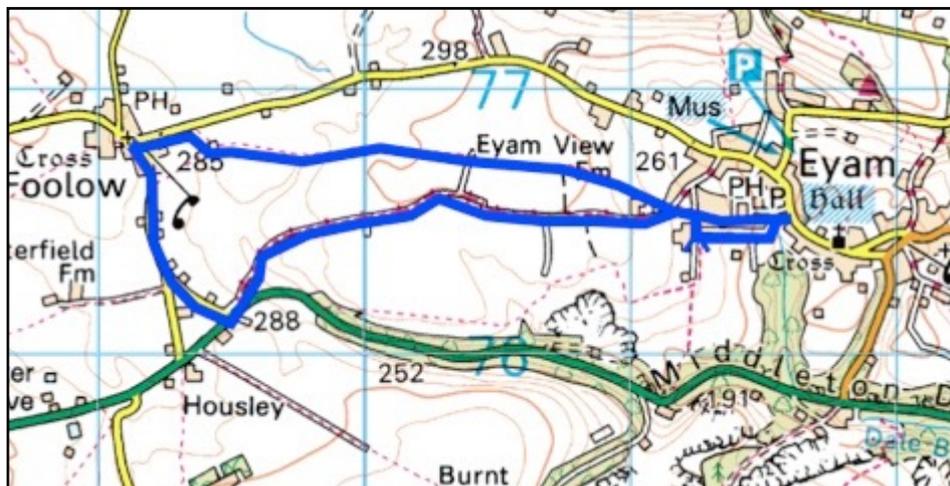


## 2. Foolow - Eyam - Foolow

3.5 miles

Another easy circuit.



From the door of the Bulls Head turn left and follow the road for approx 300m. A footpath sign shows where to enter the 2nd field on the right. The footpath bears diagonally left through the first field and continues through a further 4 fields to a narrow steep sided valley, "Linnen Dale". Cross the Dale and follow the path diagonally left up the hill. The path is now obvious through the fields towards Eyam.

Eventually the path goes through a narrow alley between the houses on the edge of Eyam and a track is reached. **Remember this point for the way back.** (This Track is called "Tideswell Lane", turning right will be our return path towards Foolow). Cross Tideswell Lane and follow the footpath through a small field, cross a small road and follow the path down through a housing estate into Eyam. **This brings you to a road junction with the main road through Eyam opposite the entrance to Eyam Hall.**

**Returning from Eyam,** opposite the entrance of Eyam Hall, cross the road and follow the lane opposite up through the estate. At the junction, follow the path opposite, which eventually brings you to the edge of the village. After crossing the first small field, you reach **Tideswell Lane.** Turn left and continue for just over a mile until it ends at a road

Eyam, the famous Plague village, is 800 feet above sea level. It owes its location to the ready availability of water. Rainwater that accumulates in the hills above the village flows out of a series of springs down the one-mile length of the village. In 1588, 12 sets of stone troughs were built at convenient places and the water was piped to the troughs, making Eyam one of the first villages in the country to have a public water system.

In 1665 the Plague was raging in London. A local tailor ordered some cloth from the capital and it arrived damp and had to be laid out to dry. This released the plague carrying fleas and within days, the tailor fell ill and died. Several of his neighbours also died and some families began to panic and fled the area. William Mompesson, the rector feared that this would spread the disease over a wider area and asked villagers to quarantine themselves. Food and medical supplies were left at various points on the village boundary. The church was closed and open-air services were held in Cucklett Delft. The Plague ended in October 1666 and had claimed 260 lives in an 18 month period. An authentic history of the events is presented in Eyam Museum, which can be found near the coach park. The museum also looks at other aspects of village life.

junction. Here, turn right and follow the tarmac road back to Foolow, about 10 minutes.