

HISTORY AROUND US – TIBSHELF, NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE – KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

KEY DATES:

Agricultural phase: 1086-1868

1086: Domesday Book – first official record of Tibshelf
 1801: population = 661 (Bagshaw's 1846)
 1831: population = 751 (Bagshaw's 1846)
 1839: two turnpikes introduced at either end of the village

Mining Village: 1868-1939 (Later Industrial period)

1868: 'Bottom Pit' opened
 1872: 74,000 tones of coal was sent from Tibshelf to London
 1873: Lower colliery school opened
 1874: Miner's Welfare opened
 1878: St Thomas Row on the Ordinance Survey Map
 1891: 'Top Pit' opened
 Population = 2679 (Kelly's 1900)
 1891: Date stamp on Victoria Terrace
 1893: Tibshelf train station opened/ Infant school opened
 1907: Co-Op opened on the High Street
 1911: Secondary school opened on the High Street
 1919: Inland oil well opened

'Bottom Pit' closed in 1932 and 'Top Pit' was closed in 1939

Commuter Village: 1939-present

1963: Railway was closed
 1990: Picture Palace demolished but closed long before

KEY EVIDENCE:

Agricultural phase: 1086-1868

- Domesday Book (1086)
- Bagshaw's Directory (1846)
- Physical site evidence: Barn Rock Cottage, Slaughter House, Ashmore Farm toll post
- Tibshelf Historic & Civic Society
- Tithe Map (1846)

Mining Village: 1868-1939 (Later Industrial period)

- Kelly's Directory 1900
- Physical site evidence: Victoria Terrace, Hardwick Street, Haddon Street, derelict Methodist chapel on the High Street, the Picture Palace sign, Five Pits Trial, swimming pool (now Jowett's school of dance, derelict miner's welfare.
- Photographic evidence
- Ordnance Survey Maps
- Internet research – local history sites
- Tibshelf Historic & Civic Society
- Oral History

Commuter Village

- Physical site evidence: Mill House Farm housing estate, new Co-Op, schools
- Photographic evidence
- Internet resources e.g. Google maps

WIDER CONTEXT

UK coal production in 1700 = 2.7 million tons
 UK coal production in 1900 = 250 million tons
 From Schools History textbook

Later Industrial period = need for steam
 Tibshelf sits on natural coal reserves. Two large scale mines were opened in the village in 1868 and 1891.

How important was Tibshelf?	
Important locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sunnybank telephone exchange ▪ Started exporting coal before Blackwell
Important nationally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contributed to national drive for coal
Less important locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blackwell had a miners hospital ▪ Alfreton a town with other industries ▪ Local mines stayed open after Tibshelf's mines closed.

How typical was Tibshelf? Later Industrial period	
Housing	Yes, miner's terraces were a typical feature: Holmewood, Alfreton and Blackwell all had miner's terraces
Leisure	Yes, Tibshelf was typical. Similar social facilities in other mining villages: cinema, Miner's Welfare.
Methodism	Yes, Tibshelf was typical
Not typical	Some local variations e.g. miner's hospital at Blackwell, telephone exchange at Tibshelf.