

## From Derbyshire Miscellany Vol. 6 Part 1 - Spring 1971

### Ancient Boundaries by Nellie Kirkham.

#### Part 2: Part of Ashford (Further Notes on a 1570 Perambulation of Ashford in the Water).

In 1570 the dike from Foolow extended to Wardlow Mires,<sup>1</sup> then the boundary "from Mickle forth myres" "went southward" as the water runneth down a great valley, "with the lordship of Litton on the west. Mickel means great, while forth is a ford, evidence that four hundred years ago a good stream of water was the normal condition. Further down the dale the width of the river bed and the old waterfall at the Lum bears this out as does the fact that the men of Litton used to bring their cattle down to the valley for watering. Normally it is now a dry valley, although in very wet weather there can be a stream on the floor of the dale, with odd pools of water. In many places in north Derbyshire there is evidence of a lowered water-table.

Besides a ford, there is lead mining evidence from the sixteenth century that there was water at Wardlow Mires. In the latter half of the century a great change took place in the dressing of lead ore. In 1565 letters patent were granted to William Humphrey and Christopher Shutz on behalf of the Mineral and Battery Works, which patent included smelting furnaces and sieves for ore dressing.

The necessary wire-making for the sieves and for needles was introduced into the county by Shutz in Hathersage in 1570 or 1580.<sup>2</sup> By 1580 Sir John Zouch was making wire by watermill at Makeney, and was accused of infringement of the patent. In 1581 his work was discontinued, and he promised to make no more wire without consent.<sup>3</sup>

Humphrey and Shutz claimed in law suits that they had invented wire sieves, though Mendip and Derbyshire miners insisted that these were already in use. Witnesses contradicted each other.

Previously, bing ore – the better, larger and purer lumps of lead ore – had been washed in water running through wooden troughs, pushed up and down with a long-handled scrubber, so that loose dirt and the finer ore were washed away. Bowse – ore mixed with rock, etc. – and the small fine ore left in the dirt, were thrown with the waste onto the hillocks, the price paid for much of this did not cover the cost of washing.<sup>4</sup>

At least by the 1560's a wooden riddle was used occasionally, although later than this a maintainer of mines said that he had never seen one. These, in Derbyshire, were little riddles made all of wood with a mesh so large that a little finger could go through. The evidence is that they were used for dry riddling. The method probably was that which was in use in Mendip, where, after any bits of rock, etc., had been knocked off on a knockstone, it was washed in the trough, riddled, then washed again. In Mendip the riddle was described as being like a cullender, or basin-shaped "like a pease Riddel."<sup>5</sup>

Exact dates are difficult, but before 1572 William Furnis of Calver<sup>6</sup> went to Mendip and bought a sieve at Bristol for 4-0d which was bigger than was normal. He returned to Calver and used it in a tub of water which he said had not been done before in Derbyshire. He took the wooden rim off it and put copper round. According to him no sieves were used at the mines by Humphrey until after this one was brought from Bristol. At one time Furnis dressed ore at Wardlow Mires.

About 1572 Humphrey tested a wire sieve on waste hillocks in Derbyshire, then dispatched one of his men abroad who sent back a Dutch workman, Lambert Hamel, who was "in poor estate" and wanted work. He brought two riddles with him from overseas. These differed from previous

riddles in that the rims were higher, with a handle on each side, one had fine brass wire on the bottom, and the other fine iron wire, there was no wood on them.<sup>7</sup>

The fine mesh of the new sieves saved the finer ore, which was called Smitham, and which before had been waste, for jiggling had now been developed. The round sieve with handles was shaken up and down in a tub of water, so that the dirt was washed off, the heavier ore falling to the bottom of the sieve and the lighter bits of rock being skimmed off the top. They said that "a wyer syve ... w'thin a hibbe of water" was brought to the rake, to "syft the yearthe".<sup>8</sup>

Hamel left Humphrey's service, and about 1573 went to Wardlow Mires to dress ore there. He wanted work and was hired by John Hancock<sup>9</sup> and others "to sift ore which had been previously washed by water trough".

About 1574 he went to a rake where Furnis was, and "to try his cunning with the sieve", he set down a tub and with his sieve washed a few spadefuls. Finding that he could not work there with it, he "cast out the same again" and "spat upon it and so departed his ways".

Furnis said that Hamel had no skill with the sieve, and that he was said never to have worked with a tub of water when in Humphrey's service. At Wardlow Mires he was paid 1-0d a day, and here they set him to dress bowse ore which had been thrown away, but he did not dress well, and was discharged.<sup>10</sup> The evidence indicates that Hamel did not jig, but riddled dry.

Earlier, on Mendip, at least, the finer ore could not be smelted in the Turn-hearth, only in the Slag Hearth, but Humphrey's new hearth enabled both the larger and the finer ore to be smelted together.<sup>11</sup> Slag lead was of poorer quality, and until there was more efficient smelting, a coarse-meshed sieve, with dry riddling, retained ore sufficiently large for the smelting boles. In evidence Furnis said that Humphrey's privilege was that "none should wash lead ore with siffes but he," which reads as though part of Humphrey's claims against infringement was the difference between the earlier dry riddling, and his jiggling with a fine sieve in water.<sup>12</sup>

It appears as though Humphrey's sieve was first tried out in Derbyshire, for what the Mendip miners called Northern sieves for producing smitham were said to be like "the sieve now used in Darb: and brought in by Humphries".

One of these, by clandestine means, was brought to Mendip by a workman who went specially to Derbyshire, worked for Humphrey, and for a reward, "given subtilye and secretly" obtained a sieve to take back to Mendip.<sup>13</sup>

Certainly there was a washing place at Wardlow Mires four hundred years ago. Ore then was sold there for 8d to 1-1d a dish according to quality. At that time in Ashford and Longstone lordships an upright round dish was used for measuring the ore, it being half a dish in nine dishes smaller than the brazen dish at Wirksworth.<sup>14</sup>

The field called Rushy Mires appears to be the likeliest site for the sixteenth century washing ground at Wardlow Mires, for here there were streams from more than one direction, and a possible pool on the east side.

Hamel also worked at ore-dressing at Longstone Mires, at the east end of Great Longstone. Here, in a field on the south of the road, there is a stone-lined drain which at one time was used as a sewer. Local information says that it was in use last century for washing ore brought down Stanna Dale from the level at the foot of the Edge. Later the ground was levelled, and there is said to be fluor-gravel several feet deep. It is now belland or lead poisoned ground, fowls die on it, and people are ill when they eat vegetables grown there.

The toll gate at Wardlow Mires stood on the turnpike to Chesterfield, and today in Wardlow they do not speak of "the main road", but still say "the turnpike". Near the toll gate the body of Anthony Linguard was gibbeted in 1815 for having murdered the woman who kept the toll bar. Local constables, with the High Constable, attended the gibbeting, among them two from Longstone who were specially sworn in, their attendance being charged at £2-8-0d on the constable's accounts. The total cost of bringing the body from Derby gaol and the gibbeting was £84-4-1d.<sup>15</sup>

The water from Wardlow Mires ran down the valley "unto a place called Ladywake terre". Below this was a place where the men of Litton were given leave by the Lord of Ashford (Earl of Devonshire) to water their cattle for the payment of forty pence a year.

The top part of the dale, for a mile or so, is bare, wild and lonely, a still unspoilt dry dale, becoming thick with trees and vegetation in Cressbrook Dale, or Ravensdale. The first part is Peter's Dale, or Swan Dale, from the name of a family. In the past it was also referred to as Great Dale, although in a mining reference Great Dale Head was where Seedlow Vein crosses.

An old trackway down which the cattle must have come for watering comes from Litton down Tansley Dale. The trackway continues slanting up the eastern hillside, gradually climbing up to an old, now green, roadway to Wardlow. There was a lead mine at Wardlow in 1237, near Rothelowe (unlocated), under the custodianship of Earl Ferrers, who appears to have farmed the mining rights from the King. In the following century the accounts of the Duchy of Lancaster included rents from Wardlow, tithes being paid to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. If a hawk should be seen it can be remembered that in 1258 there was a grant of land in Wardlow "on consideration of a sparrow hawk" and a yearly rent of ½d.

By 1577 there was one alehouse in Wardlow, Tideswell had twelve. Wright says that Wardlow was added to the chapelry of Great Longstone in 1750, both being in the manor of Ashford.

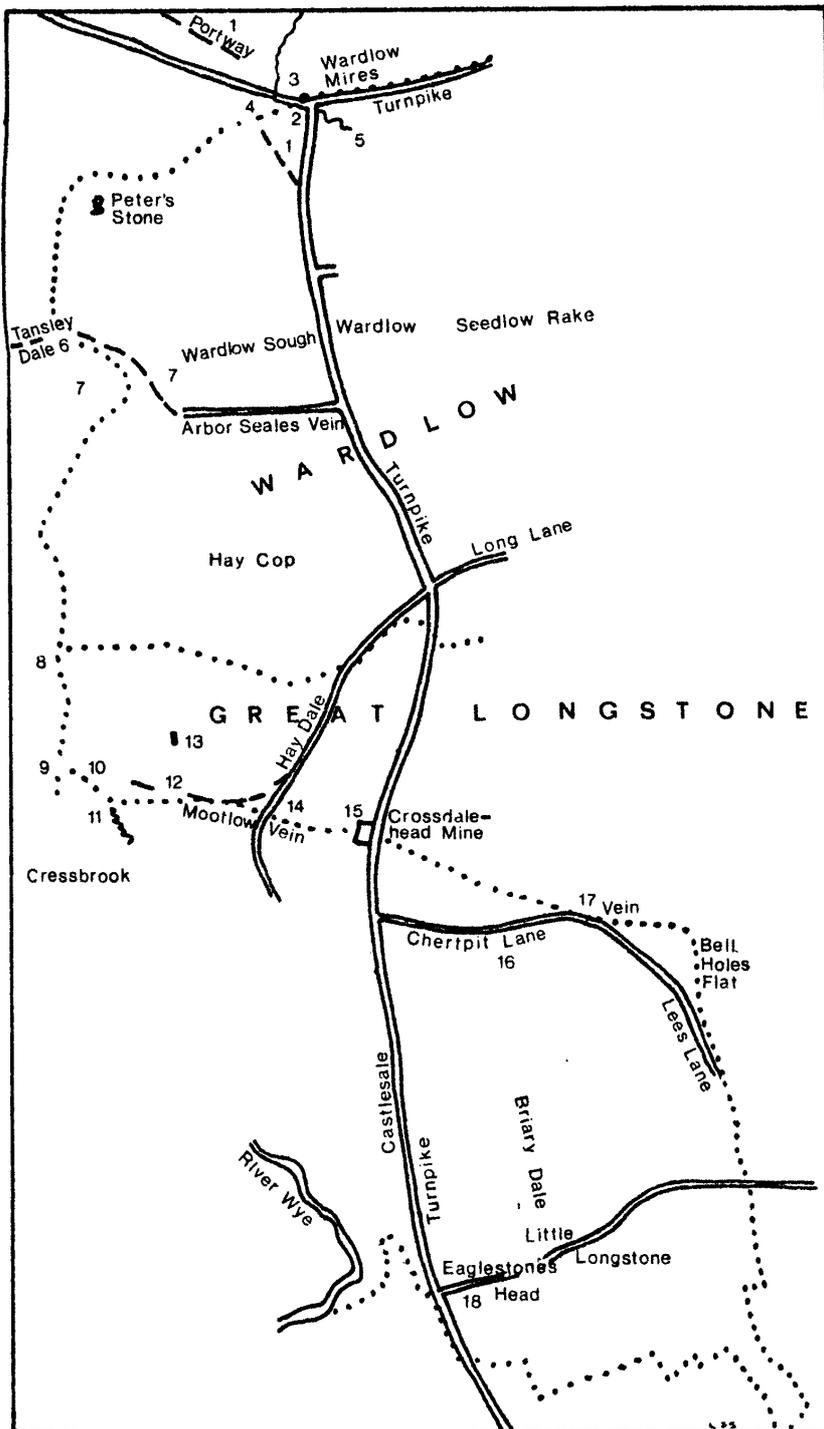
The road through the village of Tideswell goes over, or by, the site of a tumulus, the exact position of which is unknown. When this turnpike was made in 1759 they removed a circular heap of stones, of 32 yards diameter, and 5ft high. It contained the remains of seventeen bodies which were laid on flat stones, with low side walls and some flat slabs over them. Two of the remains were in separate compartments, which were 7ft 6ins long.<sup>16</sup>

In the Bull's Head, Wardlow, there hangs the account of an early eighteenth century highwayman, Black Harry, who robbed the pack-mule trains between Tideswell and Bakewell. He was apprehended at Wardlow Cop "by Castleton Bow Street runners under command of Blue John". He was "hung, drawn and quartered on the Gallows Tree" at Wardlow Mires, and "Derbyshire vultures from Ravensdale picked his bones clean".

Having a healthy respect for local tradition one can unquestioningly accept the highwayman, but so often a later hand (last century?) embellishes the tradition. Black Harry Gate was part of the way from Bakewell to Tideswell at that period, but he cannot have given his name to it. Blagden was Blackden by 1381. It is possible that he took, or was given, this name because his robberies took place there.

In 1722 a law imposed the death penalty for being armed and disguised (i.e. face blackened) in high roads, open heaths, etc., but drawing and quartering was only added to hanging on conviction of treason, not for other crimes. Gibbeting the corpse took place up to the mid-nineteenth century, and the gibbet was to be erected on an open space nearest to the crime. In this instance, possibly they did not consider Black Harry Gate sufficiently public. Only the

## ASHFORD MAP



1. Mr. Cockerton's Portway. He believes that this was the road until 1758.
2. Toll Bar.
3. Field 88. Rushy Mires.
4. Water sinks.
5. A stream shown on Plan of Wardlow 1822. A stream flows under the yards of houses on north side of the road. On aerial maps there appears to be a stream-course from the north-east.
6. Trackway from Litton
7. Area of Mining Activity
8. Ravensdale Cottages
9. Thruspitte, Thruspit, Torspitte, Spout, Hirst, Hyrpit Lumb, Cressbrook Lum.
10. This must be Meadow Slacke
11. Ravenscliffe and Bull Tor
12. This must be Eader Slacke
13. Middle Hay Farm
14. ? Robinwash Mine
15. Scratte Quarry
16. Scratte Closes
17. Small thorne greave
18. Esgestones Head 1570, 1844, 1857, 1875. Headstones Head 1824, 1887

gibbeting can have taken place at Wardlow, Derbyshire, executions took place at Derby, but local information says that Black Harry was executed at York.

If he was apprehended by Bow Street runners the affair was not early eighteenth century. Henry Fielding (1707-1754) was a magistrate at Bow Street, London, and he and his half-brother Sir

John, who was his successor, turned eight Westminster parish constables into the police force which later was known as Bow Street runners, their scarlet waistcoats earning them the nickname of Robin Redbreasts. They had ceased to function by 1829. Trevelyan places their beginning as mid-eighteenth century. Sir John Fielding was a remarkable man, blind from birth he was known as "the Blind Beak". (d.1780).<sup>17</sup>

There are a number of traditions about Highwaymen, Mr. Adams of Gateham Grange, south of Hartington, said his grandfather was once attacked by a highwayman between Lode Mill and Alstonfield, and he set his horse at a gate and jumped it. Mr. Adams said that the last beating of the bounds at Gateham Grange took place in 1921. He was then a boy and his father called to him and his brother. He knew what was happening and ran away. His brother was caught and shown the boundary stone south-west of the Grange. "You see that?" and the boy was then slashed across the shoulders with a stick.

About three quarters of a mile down Peter's Dale is an area of mining activity where a number of veins cross, ranging west to east. The founder shafts of Seedlow Vein and Arbor Seats (Harbour Seates) Vein were at Great Dale Head. The name of the latter vein was traced by Rieuwerts. The veins are well defined, with much close-pitting, having been worked by shafts, also from levels driven in limestone outcrops at varying contours up the steep hillsides.

The Ordnance Survey maps show a dry dale to about a quarter of a mile above Ravensdale Cottages. Once, after much rain, and melting snow, there was a stream on the floor of much of Peter's Dale, and a pool with a dressing floor where the veins cross. There was no sign of Wardlow Sough (to Seedlow Vein), but water was flowing from under a mound about at the end of the vein. A few hundred feet south of this, near the pool, there were signs of a run-in level, with a channel towards the floor of the dale, presumably Arbor Seates Sough. Wardlow Sough and Seedlow Vein were worked for centuries for a distance of over two miles eastward.<sup>18</sup>

Shirley's geological map shows Litton tuff on the floor of the dale at Peter's Stone, ceasing before Tansley Dale. He says that the Ravensdale fault crossed about 1,500ft south of Ravensdale Cottages, continuing eastward to Crossdalehead Mine, with a drop of 200ft.<sup>19</sup> The late Mr. William Robinson said that toadstone cropped up at Peep o'Day on the east edge of Litton, which he believed to be the same as Watergrove toadstone, and that a barmaster said that lead ore mined at Litton was "Watergrove lead".

There is a large sloping clearing to the north and south of Ravensdale Cottages, known locally as Berry-me-wick, and a meaning of berewick is a grange of a small manorial settlement, an outlier of a manor.

In 1570 boundary continued down to "a place called the fall of Thruspitte" where it turned eastwards. This must be Cressbrook Lum, a waterfall, now dry. On the floor of the valley it is now impossible to be quite sure where one is. Going upstream the lower part of Cressbrook Dale is a tangle of vegetation under a wood of tall trees and fallen trunks lie across the dry bed of the brook, all green with moss. At Lum, the high crag of the fall has been cut back by the falling water leaving a semi-circle of vertical grey and greenish rock with the nick of the upper stream-course above. At the foot is a dry pool-floor of rounded pebbles.

When I visited it one October a little water was rising about twenty feet downstream, and at the far end of a small cave on the east the rushing water could be heard, but not seen, for the roof lowered into a crack too tight for entry. High up on the steep hillside above, there were shafts and an entrance into a mine, opening into a worked-out rake. Local information says that high up on the west side there used to be a shaft, now run in, by which lead miners descended until they

reached a level crossing below the floor of the valley, and they climbed up a shaft on the east side by which they came to Day.

Dialect dictionaries, and Cameron, define a lum as a pool of water, a woody valley or sometimes a chimney. But Derbyshire still knows the meaning which Mander gives of "falls of water, or the cavity into which they fall". He mentions Cressbrook Lum as his example, where, he says, the water running from Wardlow Mires "falls perpendicularly at a place in the valley called Hurst or Hyrpit Lumb".<sup>20</sup> In Derbyshire lead mining also it has the meaning of an underground rift, or vertical fissure, not filled with vein material, but with broken stones, etc., often occurring under the floor of a valley. A number of lums were found by miners, one being at Nether Water Mine, south of Bradwell.

From the "fall of Thruspitte" the boundary ascended "up the hill towards Litton Eastward by a little Slacke called Meadow Slacke" with Little Longstone on the south. This can only mean "the hill (facing) towards Litton". On the top of the hill, just over the boundary, is Ravenscliffe Cave where Storrs Fox excavated from 1902-8, finding flint and chert prehistoric implements, bones of humans and animals, Romano-British Derbyshire pottery ware, a bronze brooch of the second century, and a Mousterian scraper. It was re-excavated in 1928-9. There are also small caves in Bull Tor. This is Little Longstone Hay, which had beast gates for the grazing of the inhabitants' cattle. Wardlow Hay also was let off in sheep and cattle gates.

The boundary went "straight forward unto the head of Eader Slacke and thence descending by a little way into Robinwashe dalle Bottom". This slack a small valley, often steep, must be the small valley descending into what is now called Hay Dale. There is a newer farm road coming down from Middle Hay Farm, with a much older one climbing up on the south side of the newer road. Hay Dale was also called Swallow Dale, but it is now a dry dale and there does not appear to be any sign of old swallows, or old watercourse. Perhaps the road was made over an old stream bed.

Robinwash Mine may be the large one on the east edge of the dale, a mine of this name was being worked in the late eighteenth century, and during the next. In 1871 the Crossdalehead Mining Company applied for title to Robinwash. Robyn was a family name in various parts of the county, Chelmorton, Bradbourne, etc., as early as the fourteenth century. Wash, as a rule, indicated a washing floor for ore-dressing. Both this and the swallows appear to affirm a former stream in the dale. On the site of the mine can be seen a flue and remains of a chimney, as though indicating a steam engine. Local information says that there was smelting, but no documentary evidence for either has appeared. The mine is on the vein coming down from Crossdalehead Mine.

Mootlow (Mootlaw) Vein was worked during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but the close pitting of the vein makes it possible that it was mined earlier, it ranged towards Wager's Bell Holes Mine. There was a Mootlow Vein Sough and the likeliest place for it is Hay Dale, but there is now no trace of it, the small mine-entrance near the boundary wall appears to go downwards.

From here the boundary mounts steeply, "thwarting" (crossing) the dale, ascending "the hill eastward straight unto two little round hills standing neere together one the toppe of the great hill called Robinwashe thwarting the way called Castlegate" with Little Longstone on the south. The two little hills are puzzling, their existence being unconvincing when the area is examined from all angles. The boundary then went "to another little hill at Crosse way head and from thence to a way called Crosse way then following the same way leaving still the Lordshipp of Little Longson on the right hand unto a thorne called small thorne greave".

Within recent years Scratte Quarry has been quite flattened, but at one time a small outcrop was still visible, and, to be worth quarrying, there must have been a small hill of limestone. There was a stone quarry at Scratte by 1840. But although the name Scratte is now only applied to the hill of the main road, originally Scratte must have been a more extensive area. There was a "common called Skrathayre butting upon the north part of Crossway". Scratte Closes are on the south side of Chertpit Lane, over half a mile from the quarry, near the remains of chert pits. Chert was obtained from Scratte in 1799, and in the 1780's being sent to Chesterfield, Leek, Cromford, etc.<sup>21</sup>

The large enclosure of Crossdale Head Mine is named Cross-a-head. Where Crossway comes from on the west or north-west, or north, remains unsolved. It is unlikely that it was the "little way" down Eader Slack because the boundary document makes no mention of it joining and following the Crossway until after the little hill at Crossway head.

There is reference to the "Hyghway called Crossway" which infers that it was a through roadway for some distance, and another reference in a deed referring to the field of Little Longstone mentions an acre of arable land "extending towards a way called Crossuey". This deed is undated, but names of the witnesses can be traced in charters, three of them signing one temp. John (1199-1216), and the others signed deeds late twelfth or early thirteenth century, which appears to be reasonable indication that Crossway is at least about eight hundred years old.<sup>22</sup>

Crossdalehead Mine, or Crosses Head Mine, was worked late eighteenth century and up to the 1870's. It is on Deep Rake, which continues over to Cressbrook Dale. There is a fault through the mine, with the downthrow north, the main shaft was 350ft deep and reached toadstone. Here, going west, the vein-stuff changes to calcite.

The boundary follows the wall to the south-east corner of Cross-a-head enclosure, continuing south-eastward in a straight line across an open hillside to the end of Chertpit Lane, 2,400ft from the main road. An obviously much later mine road traverses the hillside, but on the line of the invisible boundary on Ordnance Survey maps, there are very faint signs of a roadway, of different coloured grass. This is confirmed by a faint line on an aerial map. "The small thorne greave" (or copse of thicket) must be at the lane end, where there is now a thorn thicket. Unfortunately in north Derbyshire thorn trees are so frequent that this proves nothing. The planting of a thorn tree often indicates a cross-roads, or a change in the direction of a boundary. Here it is the parting of the boundary and the old roadway which continues as a narrow packhorse way between walls, Leys Lane, going downhill to Great Longstone.

There are a number of well known thorns, Chelmorton Thorn being one. "Hordlow (Hurdlow) Thorn otherwise Hordlow Cross" is mentioned in the perambulation of Hartington 1654.

The boundary continued directly east, with a mine rake in the wood on the north side of the wall. This was worked at least four hundred years ago, for from the thorn greave the boundary followed the head of the arable land "still Eastwards neere into one old Rake being there on the left hand within the Lordshippe of Ashford unto the field of Great Longson in Ashford Lordshippe to the syde of a flat called Ballholes".

Bellholes (Ballholes) Flat are two enclosures on the west of the roadway from the Edge. In the 1840's a Wager owned the ground and was working Bell Holes Mine. In the 1790's Richard's Rake is mentioned here.<sup>23</sup>

In 1745 there was legal discussion with regard to the mining rights in freeholds in the fields of Little Longstone.

Old deeds were produced which are undated, but are temp. Henry III (1216-1272). These showed that Serlo de Munjoy, Lord of Yeldersley, and Lord of Little Longstone and Brushfield, granted land in his fee of the two last places to Mathew de Langisdon (Longstone) which were the moiety of a toft, "with ample ditches as well on the south as on the north part thereof with all the appurtances under and above the earth", also four oxgangs of arable land with croft and toft and five roods of meadow lying together in the valley under Meadowhailes, "near the south side of a certain bushy place or briar bed", with the rights to build sheepfolds anywhere on his pasture, and to take ore "discovered and to be carried away without lott, grooves made and to be made". Cameron has Briery Butts (1620) and Bryrydale Close (1570) in Little Longstone. Brierydale is still the name of a small shallow dale on the north of Little Longstone, rising towards Chertpit Lane, and the ground still belongs to Mr. Longsdon.<sup>24</sup>

The boundary continued towards Great Longstone and beyond "through those Closes and Fields where the meares be certain enough knowne", to "Castleway neere Edgestone heades", then turned northwards to the Head. Here, in 1884, at the Bull's Head, a small inn, there was a curious arrangement of a long bar with strings on a pulley running along it. The other end was tied to a small child, supporting it, with the pulley running along the bar while the child learned to walk.<sup>25</sup>

From here the boundary went down hill, "into yealde kylne", then doubled back down Monsall Dale.

#### Field Names.

(from Plan of Wardlow 1822, Fairbanks Coll. Bak. 76, and CP/27/4, Central Library, Sheffield. William Senior maps, Wardlo and Great Longson (1617), Little Longson (1611), Devonshire Collections, Chatsworth. Many of Little Longstone from Mr. Thrower.)

#### Wardlow.

Rushy Mires Field	88	
Meane Ould Feelde	14, 15, 37, 38	
Stoney Low	approx. 20 to 35	
Narrow Gate Closes and Lane	80, 81, 83	
Philip Close	79, 82	
Long Flat	part of 79	
Nether Long Flat	92	
Dale Close	91	
Hollow Close	134	
Flax Dale Close	133	
The three most northern houses are Manor Farm, Manor View and Manor Cottage		
The Meadow	13, 39	
Foxdoles	part of 1 and 2	
Meane Coymiges	28, 30, 34	
Long Whitcliffe, Meane Whitcliffe, and Meane Thorpe Edge		69 to 101
Nether field west and south-west of Bull's Head Inn		
Stad Field	191, 194	
Halsteads	approx. 192	
Meane Butts	part of 100,99	
Rope Yard	164	
Homestead Barn and Croft	187	
Picture Field	189, 190, 195	

## Little Longstone.

Scratte Close	49
Lower Scratte Close	82
Rioth	81
West Rioth	48
East Rioth	47
Lower Rioth	116
Cowleys (includes Plumpton 43, Stonepit Leys 80, Upper Square Leys 79, Lower Square Leys 118, Long Leys 119)	
Bell Holes	290, 291
Outrake	292, 296
Upper Outrake Close	293
Middle Furlong (or Townhead)	302
Upper Ridge Flat	115
Upper Briary Dale	129
Lower Briary Dale	164
West Pasture	128
East Pasture	127
Back Pasture	165
Frimmy	126
Cow Hay	244, 222, 246
Barren Castle	135, 136
The ground south of the last was Makales Field	
Breache	84, 85, 88, 89, 108, 109
Great Close	123, 124, 125
Butts Close	168
North Lowe Fields	259
Whitcliffe	155, 157, 187

Note: Sixteenth century dressing ground. Rushy Mires (3 on map) (also 5), the following total of fields 8, 10, 88, 89, 90, 396. Mr. T. Furniss of the Three Stags' Heads says that all these have been a washing floor, bits of calcite, etc., from a dressing ground are found even at a depth of a number of feet below the surface. Discussing with him the former wetness of Wardlow Mires, he said that his father had told him that there was a local tradition that the Three Stags' Heads Inn was "built on an island". He added that in very wet weather water stills flows over Cressbrook Lum.

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- 1 Wager Documents, a transcription given to me by Mr. Robert Thornhill.
  - 2 Victoria County History, Derbyshire, Vol. II p362 (1907). Nixon, F. Industrial Archaeology of Derbyshire, p50. (1969).
  - 3 Exchequer Special Commissions E/178/611
  - 4 Exchequer Commissions E/178/611
  - 5 Gough, J.W., Mines of Mendip p147 (1967). Agricola, G. De Re Metallica p288, dry riddling, coarse riddle. (1556)
  - 6 William Furnis (Furnys, Furnace, Fornace) (b.1535), yeoman of Calver, was lead tithe gatherer to George, Earl of Shrewsbury.
  - 7 Donald, M.B., Elizabethan Monopolies, pp161, 163, 165, 167-8.
  - 8 E/134/24. Hibbe proved untraceable, in Derbyshire it was called a fatt, or a vat. Agricola ibid. pp292-3
  - 9 John Hancock, 1. Husbandman, Little Longstone (b. 1536), not a miner, a maintainer of mines from 1563, his children and servants worked in mines, seven of them were killed

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- mining. Had been the gatherer to Earl of Shrewsbury. 2. Miner of Longstone (b.1542). There is a Hancock's Shaft on Watergrove Mine, near Wardlow Mires, in the old part of the mine.
- <sup>10</sup> Donald *ibid.* pp164-66, 168
- <sup>11</sup> Gough *ibid.* p148
- <sup>12</sup> E/134/13
- <sup>13</sup> Gough *ibid.* p148
- <sup>14</sup> Donald *ibid.* pp161-2. The account of Hamel and Wardlow Mires are from Donald, it proved impossible to obtain a copy of the document which he used.
- <sup>15</sup> Cox, J.C., *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals Vol. II* pp44-5 (1890), Thornhill, R., *Village Constable's Accounts* p28 (1957).
- <sup>16</sup> V.C.H. *ibid.* Vol. I p407. Vol. II p324. *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* Vol. 1 p72 (1879). Wright, G.T., *Longstone Records* p19 (1906). Bateman, T., *Vestiges of Antiquities of Derbyshire* p19 (1848). Bray, W., *Sketch of a Tour into Derbyshire*, p184 (1783). Mr. Thornhill informed me that the reference Part I Ref. 4 is incorrect in stating that the road from Edgestones Head was the Hernstone Lane Head Turnpike for this was the road from Chesterfield to Peak Forest.
- <sup>17</sup> Harding, A., *Social History of English Law* pp270, 272 (1966). Trevelyan, G.M., *English Social History*, pp331, 349 (1945). Cox *ibid.* Vol. II pp38 et seq.
- <sup>18</sup> Rieuwerts, J., *Soughs of Derbyshire Lead Mines. Bulletin Peak District Mines Historical Society*, Vol. 3 Part 1 p3 (1966). *Ibid.* Vol. 4 Part 2, p133. Kirkham, N., *Longstone Edge Area Soughs and Mines, Cave Science*, Vol. 5 No. 39 pp356-8 (1966).
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