

BRANCH NEWS

NO. 10. AUTUMN 1979



Mid-Derbyshire Family History Society

MID DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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MEETINGS

Meetings are held at 7.30p.m. on the last Friday of each month at: CRESSY FIELDS, CRESSY RD., ALFRETON. (except during July and August when visits will be arranged)

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions become payable on joining the Society and thereafter annually on 1st January 1st. New members joining after October 1st. in any year will not be required to renew on January 1st. following.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

- INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS £2.00
- JOINT MEMBERSHIP £3.00 (one magazine)
- STUDENTS, RETIREMENT PENSIONERS and the DISABLED £1.50
- OVERSEAS MEMBERS £3.00 (by sterling money order please)

All cheques and postal orders are to be made payable to: Mid Derbyshire Family History Society.

MEMBERSHIP entitles you to attend all meetings, visits and activities of the society. Receive a copy of each magazine issued by the Society. Use all the facilities of the Society provided for its members, together with any external facilities the Committee may arrange. Members may introduce non-members to meetings and be accompanied by friends on any visits organised by the Committee.

Back numbers of "Branch News" may be purchased at 20p (including postage 30p)

ADVERTISEMENTS

Members may place an advertisement in "Branch News" free of charge.

Non-members may advertise for a fee of 1p per word.

<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
EDITORIAL, MEETING REPORT	2
FORTHCOMING MEETINGS, NEW MEMBERS LIST	3
PAROCHIAL REGISTERS MEASURE	4
MEMBERS ' ADDITIONAL INTERESTS	6
FACT FICTION AND A FOUNDLING	7
INTERESTING ITEMS AND STRAYS	9
MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS (ERRWOOD HALL)	10
HELP OFFERED, BEAT THIS!	10
A STRIKING INDUSTRY IN RIPLEY cont.	11
ADVERTISEMENTS, HELP WANTED	13

EDITORIAL

As we begin our new series of meetings, thought has been given as to what form these should take. It has been decided that there should be more Members' Evenings, so as a trial, we are alternating a formal lecture meeting with an informal discussion evening. We find a great deal of information can be passed on at these meetings and problems can be shared with other members and alleviated, we know how family historians like to talk! Members who live too far away to be able to attend are asked to send in any queries to our Secretary or to Mr. & Mrs. Whitlam (addresses on page 1) so that these too can be discussed at meetings.

Thanks go again to Heather Eaton and her fellow enthusiasts for the work they have done during the past months. Not only have they been busy recording more M.Is (a list will be available later) but they have transcribed the baptismal register of the Dunkirk Methodist Chapel, Derby 1880-1900. I should also like to thank the 'home' members who have returned the questionnaires, offering to help with recording and indexing, a big Thank You to you all.

W. E. W.

JUNE MEETING

Mr. Dudley Fowkes was the speaker at our June meeting when he talked to members about IRONVILLE his neighbouring village on which he is quite an authority.

Many people know IRONVILLE as a model village built by the Butterley Company to house its ironworkers, from 1812 when FURNACE ROW and FOUNDRY ROW were erected to 1863 which saw the completion of the village with CASSON STREET (named after its first vicar), MARKET STREET and FORGE ROW. IRONVILLE now had a school, a church, a Mechanic's Institute and football and cricket pitches.

However, Mr. Fowkes reminded us of the two phases which preceded the IRON phase, namely those of COAL MINING and LIME-BURNING. From 1790-1809 coal mining was the principle industry of which the Butterley Company had the monopoly. This was followed by the lime-burning phase when the CODNOR PARK kilns were built to burn the lime from CRICH. Each industry relied on the CROMFORD CANAL for transport.

From 1863 the village remained virtually unaltered for 100yrs but with the collapse of the Butterley Company in 1968 and the sale of the housing to the then ALFRETON U.D.C. much demolition and rebuilding also modernisation has ensued.

The history of the growth and development of IRONVILLE was of particular interest to several members of the Society who have been busy over the past year transcribing its parish registers and recording its M.Is.

We wish Mr. Fowkes success in his new post at the Staffordshire County Record Office.

(Joan Smedley)

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

OCTOBER 26th - The talk by Dr. M. Austin has been postponed and now will take the form of a Members' Evening. Please bring along items of interest.

NOVEMBER 30th - A talk by Mrs. Yoemans of Pilsley about Bess of Hardwick.

DECEMBER 28th - Social Evening and exhibition.

NEW MEMBERS LIST

We welcome the following members who have joined the Society by 1st Sept.

144. Mr. E.G. HOLDGATE, Guide Post House, Nether Heage, Derbys. searching HOLDGATE of Derbys.
145. Mr. C.B. CARTER, 35, Falmouth Rd., Walsall, West Midlands, WS5 3EZ searching FOSTER, SHEPARD, CLEAVER all of SWARKESTON, Derbys. early 18th cent. BROWN and CHAPMAN of SPONDON, Derbys. late 18th cent. NADIN of OCKBROOK, late 18th cent.
146. Mrs. C.B. CARTER, address as above, searching SMALL of DARLASTON, West Midlands WILLIAMS also of DARLASTON. BETTELEY of SEIGHFORD, Staffs.
147. Mr. S.D. MELLOR, 67, Caer Wenallt; Cardiff CF4 7HQ searching MELLOR of ASHOVER. George MELLOR of ASHOVER 1755, also John MELLOR of ASHOVER early 19th cent. John MATHER of ASHOVER also John WILLETTS of ASHOVER both early 19th cent. John WILLETTS of CHESTERFIELD and STAVELEY areas early 19th cent. John COPLEY of the SHEFFIELD area early 19th cent.
148. Mrs. N. SHERWOOD, 15, Old Barn Close, Leeds LS17 7BT searching HUDSON of ASHBOURNE, Derbys. TAYLOR of SOUTH WINGFIELD, Derbys. 1714. BRUCKSHAW of SOUTH WINGFIELD and PENTRICH 1685. MOON of PILSLEY, Derbys. 1809. ETCHES of ASHBOURNE 1700. NEWTON of SOUTH WINGFIELD 1699.
149. Mr. M.R. COURTOIS, 37, Innis Rd., Earlsdon, Coventry CV5 6AX searching COCKAYNE and variants of ASHBOURNE, Derbys. 1777. SMITHERS and variants of COVENTRY, St Michael, Warwickshire 1799. also HICKMAN of COVENTRY 1795.
150. Mrs. S. HOLDGATE, as Mr. Holdgate, No. 144.
151. Mrs. J.H. COURTOIS, address as No. 149 searching SMITHERS and MELBOURNE.
152. Mrs. M. MORGAN, 18, Nan St., Box Hill North Victoria, Australia. searching MARRIOTT and NEEDHAM both of ASHOVER, Derbys. 1829. TURNER of MATLOCK 1824.
153. Mr. M. MARPLES, 15, Elmhurst Rd., Forest Town, Mansfield, Notts. NG19 0EV searching MARPLES.
154. Mrs. M. MARPLES, as above.
155. Mr. G.H. ALSOP, 74, Bainbridge Rd., Bolsover, Nr. Chesterfield, Derbys. searching Samson ALSOP of BASLOW, Derbys. also Thomas ALSOP possibly of BASLOW. Earliest date 1749.
156. Miss E. FLAHERTY, 25, Breach Rd., Marlpool, Heanor, Derbys. searching THORNHILL of ILKESTON, Derbys.
157. Mr. Lee L. SMEDLEY, Route 3 Box 139, Tecumseh, Nebraska, 68450 U.S.A. searching SMEDLEY of Derbys.

OLD PRAYER (1865)

From red bugs and bed-bugs from sand-flies and land-flies,
Mosquitoes and gallinippers and fleas,
From hog-ticks and dog-ticks, from hen-lice and men-lice
We pray thee good Lord give ease.

(contributed by Mary Johnson)

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS and RECORDS MEASURE 1978

A records Users' Guide

The new Parochial Registers and Records Measure came into force on 1st January 1979. This brief guide, issued by The Standing Conference for Local History on behalf of the *RECORD USERS' GROUP, is intended to outline the main clauses which will affect local and other historians. A fuller explanation of the Measure can be found in Guide to the Parochial Registers and Records Measure 1978, available from the Church Information Office, Dean's Yard, Westminster SW1, price 75p.

The new Measure replaces the Parochial Registers and Records Measure of 1929. It also repeals some of the long-standing legislation concerning parish registers, notably the 1812 Parochial Registers Act and parts of the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1836. The law concerning parochial registers and records has thus been consolidated into one Measure. The Measure has the full force of an Act of Parliament.

Parts of the new Measure concern parish registers only - baptisms, burials and marriages; other parts concern all records in the custody of the parish church, even those which originated with private bodies such as charities.

REGISTERS The Measure codifies the existing law concerning registration of services; registers shall be kept. This section is, of course of major interest to incumbents and others in charge of a parish. The main point for others is that ownership of registers is now deemed to vest in the parochial church council, but the custody of them is the responsibility of the incumbent, or of the churchwardens during a vacancy.

DEPOSIT OF RECORDS The major change of this Measure is to the effect that parishes are now required to deposit in a diocesan record office all records completed more than one hundred years ago unless the church particularly opts to keep them in the parish under certain conditions. This reverses the emphasis of the 1929 Measure by which parishes kept their records unless they opted to deposit them. Later records may also be deposited provided the parochial church council agrees.

The Measure seeks to define the word 'record' as widely as possible to include drawings, photographs, printed materials, etc. - it refers to "materials in written or other form setting out facts or events or otherwise recording information". This definition is borrowed from other Acts relating to public records.

DIOCESAN RECORD OFFICES The Measure provides that a bishop must appoint at least one diocesan record office for his diocese. He may in fact appoint more than one. There are safeguards which ensure the suitability of the places which a bishop may designate as diocesan repositories.

If new dioceses are formed, new diocesan record offices may be designated. Where new offices are created, either in new dioceses or in existing ones, records may be transferred to these new offices. Users will appreciate the advantages of more, and therefore more local, record offices.

Where ecclesiastical parishes are amalgamated or reorganised, the records shall be deposited automatically in the diocesan record office unless the scheme for pastoral reorganisation specifies otherwise; but the new parish when it is established may recover the records and start the processes once more.

Records which are at present in a non-authorized record office may be removed by order of the bishop to the diocesan record office. Records retained by private persons may be recovered by the bishop on application to the County Court.

The Measure states quite categorically that no register may in any circumstances be sold.

TRANSFER OF RECORDS DEPOSITED IN DIOCESAN RECORD OFFICES Records which have been deposited shall be returned to the parish if the parish agrees to the conditions necessary to allow them to keep them in the parish.

* RECORD USERS' GROUP (representative body of national historical organisations)
26 Bedford Square, London, WC1

Parochial records in the diocesan record office may also be transferred to other suitable and safe places for exhibition or research provided the parochial church council agrees. A time limit of one year (renewable) applies to this ruling, and the costs must be met by the applicant.

RECORDS IN THE PARISH If a parish specifically opts to hold the older records, then certain conditions are laid down.

- a) the consent of the bishop to retain the records has to be obtained, and he has to be satisfied that the conditions below will be observed;
- b) the records shall be inspected every six years; the first inspection and listing will normally be done by one of the staff of the diocesan record office but, there - after, it will probably be done by the archdeacon. All parishes shall be visited and their records listed within five years of the start of the Measure - i.e. before 1st January 1984;
- c) the records are to be kept in the church, in a fire-proof and rust-proof cupboard. Humidity and temperature within the cupboard are to be checked once a week. And the records are to be cared for as necessary;
- d) access for those wishing to see the registers is to be provided "at all reasonable hours", but the Measure does not provide a right of access to any of the other records in parochial custody. The Measure does not specify that supervision is essential when searches are made, but it can be argued that it is desirable.

The conditions for retaining records are not onerous but where there is a wish to have the information which they contain available in the parish, it would seem advisable to consider whether the provision of photocopies of the registers and some of the other major records would not serve the purpose as well as, or even better than, retaining the originals. Such photocopies can be used without fear of damage and, in any case, greatly reduce the wear and tear on the originals.

TRANSFER OF RECORDS RETAINED IN A PARISH Records kept in a parish may be temporarily deposited in a diocesan record office or some other suitable and safe place for exhibitions, or for research or for making photocopies of them, but the consent of the parochial church council must be obtained first. If the incumbent or parochial church council refuses a request for temporary deposit, the person who made the request in the first place may appeal to the bishop who, after various consultations, may order such a temporary deposit. A time limit of one year (renewable) is applied to this provision, and the costs of such a transfer and of insurance will have to be met by the person requesting such temporary deposit.

The bishop may also order records kept in the parish to be deposited permanently or temporarily in a diocesan record office on his own initiative in certain cases. There is an appeals procedure in these circumstances.

SEARCH FEES The Measure contains a clause concerning the fees which may be charged for searches made in baptism or burial registers which has been modified in the Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 1978, which also came into force on 1st January 1979. The situation outlined below is that in February 1979.

In Parochial Custody: Fees may be charged for inspecting the baptism and burial registers retained in the parish. In practice they are not often charged, but the incumbent is entitled to require them from all researchers. The position concerning marriage registers (not covered in this Measure) is ambiguous, but in practice wherever search fees are charged in respect of baptism and burial registers, charges are made also for marriage registers. The scale of fees is set out in the Ecclesiastical Fees Order which is changed from time to time.

There is no authority in this Measure or in any other statute for search fees to be required for any other records.

Records deposited in Diocesan Offices: Under the 1929 Measure diocesan record offices were entitled to levy fees for searches in the registers deposited with them and to pass on half of the sum raised to the incumbent. Some did so at the request of a few incumbents. That clause has now been repealed and no other provision has been made for charging any fees in diocesan record offices EXCEPT in the case of those few

diocesan record offices which are run by private bodies rather than by local authorities (e.g. Canterbury Cathedral Library, the Borthwick Institute, the Bodleian Library). These offices are entitled to levy the same search fees as are specified in the Ecclesiastical Fees Order, but they are not obliged to do so and in fact most have indicated that they will not make such charges.

CONCLUSION Under the new Measure, a considerable burden of work will fall on the bishop. In most dioceses a special committee (or sub-committee of the existing Diocesan Advisory Committee which already deals with church furnishings) is being set up to assist him. Users are strongly advised to make contact with that committee in the first instance should any difficulty arise.

Permission to reproduce this Guide in "Branch News" was given by the Record Users' Group, 26, Bedford Square, London, WC1.

NOTE The Full Guide from the Church Information Office costs 75p plus postage.

MEMBERS' ADDITIONAL INTERESTS

26. Mr. P. Cresswell, 25, Ellesmere Rd., Eccles, Manchester, Lancs. -
OLIVER of BRADWELL, Derbys. 18th cent. and CARRINGTON of EDALE, Derbys. early 17th.
56. Mrs. V. Jackson, 4, Conholt Rd., Andover, Hants. - WARD of SOUTH NORMANTON, Derbys. 1822. ALCOCK of SOUTH NORMANTON and of DARNALL, SHEFFIELD, Yorks. 1923. CHARLESWORTH of YOULGREAVE, Derbys. 1815. FREEMAN of WARSOP, Notts. 1803. HOLLING of TIBSHELF and of CAWTHORNE, Yorks. 1890. FISH also of CAWTHORNE 1814. PLUMBER of SUTTON-ON-TRENT, Notts. 1810. TAYLOR of TEVERSAL, Notts. 1848 and of TIBSHELF, Derbys. 1798. DAYKIN of SOUTH WINGFIELD, TIBSHELF, TUPTON and MAPPERLEY, all Derbys. 1873-1924. NUTT of TAMWORTH, STAFFS. 1830. HOPKINSON of ASHOVER 1831. BRADLEY also of ASHOVER, Derbys. 1837.
76. Mr. L. Cripps, 4, Knowle Hill Cottages, Bodiam, Robertsbridge, East Sussex. - GOODWIN of ALFRETON, Derbys. c. 1840 also of WIRKSWORTH, Derbys. MILNES of ASHOVER, Derbys. pre. 1817. SHELLE (Christopher) 1747.
82. Mrs. K. M. Beck, 90, Hockmore Tower, Cowley Centre, Oxford. - BECK of NEWARK mid. 18th cent. GUMSLEY of NEWARK, Notts. early 19th cent. CHARLESWORTH of BOLSOVER, Derbys. early 19th cent. HILL also of BOLSOVER early 19th cent. HOPKINSON and HUNT both of SWANWICK, Derbys. early 19th cent. LOWE of LEABROOKS, Derbys. mid 19th cent. CUTTS of Derbys. 19th cent. MOODY of SOUTH LEVERTON, Notts. early 19th cent. MAYFIELD of WHALEY THORNS early 19th cent. SMITH of NEWARK mid. 19th cent. LACY and POLLARD both of NEWARK, Notts. mid. 18th cent.
119. Mrs. Y. E. Coate, 21, Acanthus Rd., Willetton, 6155, West Australia. - LYNCH of IRELAND c. 1820. PETERS of CAMBRIDGE, c. 1820. McDONOUGH and REIDY of IRELAND c. 1820. SPICER of WORKS. 1830's. KIBBER 1854. CAPORN of BUCKS 1820's. COOK of ESSEX 1830's. PRESTON of NORFOLK 1830's.

AN INTERESTING EPITAPH FROM BARLBOROUGH CHURCHYARD

(From Glover)

100 yeares lived I, William Cooke,
God lent the time and I it tooke;
The 30 of Januari, 1640, my life ended;
Have given to Barlborough pore
20 pounds for evermore.

(contributed by Mary Johnson)

FACT, FICTION AND A-FOUNDLING

Mrs. Pauline Tatton contributes this interesting story after reading the article on 'Foundlings' by Mr W.R. Thorp in "Branch News" no. 8.

My interest in genealogy was first 'sparked off' briefly at the age of about ten when my great aunt told me the family tradition that we were descended from George III and his mistress Anna Lightfoot. According to the tradition a boy had been born to the couple in the late 1750's, given the surname Ethell and had been sent to the Quaker school at Ackworth, near Pontefract in Yorkshire, to be educated. My great aunt had been told the story by her aunt, born in 1849 (the great grand-daughter of the original Ethell) who claimed to have proved that the story was true but the proof had, of course, been lost. I read books, discovered that George III was one of the few 'respectable' English kings, found no trace of an Anna Lightfoot, and gradually lost interest.

In 1968 I began genealogical research in earnest and re-examined the tradition. My hopes soared for about this point Jean Plaidy published a novel, entitled 'The Prince and the Quakeress,' the story of the affair between George III and Hannah Lightfoot. So she had existed and there were Quaker connections. I read almost every source book Miss Plaidy had used and found plentiful accounts of supposed descendants but no mention of any Ethells. I then discovered that the school at Ackworth was not founded until 1776 and, once again, I discounted the 'royal rumour' as this would have made the child nearly twenty before he could have been sent there.

I was back to square one. I investigated the census returns and Parish Registers and traced the Ethell family back to the small village in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Here my four times great grandfather, Thomas Ethell, had married Deborah Rose in Scampston Chapel, near Rillington, in 1781. The 1841 census stated that he was not born in Yorkshire but he was by then in his mid 80's and by 1851, when the census should have revealed his actual birthplace, he was dead. Ethell is a very unusual surname and over eighteen months I extracted every Ethell/Ithell (and variants) reference from the Somerset House Indexes between 1837 and 1871, purchased numerous certificates and checked them all back to three families in Shropshire, Staffordshire and Cheshire respectively in the mid eighteenth century but couldn't find a suitable Thomas anywhere. This exercise cost me as much as the rest of my ancestors put together had done up to that point, which as you will see is somewhat ironical.

Then I learnt that for a few years in the middle of the eighteenth century the building which later became Ackworth School had been used as an annexe for the London Foundling Hospital. Without much hope of success I wrote to the Thomas Coram Foundation (previously the Foundling Hospital) They were most helpful and referred me to the Greater London Council who hold most of the Foundling Hospital records.

The following are extracts from their archivist's reply:-

"4 Sept. 1759 a male child about one month old requiring a wet-nurse--- was admitted, being given the number 13853--- the child was born in Prees Parish (Salop) August the 3, 1759--- No. 13853 named Thomas Ithil was sent to nurse on 8 September 1759 with Mary Ward of St Mary Cray, under the Sevenoaks Inspection of Doctor Lane. Thomas was transferred to Westerham Hospital on 21 April 1765; he returned to London on 24 June 1766 and was inoculated for smallpox the same month. Sent to Ackworth Hospital on 2 May 1768 he was apprenticed on 9 June 1768 to John Frear of Norton in the County of York, a farmer, to be employed in husbandry; the indentures were finally sealed on 29 June 1768." Since there are three Nortons in Yorkshire, I checked Land Tax Assessments and Parish Registers and John Frear did live at Norton, near Malton, some five miles from Scampston.

This should have been the end of the story but it wasn't. Foundlings usually have untraceable ancestries since they generally were 'found' abandoned or deposited in the basket at the entrance to the Foundling Hospital when all the mother (or other person) had to do was to ring the bell to notify the gatekeeper that the basket was occupied and then disappear. However, between 1756 and 1760 the Foundling Hospital, in return for Parliamentary financial help, was obliged to take all children offered to it and many Parishes saw this as a convenient way of disposing of illegitimate children who were a charge on the parish. It became customary for some sort of 'token' to be left with a baby as a means of identification should the parents later in life find themselves able to claim and maintain their child (this happened in a surprising number of cases).

(continued overleaf)

With Thomas Ithill's admission paper to the Hospital was another scrap of paper, 6½" wide by 3" deep, written in a poor hand, stating "This is to sattisfi The under Taker of this plase that all Sides are Willing and The Child was Born in Prees-Parish august the 3, 1759. William Smith franses ranalla ann Smith."

I checked the B.Ts for Prees and discovered no Thomas Ithill but on August 19 was baptised 'William, the illegitimate son of Ann Smith.' (Incidentally, of the 6 baptisms at Prees in August four were of illegitimate children). I then checked the Bastardy Bonds for the parish and discovered one stating 'Ann Smith of the Parish of Prees ---- Singlewoman hath in her voluntary Examination ---- declar'd herself to be now pregnant and with child and that the said Francis Reynolds (of Hodnet) is the true and sole father thereof.' On checking Hodnet Registers, Francis Reynolds proved to be married but childless. To make matters even more confused, the schoolmaster of Hodnet in 1759 was called Thomas Ethell. It looked as if I had found my foundling's parents but the whole thing was becoming 'curiouser and curiouser' so I wrote again to the G.L.C. Archivist's dept. and had another most helpful reply. "You need not worry that William Smith, born in Prees, became Thomas Ithill on admission. It was the practice for all babies to be baptised in names chosen by the Hospital authorities and to use these names for the rest of their lives. It made no difference whether there was evidence of the child's name at birth, or by baptism before admission --- There is virtually no doubt that William Smith is Thomas Ithill." The only question as yet unresolved is why the name Thomas Ithill/Ethell was given to the child but possibly as there was a branch of the Hospital opened in Shrewsbury in 1759 Thomas Ethell's name, as schoolmaster of a nearby village, might have filtered through to London and its use for a child from Prees may be pure coincidence - with 13000 names to choose by 1759 the Foundling Hospital must have been ready to use any that came to hand!

There were other branch hospitals established in various parts of England in the 1750's and 1760's, including one in Chester. As the parent Hospital was dogged by financial troubles many of these Foundling Hospital branches were open only for a few years but children were apprenticed out in the neighbourhood of the branch hospitals and many children from Chester and later from Ackworth were 'placed' in Lancashire and Cheshire notably in Manchester and in the Stockport hat trade. 'The History of the Foundling Hospital' by R.H.Nichols and F.A.Wray mentions this and cites several cases where masters, especially in Stockport, were reported to the Foundling Hospital for ill-treatment of their apprentices.

Since Thomas Ethell in 1759 had the admission number 13853 and by the age of 8 had lived in Shropshire (albeit briefly)! Kent, London and West and East Yorkshire it is obvious that our ancestors were by no means as 'static' as many historians and genealogists would have us believe. (The Ethells of Kent all appear to stem from one of Thomas Ethell's sons who moved down to Gillingham from Yorkshire as a shipwright in 1800). The Foundling Hospital survival rate during the four years of 'indiscriminate admission' (1756-1760) was only about 1 in 3 but there must be several thousand children who were released into the midlands and north of England as apprentices via this Foundling Hospital route. I had more luck than most in my researches but there must be many other 'untraceable' ancestors who can be traced at least as far back as their admission to the Foundling Hospital.

So Thomas Ethell, always believed by the family to have been the illegitimate son of George III and Anna Lightfoot appears to have been William Smith, the illegitimate off-spring of Ann Smith of Prees and Francis Reynolds of Hodnet. Presumably Thomas himself had heard the rumours about George and Hannah and attempted to 'improve his status' by implying that he had noble ancestry. (Someone else with a Foundling Hospital ancestor had the same story - we think it must have been one of the 'staff' at Ackworth where both children were, trying to boost the children's morale!) The family rumour was exaggerated but it did contain elements of truth, further distorted by time and it proves that seemingly insoluble problems can be solved by detection, perseverance and the co-operation of helpful Archivists.

Note. There is a copy of Nichols and Wray in Manchester Reference Library. Please don't deluge the G.L.C. with enquiries unless you have good reason to suppose that your ancestor was in the Foundling Hospital and you know the approximate date as there are 7 tons of Foundling Hospital records - a lot of them apparently unsorted as yet!

Mrs Litton's article first appeared in the North Cheshire Society's magazine in 1975.

MORE FOUNDLING BURIALS: This time from the registers of Ellastone, Staffs.

(See 'Strays' in 'Branch News' no. 4)

- 1756 Nov. 26 Eliz. DRAKE, belonging to the Foundling Hospital, No. 1,787.
1757 June 8 Joseph GREEN, belonging to the Foundling Hospital, No. 4,221.
1757 Sept. 23 Thomas BRIDGEMAN, belonging to the Foundling Hospital, No. 5,664.

(Contributed by Winifred Waterall)

INTERESTING ITEMS AND STRAYS

- 1773 BREADSALL, Derbys. Buried Mr. Joseph JACKSON, a miser, under a heap of riches. May 18th.
1707 ASHBOURNE, Derbys. Aug. 16th. Mr. Charles CHANCEY. Physician and Apothecary. One of the church wardens. Died at Derby on return of visiting a patient at Leicester, by eating cucumbers and fruit.
1708 ASHBOURNE, Derbys. April 8th. Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel BOOTHOUSE and Anna his wife, vicar of this parish. Born at CARINGTON 22nd June 1704. Died at ASHBOURNE Easter Tuesday.
1663 EYAM, Derbys. Dec. 30th. Buried, Anna the traveller who according to her own account was 136 yrs old.
1701 BARROW and TWYFORD, Derbys. Robert STEVENSON of DRAICOTT in the parish of WILNE died suddenly in Barrow Field near SWARKSTON FIELD. Buried in BARROW church-yard Sunday 20th but died Thursday 10th. He sickened in POTLUCKLAND as he came from UTOXETER to TWYFORD and so to SWARKSTON.
1701 CHAPEL in le FRITH, Derbys. Edward GREEN of DORCHESTER was catching a young horse which was lara to Mr. Adam BAGSHAW, a holding them together, an old mare of Mr. Richard BAGSHAW of CASTLETON stroak him in the brest that he died and was buried in the churchyard the 15th Oct.
1660 ASHOVER, Derbys. See "Saints and Sinners of Ashover" for full account. Dorothy MATLEY, supposed wife of John FLINT, dyed. Also full particulars in a treatise by John Bunyan "The life and death of Mr. Badman" (The earth opened and swallowed her up!)

From The Derby Mercury ; Marriages.

- 1860 Oct. At the Baptist Chapel, OLD BASFORD, Mr. William Anthony SCHEFFER, late of BELGIUM, to Miss Ellen BRITLAND late of Derby.
4.10.1860 At Trinity Church, CHELTENHAM, Joseph HOWARD of LEEK, STAFFS to Mary Frances, daughter of the late Thomas TOMLINSON of ASHBOURNE, Derbys.
4.10.1860 At Christchurch, SALFORD, David youngest son of the late John STOPPARD, farmer, of MATLOCK, Derbys. to Martha, eldest dau. of the late John HANDFORD, miller of WILMSLOW, Cheshire.
1.10.1860 On the 1st at WASHINGTON, U.S.A. Mr. George USHER GRAFT of BALTIMORE to Mary, dau. of the late George HAYTHORN of ASHBOURNE.
6.10.1860 At St. Giles, CAMBERWELL, Mr. Richard WILLEY of DERBY, to Mary BEARDALL, only dau. of the late Mr. ROGERSON of OXTON, Notts.

Deaths.

- 3.4.1860 Death at CAHZIPORE, EAST INDIES after a short illness, of William, eldest son of Mr. Thomas WILKES of KENSINGTON ST., Derby, age 35.
21.10.1860 Death at TYDDIG HEDEN, CAERNARVON of Eliz. wife of John HUTTON and dau. of William MALEY of PARKFIELD DARLEY, Derbys. age 35.
28. 7.1860 Death at WILBASTOWN, MELBOURNE, Australia, of Elizabeth, widow of the late Richard NEEDHAM of BELPER, Derbys. age 70.
1. 8.1860 Death at CHARARBI, CHILI of Joseph MILLER, eldest son of Joseph WASS, of The Green, LEA, Derbys. age 32.
28. 8.1860 Death at EARLSWOOD Asylum, RED HILL, Surrey, Alfred son of Samuel KBETLEY of Carrington St., DERBY age 21.

(continued overleaf)

- 4.10.1860 Death at CHESHUNT, Herts. of Sophia, dau. of the late John BULL of Derby age 38.
- 1860 Death at STOCKPORT RD., MANCHESTER of Martha, relict of W.H.LESTER, formerly of BRAMPTON MOOR, CHESTERFIELD, Derbys. age 37.
- 5.10.1860 Death in DOVER, Kent around the 5th of Guy GOSLING, formerly of CHESTERFIELD, Derbys. age 60.
- 14.10.1860 Death at MARGATE of Marian wife of William Troward GILDER. (Derby?)

(Contributed by M. Stumbles)

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS of the private burial ground of Errwood Hall in the Goyt Valley, Cheshire. The Hall being now demolished but the burial ground being still in existence.

- BRADDOCK, Elizabeth Anne died 6 Jan. 1903 aged 19.
- BUTLER, Hannah died 4 Nov. 1887, wife of John BUTLER.
- BUTLER, John died 3 Feb. 1886 aged 55. Captain of the yacht Mariquita . For 16 yrs the friend and faithful servant of the late Samuel Grimshaw of Errwood.
- FERNS, Ellen died 12 Jan. 1889 aged 75.
- GOSSELIN, Helier Robert Hadsley died 31 March 1924.
- GOSSELIN, Mary Ambrose Louisa died 23 Feb. 1930.
- GRIMSHAW, Arthur died in infancy.
- GRIMSHAW, Jessie Mary Magdalen died 6 Dec. 1893.
- GRIMSHAW, Samuel Dominic died 20 Aug. 1883.
- NIORTHE, Irma died 19 Dec 1882 at Errwood, Cheshire aged 27, born 7 July 1855 at BAYONNE, France.
- PRESTON, Anne Genevieve Marie died 26 Jan. 1929.
- PRESTON, Captain the Honourable Edward Francis died 1 March 1901.

There are at least three unmarked graves.

(Contributed by J.E.Appleby of Macclesfield)

HELP OFFERED; Mrs. Janet Hurst, 13, Woodlands Park, GIRTON, Cambridge, CB3 0QB, who has the xeroxes of the 1871 census returns for BOLSOVER, is willing to look through them for names on the receipt of S.A.E.

BEAT THIS!

Being interested in the name TISSINGTON I collect any baptisms or marriages in parishes adjacent to the ones in which ancestors were known to live. At Matlock I found the following and leave you to draw your own conclusions!

1. MARY	Spurious dau. of SUSAN	TISSINGTON	bapt.	Sept.	8	1771
2. JEMIMA	" " " "	"	"	Mar.	31	1773
3. WILLIAM	" son " "	"	"	Oct.	23	1774
4. MARTHA	" dau. " "	"	"	June	23	1776
5. HAN.	" " " SUSANNA	"	"	Jan.	1	1778
6. JAMES	" son " "	"	"	Nov.	13	1779
7. SARAH	" dau. " SUS.	"	"	June	23	1782
8. ESTHER	" " " SUSANNA	"	"	Sept.	11	1784
9. ANTHY.	" son " "	"	"	Sept.	14	1788

(J. Smedley)

PLEASE NOTE; When writing to another member of the Society for information it would be appreciated if stamps / S.A.E. were enclosed. In the case of overseas members, two International Reply Coupons. Thank you.

A STRIKING INDUSTRY IN RIPLEY

(continued from "Branch News" no. 9)

By the end of 1925 Albert had suggested to Tess Strange and her father that they should move into the semi-detached house next to his so that Tess could be closer to her duties at the factory, and this they did. It is worthwhile mentioning Tess's brother, for he, Alfred Strange, was quite a famous footballer who played for at least two well-known clubs. Sheffield Wednesday gave him a trial but turned him down. However, he later played for Portsmouth and Port Vale. Sheffield Wednesday then paid £3000 - a lot in those days - in transfer fees for him. He also played for England.

Like most match manufacturers of his day (and before) Albert Loades had his troubles over fire and fire-risks, and it was only a couple of years before he burnt the roof off his factory, which of course, closed the whole firm down. Remembering that this period was during the depression, it is not very surprising to find that the local paper described the fire as one that had destroyed one of Ripley's most promising industries. The fire took place only a few weeks after the building had been extended to cater for the increased trade afforded by the orders from the local Co-operative Society and a local wholesale tobacconist, Josiah Brown. It was early in the morning of September 30th 1929, when only five members of the staff were on the premises. One of the men, Clifford Cresswell, was pushing a rack of matches across the floor from where they had been drying all night, when they suddenly burst into flames. Those present tried to confine the flames to the small room where the fire started but were unsuccessful, and soon the whole factory was ablaze. The local fire brigade, the Butterley fire brigade arrived at 8.15 a.m. but, though there was a good supply of water, it was soon obvious that their only hope was to save the adjoining houses. Looking at a contemporary photograph, it seems likely that only the walls and a small section of the roof escaped the conflagration.

Like all match factories, Loades Bros. had their own resident excise officer (Mr F. Lancaster) who managed to save all the books and papers from the factory. However he was unable to save his wife's pet dog which he had brought with him that morning. The dog was burnt to death in the building. Damage was estimated at about £2000 to the building and contents when Albert Loades was interviewed a few days after the fire.

At this point in time the factory was employing thirteen girls and two men in addition to Albert himself. Despite the very mean equipment which they had, they were still managing to produce up to 1,000 gross boxes per week, according to Albert's comment to the local paper, the Ripley and Heanor News. It is the author's belief that this figure may well be a bit of journalistic exaggeration.

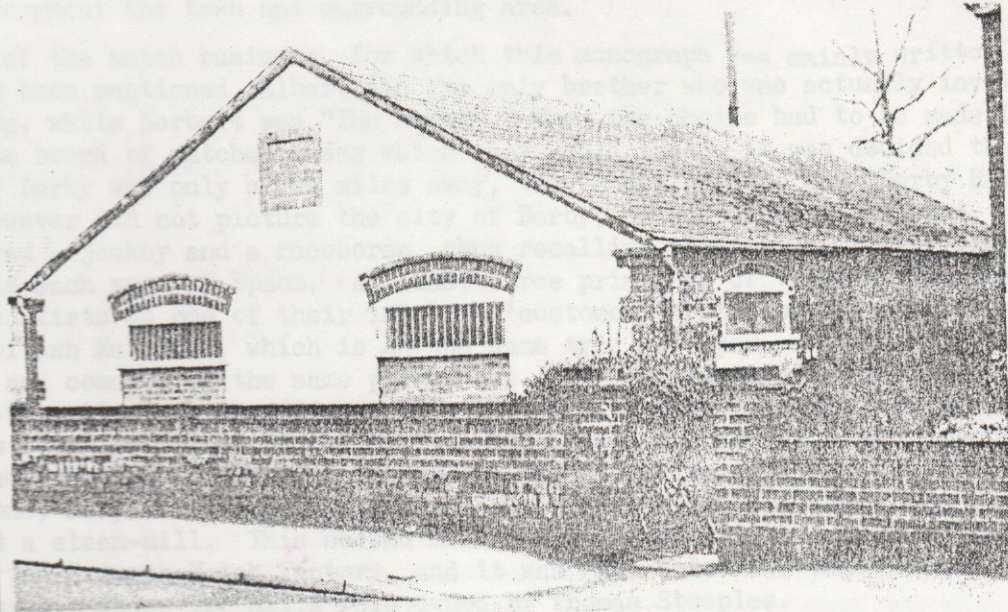
Despite Albert Loades original idea of being totally independent of the monopolies, he agreed, in late 1929 to the purchase of all his match making assets by the British Match Corporation, through S.J. Moreland and Sons of Gloucester. Albert Loades used to boast round the town that he obtained £40,000 for his factory. However, in spite of this set-back, Albert kept in the match trade for he was invited down to Gloucester to visit the factory of S.J. Morelands, and when he returned to Ripley, he became Morelands agent for that part of Derbyshire.

As appeared to be his normal way, Albert Loades could not stay long at anything, and in a very short time he had rebuilt the factory, not to produce matches, but as a hosiery works, called the Triumph Hosiery Company, with himself and Tess Strange running it between them. "Triumph", it will be remembered, was the name of his charabanc a few years before, and also the match factory. This hosiery company made men's socks with the front part of the factory partitioned off as a shop to sell them on the premises. So it remained right through the Second World War (1939 - 45) until, after extended negotiations, the firm was purchased by Mr Harry Haddonin in 1954. The factory was later bought by the Mansfield Hosiery Company, and in 1975 it was closed down. Albert and Tess stayed on as employees of Mr Haddonin. Tess was, by now, doing most of the work, while Albert had returned to an idea he had been working at, off and on, for some years: that of a machine for perpetual motion. He had a small bench in the corner of the factory, and worked away happily there.

In due time Mrs Florrie Loades died and after about a year Albert Loades and Tess Strange married and she moved into the house next door to the factory, leaving

her father in the winter house, and she is the only one in the line also died - Thus three years after Albert. The first was always known as a quite, kindly man, while Albert has been described as a stern, but heartily a kindly man, well known throughout the town and surrounding area.

As has already been mentioned in match records, the name of the factory as the city. This label, instead of horse was. The author edged with to the label, problem, this label, nephew, many general, a visit, the road free, obtained its

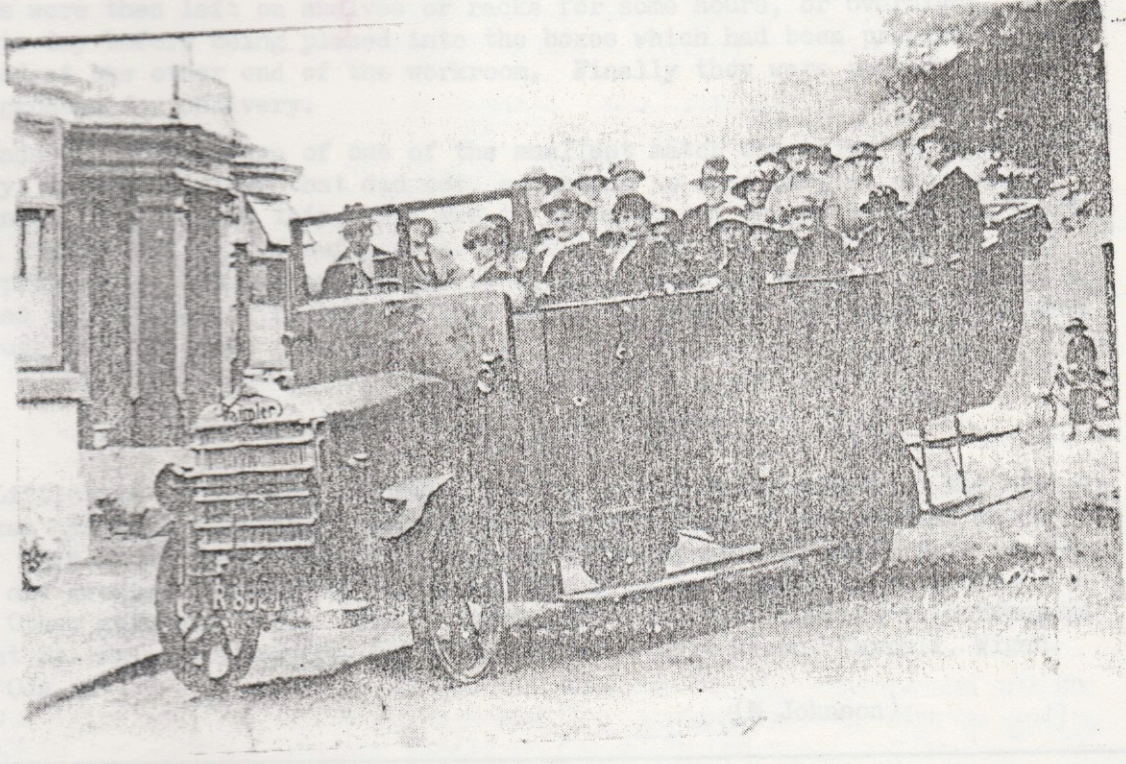


In the town of Hilly, known, and is still published by the original printers, G. Britain and Sons Ltd, who recently celebrated their anniversary. This firm, in addition to being newspaper publishers are also commercial printers, they were printers to other printing requirements.

THE FACTORY BUILDING

The actual manufacture of the type, as was said earlier, was of the simplest type, with the frames being set by hand into "galleys", then the frames being filled by hand with type, to put on the galley. These frames were then set for some hours, to allow the hard-label, dozens and

this century stand a... Corporation any future a chance... as a... of matches... factories... sixth... magazine... with... Lancs... 1950



NOTICE TO DISTANT MEMBERS: Recently one of the committee members found that he was sitting next to one of our distant members whilst doing research in Derby Central Library! When travelling to Derby, you would like to contact one of the committee to meet them and help. We shall be only too pleased to

LOADES' DAIMLER

her father in the other house. Albert and Tess in due time also died - Tess three years after Albert. The first Mrs Loades was always known as a quite, kindly woman, while Albert has been described as a gruff character, but basically a kindly man well known throughout the town and surrounding area.

But what of the match business, for which this monograph was mainly written? As has already been mentioned, Albert was the only brother who was actually involved in match making, while Herbert was "The Money". When the choice had to be made for the name of the brand of matches under which they would trade, it was decided that, as the city of Derby was only a few miles away, they would produce the "Derby Match". This label, however did not picture the city of Derby, or any place in it, but instead featured a jockey and a racehorse, thus recalling the famous "Derby" classic horse race held each year at Epsom. At least three printings of this label are known. The author also lists as one of their labels a 'customer label' for "Grandad's Baccy" edged with "British Matches", which is on the same type of paper, has the same colours to the label, and comes from the same place, i.e. Ripley. For many years this was a problem label to collectors who did not know to which factory to assign it, however this label has been identified as coming from the Loades factory by Albert Loades nephew, Wilfred Steeples of Codnor. The Steeples family have lived in the area for many generations, many of them being farmers. In the nineteenth century they owned a windmill and a steam-mill. This second mill was situated a little farther along the road from the Triumph Match Factory, and it was from this mill that the lane obtained its name. These two mills were owned by Thomas Steeples.

In the town of Ripley the local newspaper, "The Ripley and Heanor News", is well known, and is still published by the original printers, G.C. Brittain and Sons Ltd. who recently celebrated their centenary. This firm, in addition to being newspaper publishers are also commercial printers. In this second side to their business they were printers to Loades Bros. for their matchbox labels, as well as their other printing requirements.

The actual manufacture of the matches, as was said earlier, was of the simplest type, with the Russian splints being placed by hand into "match frames", then the frames being dipped by hand into the "compo" mixture to put ignitable heads on them. These frames were then left on shelves or racks for some hours, or overnight, to allow them to dry before being placed into the boxes which had been previously hand-labelled at the other end of the workroom. Finally they were packed into dozens and grosses for delivery.

Thus ends the little saga of one of the smallest match companies in England this century, a match factory that did not, according to many people, ever really stand a chance. Yet despite this, they are in history, and the giant British Match Corporation considered them of sufficient interest to buy out the assets, to stop any future production. This they ensured by writing into the lease of the building, a clause that matches cannot be made on that site, neither can the building be used as a warehouse for the same.

Eric Littler is a dedicated phillumenist and in his researches into the history of matchboxes has collected much information about a number of now defunct match factories. This he has assembled into a series of monographs of which this is the sixth. We are greatly indebted to him for allowing us to publish this in our magazine. Other enthusiasts for this ("consuming") hobby are invited to correspond with Eric at St. Francis Vicarage, 42, Sherborne Rd., Kitt Green, Carrell, Wigan, Lancs. WN5 0JA.

(M Johnson)

NOTICE TO DISTANT MEMBERS: Recently one of the committee members found that he was sitting next to one of our distant members whilst doing research in Derby Central Library! When travelling to Derbyshire, perhaps distant members would like to contact one of the committee members so that arrangements can be made for someone to meet them and help. We shall be only too pleased.

HELP WANTED

On the facing page is a branch of the 'Family Tree' of one of our members who would be very grateful for any information which will enable him to progress further. Please send any information to:-

No. 106. Mr. R.A. Hoad, 2, Park St., Heanor, Derbys. DE7 7FJ

I am seeking the marriage of WILLIAM PARKER to ANNE -----. William was born at Radbourne, Derbys. and he and Anne lived and had two children baptised there. The marriage would be between 1830-1835 and presumably took place outside Radbourne. Anne died in 1839 at Radbourne and in 1841 William married Mary. In the 1851 Census they are listed as having a son JOHN PARKER aged 16 and I would like to find his baptism also. It did not take place at Radbourne, so maybe was at the church where William and Ann got married.

No. 34. Mrs. J.M. Smedley, 141, Sleetmoor Lane, Somercotes, Derbys. DE5 4HG

OCCUPATIONS; Mrs. Joyce Culling of Liverpool is compiling a list of 'occupations' and would like to extend her listings nationwide. She would like lists of occupations sent to her, not just unusual occupations, but even the most mundane ones. What is wanted is the occupation, the probable meaning, if known, the date that it was found, and the place. With these particulars it should be possible to plot regional differences of names for the same occupation.

Please send any occupations found to:- Mrs. J. Culling, 11, Lisburn Lane, Liverpool, L13 9AE

'STUDYING FAMILY HISTORY' A course on archive sources is planned by the W.E.A. to be held in Ripley Library starting on Wednesdays in October. It will be a 10 meeting course and the tutor will be David Hool. More details will be available later, so please contact our secretary Mrs M. Johnson if you are interested.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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J.B. LE BOUTILLIER, 13, The Redlands, Court Downs Rd., Beckenham, Kent, BR3 2LQ

Mr. Brian PIERCY, 32, Ravensdale Ave., North Finchley, London N12 9HT is researching all these names (with Variants) and would be glad to learn of their occurrence anywhere. All letters answered. PIERCY, PERCY, SIBARY, HEMMONS, ELLIOT, AGLLEN.

Mr. Piercy is the Genealogical Co-ordinator for the ELLIOT CLAN SOCIETY which exists not only for Scots but also for ALL ELLIOTS. He will be glad to exchange information with all people interested in the name.

reason on George Henry Shaw required = Marriage & Place.
" Maria Parkin " = All 4 points.

GEORGE HENRY
868 SHAW
OLBROOK, DERBY'S
JAN 1926
BROOK MOOR.
? PLACE ?

MARIA
PARKIN ? BORN
? PLACE
? DIED
? PLACE

JOSEPH EDWARD
12-1901 SHAW
MILFORD DERBY'S
1-11-1930
DERBY.

MAY
BARNES 1-5-1901 BORN
SMALLEY PLACE
11-11-1967 = DIED
HEANOR PLACE

DAVID ASHTON BURNES
3-1937 SHAW
DERBY.
3-7-1959
HEADLEY HANTS

SUSAN AVRIL
HOAD 14-4-1945 BORN
HEADLEY HANTS PLACE

ROBERT EDWARD SHAW
BORN. = 2-4-1966
PLACE. = HEANOR, DERBY'S

Mr Wood, Street
2 Park Place
Heanor.

ety