction was substantial unless Mr. Johnson can show that the rates paid by these particular owners were well above the usual level.

Referring to pages 113-4, I have seen no evidence that the rook was used as a measure of capacity in North Derbyshire, although it was certainly used in the Southern part of the county. The fines mentioned by Mr. Johnson were peculiar to Wollaton. Wyllyam Poole's recipe for counteracting "le dampe" (black-damp, and not, as Mr. Johnson says, fire-damp) namely unslaked lime and camphor, was never used at Wollaton, so far as we know, let alone Alferton.

In a book on Alferton it would have been far better to tell us something of the very interesting history of Shirland Colliery (once owned by a miners' union) than about the more remote and totally irrelevant Wollaton coal field.

Mr. Johnson has made disappointingly little use of the Report of the Children's Employment Commission (1842). He gives a few short quotations about children who were badly treated; but ignores the wealth of information the Report contains. The Alferton area was visited by two sub-commissioners and they tell us, among other things, which pits were in production; who

owned them; how they were managed and who managed them; how deep they were; how high the roadways were; how many people they employed (although this was inexact); what winding apparatus they used; what condition the shafts were in; how children were treated; what hours were worked, and something about wages paid. They tell us that Palmer-Moorwood was a good employer, not allowing boys to be ill-used; that his men were members of a sick club, and much else besides. They tell us something also about education, religion, and the health of local colliers.

This exemplifies one's chief criticism of this book: its failure to distinguish between the significant and the trivial. Here and there, one gets a glimpse of the book Mr. Johnson might have written. There is, for example, a good contemporary picture of Golden Valley as it was in 1882, and a promising chapter on turnpike roads. Even here, however, more could have been done. Are there no records to tell us how much traffic these roads carried at various times? Mr. Emmerson's table classifying burials in Riddings between 1882 and 1894 is useful, but why has the author not given us more demographic information?

Mr. Johnson makes one interesting assertion about the coal mining industry which requires fuller treatment. He suggests that there was a late re-imposition of serfdom on local miners. This was certainly true in Scotland where colliery owners made use of powers taken to be implicit in the Scottish Poor Laws of 1579 and 1597 and explicit in a further Act of 1606; and serfdom continued in Scotland until 1799. (See B. F. Duckham, "Serfdom in Eighteenth Century Scotland", *History*, June 1969.) But Mr. Johnson's evidence seems insufficient to establish a similar pattern in the Alfreton area.

The author has made some attempt, here and there, to fit his local history into the national pattern, but sometimes without checking his facts. For example, it is not true that there were steam powered weaving machines in 1783 (p.168), nor that the colliery owners in general were "amply subsidised" in the 1914-18 War; on the contrary, the Government confiscated much of the industry's profits. Again, the 1926 General Strike started on May 4th, not April 1st as Mr. Johnson says, and one hesitates to refer, as he does, to nine days in May (or April if one accepts his dates) as a "fortnight at high Summer".

Further, it is unwise to imply that something which applied fairly generally applied locally in the same way. For example, Mr. Johnson's account of the Old Poor Law (pre 1832) and the application of the Workhouse Test after 1832, is based largely on the experience of the Southern counties. To what extent was the Speenhamland system adopted in Alfreton, if at all? How harshly was the Workhouse Test applied?

Considered as a collection of documents, this book casts light on certain aspects of Alfreton's history, and to that extent it is useful. But a definitive history of Alfreton has still to be written.

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REPORT ON A VISIT TO THE CHURNET VALLEY, OCTOBER 4TH 1969

by

Vera M. Beadsmoore

This visit by some members of the Local History Section was conducted by Dr. and Mrs. Dodd, who joined the coach party at Caldon Low, where we turned off the Ashbourne-Leek road to make a detour via Ribden. By the roadside up to Windy Harbour the first item of interest was a Mark stone, shaped like a gate post, probably 7 or 8 feet high. This is on what was a pack-horse route from Ecton copper mines to Whiston, where a copper works was erected in 1770. The route, according to an old map, was Ecton, Wetton Mill, Butterton, Winkhill, Wind-away Cross and Whiston (about a mile East of Froghall).

The road then crosses over the track of the old tramway from Froghall to Caldon Low, to connect with the canal, for the conveyance of limestone. As Froghall is at 400 ft. and Caldon Low 1100, this tramway rose 700 ft. in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, being a gradient of 1 in 25.

An Act of 1766 empowered the construction of a "Rail-way for the conveyance of coal, stone and other goods to or near local limeworks and limestone quarries at or near Caldon, in the County of Stafford". The line was laid in 1777 and horse traction was employed.

On April 15th 1802, a further Act of Parliament authorised alteration of the route, for which John Rennie was engaged as engineer. This route was followed until 1849.

We left the coach at Ipstones and on the course of our walk paid a short visit to the church, dedicated to St. Leonard (patron saint of prisoners). There was a church on the site in Saxon times, and inset on the South wall was a tympanum shewing intertwined animals probably of Saxon origin, and presumably inserted in its present position during the last rebuilding in 1790. The registers date from 1560.

Going through the fields we went through the yard of Hay House Farm which bears the date 1625. Henry de la Hay is mentioned in a subsidy roll of 1327 and again in a document of 1328. A building on the opposite side of the yard was reputed to be "Hay Arms" - date 1697 - and evidently on the route from Ipstones to Cheddleton. In 1940 Mr. J. D. Johnstone discovered a pottery in the field behind the farm contained pieces of rough domestic ware, probably between 1700 and 1780.

It was a very pleasant walk lined by trees to Chapel House, Belmont. This was built in the Early English style as a chapel to Ipstones to

accommodate a son of John Sneyd who built Belmont Hall. The building was never used as a chapel and was de-consecrated and is used as a house.

Originally there were nine fish pools attached to Belmont Hall, but now there are only two left; after walking as far as these we went along a private road past Belmont Hall, and eventually descended into the Churnet Valley by 200 steps known as the Devil's staircase.

While waiting "for the kettle to boil" for tea at Consall Forge, Dr. Dodd regaled us with a story connected with a cave passed on the way down; a butler named Price, dismissed from Belmont Hall for dishonesty, took up abode in this cave and lived there for eleven years, being given food by other servants at the Hall!

The Churnet Valley was a hive of industry from about 1780 to 1920. This largely depended on the canal, which was authorised by Act of Parliament on the 13th May 1776, to join Froghall to the Trent & Mersey Canal at Stoke (Etruria). This canal is 20 miles long, and known as the Caldron Branch.

The chronicles of Croxden Abbey refer to charcoal burning for iron smelting in the Churnet Valley, but it was not until the 18th century that the local iron industry came into prominence. In 1717 150 tons of iron were produced, 1736 200 tons, 1750 150 tons, and 1760 300 tons.

By the canal at Consall Forge can still be seen the forge weir in connection with which a clause in the canal act of 1776 reads: "And whereas the said company do intend to make a part of the said proposed canal through the pool or pound of water at Consall Forge,.....it shall not be lawful for the occupiers or tenants of the said forge, or pool or pound of water, to draw water more than 9 ins. lower than the top of the weir now erected..... (if they do).....so as to obstruct the passage of any boat, then the person or persons navigating are authorised to shut down the flood gates until the water is within 3 ins. of the top of the weir".

Around the year 1800, pigs of iron were being carried through the woods at Consall on mules' backs. In 1852 iron ore began to be worked under Belmont Wood. In 1862 the peak year, over half-a-million tons of iron ore were sent out of the valley at 8s. 6d. per ton - 30 boats at Consall Wharf being not unusual. After 1870 output declined; the pits gradually closed down, leaving the Cherry Eye mine working until 1921 - supplying raddle for a paint works at Froghall.

Walking northwards along the canal a little way, it was still possible to see the remains of lime kilns, very much overgrown by shrubs.

After tea, our walk along the tow path took us past a flint mill which grinds flints for the pottery industry. It is still an economical proposition to bring the flints all the way from the South of England for grinding here.

The last commercial boat plied the Caldon Low Branch about 1950, and it is always a sad experience to walk along the tow path of a derelict canal, and in this case, to pass so many narrow boats lying rotting away at the end of a busy life.

At Froghall we saw the remains of the first lock into the Froghall-Uttoxeter Canal. This was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1797, and eventually reached Uttoxeter in 1811. It was closed when the Churnet Valley Railway was laid down, partly on the line of the canal, in 1849. We also saw the route the railway took straight up the hillside to Caldon Low from Froghall basin.

For this very full account of a very enjoyable afternoon, I am indebted to the notes of Dr. Dodd, and our only regret was that the sun did not shine to bring out the lovely Autumn colours of the leaves and bracken.

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EARLY HEATING IN CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH PARISH CHURCH

by

M. A. Bellhouse

In the Church Warden's Accounts in Chapel Parish Church are many references to Rushes and Rush bearing. The rushes were gathered by the children from Rushop and the Poor Piece and carried in procession to the Church, where they were strewn on the stone floor in order to keep the feet warm during the long services.

There are records, too, from the 17th century, of the Rush Cart, and how the mice lived in the stores rushes, rustling about during the services, much to the alarm of the ladies.

It was not until 1820 that a more practical method of heating the church was tried out, when in moving the flag stones to make a bed for a new stove, the bones of many long-dead parishioners were laid bare, the flags lying directly on them.

The following account and letter concerning this early heating is most interesting, especially as the firm - J. Smith of Derby - was no doubt connected with one of the same name in Chesterfield and Stockport, where iron fire grates and gates were made. The gate and railings to my front garden were made by the Smith family, which gives them an approximate date of 150 years.

Account concerning the Church Stove dated September 13 1820 Derby.

J. Smith, Steam Engine Manufacturers, Boilers, Gasometers  
and Roman Cement.

To Mr. Chappell, Church Warden

To Wrought Iron Stone	10.2.24 @ 40/-	21. 9. 0.
Paid for Rods, Runners, Screws and Rakes, fitting up the 153 lb. @ 6d.		3. 16. 6.
Cast Iron Mouth Piece	3 ft. long with Wrought Iron door fitted up compleat	2. 12. 6.
12 Races	@ 16/4	1. 4. 6.
1 Damper and Frame	26 @ 18/8	4. 4.
		<hr/>
		£29. 6. 10.
		<hr/>

(signed) S. Smith

"Gentlemen, the above I hope you will receive safe and trust you will find correct, from your ob't serv't  
J. Smith.

Mr. Chappel, Sir,

The above was sent off from Derby on Thursday 7th September, by Pickfords Boat to Manchester; the carriage to that place, to be 1/6 per 100 cwt. and to be forwarded thence to Wayley (Whaley Bridge) by first boat.

You may either send the money to me or to Mr. Smith, but you had better send it by post or in a parcel by the Mail Coach.

It would be well if you could set it down underground. However you must observe that the lower you set it, the better it will warm the church.

I am sure the Gentm. and Ladies in the Parish will be highly pleased with it when it is done.

I would advise you not to be nice to a few pounds to render it complete.

I shall be glad to hear of it answering the intended purpose.

I am sir, Yours respectfully,

E. Madeley.

Whether the stove did "answer the intended purpose", is simply not known, as no further mention is made by the Church Wardens in their accounts, but several new stoves have been installed up to the present day.

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Another edition of Keer has date on title page altered to 1676. The maps are the 1620 issue  $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. scale 10 miles (=  $\frac{7}{8}$ in.). A second title page to this edition of the Atlas reads "An Epitome of Mr. John Speed's Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain. And his Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World...London, Printed for Tho. Basset at the George in Fleet Street and Ric. Chiswell at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church Yard 1676. (Keer's miniature English County Maps after Saxton seem often to have been wrongly attributed to Speed. See King Penguin Book No.61 pub. 1951 for reproductions of the 1627 maps. Darbyshire Map 9).

1595 GERHARD MERCATOR (1512-1594) real name Kremer and Gerhard Mercator Younger fl. 1595. Map entitled Eboraceum, Lincolnia, Derbia, Staffordia, Nottinghamia, Lecestria, Rutlandia et Norfolcia. 10 miles (= 15/16in.)  $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 12in. pub. 1595 and reprinted many times for about 50 years.(H.N.)

1610 JOHN SPEED 1552-1629

A map of Derbyshire by John Speed in his "Theatre of Great Britaine". This work was published in 1611, but as in the case of some other counties, the maps were issued before that date and sold separately. The map of Derbyshire, divided into Hundreds, is dated 1610. Scale 10 = ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches), "Darbieshire Described" Map No.34 20 in. x 15 in.

John Speed, a worthy successor to Saxton, was an industrious and painstaking cartographer, who not only introduced new material into his maps but included a considerable amount of Heraldry into the framework, employing Dutch craftsmen - the best engravers of his day - to execute the work. The maps were issued uncoloured, although some of the contemporary owners had their copies coloured. These early (1610) maps have plain backs, only the copies from the Atlas have printed text on the reverse. The early issues of Speed's maps bear the imprint of the publishers, John Sudbury and G. Humble.

"Map No.13...Darbieshire.....1610", "A collection of Maps of the Counties of England and Wales. By John Speed". (A series of early impressions of Speed's maps of the English counties. In some cases the maps were printed before the imprint, the engraver's name and the dates were added. Plain backs, except Kent.

Another edition - Title page corrected to 1614. (London printed by Thomas Snodham for John Sudburie and George Humble 1616). Map of Derbyshire No.13.

Latin Edition. "Theatrum Imperii Magnae Britanniae" etc. The Latin Edition of Speed's Atlas of Great Britain and Ireland is extremely scarce; the British Museum only secured a copy in 1918.

The date on the title page is corrected to 1616. The maps are precisely the same as the 1614 issue

"Darbieshire" in another edition of "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine" by John Speed 1627(-31) Are to be sold by George Humble at the White Horse in Popes Head Alley. The text on the back of the maps is re-set throughout. 10 miles (=  $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

"Darbieshire" in Another Edition of "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine by John Speed. Imprinted at London, 1650. Are to be sold by Roger Rea the Elder, and younger, at the Golden Crosse in Cornhill agat. ye Exchange 1650-62 fol. The text throughout is reset in smaller type. The maps in Part 1 (England) are the same as the 1627 edition, with - in the case of Darbieshire - the following corrections: the imprint of Roger Rea (as given in the title) is substituted for that of J. Sudbury & G. Humble.

"Darbieshire" in "England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland described and abridged from a far larger volume, with 62 of the 63 maps - Yorkshire missing -" bound with "A Prospect of the most famous parts of the world, with 20 maps". Sm. oblong. 8vo. old calf. Printed by M.S. for Roger Rea 1665.

Another Edition of "The Theatre", date on the Map of Derbyshire is altered from 1610 to 1666, in, Vol.1 fol. London, Printed for Thomas Bassett and Richard Chiswell 1676. This is the same map of Derbyshire as 1610 - the only difference being in the altered date and imprint.

Another edition, 1676, Published by Thomas Bassett and Richard Chiswell. The sixty five maps of Great Britain and Ireland are coloured copies of the last mentioned issue. They have plain backs and were probably printed for separate publication as soon as Bassett and Chiswell had acquired the plates, and before the issue of the 1676 Atlas above.

Another Edition - "A Collection of the County Mapps of the Kingdome of England and Principality of Wales by John Seller (London 1680) fol." A miscellaneous collection of 57 maps of Gt. Br. and Ireland, including 39 (Derbyshire being one) from John Speed's Atlas of England and Wales. The Maps are without text. The map of Derbyshire bears the imprint of Thomas Bassett and Richard Chiswell and is a reprint from their edition of Speed's Atlas.

Another edition of Speed's Maps, "A Catalogue of a Set of Maps of the several Counties of England and Wales.....each Map is printed on a sheet of good Royal paper.....Printed and Sold by Henry Overton..... Sold either in sets or singly. (1710) The Map of Derbyshire bears the imprint of Bassett and Chiswell. This is probably the first issue of Speed's maps by Henry Overton.

Another Edition 1713, with the title page of engraved plate of the "Theatre" of 1611, but with central panel replaced by: "England Fully Described in a Compleat Set of Mapps of ye County's of England and Wales.....in all 58 mapps. Printed and Sold by Henry Overton at ye White Horse without Newgate, London". "No.18 Derby.....Now sold by Henry Overton....." is added above panel bearing Bassett and Chiswell imprint.

Another Edition 1743. As the last.....58 Mapps by John Speed..... sold either in compleat setts, bound or single, either coloured or plain, by Henry Overton, at the White-Horse, without Newgate, London, etc." fol. Reprints of Bassett and Chiswell's edition of Speed's Mapps 1676. "Derbyshire" plain on the back has the "Hundreds" coloured. "Now sold by Henry Overton" etc. is added above panel bearing imprint of Bassett & Chiswell.

1622 MICHAEL DRAYTON 1563-1631

Strange allegorical maps of Great Britain produced for Poly-Olbion, Part I appeared in 1612. In Part II 1622 a Map of Derbyshire with Leicestershire. Complete set of maps (22), published in 1622 "Polyolbion and Chorographical Description of Great Britain". A reprint was made for the Spencer Society in 1890.

1635 MATTHEW SIMONS d.1654

Published in 1636 "A Direction for the English Traveller.....To be sold by Mathew Simons at the Golden Lion in Ducke laine Ao.1635. Jacob van Langeren sculpt. Scale 10 miles =  $\frac{1}{4}$  in  $5\frac{7}{8}$  x  $4\frac{5}{6}$  in. A "thumb-nail" map of Derbyshire. Miniature map occupying a triangular corner of the plate, the remaining space being taken up with a Table of Distances. The Derbyshire map dated 1635.

Another Edition - Date on Title page is altered to 1636. Map as in 1635 ed.

Another Edition. Imprint altered to: "Are to be sold by Thomas Jenner.....1643. Maps re-drawn double size. Scale 10 miles (=  $\frac{1}{2}$ in.).

Another Edition 1645. Original imprint erased; altered to "Printed and are to be sold by John Garrett.....No date. Van Langeren's name and date 1643 imperfectly erased. Map unaltered impression of that of 1643.

Another Edition 1650. Addition to above imprint "Where is also sold a book of ye names of all Parishes, Market Towns....." No date.

Another Edition. A reprint of the 1643 edition with plates and maps the same. Printed by M.S. for Tho. Jenner.....1657. 8vo  $4\frac{1}{4}$ " x  $6\frac{5}{8}$ ".

Another Edition. The word "pulcherima" on title page of 1657 edition is corrected to "pulcherrima" and the date altered to 1662. Except for "Bark-Shire" the maps are identical with 1657 edition.

Another Edition, 1668. The same except for pagination and date.

Another Edition. "A Book of the Names of all Parishes.....Together with a Catalogue of the Market Towns, Castles.....London: Printed by S. S. for John Garrett.....1677 8o. Maps reprinted from 1668.

1645 JOANNES BLAEU 1596-1673

"DARBIENSIS COMITATUS. VERNACULE DARBIE SHIRE MILLIARIA ANGLICA"  
(Scale) 8 (= 3 1/8 inches). This map appears in Vol.4 of the monumental work "Atlas Major" (Atlas Novus) published in 11 vols. by J. & G. F. Blaeu in Amsterdam 1648-65). It is a magnificent Atlas of the counties of England compiled mainly from the maps of John Speed but with entirely different decorations. The text is in Latin and consists of 460 pages taken from Candem's Britannia. (Map is numbered 29 in the Atlas.)

Engraved title bears the imprint: "Amsterdami Apud Johannem Blaeu, 1646. The plates with those of the 1st Edition of "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, Sive Atlas Novus" above.

Another edition, 1648 - text in Dutch. (Vol.1 is dated 1649).  
(Maps coloured).

Another copy 1648 - Uncoloured maps without text. The title page is in Latin. (No text on back of map.)

Another edition 1662. Fol. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Maps identical with 1645 Latin Edition.

French edition 1663. Fol. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 21". Reprint of 1662 edition.

Dutch edition 1664. Reprint in 9 Vols. of 1648 edition. Vol.4 (England) is the same as the original issue.

French edition. Reprint of 1663 edition dated 1667 in 12 Vols.  
Scale 8 miles (= 3 1/8 in.)

Spanish edition 1672. Most of the maps have French text on the back with Spanish text pasted over it. Scale 8 miles (= 3 1/8 in.)

1646 JOANNES JANSSONIUS (JAN JANSSEN) 1596-1664

COMITATUS DARBIENSIS in his Nobus Atlas sive Theatrum Obis Terrarum fol. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Amstels Dami Derbyshire map is No.28 1646. The 58 maps are beautifully engraved and coloured, ornamented with cartouches, bearing the titles and scales, supported by symbolical figures. The Map of

Derbyshire is further embellished by the Arms of William Ferrer, Edmund E. of Lancaster, John of Gaunt and Thomas Standley. This map is inscribed "Comitatus Darbiensis. Milliaria Anglica, 5 (=  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches). Imprint (that of Jansson) is not given.

Another edition "Le Nouvel Atlas ou Theatre du Monde Auquel est Represente la Grand Bretagne, Contenant Les Royaumes d'Angleterre, d'Escosse et Par Jean Jansson. Tome Quartieme. 1646 fol.

Another edition 1647. French edition of Jansson's Novus Atlas. The Maps are uncoloured impressions of the original issue with text in French on the back. Pagination in this edition of the Atlas is irregular.

Another edition 1647. This is a splendid Atlas with maps the same as the 1646 issue illuminated in colours and gold having German text at the back.

Another edition with maps as in original issue. German text in double column on the back. AN.1649. Large folio.

Another issue 1652. - from the French edition. Title page bears Latin imprint and is dated in tome 1 1656. Part 1 of Vol.4 has 64 uncoloured maps of the British Isles, 48 of which are probably copies of original issue.

Dutch edition 1652. Part 1 of Vol.4 has 64 uncoloured maps of the British Isles, 48 of which appear to be copies of the original issue.

Another edition. Uncoloured maps. Reprint of the Latin edition in 6 Vols. Vol. 1, 2, 3 and 6 are undated. Vol. 4 and 5 dated 1659.

Another edition 1666 having uncoloured maps. Derbyshire map has had several alterations. Latin text on the back of each map - an abridgment from Novus Atlas 1646.

G. Valk and P. Schenk, Amstelaedami, 1683 issue of Janssen's Maps. "It is probable that Peter Schenk, having obtained the business of Jan Janssen, republished his Atlas including the maps of the English Counties. Gerard Valk assisted Peter Schenk in publishing the large Dutch Atlas in 2 vols. folio in 1683". (Chubb)

Map of Derbyshire by Joannes Janssonius in his "Atlas Anglois ou Description Generale de l'Angleterre, Contenant une Description Geographique de Chaque Province, avec les Cartes; title in red and black with the Royal Arms, general map of England by F. de Wit, and 39 maps of the counties of England and Wales, folio, calf. A. Londres, chez David Mortier 1714.

Karl Allard - a further impression of Jansson's Map 1710. From the "Atlas Major, ex Novissimus, selectissimisque, a quovis autare editis, cum generalibus omnium Totius Orbis Terrarum Regnorum Rerumpublicarum et Insularum.....ad numero 521 Tabularum in Tres Tomus Divisus, Tomus 1. Ex collectione Caroli Allard, Amstelodami. A copy of this volume is in the British Museum. It consists largely of maps of the English Counties and the French Provinces, 168 plates in all. Amsterdam, no date, Imp. Folio 13" x 21". Scale 5 miles (=  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in.) In the text a date as late as 1694 occurs. The plates from Jansson's maps must have been struck off prior to their amendment by ruling across them lines of latitude and longitude for the Valk and Schenk Atlas of 1683. The date given - 1710 - for this issue can only be approximate.

In 1724 there was a reprint of the 1710 Atlas "Atla Anglois, ou Description General de l'Angleterre.....A Londres, Chez Joseph Smith, Marchand Libraire a l'Enseigne d'Inigo Jones, Proche Exeter Exeter Exchange dans le Strand, 1724. Reprints of 36 maps of the counties of England by J. Jansson re-issued by Valck and Schenk 1683. The maps are plain on the back.

Another edition of "The English Atlas etc". C. Dacey & Co. in Aldermay Church-Yard; London, 1770.....fol.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  x  $17\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Contains 47 reprints of County Maps from Overton's edition of Speed's "Theatre" 1743; five maps copied from Jansson's maps - four of which bear the inscription "Sutton Nicholls sculp".....The Map of Derbyshire is No. 11; the imprint reads "A New Map of Darbyshire.....Sutton Nicholls sculp. A scale of English miles 5 (=  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches). Printed and Sold by C. Dacey & Co. etc.". This is copied from Jansson's map of 1646, with the same ornament around the cartouche and the five shields - which are blank - supported by four cherubs, in the top right-hand corner. This map of Derbys. is one of five engraved by Nicholls from Jansson's issue of 1646. It is easily recognised by the five shields which are blank. In all essentials a Jansson map.

1671 RICHARD BLOME d. 1705

There is a map of Derbyshire by Richard Blome in his "England Exactly Described, or, A Guide to Travellers in a Complete Sett of Mapps of all the Countys of England". Contains 39 maps, mostly engraved by W. Hollar and R. Palmer. Scale 10 miles (=  $2\frac{1}{8}$  ins.). Oblong 8vo half calf. Printed, coloured and sold by Tho. Taylor at ye Golden Lyon in Fleet Street (1671). The complete set is rare - there is no copy in the British Museum.

Map of Derbyshire by Richard Blome, in his "Britannia, or a Geographical Description of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, illustrated with a map of each county of England and Wales, besides several general ones by Ric. Blome, folio, calf, 1673". This atlas has 50 maps of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. "A Map of

the County of Darbye.....By Rjc. Blome" No.9. Scale 6 miles (= 2 inches). Arms of Will. Earle of Devon-Shire 10 in. by 12½ in.

Map of Derbyshire by Richard Blome in "Speed's Maps Epitomiz'd, or Maps of the Counties of England, Alphabetically placed. London, Printed Ann. Dom. 1681. 8vo. Thirty-nine of the counties of England by Richard Blome, engraved by Wenceslaus Hollar and Richard Palmer. Some of the maps are variously dated 1667-1671. No.9 "A Generall Mapp of the County of Darbie.....by Ric. Blome". A scale of 10 miles (= 2 1/8 inches). 5½ in. by 7 in. Arms of Sr. Henry Hunloke engraved left centre. (In his "Hertfordshire Maps" Sir. H. G. Fordham quotes these maps as having been first issued, collectively, by Thomas Taylor in "England Exactly Described, 1671.)

In 1715 another issue "England Exactly Described or a Guide to Travellers in a Compleat Sett of Mapps of all the County's of England Being a Map for each County where every Town and village in each County is Peticularly Expressed with Names and Limits of every Hurdred etc.... Printed, Coloured and Sold by Tho: Taylor (Bookseller who fl. 1670-1721) at ye Golden Lyon in Fleet Street where are sold all Sorts of Mapps etc." 1715. 10 in. by 7½ in. Scale 10 miles (= 2 1/8 in.) 41 uncoloured maps numbered consecutively. No.10 Derbyshire Arms of Sir. H. Hunloke removed and list of places given. The County maps are the same as those issued in 1681 in "Speed's Maps Epitomised".

Another Edition. "England Exactly Described Or a Guide to Travellers In a Compleat Sett of Mapps of All the Counties of England; being a Map of each County, Wherein every Towne and Village is Particularly Express'd with the names and Limits of every Hundred, and the Roads and Distances in Measured Miles according to Mr. Ogilby's Survey..... Printed, Coloured and sold by Tho Taylor etc.....(1716). The Map of Derbyshire is the same as in the 1715 edition.

Another Edition.....Imprint is corrected to: Printed Coloured and Sold by Tho: Bakewell Next ye Horn Tavern in Fleet St. 1716.

Another Edition.....Imprint corrected to: Sold by Tho: Bakewell next to ye Horn Tavern in Fleet Street (1735).

1710 HERMAN MOLL 1688-1745. Dutch but lived and worked in England.

1710. A Derbyshire Map by Herman Moll in "The Southern part of Great Britain" in his "World Described" or "A new and Correct sett of Mapps". (See also Morden 1708).

Map of Derbyshire by Herman Moll in "A New Description of England and Wales, With the Adjacent Islands. Wherein are contained, Diverse useful Observations and Discoveries In Respect to Natural History, Antiquities, Customs, Honours, Privileges etc.....To which is added,

a new and correct Set of Maps of each County.....By Herman Moll, Geographer, fol.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  x  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches". 1724. Fifty coloured maps of the Counties of England and Wales. On the title of each one is: "H. (or) Herman Moll, Geographer". Maps have plain backs, without text. No.30 Derbyshire.....10 English miles (=  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches). Views: The Devil's Arse and Poole's Hole.

A Reprint 4to  $10\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ". Uncoloured reprints of the maps. The only alteration is that the plates are numbered 1-50 within brackets between the border lines in the top left-hand corner in same order as the previous issue. 1724.

Another edition 1739. Printed for Thos. Bowles. Maps etc. as 1724 issue.

1747. "H. Moll, Map Seller near Chapter House in St. Paul's Church Yard: and J. Bowles, Print and Map Seller at the Black Horse, Cornhill 1739 4to". A set of Fifty New and Correct Maps of England and Wales etc. London: Printed for and sold by Tho. Bowles printer and mentioned by Sir. H. G. Fordham in his "Herts. Maps".

Another edition 1753. Moll's British Atlas or Pocket Maps of All the Counties of England and Wales. 51 Maps. Sm. folio. Marginal designs cut off.

1680 ROBERT MORDEN d.1703

Map of Derbyshire by Robert Morden in "A Pocket Book of all the Counties of England and Wales: Wherein are described, the Chief Cities, Market Towns and Others..... Sold by Robert Morden at the Atlas in Cornhill.....8vo. 1680. The complete Work consists of fifty-two small outline maps of the counties of England and Wales, measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $5\frac{7}{8}$ ". At the top and bottom of each map are panels formed by double lines. Those at the top contain the titles, and, in some, large Roman numerals, in others portraits of notable people. Map No.35 "Darby Sh". Scale 10 miles (=  $\frac{1}{2}$ " ) with "V" at the top.

Another edition 1750. Reprint of plates of 1680 accompanied by 126 pages of letter press giving information on each county. Scale 10 miles (=  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch).

Map of Derbyshire by Robert Morden in Edward Gibson's 1st edition of Camden's Britannia; folio. 1695. No.30 "Darby Shire" by Robt. Morden. A scale of 10 miles (=  $3\frac{3}{4}$ " ). Sold by Abel Swale, Awnsham and John Churchill. Great, Medium and Small size  $16\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 14 in. Three scales - 10 miles(=  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches)(G). 10 miles(=  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches)(M), 10 miles(=  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches)(S).

Another edition 1715. Coloured reprints of Morden's maps of 1695,

printed on thick paper. Each map is accompanied by a MS description of the County and also shows the Knights of the Shires elected in 1714-15. This collection has no title. 10(=  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ).

Map of Derbyshire by Robert Morden in his "New Description and State of England, containing the Maps of the Counties of England and Wales, in fifty-three Copper Plates, Newly Designed.....by the best artists.....London, printed for Robert Morden in Cornhill" etc. 8vo. 1701. "Darby-Shire" by Robt. Morden. A scale of 10 miles (=  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches).  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.

2nd Edition. London. Printed for S. & H. Sprint, J. Nicholson and S. Burroughs in Little Britain Etc. 1704.

Another Edition: Morden & Moll: Fifty Six New and Accurate Maps of G.B. & Ireland.....Begun by Mr. Morden: Perfected, Corrected and Enlarged by Mr. Moll.....8vo. Coloured reprints of 1701 and 4 issues. 1708.

Another Edition: Printed by Elizabeth Nutt, 4to, 5" x  $6\frac{3}{4}$ ". Uncoloured reprints of 1701 and 4 issues. 1720-31. Scale 10(=  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in).

Map of Derbyshire 1720 by Robert Morden for Thos. Cox's "Magna Britannia" published 1720-21. Uncoloured.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in by approx. 8 in. Three scales of 10 miles shewn viz: Small, Middle and Great. The Hundreds are outlined and names given in the left centre near the border.

Second Edition of "Magna Britannia" Antiqua et Nova, A Survey of England Wherein to Camden's Topographical Account is added a more large History of Cities, Towns, Boroughs, Parishes and Places by Thomas Cox 1738. Title slightly altered. Three scales.

Another edition (1722) of Camden's Britannia; 2nd Edition of, by Edmond Gibson.....London: Printed by Mary Matthews, for Awnsham Churchill, and Sold by William Taylor, in Pater-Noster Row MDCCXXII. fol. 8 x  $13\frac{1}{4}$  inches. A further issue of coloured reprints on thin paper, like the originals of 1695 16  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. by 14 in. engraved surface.

Another copy 1753. 3rd Edition of Camden's 'Britannia' by Edmond Gibson.....London: Printed for R. Ware, J. & P. Knapton, T. Longman, C. Hitch, D. Browne, H. Lintot, C. Davis, J. Hodges, A. Millar, W. Bowyer, J. Whiston, J. & J. Rivington and J. Ward. MDCCLIII. fol. Uncoloured reprints of the maps issued in the 2nd edition of 1722.

Another Edition 1772. Gibson's 4th of Camden's Britannia. London: Printed for W. Boyer, W. Whiston, T. Davies, W. Strahan etc. etc. A re-issue of uncoloured reprints of the maps pub. in Gibson's 2nd edition, 1722.

1695 JOHN SELLER fl. 1658-1701

Map of Derbyshire 1695 by John Seller, hydrographer to William III, published "Anglia Contracta", a "Description of the Counties" illustrated with 66 maps. No.16 "The County of Darby by John Seller. English Miles 6 ( $=\frac{5}{8}$ ""). 8vo  $3\frac{3}{4}$ " x  $5\frac{1}{8}$ ". London (St. Paul's) was chosen by Seller as the Meridian ( $0^{\circ}$ ) instead of the Island of Ferro (or Feyrol) in use until 1676 in England (and elsewhere).

Another edition 1696 - Copy without text.

Another edition - in Camden's Britannia, Abridged. Published by J. Wild in 2 vols. with 59 Maps; uncoloured reprints of maps in "Anglia Contracta" London. Printed by J. B(rockwell) for Joseph Wild, at the Elephant at Charing Cross 1701. 8vo  $3\frac{3}{4}$  x  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

Another edition - in Seller's History of England 8vo, with 66 Maps 3rd Edition, London: Printed for J. Marshall, at the Bible in Grace - Church Street 1703. 8vo  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ". Scale 6 miles ( $=\frac{5}{8}$  in.),

Reprinted in Grose's "Antiquities" without acknowledgment. The map of Derbyshire bears the title "Derby Shire" in plain ellipse similar to the original of 1695, but with "J. Seller" omitted. Only names of three towns spelled differently. Printed for S. Hooper No.25 Ludgate-hill 1777-87 2 Vols. 4to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ". Scale 6 miles ( $=\frac{5}{8}$  in.).

Reprinted again without further alteration in new edition of Grose's Antiquities 1783-7. (These maps are also listed under Grose.)  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. Scale 6 miles ( $=\frac{5}{8}$  in.). There is no difference in the maps of the two editions.

1720 JOHN OWEN AND EMANUEL BOWEN d.1767

There is a map of Derbyshire by John Owen in his Britannia Depicta or Ogilby Improved "particular : correct maps of all counties of South Britain with a summary description of each county etc. by E. M. Bowen, Engraver, Lond. 1720". 8vo. This work has gone through several editions, the last in 1764. Plates 98-100 - "The Road from London to Derby.....A Map of Darby Shire. English miles 8 ( $=\frac{3}{4}$ ""). Arms, Leicester, James Stanley Earl of Derby, James Stanhope and Derby engraved.

Apparently the second issue 1721 (Imprint corrected to: London Printed for and Sold by Tho. Bowles...& E. Bowen, Engraver and Print Seller near ye Stairs in St. Katherines. 1720.....)

Another edition 1723. Title page the same as second issue.

Fourth Edition "Ye 4th Edition" is added in the bottom left hand corner of the title page and the imprint corrected to: "London, Printed