

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



SEP 1997

ISSUE 82

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

OFFICERS

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LIBRARIANS	MRS L. ALLEN, 10 Robinia Close, Oakwood, Derby DE21 2XD MRS H. BETTERIDGE, Address as above
TRIP ORGANISER	MR M. COX, 146 Shardlow Road, Alvaston, Derby

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Alan Hiley, Iris Salt, Graham Wells, Derek Meigh, Lorna Spare, Dave Bull, Janet Salt, Ian Care, Helen Betteridge, Stephen Orchard, Iris Brown, John Moulton, Brian Greaves, John Spencer, Lorraine Allen.

SUBSCRIPTIONS become payable on joining the Society and thereafter annually on 1st January.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RATES are as follows:- **BRITISH ISLES**, Individual Members £9, Joint Membership £11 (2 related persons, same address, one magazine). **OVERSEAS MEMBERSHIP - EUROPEAN** £10, **OTHER CONTINENTS** £13 one type of membership (All magazines sent by airmail). For payment in dollars or currency other than sterling please add £4 equivalent to specific amount for exchange charge.

FOR BLIND OR PARTIALLY SIGHTED MEMBERS THIS MAGAZINE IS AVAILABLE ON TAPE (Contact John Ashley, 14 Holmesdale Road, Dronfield, Sheffield S18 6FB)

SOCIETY REFERENCE LIBRARY ROOM (BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE, ST. MARY'S BRIDGE, SOWTER ROAD, DERBY DE1 3AT). Opening hours at present **TUESDAY** 10a.m.-4p.m., **THURSDAY** 7-9p.m. and **THE FIRST SATURDAY** of the month 10a.m. - 4p.m. For postal research see form at end of magazine. For personal visits, contact Lorraine Allen (☎01332 664944) or Helen Betteridge (☎01332 609545)

CORRESPONDENCE SECRETARIES

This Service is for Members Only

Check below for the person to write to if you need advice on your research. They will not go out to research for you but will try to help from their own personal knowledge and experience. If your surname begins with 'N' then you would write to Mrs D. Jeffs, etc.

A C G R S

Mrs Rosemary Jefferson, Stenson Fields Farmhouse, Stenson Rd., Derby DE23 7LP

B D E F L

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M N W T Y Z

Mrs Dorothy Jeffs, 3 Instow Drive, Sunny Hill, Derby DE23 7LS

H I J K

Mrs J. Ashley, 14 Holmesdale Rd., Dronfield, Nr Sheffield S18 6FB

O P Q U V X

Mrs Marion Kenney, 196 Gleadless Common, Sheffield S12 2US

COMPUTER CORRESPONDENT

Mr I. Care, 8 Kings Drive, Littleover, Derby DE23 6EU

2	NEW MEMBERS (Joined by 10 July 1997)
6	HELP WANTED (Members ask for assistance)
8	SECRETARY'S POSTBAG (Graham Wells dips into his correspondence)
9	MEETING REPORTS (From Derby, Shirland and Glossop Meeting Groups)
13	DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
20	NEW FROM THE NORTH (Contributions from the Glossop area)
22	DERBYSHIRE LOCAL STUDIES LIBRARIES (News from Ruth Gordon)
23	MASON, HEWER OR QUAREOUR (Janet Ashley explains her ancestor's occupations)
25	LETTER TO THE EDITOR (A puzzle from Stuart Jamieson)
	PASS IT ON (Unwanted items need to be returned to their owners)
26	DERBYSHIRE VILLAGES (This month features Melbourne)
28	COURIER SERVICE (Certificates fetched for members)
	CAN ANYONE HELP? (Alan Brown hopes members can solve his problem)
29	GREAT GRANDAD PARKIN (A story of the past by Mrs Wright)
31	ABRAHAM WOODIWISS & FAMILY (A picture of Mr Woodiwiss' ancestor)
32	DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE NEWS (The latest from Matlock R.O.)
34	SACHEVERELL AND KEYES (Sandra Stock looks at an old Derbyshire family)
37	COACH TRIP (The Society's last visit of the year to the Family Record Centre)
38	DERBYSHIRE RESEARCH MATERIAL (List of names from David Clay)
40	SAMUEL RICHARDSON (Angela Richardson investigates the 'wrong' ancestor)
	G.R.O. INDEXES (The latest from our appeal)
41	RESEARCH CENTRE NEWS (Latest from Bridge Chapel House)
42	COMPETITION
43	POSTAL SEARCHES (Enquiry and Research service)
45	DEMOLITION IN DERBY (Photographs of old Derby in the Library)

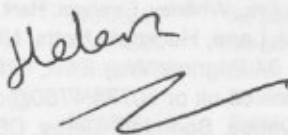
FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to Issue No. 81 and I hope you will all find it enjoyable. We have a wonderful set of members who contribute an enormous amount and this magazine would not appear without you. So now another request. I would like to ask any of you who have wills - and we should all have some if we are taking our hobby seriously - to extract the names and deposit them in the wills index which is now in Bridge Chapel House. These can be sent to us on an ordinary piece of paper, but please mention where the original will can be consulted, the date of probate and whether each name is the testator, witness etc. On the same note thanks to all of you who have sent in various deposits for the library, we are growing at an enormous rate.

On a lighter note perhaps some of you have seen the new sister magazine from Family Tree, Practical Family Researcher. In an article written by Joy Shore great praise is heaped upon her correspondence secretary - none other than our own Rosemary Jefferson. Those of us who know Rosemary also know she goes out of her way to help those who write to her and this article proves just what a good job she does. Congratulations Rosemary.

Finally as all of you know who have helped on one of our M.I. recording days, they are not only worthwhile but can be great fun. Recently one of our days coincided with a wedding at which one of the guests experimented with a video camera as we crawled round his feet, peering at gravestones and scribbling in our notebooks. After sending us several puzzled glances he finally couldn't stand it any longer and enquired "Are you stocktaking?" Instant collapse of members, but perhaps it's as good a name as any for what we do.

That's all for now. See you soon.



We welcome new members who have joined the Society by 10th July 1997

- 4392 Mr T. Goudie, Ellangowan, Gulberwick, Shetland, ZE2 9JX
4393 Mr B. R. Shaw, 'Verona', 134 Radbourne Street, Kingsway, Derby, DE22 3BU
4394 Mrs J. P. Smith, 54 Oakenshaw Lane, Walton, Wakefield, W. Yorks. WF2 6NH
4395 Mr D. Woods, 2 Wingfield Avenue, Highcliffe, Christchurch, Dorset, BH23 4NR
4396 Gail Kopp, 337 Jessie Jones Drive, Benton, Louisiana 71006, USA
4397 Mr P. H. C. & Mrs K. D. Davies, Court House, 108 Stow Hill, Newport, Gwent, NP9 4DW
4398 Miss S. L. Middleton, 3 West Bank Close, Derby, DE22 1AR
4399 Mrs S. L. & Mr J. Ormrod, 6 Turnlee Close, Glossop, Derbys. SK13 9XB
4400 Mrs M. S. Outhwaite, 37 Tapson Drive, Turnchapel, Plymouth, Devon, PL9 9UA
4401 Margaret B. Kelly, P.O. Box 224, York, West Australia, 6302
4402 Mr B. D. & Mrs M. A. Fearn, 1 Cliffe Close, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincs.
4403 Mr P. Patilla, Dial Cottages, Dial Lane, The Common, Crich, Derbys. DE4 5BJ E-mail Peter_Patilla@compuserver.com
4404 Mr E. G. Negus, La Cassine, 1106 Rue de Bailleul, Boeschepe, Nord 59299, France
4405 Mrs J. M. Aucott, 48 Anson Road, Shepshed, Nr. Loughborough, Leics. LE12 9PU
4406 Dorothy E. Marbeck, 11 Birchside Avenue, Glossop, Derbys. SK13 9BW
4407 Alma Beeley, 26 High Bank Avenue, Stalybridge, Cheshire
4408 Mr J. J. Clayworth, 228 Abbotts Drive, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex, SS17 7BN
4409 Pamela K. Cotton, 36 Whalley Avenue, Penkhull, Stoke on Trent, Staffs. ST4 5NE
4410 Mr M. G. Bamford, 8 Grange Close, Park Lane, Lambley, Notts. NG4 4QJ
4411 Mrs A. Mathers, Deira, 1 Station Road South, Peterculter, Aberdeen, AB14 0LL
4412 Mrs L. Hughes, 164 Waddens Brook Lane, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV11 3SJ
4413 Mrs J. M. Gaunt, 47 Bottels Road, Warboys, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE17 2RZ
4414 Mr P. E. Wright, 13 Mill Close, Cardiff, CF4 5XQ
4415 Jacqui Kenton, Flat 3, 68 Belper Road, Derby, DE1 3EN
4416 Rachel M. D. Canekeratne, 20 Vale Mills, Boyer Street, Derby, DE22 3TE
4417 Mrs J. Bailey, 9 Thames Crescent, Maidenhead, Berks, SL6 8EY
4418 Ms J. A. Keeling, Treveneth, Pleasley Road, Old Teversal Village, nr. Sutton in Ashfield, Notts. NG17 3JN
4419 Mrs M. J. Harris, 65 Clyma Street, Upper Hutt, New Zealand
4420 Mr B. Priest, Oakdene, Middleton Road, Manchester, M8 4NB
4421 Mr S. Jamieson, 30 Beechfield, Ecclestone, Chorley, Lancs. PR7 5RE
4422 Mrs B. J. I. Cheeseman, 28 Paddington Grove, Bournemouth, BH11 8NP
4423 Mr A. J. B. & Mrs M. A. Sadler, 11 Field Rise, Littleover, Derby, DE23 7DF
4424 Mrs J. E. Knapp, 3227 West 29th Avenue, Vancouver B.C., V6L 1Y7, Canada
4425 Mr C. L. & Mrs P. E. M. Farrell, 21 Biggin Lane, Ramsey, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE17 1NB
4426 Mrs M. Adams & Mrs E. Bamford, The Willow, 68 Milldale Road, Long Eaton, Nottingham, NG10 3HS
4427 Mr P. D. Ashworth, 5 Winkle Avenue, Poynton, Cheshire, SK12 1SZ
4428 Olga Utting, 12 Farnley Way, Duncraig, Western Australia, 6023
4429 Mr A. W. Winson, 18 Second Avenue, Woodlands Lane, Chellaston, Derby, DE73 1TY
4430 Mr J. G. Watson, 5 Wells Close, Nailsea, North Somerset, BS19 2SW
4431 Mr F. R. Hulet, 1603E 2700 South, Wendell, Idaho, USA, 83355
4432 Mr K. & Mrs J. Littlewood, 463 Rotherham Road, Smithies, Barnsley, Yorkshire, S71 1XB
4433 Mr K. & Mrs J. Dale, 3 Bingley Drive, Davyhulme, Gt. Manchester, M41 8DG
4434 Mr I. G. Rowbotham, 70 Lodge Lane, Hyde, Cheshire, SK14 4JX
4435 Miss P. Tate, 47 Beaconsfeld Plce, Aberdeen, AB15 4AB
4436 Mrs A. Bull, 19 Larch Road, Kilburn, Belper, Derbys. DE56 0PX
4437 Ann F. Pilbeam, 'May flower', 15 Pear Tree Road, Frampton, Boston, Lincs. PE20 1DD
4438 Mr T. A. Ely, Coneygree, High Street, Harlaxton, Lincs. NG32 1JD
4439 Mrs A. Newbold, 26 Timberi Avenue, Dapto, NSW 2530, Australia
4440 Eunice G. Herring, 40 Park Way, Etwall, Derby, DE65 6HU
4441 Mr S. & Mrs B. Taylor, 33 Links Close, Sinfin, Derbys, DE24 9PF
4442 Mrs S. & Mr M. Allen, 8 Oakwood Close, Stenson Fields, Derby, DE24 3ET
4443 Mrs J. Lamb, 8 Chandlers House, 38 London Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT2 6QF
4444 Mrs S. Pickup, 5 Beaufitz Place, Tatworth, Chard, Somerset, TA20 2LR
4445 Mr I. Patterson, 3 Pool Road, Hadnall, Shrewsbury, SY4 4BG

MEMBERS WHO HAVE REJOINED THE SOCIETY

- 1388 Mrs A. Ashby, The Heathers, 159 Cottonmill Lane, St. Albans, Herts. AL1 2EX
2803 Mrs D. A. Down, 8 The Hazels, Wigmore, Gillingham, Kent, ME8 0SE

MEMBERS ADDITIONAL INTERESTS

- 3463 W. Horne, 6 Saddler Grove, Waterthorpe, Sheffield, S20 7LJ
3923 Mrs W. P. Roostan, 19 Hispano Ave., Whiteley, Fareham, Hant. PO15 7DS E-Mail: wendy@millennium3.clara.net
4052 Mr O. Allen, 217 Papplewick Lane, Hucknall, Notts. NG15 8EJ
4132 Mrs K. O. Larkin, Chalkhill, 34 Pilgrims Way East, Otford, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN14 5QW
E-mail: kayell@cix.compulink.co.uk or 70734.1760@compuserve.com
4335 Mr P. Wright, 1 Rudyard Avenue, Spondon, Derby, DE21 7LA



4349 Mrs R. Jessiman, 60 Coleman Street, Wagga Wagga, NSW, 2650, Australia

4351 Mrs E. Anderson, 39 Pank Pde., Blacktown, Syd. Australia 2148

4355 Mrs Wilkin, 'Hathersage'. 39 Denham Lane, Chaifont St. Peter, Gerrards Cross, Bucks. SL9 0EP

CHANGE OF NAME

3873 Mrs C. A. W. Kiff, 11 Lawrence Close, Amesbury, Salisbury, Wilts. SP4 7RP

SEARCHING

NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	NO.	NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	NO.
ADAMS	Burton on Trent	Sts	<1900	4442	CARRINGTON	Riddings		<1935	4443
ADIE	Stapenhill		1700s	4422	CARRINGTON	Somercotes		<1935	4443
ADWICK	Any Parish		Any dates	4420	CARRINGTON	Heanor		<1935	4443
AL(L)SOP	Chesterfield		<1817	4439	CARRINGTON	Smalley		<1935	4443
ALDRED	No parish given		<1800	4444	CARTLEDGE	Nottingham	Ntt	1750-1900	4410
ALDRED	Greasley	Ntt	<1800	4444	CARTWRIGHT	Long Whatton	Lei	c1800>	4401
ALEXANDER	Derby		<1867	4439	CARTWRIGHT	Hasland		1880	4433
ALLEN	Codnor		1831	4418	CARTWRIGHT	Lye	Wor	1840-1870	4433
ALLEN	Upper Broughton		<1880	4052	CLABBY	Any parish		Any dates	3923
ALVEY	Hucknell under Hutwaite	Ntt	1800s	4413	CLARKE	Norbury		1730s-1880s	4428
APPLEBY	Ashbourne		<1850	4398	CLAYWORTH	Chesterfield area		1840-1880	4408
ARMES	No parish given		c1850-1920	4425	CLEMENT	Dudley	Wor	No dates given	4394
BAGGULAY	orton		<1820	4052	CLEWLEY	West Bromwich	Sts	1850-1900	4410
BALL	Blackwell		1843-1881	4445	CLIFF	Leeds	Yks	c1780-1940	4425
BALL	Pilsley		1843-1881	4445	CLIFF	Halifax	Yks	c1780-1940	4425
BAMFORD	Ripley		1825-1990	4410	CLIFF	Hull	Yks	c1780-1940	4425
BARBER	Whitchurch	Sal	1830	4433	CLIFF	No parish given		c1780-1940	4425
BARKER	Calverton	Ntt	1870>	4401	COLLISON	West Lexham	Nfk	1850-1900	4430
BARKER	Long Whatton	Lei	c1800>	4401	COURT	Stratford	War	<1850	4409
BARKER	Dronfield		1600s	4349	CRAWFORD	No parish given		1800-1820	4351
BARLOW	Bulhouse	Yks	1856	4432	CROSS	Burton on Trent	Sts	1600-1750	4422
BARSBY	Mickleover		1800s	4414	CRUTCHLEY	Derby		1780-1900	4436
BASFORD	Stapenhill		18c	4417	CRUTCHLEY	Birmingham	War	1780-1900	4436
BASFORD	Newhall		18c	4417	DABDERY	No parish given		1780-1800	4351
BATEMAN	Middleton		Any dates	4421	DALE	Hyde	Chs	1890	4433
BATEMAN	Manchester	Lan	1850>	4421	DALE	Wirksworth		<1710	3923
BEAL	Derby		1700-1900	4436	DARRINGTON	South Normanton		1800s	4413
BEAL	London		1700-1900	4436	DAVENPORT	No parish given		<1900	4419
BEAL	No parish given	NYk	1700-1900	4436	DAVIES	Ystradyfodwg	Wls	1841	4416
BLACKSHAW	Any parish		Any date	4132	DAWSON	Wensley		<1740	3923
BLACKSHAW	Any parish		Any date	4132	DAWSON	Matlock		<1740	3923
BLETHYN	Llanboidy	Cmn	1861	4416	DAYNES	No parish given	Nfk	1800s	4418
BOAG	Derby		Any dates	4412	DIGGINGS	No parish given		1780-1830	4351
BODEN	Eggington		1780s	4424	DODD	New Mills		1870>	2803
BOLER	Brampton		1790	3463	DODD	Romiley	Chs	1861-1870	2803
BOOG	Derby		Any dates	4412	DODD	Tarvin	Chs	c1839	2803
BRADLEY	No parish given		c1780-1960	4425	DOODY	No parish given		1780-1820	4351
BRADLEY	Liverpool	Lan	c1780-1960	4425	DOODY	No parish given	Irl	1780-1820	4351
BRADLEY	No parish given	Wor	1843	4429	DRAKEFORD	Disley	Chs	1856-1860	2803
BRADSHAW	No parish given		<19c	4411	DUFFIELD	Wirksworth		Any dates	4421
BRADSHAW	Edensor		<1650	4052	DUFFIELD	Manchester	Lan	1850>	4421
BRAMLEY	Pentrich		<1830	4335	ECKERSLEY	Kingswinford	Sts	c1860-1897	4425
BREA(R)LEY	Stapenhill		1600s	4422	ECKERSLEY	No parish given		c1860-1897	4425
BREALEY	Newhall		1600s	4422	EDGE	Peak Dale		<1890	4441
BRIDGE	Ashford in the Water		No dates given	4435	ELEY	Belper		<1820	4355
BRIDGE	Bakewell		No dates given	4435	ELEY	Derby		1818-1900	4355
BRIDGE	Macclesfield	Chs	No dates given	4435	ELLIOT	Belper		<1840	4414
BRITTLEBANK	Any parish		Any dates	3923	ELLIS	Mansfield	Ntt	1750>	4418
BRODERICK	Fairfield		1837-1997	4399	ELSE	Wirksworth		1800s	4418
BROWN	Riddings		<1890	4443	ELY	Youlgreave		1520-1720	4438
BROWN	Marehay		<1890	4443	ELY	Moneyash		1520-1720	4438
BROWN	Ripley		<1890	4443	ELY	Ashbourne		1520-1720	4438
BROWN	South Normanton		<1890	4443	EMERTON	Mickleover		1800s	4414
BROWNSSELL	Norton		1500s	4349	ETHERLEY	Eggington		Any dates	4409
BULL	No parish given		1800-1960	4436	EVANS	Castleton		c1845	4396
BULL	No parish given	Sts	1800-1960	4436	EVANS	Hope		c1845	4396
BULLOCK	Swanwick area		1820	4397	EVANS	Blackpool	Lan	c1845	4396
BULLOCK	Riddings		1820	4397	FALCONER	Derby		<1850	4439
BULLOCK	Alfreton		1820	4397	FARRELL	Lex	Irl	1740-1940	4425
BUNKER	Millbrook		<1850	4398	FARRELL	Port Arlington	Lan	1740-1940	4425
BUNKER	Amphill		<1850	4398	FARRELL	No parish given		1740-1940	4425
BUNTING	Matlock		1730-1760	4427	FARRELL	No parish given	Ntt	1740-1940	4425
BURTON	Norbury		1730s-1880s	4428	FAULKNER	Derby		<1850	4439
BUXTON	Alfreton		<1840	4420	FAXE	Dronfield		1500s	4349
CALTON	Lees		1600s	4349	FEARN	Parwich		1800s	4402

FEARN	Belper		1800s	4402	LIGHTOLIS	Any parish		Any date	4132
FIRTH	Dewsbury	WYk	Any dates	4415	LIGHTOLL(E)ARS	Any parish		Any date	4132
FISHER	Horsley Woodhouse		1850>	4401	LIGHTOLL(E)ARS	Any parish	Ntt	Any date	4132
FISHER	Annesley Woodhouse	Ntt	1875>	4401	LIGHTOLLEY(S)	Any parish		Any date	4132
FITZSIMMONS	Any parish	Sts	1850>	4422	LITTLEWOOD	Cartworth	Yks	1746	4432
FITZSIMMONS	Swadlincote		1850>	4422	LIVESLY	Fairfield		1770-1790	4427
FLEETLING	No parish given		1800>	4351	LIVESLY	Buxton		1770-1790	4427
FORBES	Rochdale	Lan	1900-1930	4441	LOCKWOOD	Almondbury	Yks	1782	4432
FRANCE	Dewsbury	WYk	Any dates	4415	LOVERIDGE	Nantwich	Chs	1874>	4418
GALLIMORE	Ashbourne		Any dates	4398	LOW	Matlock		1680-1700	4427
GARNONS	Aberdare	Gla	1881	4416	MACKAY	No parish given	Sct	1780-1820	4351
GLOVER	Normanton		1800s	4402	MALLENDER	Killamarsh		1720	3463
GODBER	No parish given		<19c	4411	MAMMOTT	Any parish		Any dates	4409
GOODWIN	Alferton		<1813	4400	MARBECK	Any parish	Any	Any dates	4406
GOODWIN	Any parish	Sts	1800s	4422	MASON	Eggington		Any dates	4409
GOODWIN	Swadlincote		1800s	4422	MASON	Ashby	Lei	1760-1890	4436
GRATTON	Dronfield		1600s	4349	MEASURES	Packington		<1810	4335
GRUNDY	Matlock		1750-1790	4427	MEASURES	Measham		<1810	4335
HADFIELD	Shirland		<1820	4420	MELLOR	Church Gresley		18c	4417
HADFIELD	Fairfield		1650-1680	4427	MELLOR	Stapenhill		18c	4417
HADFIELD	Chapel en le Frith		1650-1680	4427	MELLOR	Newhall		18c	4417
HALL	Sheffield	Yks	17c & 18c	4409	MELLOR	Alstonefield	Sts	<1760	3923
HALL	Liverpool	Lan	<1800	4409	MERRIL	Edensor		Any dates	4052
HALL	Castleton		1770-1850	4427	MILLS	Belper		1800>	4392
HALL	Fairfield		1770-1850	4427	MINCHIN	Newington	Sry	1800>	4419
HALL	Buxton		1770-1850	4427	MINCHIN	St. Pancras	Mdx	1840>	4419
HALL	Bonsall		1830	3463	MIRFIN	Dronfield		1600s	4349
HALLAM	Any parish		Any date	4132	MOON	Stapenhill		1700s	4422
HALLAM	Any parish		Any date	4132	MOORCROFT	Boylestone		<1850	4335
HAMES	Heanor		1750-1880	4410	MOORCROFT	Scropton		1820s	4335
HANBURY	Swanwick area		1820	4397	MOORCROFT	Foston		1820s	4335
HANBURY	Any parish		1820	4397	MOORS	Romiley	Chs	1840	4433
HANCOCK	Stoke on Trent	Sts	18c & 19c	4417	MORELAND	Any parish		Any date	4132
HARRISON	Burton on Trent	Sts	<1900	4442	MORELAND	Any parish		Any date	4132
HARRISON	Ilkeston		<1820	4444	MOULD	Doveridge		17c & 18c	4409
HARVEY	Walsall	Sts	19c	4417	MYCROFT	Flagg		<1810	4052
HASSALL	Buxton		<1890	4441	MYCROFT	Chelmorton		<1810	4052
HEATHCOTE	Castleton		<1760	4396	NAYLOR	Burton on Trent	Sts	<1900	4442
HIBBERT	Swanwick area		c1860	4397	NEEDHAM	Brampton		<1890	4398
HIBBERT	Belper		1850	4397	OGDEN	Matlock		1695-1820	4427
HILL	Hucknall under Hutwaite	Ntt	1800s	4413	ORGILL	Stapenhill		1700s	4422
HITCHCOCK	Polesworth	War	<1840	4335	ORMOD	Droydsden		1837-1997	4399
HITCHCOCK	Cadeby	Lei	1850s	4335	OTTEWELL	Horsley Woodhouse		1830>	4401
HITCHCOCK	Chilcote		1850-1870	4335	OTTEWELL	Any parish		Any dates	4444
HOLLAND	No parish given		1850-1900	4405	OUTRAM	Cromford		c1850	4414
HOLLINS	Melbourne		<1871	4412	OXLEY	Sutton in Ashfield	Ntt	1800-1900	4418
HOLMES	Shirland		Any dates	4420	OXSPRING	Nottingham	nnt	1720-1860	4335
HOPKINSON	South Wingfield		1800	4418	PALFREYMAN	Denby		1700-1800	4418
HORTON	No parish given		<1900	4419	PARKIN	Denby		1794	4424
HOUSELOWE	Eggington		1730	4424	PARKINS	Heanor		1800-1850	4430
HOWLETT	No parish given		<1650	4431	PARR	Derby		<1902	4404
HUGHES	No parish given	Fln	1800	4433	PARRY	Normanton		1800s	4402
HUNT	Chesterfield		<1870	4420	PEARSON	Wirksworth		c1850	4414
HUTSBY	Codnor		1800-1860	4430	PEARSON	Bolton	Lan	<1850	4414
HUTSBY	Loscoe		1800-1860	4430	PEARSON	Basford	Ntt	<1750	4426
IRVING	No parish given		1780-1830	4351	PEGG	Littleover		1800-1900	4410
JAMES	Eckington		c1881>	4394	PEMBLETON	Any parish		Any dates	4409
JAMES	Matlock		<1891	4394	PILCHER	Burton on Trent	Sts	<1900	4442
JAMES	Dudley	Wor	<1881	4394	POOLE	Romiley	Chs	1841-1859	2803
JEWKES	Dudley	Wor	<1881	4394	POOLE	Little Eaton		c1815	2803
KEELING	Birchover		1690-1700s	4418	POTTS	New Mills		c1824	2803
KEELING	No parish given		1780-1820	4351	PRESBURY	Hartington		1800-1900	4410
KEETON	Tibshelf		1875-1881	4445	PRIEST	Worksop	Ntt	Any dates	4420
KEETON	Ilkeston		1875-1881	4445	PURDY	South Wingfield		1772>	4418
KEETON	Pilsley		1875-1881	4445	RADFORD	Ashbourne		1780	4424
KELKE	Aston	YKs	1730	3463	RADFORD	Eggington		1764	4424
KIRKMAN	Loughborough	Lei	1906	4429	RADFORD	Boylestone		1658	4424
LAMB	Normanton		1800s	4402	RAYBOULD	No parish given		1900	4405
LAND	Sudbury		17c & 18c	4409	REDGATE	No parish given		<1800	4444
LEE	Calverton	Ntt	1805>	4401	REDGATE	No parish given	Ntt	<1800	4444
LEE	No parish given		<19c	4411	RICE	Belper		1850>	4392
LI(Y)NG	Mackworth		1700-1850	4426	ROOSTAN	Any parish		Any dates	3923
LI(Y)NG	Dalbury		1700-1850	4426	ROOTH	Pilsley		1876>	4437
LICHFIELD	Belper		<1840	4414	ROOTH	Stretton		1875>	4437
LIGHTHOLLIS	Any parish		Any date	4132	ROOTH	Shirland		1870>	4437

ROOTH	Wingfield		1870>	4437	SWINSCOW	Buxton		1650-1820	4427
ROOTH	Woodthorpe		1860>	4437	TAYLOR	South Normanton		1800s	4413
ROOTH	North Wingfield		1846>	4437	TAYLOR	Chesterfield		1760-1790	4427
ROOTH	Chesterfield		1783>	4437	TAYLOR	Rochdale	Lan	1900-1930	4441
ROOTH	Derby		1874>	4437	TAYLOR	Castleton		1900-1930	4441
ROSENDALE	Any parish		Any dates	3923	THOMPSON	Laughton en le Morthen	YKs	1730	3463
ROSSELL	Ockbrook		1800-1850	4410	TIPPING	Bonsall		<1850	4420
ROWBOTHAM	Edale		<1624	4434	TODD	No parish given		1897>	4425
ROWBOTHAM	Castleton		<1624	4434	TOMLINSON	Buxton		<1866	1388
RUSSELL	Denby		1874>	4418	TOWNSEND	Somercotes		1850-1900	4405
SADLER	Allestree		1650>	4423	TRICKETT	Dronfield		1500s	4349
SADLER	Duffield		1650>	4423	TRICKETT	Castleton		1500s	4349
SADLER	Derby		1650>	4423	TRICKETT	Newark	Ntt	1700s	4349
SADLER	Quarndon		1650>	4423	USSHER	No parish given	lrl	<1900	4419
SANSOME	Mansfield	Ntt	1730>	4418	USSHER	Shardlow		<1900	4419
SAXTON	West Hallam		1750-1800	4410	USSHER	No parish given	Ham	<1920	4419
SCOTT	Derby		1850>	4423	USSHER	No parish given	Brk	<1920	4419
SHEPHERD	Alfreton		1800-1850	4410	UTTING	Norbury		1730s-1880s	4428
SHORE	No parish given		Any dates	4420	VERNON	Fairfield		1720-1750	4427
SHORE	Sutton in Ashfield	Ntt	Any dates	4420	WAINWRIGHT	Hathersage		c1794	4396
SIERS	No parish given	Wor	1847	4429	WAKELING	Upper Broughton		<1880	4052
SIERS	No parish given	Sts	1847	4429	WALKER	Belper		<1840	4414
SILVERS	Dudley	Wor	No dates given	4394	WARRINGTON	Boylestone		<1850	4335
SIMISTER	New Mills		c1826	2803	WARRINGTON	Scropton		1825-1855	4335
SITFORD	Gorton		1837-1997	4399	WARRINGTON	Foston		1825-1855	4335
SKEVINGTON	Nottingham	Ntt	18c & 19c	4335	WATSON	Chesterfield		1740-1880	4427
SLATER	Sudbury		17c & 18c	4409	WATSON	Fairfield		1740-1880	4427
SLATER	Eckington		1760	3463	WATSON	Castleton		1740-1880	4427
SMITH	Horsley Woodhouse		1800>	4401	WATSON	Heanor		1800-1900	4430
SMITH	Kirkby in Ashfield	Ntt	1850>	4401	WATTS	Bishopsgate	Mdx	1837-1997	4399
SMITH	Alsop-en-le-Dale		1680-1800	3923	WELLS	Tring	Hrt	<1880	4414
SMITH	Hopton		1680-1800	3923	WHARMBY	New Mills		c1824	2803
SMITH	Old Brampton		1680-1800	3923	WHEELDON	Cromford		1800s	4418
SNAPE	Eckington		1730	3463	WHITBREAD	Shillington	Bdf	Any dates	4419
SNELL	Bristol	Avn	1780-1820	4351	WHITBREAD-EDWARDS	New Zealand		1900>	4419
SNELL	Huntingdon	Hun	1780-1820	4351	WHITE	Heanor		<19c	4411
STAFFORD	Melbourne		<1851	4412	WHITE	Shirland		<1850	4420
STAFFORD	southern parishes		<1851	4412	WHOLEY	No parish given		<1850s	4411
STAFFORD	Glossop		1820-1882	4432	WILD	Bredbury	Chs	1840	4433
STATON	Eckington		1750	3463	WILKINSON	Whittington		1900	4418
STEVENS	Somercotes		1850-1900	4405	WILKINSON	Chesterfield		1900	4418
STEVENSON	Derby		<1862	4439	WILMOT	No parish given		<1900	4419
STUART	Alfreton		1750-1880	4410	WILMOT-HORTON	Osmaston		<1900	4419
SUMMERSIDE	Any parish		Any dates	4412	WILSON	No parish given		1760-1780	4351
SUMMERSIDE	Crich		c1881	4412	WINSON	Belper		1800s	4418
SUMMERSIDE	Derby		c1881	4412	WINSON	No parish given		1915	4429
SWAIN	Duffield		1800>	4401	WORTHINGTON	Mackworth		1700-1850	4426
SWAIN	Kirkby in Ashfield	Ntt	1800>	4401	WORTHINGTON	Derby		1700-1850	4426
SWAIN	Any parish		Any date	4132	WRIGHT	Tetford	Lin	<1850	4414
SWAIN	Any parish		Any date	4132	WRIGHT	Chesterfield		1790	3463
SWINSCOW	Fairfield		1650-1820	4427	YOUMANS	Norbury		<1816	4439

WHERE NO COUNTY IS STATED IT IS ASSUMED TO BE DERBYSHIRE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 1314 Mrs M. Weir, 23 Westbourne Gardens, Balby, Doncaster, South Yorkshire DN4 9SD
 1806 Mr J. Nicholson, Abbot's Hall Lodge, Braintree Road, Shalford, Braintree, Essex, CM7 5HD
 1863 Mr C. Leivers, 73 Derby Road, Cromford, Matlock, Derbys, DE4 3RP
 1972 Mr G. Freeman, Kaponjargatan 9, S-413 02 Göteborg, Sweden
 2337 Mrs F. M. Parkin, 3 Bank Terrace, Mevagissey, St. Austell, PL26 6QZ
 3030 Mr & Mrs D. Ordish, The Bothy, West Drive, Sudbrooke, Lincoln, LN2 2OZ

BELPER

LAMP BREAKING - Latterly a good deal of wanton mischief has been caused by numbers of youths smashing the street lamps on the outskirts of the town. The police have been apprised of the fact, and have succeeded in tracking the miscreants, who in due course will be brought to justice.

Derbyshire Advertiser and Journal Jan 19 1883

HELP WANTED

All requests should be forwarded directly to the editor, quoting membership number

BENNET

I am actually trying to trace properties that were in the family and I have been unable to find any information on them so I would appreciate any info or photographs. Tankerville House, Buxton, owned by Robert Ottiwell Gifford Bennet; Bennetston Hall, Barmoor, owned by Robert Ottiwell Gifford Bennet and later Charles Augustus Calvert and also any information on Barlborough Cottages, Buxton, Bennet Street, Buxton and Cross Street, Chapel-en-le-Frith that were owned by Charles Augustus Calvert in 1905.

I would also like to hear from anyone who can tell me more about the publications "Buxton and its Medicinal Waters" 3rd edition, author Robert Ottiwell Gifford Bennet, and the historical novel "The King of the Peak", written by William Bennet and republished and edited 1883 by Robert Ottiwell Gifford Bennet.

Any information will be greatly appreciated.

*Mrs Lee Mills, 5 Gleneagle Parade, North Nowra,
New South Wales, Australia 2541 (Mem. No. 4338)*

RENSHAW, HUDSON, HARPER

My gt.grandfather John Renshaw, and his second wife Gladys, were licensees of the 'Queens Head' in Victoria Street, Derby, from 1928-1952. John died in 1941 and his wife Gladys took over. I believe that they had two sons. John Renshaw's first wife, Alice, died in Skegness in 1908 where they had a fish and chip business. I believe that the family returned to Derby in about 1915-16. Does anyone have any information on John Renshaw and his second wife and family. I would particularly like to see some photos or hear from any family members.

William Hudson and Emma Harper were my gt. grandparents, this being William's third marriage. Emma was a nurse born in Sutton on the Hill in 1860. William was born in Derby in 1842. His first wife was Emma Hawley who died in childbirth. His second was Maria Orme, by whom he had at least seven children. Maria died in 1894 and William married his 3rd wife, Emma, in 1895. They had 4 or 5 children and lived in Leman Street and Stockbrook Street. William was a coal agent and also a lamplighter, as well as being involved with the Osmaston Baptist Church and playing the organ. He died in 1927 and Emma died in 1932.

Can anyone help me with any information or photos.

*Mrs S. Duerden, 34 Kansas Ave., Bell Post Hill,
Geelong, Victoria, Australia 3215 (Mem. No. 2884)*

THOMPSON

Can anyone help us to find our missing link? George Thompson was our Gt.Gt. Grandfather. We have a marriage certificate showing that he married Julietta

Daykin on 15 Feb 1863 at the Parish Church, Ilkeston, age 25. However, no father's name is given.

The 1871 census for 26 Potteries gives his age as 33, occupation as Engine Driver and place of birth as Castle Donington. The 1881 census for 1 Nesfield Terrace gives his age as 42, occupation the same and place of birth of Weston. The 1891 census gives his place of birth as Stanton-by-Dale. Very confusing and not very helpful. We have not found him on any other census returns as yet and have checked St. Catherine's records and various parish records to no avail. Also we cannot find his death and he does not appear to be buried in Ilkeston Cemetery.

We know that in 1871 he had four children, Mary A. age 9, George age 6, Harriet age 3, and Julia age 1, all born in Ilkeston. By 1881 he also had Emma age 8, Elizabeth age 5, Joseph age 2, and William 9 months. By 1891 he also had Nancy age 5 and Florence age 2.

My cousin and I are descended from Harriet who married Thomas Clayton. Her sister Julia married Thomas's brother Harry. Are there any more descendants out there?

We would welcome any information which would allow us to progress further.

*Mrs Margaret Allsop, 52 Carlton Road, Long Eaton,
Nottingham NG10 3LF (Mem. No. 1489)*

TAYLOR, WEBSTER

I have recently started researching the Webster and Taylor families of Ashburne. Both of these were of some standing from the late 16th century to the end of the 19th century and aside from producing wives to the local gentry, Doughty, Wingfield, Milward, Boothby, White, they procured wives for the local parish priests. The great man of these two families was undoubtedly Dr. John Taylor LLD, the great friend of Dr. Johnson. "The life of Dr. Taylor of Ashburne" by T. Taylor has given me valuable genealogical information, but it seems not all, and I am so far adding to the data. Are there any descendants of these two particular families who are researching the 17th and 16th century members or anyone who could take the pedigrees further back.

*Peter de Loriol Chandieu, 74 Elms Road,
London SW4 9EW (Mem. No. 4252)*

CAMAMILE/CAMOMILE

I am collecting any references to the name Camamile/Camomile to add to a small, but growing database. Derbyshire is particularly well covered. All information gratefully received and all enquiries answered (SAE please).

*Mrs E. Lockwood, 31 Abbot Close, Oakwood
Derby DE21 2BQ (Mem. No. 2081)*

CUBLEY

I have been told that this name, or a variant, appears on the board showing the list of vicars in both Cubley and Eyam churches. Is there anyone living locally who could confirm this and maybe let me know the relevant dates etc.?

*Andrew B. Cubley, Scorefields, Hinderton Road,
Neston, South Wirral L64 9PN (Mem. No. 757)*

JOWETT

Does anyone know of any Jowett (Jowitt) families in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire who may have been wealthy enough to have employed a maid servant. The picture below shows Sarah Ann Daykin of Pinxton who was in service for a Mrs Jowett, beginning 7th September 1910. This was taken at the age of 14 and we presume the child to be one of the Jowett family. Any help would be appreciated.

*Mrs G. Laycock, 104 Kirklington Road,
Bilsthorpe, Newark, Notts NG22 8SP (Mem. No. 1217)*



BRIDGE, COCKAYNE, LONGDEN

I have recently made a breakthrough in tracing my family ancestors and find myself in the Bakewell, Ashford in the Water and Macclesfield area. Can anyone give me information about Ashford pre 1845? The family names are Bridge pre 1840, Cockayne pre 1800 and Longden pre 1780.

*Pam Tate, 47 Beaconsfield Place,
Aberdeen, AB15 4AB (Mem. No. 4435)*

CHARLES ARCHER

The following is an obituary for my great-great-grandfather, which was published in the Derby Mercury Wednesday 16 August 1865. He was born at Hollington in 1800 and buried in Snelston Churchyard.

"We have pain in announcing today the death of Mr Charles Archer of Ednaston. The deceased suffered much from an aching tooth a few days ago and after the extraction of it he caught cold which led to erysipelas. The attack of this serious disease ended fatally on Saturday night. Mr Archer was so well known both in town and in all parts of the country that his death will cause a widely spread and a sincere regret....."

.....A few years ago Mr Archer headed a deputation of doubting Derbyshire farmers to the famous Hall of Tiptree, and he was greeted (as he was often happy to tell) with these words from Mr Mechi, whose hands were placed on Mr Archer's shoulders as he said, "Well if I may take you as a fair specimen of Derbyshire farmers, they are not a bad sort - the people use you well".

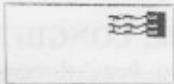
I wonder if anyone can help me with information on "the doubting Derbyshire farmers" and "the great Hall of Tiptree" as quoted above.

*Gerald Archer, 40 Hallam Fields, Castle Donnington,
Derby DE74 2LU (Mem. No. 3508)*

DERBY

THE REPAIR OF St. ALKMUND'S SPIRE - In the absence of a more elevated topic the repair of St. Alkmund's spire had maintained its priority during the past week. On Tuesday the crowning stone was put on, and to the amazement and amusement of hundreds of spectators Mr. Brown and his assistants cracked a bottle of sherry 'o'er the climax'. The stone cap was laid on about noon, and a very large number of spectators watched the completion of the perilous undertaking. Mr. Brown, soon after commenced the removal of the upper scaffold, and the work was only delayed in consequence of the rough storm that broke over the town about two o'clock. Yesterday (Thursday) the weather-vane was put up, and the whole undertaking may, if the elements prove favourable, be completed to-morrow (Saturday). The sensation originated by Mr. Brown's work at St. Alkmund's is not likely to subside, for we hear that he has already obtained an order to repair the chimney attached to Messrs. Bridgett's mill, and this, with similar contracts will, without doubt, keep him employed in Derby for some weeks to come. A more remarkable work has seldom been executed in any county.

Derbyshire Advertiser May 18, 1860



SECRETARY'S POSTBAG

NON-CONFORMIST CHAPELS. I have received a request for a copy of the "Non-Conformist Chapels/ Meeting Houses of Derbyshire", published by HMSO 1987. The book is now out of print. I note that the Society's Library does not appear to hold a copy either so if any member has a copy surplus to their requirements, I would be please to receive one for the library and one for my correspondent.

HUTCHINS-HUTCHINGS-HUTCHENS. Mr Jack Hutchins is preparing a history of the Hutchins Families (with over 70 different variations of the spelling), of Old England, and is desirous of obtaining information on any and all Hutchins (etc.). Mr Hutchins will be glad to exchange any Hutchins information for the period 1276-1799 with anyone interested. He can be contacted at 23 Orchard Way South, Rockville, Maryland, 20854-6129, USA.

JERROLD. Mrs Cecilia Ripper is compiling a biography of a playwright called Douglas William Jerrold 1804-1857. Mrs Ripper is requesting help in confirming a marriage in Wirksworth in 1794. Anyone researching Jerrold, or feel they could help, should contact Mrs Ripper at 34a Packington Street, London N1 8QB.

PRIOR. The Prior Family History Society, including the variants Prier, Pryer and Pryor, have registered with the Guild of One Name Studies. The society aim to publish regular newsletters and to enlarge their database. Membership is £2 per annum and membership forms are available from Mr John Prior, 11 Ferndown, Great Coates, Grimsby, N.E. Lincs, DN37 9PW.

LINCOLN CITY FOOTBALL CLUB. Mr Ian Nannestad is currently writing a book detailing the history of Lincoln City F.C. The club have recruited

many players from Derbyshire and surrounding areas over the years and Mr Nannestad would like to hear from anyone who had relatives who played for the club between the years 1884 and 1960, with a view to finding out more about their lives. Mr Ian Nannestad can be contacted at 52 Studland Road, Hall Green, Birmingham, B28 8NW.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH DIRECTORY. Forms for entry into the forthcoming year's edition are now available from the British Agent, Elizabeth Simpson, 2 Stella Grove, Tollerton, Notts NG12 4EY. Overseas members should contact their local agents. The Directory is published yearly and last year contained 150,000 entries.

CROMFORD CANAL PERMITS. Mr O.R. Grimbley is seeking help in researching these entries held at the Derbyshire Record Office. Any member with a similar interest who could assist Mr Grimbley can contact him at 2/7 Pilrig Glebe, Edinburgh, EH6 5AF.

DAY AND RESIDENTIAL COURSES. The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies are holding various seminars and courses for Family Historians. On the 9th October 1997 the subject is "Computers for Family History" followed by an "Advanced Residential Course" as a refresher course for researchers, on the 14th to 16th November 1997, and "Heraldry for Genealogists" on the 17th January 1998. Full details of these courses can be obtained from the Institute at 79-82 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA.

G.G. WELLS,
HON. SECRETARY

WHEREAS

A Man calling himself James Smith of Stanton, called at Richard Thorp's, the Bear in Stretton, in the county of Derby, with four Sheep, under the pretence of having to meet the purchaser, but on one appearing he sold the said sheep much under their value; which circumstance, together with his neglecting to pay for his refreshment, excited a suspicion that he had not honestly acquired the said sheep; - it is therefore hereby requested any person missing four Sheep will immediately apply to the said Robert Thorp, where by particularizing the marks, and paying the charges, the sheep will be restored.

Derby Mercury March 29, 1798

DEATH OF A SURVIVOR OF THE 'NORTHUMBERLAND'

Mr George BURTON, who died at Spondon last Thursday, at the age of 82, was one of the few survivors of the 'Northumberland' man-of-war, the vessel which took Napoleon to the island of St Helena. Mr Burton was on board the ship in the capacity of body-servant to ADMIRAL HANSON. He had lived for 16 or 18 years in the village and previously had been in the service of Miss NEWTON of The Leylands. He was very highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His remains were interred in the Derby Cemetery on Wednesday, the funeral being attended by a good number of his friends.

Derbyshire Advertiser January 19, 1883

MEETING REPORTS



GLOSSOP GROUP

APRIL 1997

Work at the Society of Genealogy and Heraldry - Roger Trunkfield

Founded in Canterbury in 1961 by Cecil Humphrey-Smith, it was the first school for the study of history and structure of the family and subjects generally auxiliary to historical interpretation.

Set in its own walled grounds, the Institute's 28 rooms are in a building, parts of which date from a pilgrim's hostel of 1283. Although mainly sixteenth century, a modern lecture room and archive cellar were added in 1982.

The centre's own research teams are involved in work to discover the applications of genealogy to the study of genetically inherited diseases and of heraldry to historical interpretation.

Facilities for academic research have been provided with many types of courses of instruction, tuition and lectures arranged throughout the year. Awards are presented at the annual convocation.

The Institute's publications include its quarterly journal "Family History", maps and the Atlas and Index of Parish Registers. The trust has been self sufficient and, with the endowments of the founder and support of 'Achievements Ltd.' it has established splendid facilities for members and visitors.

Our speaker, Roger Trunkfield, offered us a guided tour if we want to visit, but it is a four hour journey each way.

MAY 1997

Parish Government and Village Officials - Mrs. K. Battye

Our speaker for May was Mrs. Kathleen Battye from Chesterfield, who opened the Parish chest to show us parish government and village officials from the 10th century to the industrial revolution.

Parishes used to take care of themselves and collected taxes to cover the cost of the church, roads, poor relief and law and order. Officials were chosen at Easter to serve for twelve months at a time, often neglecting their own affairs to have enough time to carry out their official duties properly.

The Churchwardens for Hathersage kept well organised accounts and an example from 1677 showed collection and disbursements for everything from the church fabric to vermin.

In 1758 the Surveyor of Highways for Eckington area spent the collected money not only on loads of stone and the laying of these, but also on ale for encouragement to gather the stones.

Meanwhile Constables had varied duties very different to those of today's forces, and included raising the Militia Lists (the original Home Guard) as well as the more expected 'huc and cry' and looking out for rogues and vagabonds, sturdy beggars and vagrants - otherwise known as suspicious people according to an Act of Parliament enforced in Hope village.

Accounts for the Overseers of the Poor at Eckington highlighted the interesting tale of Thomas Ash and his family.

This well illustrated talk encouraged people to persevere with documents which may appear difficult to read but which contain a wealth of information that appears nowhere else.

ANN PASS

JUNE 1997

Hills and Dales - Mr John Morten

The talk started with a very brief outline of how the geology of the Peak Districts affects the landscape. Then we looked at some of the ways in which human habitation has changed the countryside. Some of the villages were depicted and the effects of the lead mining and quarrying were mentioned.

Pack horse trails, canals and the building of railways left their marks, but he showed us the present day use of some of these as walking and cycling routes.

Mr Morten followed the rivers along their valleys and showed us photographs illustrating the flora of the Peak. The importance of water is highlighted by examples of Well Dressings and the reservoirs which have had their impact on the area.

Some of the features and activities of the Peak District which make it such a magnet for visitors were shown in the final group of slides.

It was a very interesting talk and the slides showed some breathtaking scenes which we don't really appreciate when we live in the area.

IRIS BROWN

SHIRLAND GROUP

APRIL 1997

The British Music Hall - Pauline Green

The Music Hall originated in public houses where the acts, then called turns, were performed. From around 1830 budding entertainers would perform sentimental ballads, but comic ballads soon became popular and tavern customers would join in the bawdy songs. The popularity of this entertainment grew rapidly and provided working class people with a cheap night out. The upper classes regarded the venues as disreputable, but this did not stop some of them sneaking in to enjoy themselves! The entertainers became well known and

much in demand, until eventually it was decided to build halls especially for this type of music. The new halls would provide a venue where both sexes could enjoy the entertainment as well as drink. The Canterbury in London, which was built onto the Canterbury Arms in 1852 by the landlord, Charles Morton, is reputed to be the first purpose built Music Hall. John Wilton's in Well Close Lane, London, was built about 1856. This was in the dock area and was also built onto a pub, which happened to adjoin a brothel and consequently attracted more than music hall entertainers. This hall closed in about 1888 and eventually became a Wesleyan Chapel. By 1868 there were 29 music halls in London and 300 across the rest of the country.

Many of the music hall acts had their origins in the circus. One the most famous was the Grimaldis. Joseph Grimoldi (1878-1937) became known as "The King of the Music Hall", while the undisputed Queen was Marie Lloyd (born Matilda Wood, 1870-1922). Marie was a comedienne and singer of saucy songs. From initially earning 15 shillings a week, her earnings rose to £600 a week at the height of her career. Marie was so popular with the British public that over 50,000 people turned out for her funeral. Many of these entertainers performed at Derby including Marie Lloyd, George Roby, Dan Leno and Sir Harry Lauder.

After the First World War the traditional music hall began to decline and theatres turned to variety and review with singing, dancing, monologues and new acts such as cycle riding and paper tearing being introduced. The early review performers included Jack Warner (Dixon of Dock Green), who started out as a performer of monologues, and his sisters Elsie and Doris Waters. Pauline included recitations, taped recordings of Music Hall songs and the monologue of "Albert Evacuated" by Stanley Holloway which was popular during the Second World War. Some comic songs of the time were played on a phonograph which added to the evening's entertainment.

The tradition of Music Hall is kept alive by Roy Hudd and other variety performers and a small music hall is reopening in Nottingham. So if you want a taste of what tickled your Grandpa and Grandma's fancy, it's still out there for you to enjoy.

MAY 1997

Derbyshire in the Civil War - Brian Stone

Brian began by telling us that there have been 4 civil wars in English history, but the most important one was the civil war of the mid 17th century that laid the foundations of Constitutional Monarchy. It was not one long continuous war, but actually consisted of three Charles I raised his standard at Standard Hill, close to Nottingham Castle, in August 1642 following the escalation of the political crisis between the King and Parliament in the autumn of 1641. The King set up his headquarters in Oxford after the first major battle

between the two opposing sides took place at Edgehill on 23 October 1642.

Derbyshire was strategically important as it lay between Nottinghamshire, held by the Parliamentarians, and the Royalist counties to the west. Also Derbyshire had iron, coal and large fields of lead, major ingredients for fighting a war. Chatsworth, then owned by the Newcastle family, was garrisoned by Royalists. Fighting was spasmodic and would be carried out by small groups of men led by local land owners, such as Sir John Gell of Hopton Hall and the Catholic Eyres of Hassop. Towns were frequently garrisoned by one side or the other, the victors of battles seizing the matchlock guns and magazines. In Derbyshire the fighting was of a minor kind, no major battle was fought here but skirmishes took place in order to hold strategic places.

Sir John Gell was a most unjust, vindictive and vengeful man who, by 1642, had been High Sheriff of Derby twice and who was responsible for levying the hated Ship Money Tax. Sir John Stanhope refused to pay this tax and John Gell harassed him until he died. Being the vengeful man he was he was not satisfied until he married John Stanhope's widow. The King took the County magazine in Derby and Sir John Gell absented himself to Hull where he organised a regiment, marched on Derby and re-took it for Parliament. The Earl of Chesterfield had garrisoned his house at Bretby for the King, but Gell seized it and the Earl fled to Lichfield where he fortified the Cathedral for the King. Sir John Gell then seized Lichfield and took the Earl of Chesterfield captive. These events led on to the battle of Hopton Heath in March 1643. Sir William Breraton invited Gell to cooperate in taking Stafford, but the Royalists had a cannon called "Roaring Meg" on their side and although only having 1100 men against 2000 Parliamentarians, they soon captured Gell's 8 guns, leaving Gell's troops to retreat to Derby having suffered heavy casualties. In the aftermath of battle the Parliamentarians captured the body of the Earl of Northampton in the hope that Northampton's son would give Gell his guns back in exchange for the body. When no trade was made, the body was taken back to Derby and generally abused. This led to the King refusing Gell amnesty in the following year.

Wingfield Manor was taken in the Civil War several times by both sides. It was garrisoned on behalf of Parliament, but in 1643 it was taken briefly for the King. It was then garrisoned for Parliament, but it was lost to John Mackworth for the Royalists. Mackworth left Fitzherbert's garrison in occupation of the Manor, but in the autumn of 1643 John Gell attacked and besieged it. Gell also attacked and captured the Royalist Rowland Eyre and his men in Boyleston church. John Gell sent for the heavy artillery of Major General Crawford to attack Wingfield Manor and on the 14th August 1644 the garrison finally surrendered. This was the longest and most expensive siege in the County.

The Civil War was a most testing time for Derbyshire. There were twice as many casualties compared with the First World War and 1 in 30 of the population was killed. The war caused much social disruption and the Royalists had their estates seized, eventually having to pay enormous sums to get them back. Some families, such as the Cockaynes, never recovered their property.

JUNE 1997

Everyday Life in the 18th & 19th Centuries - Bruce Townsend

Bruce took the role of Samuel Follows, who had occupied his house in Castle Donnington in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and set his journey from home to Shirland in the year 1797. He illustrated his journey with pictures of the places and buildings that he passed on his way to Shirland.

I (Samuel) had a small farm on which I managed to keep my wife and family. The land that was allocated to me through the Enclosures was poor, all the best land went to the better off families and by the time I had paid to enclose the land with fences I hadn't much money left. I decided it was time for a change so I sold my land to my neighbour. Now I get work where I can and my wife does framework knitting at home. My house is the end one of this row of cottages. Our landlord let the top floor of this row to a small firm who are experimenting in lace making. There is plenty of work for women and children in the new factories that are opening up, but not much for the men who have been put out of work by the new machinery.

I was offered 8 shilling and 6 pence by the Secretary of the Genealogical Society of Shirland to give a talk to their members about my life and how I live. My wife is fearful for my safety for it will take me all day to get there and Shirland is a bit of a rough area. There are footpads and felons everywhere.

I started my journey as soon as it was light and set off from Donnington to Derby. I crossed the River Trent by flat bottom boat. A new bridge was opened in 1760 to take the coach traffic from London to Manchester. That journey used to take 5 days, but now the new sprung coaches only take a day. They start at 5 am from London and arrive in Manchester at 11 pm. The turnpike road I'm walking along now runs from Loughborough to Brassington and every mile or two tolls have to be paid. There's the Toll House at Cavendish Bridge which will cost me 1 penny to cross, but the man who is driving his cattle to market will have to pay 1/2 pence per head for them and the coach will have to pay 2/6. The new canal built at Shardlow is very busy. Iron machinery for pumping water out of the mines is brought here and all kinds of goods come here to be sent on to Derby. Coal, cheese and many other goods are sent from Shardlow to London by water these days. The canal bridge I'm crossing now was opened last year (1796). That's John Sutton's new house over

there and the house close to it was built by John Soresby to spoil his neighbour's view.

Well, here I am in Derby on St. Peter's Street. Mr Strutt has had a brand new house built in Derby. There used to be a common here, but the rich people got hold of it and built their posh houses. That's Derby Gaol over there. I was hoping there would be a public hanging as I passed by today, perhaps a sheep stealer from Shirland! I'll have a look at the new Assembly Rooms while I'm here. That's where the posh folks, like the Sitwells, Cavendishes and Wilmots go to dances and things. The roads are filthy in the winter and the women wear pattens on their shoes so their skirts won't drag in the mud. Some of the streets are being paved now and a few are lit by oil lamps. The posh folks have milk delivered to their homes by donkey cart and they have mineral water sent in from Buxton.

My wife wouldn't like me being in this part of town. Markeaton Brook flows through the middle of Derby and it's smelly from all the sewage running into it. Housing for the textile workers has been built here, close together and with no thought for where the waste would go, so it's all tipped into the road. What with the smell of sewage, the tanneries and slaughter houses, the stench is really 'orrible. Time I moved on, but I'll just have a look at the new theatre on Lodge Lane where the risqué plays are put on.

A lot of bridges were washed away in the bad winter of 1795/6 and the new one I'm crossing now is St. Mary's Bridge designed by Harrison of Manchester. Britain is fighting two wars at the moment, one with the French and the other with America. French prisoners of war were taken on to build the bridge, which is paved and lit by 18 oil lamps. The rate payers played hell over the cost!

I'm leaving Derby by the Mansfield Road and passing the Silk Mill which was closed because of no silk being imported due to the war. The factory is now used to cut up stones for jewellery and ornaments. On a bit further and I'm passing the turnpike cottage at Holbrook. On the road through Little Eaton is the Smithy where you can get a horse shod or a wheel mended. There's the tramway and crane at Little Eaton wharf. All the L-shaped rails for the railway were made at his works at Butterley and were laid on stone sleepers. Now horse drawn carts loaded with coal and stone are hauled along the railroad to the canal and loaded straight onto boats. Walking along the old road through Coxbench I see a series of bays where people sit knapping stone. There's Coxbench Hall, then I come to Kilburn Tool Bar and pass Mr Jessop's wonderful new works at Butterley where they make iron. I'm almost at Shirland now and passing through farm land. Farm labourers go from farm to farm offering to work or turn up at hiring fairs. Here I am in Shirland at last, tired, but I've had an interesting and enjoyable journey.

SYLVIA WRIGHT

DERBY MEETING GROUP

April 1997

Games & Pastimes - Maureen Newton

The meetings at Derby have been held in Bridge Chapel since September 1996 and it has become apparent that with a good attendance each month members have been spread out in the different rooms at BCH and some of the camaraderie had begun to disappear. The Executive Committee took the decision to look for an alternative venue in the area. Tonight's speaker Maureen Newton was the first to talk to us in our new meeting room, St Mary's Parish Centre, which is one minute walk from BCH and is a new hall with kitchen facilities and ample free parking. Maureen has been a Society member for many years and is well known as a speaker at Derby and Shirland. We started off with a brief history of children's games and pastimes but soon learned that small children did not have much time to play as they were put to work at a very early age, the case of Joseph Cotton was cited, he worked long shifts in the pits, had bread and milk for his breakfast, this was called 'Pobs' and he was seven years old! Maureen also found evidence of a three and a half year old chimney sweep.

The Education Act of 1870 put an end to young children being exploited at a young age. We then got down to the serious business of re-discovering those games of our own yesteryear. Photo's, graph's and maps were passed around to illustrate different versions of games in all parts of the Country and the various names they went under.

Hopscotch, ball games, 'tic-a-nit', fag cards, whip and top, skipping, 'marlies' snobs, during the next half hour Maureen took us through these delights and many more, with audience participation being high on the list. Games of singing and handclapping learned at School also came in for a fair hearing. To see a room with 40 odd of our more 'mature' members clapping hands, singing, reciting and generally having a good laugh, was very pleasing to see! Many members said during coffee afterwards, that it had been one of the best nights at a Derby meeting for many a long time. Thanks to Maureen and John for reawakening our childhood memories and proving that the songs and games of 100 plus years ago were still being enjoyed by us. I wonder if today's children in this high tech world will look back on their playtimes with as much affection?

May 1997

Happy Hunting Ground - Ruth Gordon

Ruth Gordon works in the Local Studies Library at County Hall, Matlock. Accompanying her for tonight's talk was Julie Moses a visiting American student who is studying for a degree in Genealogy at the Brigham Young University in Utah. Julie is over in the UK for three months on an exchange visit and is working with Ruth at the LSL. Ruth explained that the LSL collects any and all material on Derbyshire with a selection of books and indexes for surrounding counties. Major national and

international family history research material is also purchased as funding permits. We then went on to learn what exactly is in the LSL. As well as the tried and trusted Census returns, Directories, IGI, Poll books, Maps, St Caths indexes, PR's, Strays, MI's, and Newspapers there is also more specialised material, such as Apprentice indexes, List of Emigrants, Military lists, Police gazettes and Public School records. A large collection of books and journals are also to be found, including How to do it guides, problem solvers, Social history, dialect dictionaries which has Medieval and Latin word lists. There are many copies of FHS journals, Local societies and One Name Studies. Most family historians head for the County Record Office either ignoring or not even knowing that the LSL exists a few hundred yards away. Why not drop in the next time you are in Matlock, after Ruth's talk many appetites were wet to go and have a look.

Gill Hiley

June 1997

Derbyshire and the Civil War - Brian Stone

Brian Stone gave his popular and well known talk at Shirland in May so in order to avoid duplication of a meeting report I would ask members to read the May report from the Shirland correspondent in this article of your journal. I personally missed the meeting as Gill and myself were away on holiday, although sorry to have not heard about the Civil War in Derbyshire did enjoy walking a good stretch of Hadrians Wall.

Alan Hiley



An original cartoon, sketched especially for the society by Peter Dawson, 111 The Woodlands, Melbourne, Derbyshire DE73 1DQ (Mem. No. 4208).

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Good afternoon Ladies and Gentlemen and welcome to the Society's 1997 AGM. At the risk of sounding repetitive I am pleased to report that our Society has had another busy, productive and successful year. Following the opening of Bridge Chapel House at last year's AGM we soon settled down to the business of opening and running the Research Centre and Library, a small band of dedicated volunteers emerged to organise the Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday opening times, and it is gratifying to see attendance averaging twenty five to thirty members each week either researching or helping on projects. I would like to express our grateful thanks to all of the volunteers.

As in the previous two years the decision was again taken to attend the family history fair at Stockport, the event is extremely well organised and attended, the booksales broke all records and we were able to publicise BCH through leaflets given out to customers and other exhibitors. It was pleasing to see how many people already knew of our new HQ and we were asked frequently how we had done it. We shall be attending the event again this year on the 4th October at Stockport Town Hall.

The Executive Committee took the decision last summer to start and charge research fees as many other family history societies do, we were not prepared for the deluge of forms that came back to us and we are sometimes mindful of the length of time we take to answer. The research can only be carried out as and when volunteers are available, so we ask that members are patient and bear with us.

The many projects within our Society are still ongoing. Iris and Janet Salt continue to forge ahead with the 1891 Census name index and the first fruits of the volunteers labour is now available on the bookstall in fiche form. Brian Greaves the parish register co-ordinator has now written a programme to start inputting these records onto computer, either at home or at BCH. Along with the inputting of M.I.s this is no small task and the Executive Committee realise that in the near future we shall need to purchase a far better computer than we have now. This is being carefully looked at by members of the Committee. A full programme of M.I. recording was completed last year and we have another programme lined up for 1997, if you have never attended a recording session come along and join in, it is not as daunting as it may sound.

Iris and Janet Salt have taken the decision to stand down as Librarians, a post they have held for the last five years. Because of increased family commitments and the travelling distance, they feel that they can no longer devote the time to the Library that it requires. When they first volunteered for the job they took the library and its contents by the scruff of the neck and proceeded to transform its layout and operation. It was a mammoth task to move the library and archive to BCH and set it all up again; since then the library contents books, which is invaluable to members has been completely overhauled. Many members have cause to be grateful to Iris and Janet for the many hundreds of hours spent in research, opening and co-ordinating the library and archive. Helen Betteridge and Lorraine Allen have manfully or womanfully stepped into Iris and Janet's shoes, it will be a hard act to follow. Iris sets very high standards and a number of us in the past have had our ears boxed when we have not met those standards. On behalf of all the Committee and all Society members I would like to say a big thankyou to both Iris and Janet for all the hard work and commitment shown while you have been in charge of our library and archive. Happily they are seeking re-election to the Executive Committee, so they will still be around working on behalf of the Society and various projects.

Looking briefly to the future, the trustees of BCH, along with the architects, are working on plans to carry out major work to update the services to the House and Chapel. These plans will be submitted eventually to the Heritage Millennium Fund for grants to carry out this work. If this application is successful there will be major upheaval at the House within the next two to three years. There have been some preliminary discussions between the Executive Committee and the Trustees, but no plans are finalised yet. We will obviously keep members and volunteers informed as and when the plans move forward.

Finally I would like to thank my colleagues on the Committee for the hard work carried out in the last twelve months. To all volunteer members who help to run BCH each week, each month, all of their hard work is greatly appreciated. To everyone who has helped our Society in any way or capacity over the last year a big thankyou. At the risk of sounding repetitious I would again ask that if you have not visited BCH yet please do so and if you are a regular visitor and fancy

helping out with some of the tasks that need to be done, please indicate that to us, it's not all indexing and researching, someone has to clean up, weed the garden and generally keep things tidy. An hour here or a hour there can be of huge benefit to the running of BCH and our Society.

The last twelve months have been a period of consolidation, and we all look forward to the next twelve months so keep up the good work.

Thank you.

ALAN HILEY

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Another eventful year. The year saw the Society becoming established in our new headquarters at Bridge Chapel House. It was not without its teething problems, with our landlords deciding to carry our major repair work to the windows with its disruption, and not to mention the dirt and mess after volunteers had worked so hard in cleaning and decorating the building. The Library did eventually open its doors to researchers, and the attendance, and the generous remarks received from the users have been greatly rewarding. I only hope the results for the researchers were equally so. As family historians we are always aware of our roots and as a society these roots are important to us. The Society had its beginnings in mid-Derbyshire, indeed that was its early title, and the moving of the Library, the heart of the society, to Derby was a major step and by the very fact that the library is now in Derby makes the Derby and District members its custodian on behalf of all our members. The first casualty of this move has been the loss of Iris and Janet Salt as our Librarians and I would like to join with the Chairman and express my thanks and best wishes to Iris and Janet. Helen Betteridge and Lorraine Allen, who have taken over the role, will require our total support and volunteers are always needed to man the Library during its times of opening, which hopefully may be extended in the future, and anyone with a few hours to spare each month should contact Helen or Lorraine. We are not asking for a lifetime commitment, but just a few hours each week, month or year. Eileen Beech and Marion Kenney also found it increasingly difficult to give their full commitment to serving on the Executive Committee and it was found necessary to co-opt Brian Greaves, who is the Parish Register Co-Ordinator, and John Spencer, a tireless worker behind the scenes, onto the Executive Committee. Again, many thanks to Eileen and Marion for their contributions. Brian and John have both agreed to stand for the coming year. Also Sue Webster has decided not to stand for the coming year, and again many thanks Sue.

The year also saw the Society hosting the Four Counties Conference. What a day. The setting, the weather, the speakers and not let us forget the food, were excellent. The Society, I felt, set a standard, due in no small part to the organisation of the event by Alan and his wife Gill. It will be a hard act to follow, which means we must be starting to think of the next Four Counties Conference we organise in the year 2000. All ideas and suggestions will be welcomed. We again attended the Stockport Fair with success, and had exhibitions in the Erewash Museum and the Long Eaton Library. The results from these exhibitions are harder to quantify, but they make the public aware of our existence, with the likelihood of attracting new members. Membership showed an increase of 5% during the year, rising from 1792 at the end of 1995 to 1878 at the end of 1996. Group meetings were again well attended at Glossop, Shirland and in Derby. It was hoped that the Derby meetings could be held in the Bridge Chapel, with the appropriate saving of room hire, but the attendance has been such that the Derby group had to re-consider the option and a new venue has been obtained at the St. Mary's Schoolroom along the road.

As well as the prestigious events, work carried on with the recording, transcribing, indexing and publishing. Visits were made to the Derby Cathedral, West Hall St. Wilfred's, Tibshelf and Chelmorton St. John the Baptists, and Stapenhill St. Peter's to record the M.I.'s. Completed transcripts of Whitfield, Glossop, Woodville Methodist, Dinting Vale Holy Trinity, Mickleover All Saints, Derby Boulton St. Mary's, Youlgreave, Tibshelf and Killamarsh Memorial Inscriptions were placed in the Library, along with Norton St. James, Ticknall and Newhall Chapels which were donated. Peak Forest and Padfield Methodist Churches, Dinting Dale and Whitfield were issued on fiche.

Parish Registers transcribed and placed in the Library included Brassington baptisms 1765-1906, burials 1765-1880, marriages 1766-1881, Chesterfield Quakers marriages and Tansley marriages 1900-1991.

Work progressed on the 1851 Census Indexes with the publication of the Belper sub-district, Derby St. Werburghs and Eckington sub-district, and the first of our 1891 Census Indexes, including Boylestone, Cubley, Doveridge, Marston Montgomery, Somersal, Sudbury, Bretby, Findern, Mickleover, Repton, Willington, Ault Hucknall, Glapwell, Pleasley,

Scarcliffe and Upper Langwith being issued. It is usually the case that the parish you are researching is never included in these announcements. If that is happening to you, may I suggest you approach the relevant co-ordinator and volunteer to commence recording the parish of your interest, thereby helping yourself and other members.

In the Book Shop we have seen the issue of further publications in the year, with the launch of "Derbyshire Born" to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the Society. More publications are being transferred to fiche which is proving popular with members, not that access to fiche-readers become more available, and of course they are much cheaper.

Last year saw the commencement of the Postal Research Service. Let me hasten to add not the start of postal research, as Iris will quickly remind me that she and her band of volunteers have been doing this work for years from Alfreton. Bridge Chapel House has added an extra burden on the Society's resources, which the Treasurer will shortly be detailing in full, and to offset some of this burden it was decided to provide this service for distant members on a regularised basis, for a charge. I think I can report that the service is a success, with the only complaint appearing to be that the charges are a little on the low side. Perhaps it may be in the future that the Executive Committee may have to rectify this anomaly, but for the moment I will leave that to the Treasurer.

What of the future? This first year at Bridge Chapel House has been a success, but it has also been a step into the unknown for us. New responsibilities for the Executive Committee as trustees of the members assets has led to a cautious approach to spending, but the Committee is aware that to provide a better service to members money has to be spent on new equipment. I can assure members that much heartsearching discussions take place in deciding how best this can be done. The Committee are at present in discussion with our landlords in drafting an application to the Heritage Fund of the National Lottery. If successful, most of any grant would be for the restoration of the ancient building, but funds may be made available for the use of the tenant/user of the building. But that, at the moment, as they say, is just "ifs and ands".

I would like to thank members for their support over the last year and look forward to your continuing support for the Executive Committee, whoever they may be, for the coming year.

GRAHAM WELLS

TREASURER'S REPORT

Your Chairman and Secretary have reported that 1996 was a busy and important year in the life of the Society and the financial statement reflects all the changes that took place.

By now you will have had time to examine the Financial Statement which was on your seat when you came in and I would like to draw your attention to a few of the items therein.

The most prominent is, of course, the costs of the new headquarters. Your committee decided a limit on commissioning costs should be set at £3000. All the volunteers set to work with a will and it was gratifying to find that the costs of commissioning - ranging from legal costs through work surfaces, to paper towel dispensers in the toilets and the bouquet for the mayoress at the official opening - came to £3039.

Although we had estimates of running costs from the Padley Day Centre (the previous occupants), those costs have turned out a little higher than expected. I feel that some of this excess is due to the window replacement with its high heat loss, and telephone charges. Contributions were made by both the contractors and the Chapel Trustees. This year, events will be much more under our control and will be closely monitored. Already your secretary has successfully argued our case through the District Valuer and we shall see a reduction in the Council Tax in 1997.

Looking further, we can see that donations have virtually doubled over the previous year and a good proportion of that will come from non-members using the library. Charging for postal searches did not begin until the last quarter of 1996 and it seems to be off to a good start. The charges were set low to see how things would develop, but rest assured there will be a close and continuous review of the use of the service and the charges.

Income from subscriptions shows a healthy growth in numbers of members and coming from two sources - new members and old members who have rejoined, the latter being a pleasing aspect.

My hobby horse has been to increase the amount of tax recovered from the Exchequer by Deeds of Covenant. The increase between the two years is negligible. We need more members to execute Deeds, provided they meet the criteria. It costs nothing except the ink to fill in the forms at subscription time. Lets make this year a big year - at the appropriate time those of you who do not have a Deed remember Winston Churchill's wartime call - Action This Day!

As you can see the costs of the journal, including postage, continue to rise. Your committee is well aware that a well-produced journal with quality content ensures that all members, both near and far flung, are kept in touch. The costs charged by printers are kept under regular review.

You will also notice a reduction in the costs of speakers at branch meetings. It is not that speakers are reducing their fees, but it is encouraging that more speakers are coming forward from within the ranks of the Society. It just shows that increasingly members are getting deeply involved with the activities of the Society.

The cost of room hire fell away last year largely because of the transfer of the library and the Derby area meeting to Bridge Chapel House. Unfortunately the Chapel has proved to be too small for the meetings and consequently they will in future take place in a hall close by the Chapel. The resultant rise in costs will be reflected in this year's accounts.

If you will compare the income raised by Open Days etc. to its corresponding expenditure you will see a surplus on these activities of about £900. The bulk of this surplus stems from the Four Counties Conference held at Repton and arose because far more delegates came than had originally been expected, thus exceeding the break-even point. I must say that it gladdened the heart of your Treasurer.

Although the effect of the operations of the Society in 1996 is to show a deficit, it is helpful to see that the loss was less than the cost of commissioning Bridge Chapel House. new avenues of income have been seen and are being exploited so that the overall picture of last year and looking to the future is not all "doom and gloom".

The Balance Sheet is still showing a healthy financial position, but both your Committee and I are full aware that the Cash Reserves must be used prudently and wherever possible to generate further income, thus keeping the Society in a sound financial state.

DEREK MEIGH

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER 1996

	1996		1995	
	£	£	£	£
INCOME				
Subscriptions	16083.52		15486.96	
Income recovered on deed of covenant	900.17		880.07	
Interest on investments	854.07		868.60	
Sale of publications	7226.83		7080.91	
Sale of sweatshirts	0.00		261.24	
Donations	445.51		244.36	
Donations to Bridge Chapel House	150.00		259.00	
Meetings, open days, conferences etc	4426.91		1312.53	
Refreshments	285.49		0.00	
Search fees	250.65		0.00	
Closing stock of books	11781.80	42404.95	10704.00	37097.67

EXPENDITURE

Opening stock of books	10704.00	10973.00
Journal	10631.94	10101.64
Reference Library	814.50	705.88
Stationery, Postage, Telephones	1513.17	1418.10
Speakers	370.00	433.50
Room Hire	1046.75	1993.90
Projects	347.52	34.39
Affiliation & Insurance to FFHS	822.50	830.25
Purchases of Publications for Resale	7067.87	4655.54
Purchase of Sweat Shirts for Resale	0.00	270.88
Meetings, Open Days, Conferences, etc.	3525.16	1548.01
Auditors Fee	120.00	110.00
Bridge Chapel House - Initial Costs	3039.97	418.60
Running Costs	4987.31	0.00
Data Protection Registration	0.00	75.00
	44990.69	33855.69
Less Excess Expenditure for the year	-2585.74	
Add Excess Income for the year		3241.98
Add Accumulated Fund brought forward	32296.22	29054.24
Accumulated Fund carried forward	29710.48	32296.22

**DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1996**

	1996		1995	
	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS				
Furniture	50.00		50.00	
Microfiche viewers	150.00		150.00	
Computer equipment	1665.00	1865.00	1665.00	1865.00
CURRENT ASSETS				
Publications for resale		11781.80		10704.00
Sundry Debtors:				
Payments made in advance	99.87			72.90
Sundry	80.80	180.67		0.00
Official Investment Fund		14710.98		14857.64
Cash at Bank:				
Giro Current	6666.54		10700.43	
TSB Current	1202.96		531.92	
TSB Deposit	147.82		147.09	
		8017.32		11379.44
Cash Floats in hands of Officers		210.00		210.00
TOTAL ASSETS		36765.77		39088.98

Represented by:

Accumulated Fund	29710.48	32296.22
Sundry Creditors		
Subs paid in advance	6168.69	5237.69
Ordinary	886.60	1555.07
	7055.29	6792.76
	36765.77	39088.98

D. J. Meigh
Honorary Treasurer

ACCOUNTANTS REPORT

I have examined the foregoing accounts, which are in accordance with the books maintained by the Society. In my opinion, the financial statement gives a true and fair view of the Society's affairs as of 31st December 1996.

S J Wells
S J WELLS & CO
CHARTERED
CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS
DERBY

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Venue: Landau Forte College, Derby

12th April 1997

1] Apologies: None.

2] Minutes of the last A.G.M.: The minutes of the preceding A.G.M. were read out and were accepted as a true record of proceedings in 1996 by the members.

Acceptance was proposed by : Colin White, and Seconded by Malcolm Ray, voted on and accepted by the members present.

3] Matters arising from the previous minutes:

1] A question was asked why the Society assets listed on the balance sheet were the same for 1997 as they were for 1996, and it was also noted that nothing had been allocated for the purchase of new computers. The Treasurer said that the second hand value of the furniture, fiche viewers etc. was negligible, and that the computer equipment was in the process of being specified and purchased.

2] A member asked if the previous years minutes could be printed and issued before the AGM. The Chairman pointed out that they had been published in the Society Magazine immediately after the previous AGM.

4] Chairman's Annual Report : Alan Hiley gave the Chairman's report.

With reference to the Secretary's report, a member noted that we attend the Stockport F.H.Fair. and asked if we were to visit the York Fair. The Chairman explained that we could not attend all of the F/H functions or we would be busy virtually every weekend.

5] Secretary's Annual Report : Graham Wells gave the Secretary's report.

6] Treasurer's Annual Report : Derek Meigh gave the Treasurer's report.

7] Election of Society Officers

The following members were accepted unopposed for the coming year by a show of hands, there being no objections from the members present.

Chairman: Alan Hiley, **Vice-Chairman:** Iris Salt, **Secretary:** Graham Wells,
Membership Secretary: Lorna Spare, **Treasurer:** Derek Meigh.

8] Election of the Executive Committee.

The following members were accepted unopposed for the Executive Committee by a show of hands, there being no objections from the members present.

Janet Salt, Helen Betteridge, Ian Care, Stephen Orchard, Dave Bull, Iris Brown & John Moul, Brian Greaves, John Spencer

9] The Constitution requires that all meeting group sub-committees be approved by the members at each A.G.M., and the Chairman asked the meeting to give it's approval for the following members.

a) Derby group : Alan Hiley, Gill Hiley, Linda Bull, Dave Bull.

b) Shirland group : Sylvia Wright, Maureen Newton & Janet Salt.

c) Glossop group : Ann Pass, Iris Brown, Peter Beeley, Kath Tarbatt, John Moul.

All three sub-committees were accepted unopposed by a show of hands, there being no objections from the members present.

10] Appointment of Accountant

The Treasurer again proposed that the Accountant for 1997 should be Mr. Wells (*no relation to the Secretary*) this was seconded by Gill Kerr, and was accepted by a show of hands of the members present.

11] Any other business

There was no further business, and so the Chairman closed the meeting.

The minutes Secretary wishes to apologise if anyone's name is misspelled

CIVIL WAR ACCIDENT

All Saints, Derby

April 1644

*Catherine Gower killed with a pistoll bullet, shot through the head
by a acedent*

As quoted in:

'The Chronicles of the Collegiate Church or Free Chapel of All Saints, Derby' - J.C. Cox

THE HADFIELDS
Graham Hadfield (Mem. No. 4038)

An Fond Remembrance of the Late

John Hadfield of Lower Whitfield,

*Who departed this Life, December 24th, 1863
In the 86th Year of his Age,
and was interred at St James's Church,
Whitfield, December 25th, 1863.*

Our Father is gone, and we are left
The loss of him to mourn,
But may we live to meet again
With Christ before the throne

Our Friend, Our worthy Friend is gone
A Father dear and kind,
Death came and snatched life away
And we are left behind


The above image file is a copy of the memorial card for my 3x great grandfather, John Hadfield, who lived from 1778 to 1863. We don't know all that much about him but what we do know point to him having been some character. His first marriage took place on 25th January 1820, just over 3 months after his father, William, died. John's first wife was Sarah Hyde who already had a son, John, born on 30th June 1818. We have yet to establish who the lad's natural father was but we know that he became known as John Hadfield the younger. Did old William disapprove of Sarah and cause their marriage to be delayed? Sadly Sarah died in 1825 after having three daughters, all of whom died in infancy. John went on to marry three more wives and outlive them all, fathering six more children in the process. The family farm was based on Hollincross Meadow and the farmhouse was where numbers 1a and 1b Hadfield Place now stand. The house is marked on the 1819 map of Glossopdale in the centre of the book "Glossop Dale, Manor and Borough" just north of the Eagle Inn. John Hadfield was buried in a vault in St. James' Churchyard, Whitfield (reference 154 in the MI list for St. James Churchyard).

For taken on the Interment of

Eliza Ann Hadfield

Grave or Vault—Class No. C			
Interment ... 54 5 0	7	7	0
Choice of Ground			
Certificate of Right of Burial		2	6
Permission for Flaming			6
Tolling Bell			
Extra Digging of Grave below 1 ft.			
Morning Funeral		10	6
Non-Resident <i>buried in Vault</i>		10	6
Sunday Funeral			
Total of Heart Fee	5	10	6
Widow		7	6
Do. Extra Fee: Morning Funeral		2	6
Do. do. Sunday do.			
Late Funeral (over 14 minutes late)			
Total Fee received	9	0	6

The second image file is a copy of the invoice for the burial of my great grandmother, Eliza Ann Hadfield, who lived from 1850 to 1911. She was born a Robinson, daughter of Joseph Robinson who built Robinson's Court and numbers 12 to 16 Norfolk Street and great granddaughter of John Robinson who built Gnat Hole Mill.

Examined the  *day of January 1911*

Eliza's husband was John Hadfield who formed the company of J. Hadfield and Sons of Derby Street, Wire

Mattress and Furniture Manufacturers. Eliza should have been buried in a vault in St. James Churchyard, Whitfield but when her mother-in-law was buried, ten years earlier, there was a splash as the coffin was lowered into the vault. My great grandfather order that the vault be sealed and not used again, so Eliza was buried in a new vault at Glossop Cemetery.

We have a set of nine publicity photographs taken at J. Hadfield and Sons in about 1910. If anyone is interested, there is a copy of them in a booklet I put together for Peggy Davies at the Heritage Centre, Glossop.

I would be very pleased to hear from anyone who has any stories to tell about Gnat Hole or the Works at Derby Street.

*85 Heythrop Drive, Acklam, Middlesbrough
TS5 8QX (Tel: 01642 812340)*

The Oxford Companion to Local and Family History, edited by David Hey of University of Sheffield, is a fascinating guide for both amateur or professional researchers, the sort of book you are still reading half an hour after finding the information you needed!

Members at Glossop have been notified of a new course in Genealogy to be held in Hyde, Macclesfield (Evenings) and Saturdays mornings in South Manchester/Cheshire. Exact times have to be confirmed but start in September for Part I Certificate (Diploma in Genealogy) issued by the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies. If interested contact:- Roger Trunkfield, 7 North Downs Rd., Cheadle Hulme SK8 5EP or tel: 0161-485-2556. Roger can also arrange guided tours of John Rylands University, Deansgate, Manchester.

ANN PASS (Mem. No. 2288)

WAS YOUR ANCESTOR A COLLIER?
Neville Sharp (Mem. No. 3511)

When coal mining started in the area is uncertain, but Roderick Thackray found coal sledges dated to the 17th century below Compstall Bridge where outcrops of the White Ash seam had been worked. He also noted that the workings of 300 years earlier looked identical to those at Ludworth Moor and that the only improvement had been in the transport system. The early textile mills used water power but would require coal for heating.

An indication of the importance of mining can be seen from looking at the 1851 census and noting the men listed as miner or collier. In 1851 3% of the male work force was employed in mining which would be approximately 160 men. Presumably the work force was once larger because the coming of the railways, particularly the branch line to Glossop, and with it the delivery of cheaper and better coal from the major coalfields meant that the end of the local industry was merely a matter of time.

The coal seams worked in the district in descending order were Big Smut, Red Ash, White Ash, Ganister Coal, Yard Coal (coking coal), 6 inch Mine and Simmondley Coal. The seams are not regular in some places, they have been cut away by streams and even where they exist, their thickness varies so that they are not always worth working. The names are derived from the burning characteristics of the different seams, the thickness and, in the case of ganister coal, because it was found next to a useful bed of ganister. The Ludworth Moor Colliery, which closed as recently as 1980, worked the Big Smut, but beneath lay the old workings of the Alma Pit which mined the Yard seam, as did the Ernecroft Pit which supplied coal to the Andrews Mills at Compstall. The Big Smut is a type of coal once known as cannel because it burns like a candle. The miners could tell which seam they were working by the texture and appearance of the coal. Mr. Alfred Gee, who worked the last drift mine in the area on Ludworth Moor, said of the Simmondley Seam, "*Oh yes, it was about so thick with a band of muck running through it*" at the same time indicating with his hands that it was about 15 inches deep.

The methods of working over the years have varied with the position and thickness of the seams and the technology available. Where the coal outcropped, a sloping tunnel could be dug into the hillside and the coal dragged out in baskets. This method is known as drift mining and as the tunnel extended deeper, problems arose with ventilation and transporting the coal to the surface. To create a flow of air and prevent the accumulation of black damp, air shafts had to be provided at intervals. These shafts were sunk from tile surface and accurately sited so as to meet the tunnel below. A magnetic compass was used to obtain the correct alignment.

To encourage an updraft fires could be lit at the bottom of the air shafts. As steel rails became available a track could be laid along the main tunnel and the coal pushed out in tubs by men or drawn out by pit ponies or by a winch at the pit entrance. The men who worked small mines had little capital and they used anything that came to hand to get the coal. Tubbs were purchased from mines which had closed and bed rails were employed to

make a track for the tubs. Just above Simmondley and beside the track from Plainsteads Farm to the Picking rods there were drift mines.

In the early 1940's both these pits were still open and equipped with rails, tubs and winches. The one near Plainsteads was worked as late as the early days of the Second World War by one collier who extracted slack coal to sell to local mills. Shortly after he had finished working it a company wanted to exploit the pit in a bigger way, but the farmer was not agreeable because the Mineral rights were vested in the Duchy of Lancaster who would reap most of the benefit while he would be left with the mess.

The spoil heap of the Simmondley Pit can still be made out clearly but all trace of the second has been obliterated. Some early pits were known as Bell Pits because of their shape. These could be used where the seams of coal did not outcrop.

A vertical shaft was sunk to reach the coal and a chamber opened out to give working space so that coal could be wound to the surface. From this chamber tunnels would be driven to extract the coal. When as much coal as possible as could be safely extracted by this method had been removed, other shafts would be sunk nearby until there were rows of them. The miners would descend into the pit by a series of ladders or by a winch which could also be used to raise the coal.

The first recorded mining on the site of Ludworth Moor Colliery took place in the 1920s when a local farmer, Eric Humphreys, worked an outcrop "bell pit" with the help of his wife and father, using a motor cycle engine to pump out the water and milk churns to move the coal to their farm. Several of the collieries were on the boundary between Chisworth and Charlesworth around Molehouse, Rose Grove, Woodseats New Pit, Holehouse Engine Pit, Wood Tunnel Pit and the oddly named Owd Nick's Pit. Some of the adits to these pits were so close to the mills that coal could be trundled into the boiler house. The Engine Pit did not get its name because it was the first pit in the district to use a steam engine as is sometimes stated. When a larger steam engine was installed in Holehouse Pit the vibrations were such that they could be felt underground in the Engine Pit which was close by.

Other pits in Chisworth and Ludworth were known as the Sandy Lane Pit, the Alma Pit which was also in Sandy Lane, the Inkerman Shaft which was higher up Sandy Lane, Tunnel Pit, Stirrup Benches Pit, Hollyhead, Dog Chough and Peep O'Day Pit. There was even a pit at Deepclough which used to supply Robert Thornley's Valehouse Mill before the

MASON, HEWER OR QUAREOUR

My Ancestor Worked with Stone

The craft of masonry has an ancient history and evidence of the art can be found in such diverse surroundings as field walls, religious buildings, barns, milestones, gravestones or houses. This research was prompted by a lack of accessible information for one inquisitive family historian. Hopefully the lay reader will gain an insight into the activities of the art and craft of building with stone.

The workers in stone

There were several subdivisions within the craft of masonry. There were men who worked with 'free stone' or blocks of stone carved or dressed for setting with mortar (ashlar). Other stone workers worked with rubble masonry or worked in the quarries. At Westminster in 1532 there were masons 'working upon stone', 'setting of stone', 'roughlayers' and 'hardhewers' as well as 'masons entayllers' or carvers.¹

The superior branch of the craft were the Freemasons. While the origin of this term is much debated these men worked with the 'free stone' and would apply the straight edges and accurate finish to the stone before the dressed blocks were carefully set with thin joints of mortar or ashlar. The Master mason was recognised as extremely skilful with measurement (geometry), building and carving. He may have controlled, on a building site, other masons with their apprentices.

A second division of stone workers consisted of the layers, setters or wallers who placed in position the stones worked by the free masons. In 1591 Ralph Ashley, a possible ancestor, was a waller building the stable walls at Hardwick Hall. A third group were the 'roughlayers' or 'hardhewers' who mainly worked in the quarries preparing roughly shaped blocks of stone.

A fourth group of masons called 'imagers' specialised as carvers of stone and may equate with our idea of a sculptor. Masons may have also flourished as specialists where local stone was in great demand such as those who in the 15th century carved Purbeck marble as 'marbrers' and 'polishers'.

On a building site one of the first imperatives would be to build accommodation for workers, 'the lodges' and dwelling houses 'mansiones' of the more important masons. The lodge was the main workshop where the stone was shaped and carved, the dining room and also the dormitory for the temporary community of masons. Their fraternal associations were centred upon the 'lodge' or workshop where they were employed. It was

of the lodge that a journeyman mason would enquire when looking for work in a strange town and to the master mason in charge of the lodge he would make himself available for work.

Only a male who had completed a seven year apprenticeship could be called mason. He must be a free born man, legitimate, sound in body and limb and not to gossip nor to reveal what was done in 'the logge'. Amongst other rules he was to behave courteously when all dining together. In return he was to be supervised by his free mason or mason employer until expert and to be paid 'as they deserved'.

Tracing family history of a stone worker may be difficult because these people were constantly on the move from site to site. While most crafts were organised in Town Guilds and were strictly local, permanent organisations, this was not the case for stoneworkers whose organisation was often as temporary as the work a particular town had to offer. The construction of stone buildings were quite rare in towns even into the 15th century when some permanent guild fraternities were established. The mason with his family would only be settled if employed on permanent work such as a large religious site or by the owner of a grand house. In this situation a home would be provided and the standard of living of the family would at least be comfortable.

The quarry and the stone

A large part of the cost of masonry was the expense of carriage for stone to the building site. For this reason there was often a preference for local stone and many quarries were opened close by sites and can be found locally. Quite often the quarry would be owned by the local landowner or by the church, or leased out to the local mason. There was a medium-grained sandstone quarry at Bole Hill, Wingerworth. The Hunloke estate also held claim to Alton quarries near Ashover where white ashlar was used in the building of the new Wingerworth Hall in the 1720's. A quarry was opened on the same estate at Langer Lane close to the building site of Birdholme House in the 17th century.² A stone saw mill was situated by the Trickett brook in Pearce Lane, Wingerworth and it was here that the rough stone would be brought for finishing.³ Slate was also quarried at Slate Pit Dale on the western edge of the village.

Stone with exceptional qualities could be in demand. Close to the north Derbyshire border, Mansfield freestone was used as early as 1337 for Southwell Minster; for the Houses of Parliament in the 1830's;

and for paving Trafalgar Square.⁴ For an important building often patterns or templates were sent to the quarry and stones could be obtained direct in standardised shapes and sizes. There is evidence that stock mouldings for windows and church alterations could be obtained directly from quarries in the 15th century and later.

The tools of the trade

Simple tools were used for quarrying stone, some examples being the 'iron wegges', 'pulyng' axe and 'stonax'. Picks or 'pykaxis' were used for digging foundations. Trowels were used as were saws, borers, sieves and 'shofelles'. For measuring, wooden rods or strings were used and 'reulor and sqwyers'. Bellows were needed to remove the dust from around delicate carving.

Each type of stonework required a particular range of tools. The main tools of the mason were the axe, the hammer axe and the chisel mounted on handles made of ash. It is thought that a journeyman mason may have traditionally travelled light, without tools for they were often very heavy. On arriving at a lodge seeking work he would ask first for an axe, then for a piece of stone and afterwards for any other tools that he should require which should be lent to him. There are records of large stocks of tools being available, for example at the masons' lodge at York Minster in 1399 which held '69 stanexes, a great kevell, 96 chisielles of iron, and 24 mallietes bound with iron'.⁵ These types of tools naturally lost their edges and regularly needed to be reworked. The smith was employed for this work which was called battering or grinding of the tools. An unusual record in 1384 states a payment in Westminster to Katherine the smith-wife for 'battering of the masons tools'.

Stone workers were occasionally given gifts of money to encourage working or to mark the completion of some significant stage of a building. For example 'when they helyd the porche' at the church of St Mary-at-Hill, London in 1483, 'a rib of bef...also bred and ale' was provided. the Master mason may receive furred robes and other useful trade garments. In 1499 aprons and gloves for masons, belts and 'napronys' of leather were not unusual; in July 1411 twelve 'strawhattes' were provided for the masons working at Westminster Bridge, London; in 1532 'lether bootis' were provided for labourers working in the water there.

The Ashley family and stone

My sixth great grandfather, George Ashley, lived in North Wingfield parish from his birth in 1620, the son of Godfridi (Godfrey). By 1660 he was firmly established as a member of the Quaker community in Tupton and his apprenticeship would have been served.

I hold definite evidence he was mason at Wingerworth in 1682/3. He probably was the George Ashley who died in March 1694. He was survived by sons George 15, John 8 my fifth great grandfather, daughter Elizabeth 17 and Mary 12. Continuity of family interest in masonry after 1694 would have rested with Joshua Ashley, probable brother to George Snr. who had a family of daughters in Tupton, but no surviving sons.

Which stone buildings may my ancestors have been responsible for close by the Hunloke estate?

After 1666 and before 1690 Sir Henry IV built the north and south wings of Wingerworth Hall. They are said to be still standing and the mason is not known. The north wing contains a large priest hole and because secrecy was required could only have been constructed by craftsmen trusted by Sir Henry. A farm and hostelry is claimed to be of the same period and style as the hall wings; the Hunloke Arms, formerly Nags Head, on the Derby Road. Of a similar period is thought to be Birdholme House, the Dower House, which has mullioned windows similar to those in the north and south wings of the original hall.⁶

In 1659 land was donated for the building of a Quaker meeting house in Tupton. The stone building was well used by 1691 and there is little doubt that a Quaker mason would have been involved in the building of it.

George Ashley the younger, my fifth great grand uncle and the eldest son of George Ashley Snr. was born 6 July 1679. As a mason, age 25, he married by licence Mary Howson of Blyth on or after 13 May 1704 and returned to live in Tupton.⁷ It was in 1725 that the new heir to the Hunloke estate began rebuilding the old Wingerworth Hall. George, who would have been 46, and younger brother John, my fifth great grandfather who had nine children, were a local established family of masons and probably were involved in the construction. The Master mason is unknown, the only suggestion being that one Francis Smith of Warwick undertook the work after completing the notable Sutton Scarsdale Hall in Derbyshire.

The Ashley family were strong, sturdy people who had associations with Tupton, Woodthorpe and North Wingfield through several centuries to recent times. The family were staunch and independent Quakers and lived at Tupton within walking distance of the quarry, saw mill and the meeting house. In later years the family became involved in the working of black 'stone' and iron, in the local coal industry. The family involvement in the craft of masonry strongly suggests a yet undiscovered association with Ashley families in Chesterfield and Mansfield Woodhouse in the early 17th century and a common ancestry cannot be ruled out. With little definite evidence it is local association and

Melbourne is a small town in the very south of Derbyshire, no part of it more than a few minutes walk away from the open country. The greater part of the parish is agricultural land, much of it cultivated by market gardeners as men have tilled the soil for over a thousand years.

First written evidence is in Domesday Book of 1086, recording that before the Conquest King Edward himself had held six carucates of land (a carucate being as much as an eight-ox team could plough in a year). By the time of Domesday King William had one plough and twenty six serfs had five ploughs. As well as arable land there were twenty four acres of meadow and an area of woodland where pigs were kept. Interestingly there was also a mill mentioned and Melbourne has been interpreted as "Mill Stream". There is also the curious fact that for taxation purposes Melbourne was worth £10 in King Edward's time while in 1086 it was worth only six but still paid ten.

Also mentioned in Domesday as held by Edward the Confessor is Melbourne Castle, which lay a little to the north of the church and to the east of the street called Castle Street. Only fragments of the foundations and walls remain. It continued to be a royal manor after the conquest and was possibly the site of a royal hunting lodge. King John, for instance, is known to have stayed there on several occasions. But it did not remain directly under the king, its principal association was with the Earldom and Duchy of Lancaster as seen in 1319 when Thomas of Lancaster's protege, Robert de Holand, was the occupier. His enjoyment of Melbourne was short-lived, however. Involved in the failure of Lancaster's rebellion in 1322, he was beheaded. A century later it became, for nineteen years, the prison of the most important of the French prisoners taken at Agincourt - John, Duke of Bourbon. He was released upon the accession of Henry VI, but died before he could return to France.

Stowe's 'annals' record that in 1460 Melbourne Castle was dismantled by order of Margaret of Anjou, Henry VI's queen. But the destruction could not have been complete. In the middle of the sixteenth century Leland described the castle as being "in metely repair". Soon afterwards it nearly had the distinction of housing another royal prisoner, Mary Queen of Scots, but its state of repair was then not judged good enough. A drawing of 1602 shows it as an imposing structure. In 1604 King James I alienated it to the Earl of Nottingham and from them it passed to the Earls of

Huntingdon. Under this ownership it finally fell into ruins.

A merchant community grew up during the Middle Ages and in 1229 the Bishop of Carlisle had the grant of a fair within his manor of Melbourne at the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. In 1327 Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, began a weekly market with an annual three day fair held at Michaelmas.

As in many parts of England enclosure threatened the peace of Melbourne. Enclosure was the act of converting medieval common land and the strip holdings in the open fields into compact blocks of privately owned land. At one time, in one 80 acre field alone 28 men farmed land which was dispersed in 225 scattered strips, a system which block any agricultural improvements. Thus, early in Henry VIII's reign, tenants in Melbourne, Ticknall and surrounding areas testified that Richard Francis of Ticknall had enclosed for his own use lands which had previously been common. Francis had his possession confirmed but even when enclosure was complete in 1791 there was strong feeling that justice had not been done.

Greater development came in the nineteenth century. Melbourne benefited in an indirect way from the railway boom, becoming a centre for the growing of quickset hedges needed for lining the new tracks. This in turn led to a profitable growth of market gardening, one Samuel Robinson working on such a scale that he employed fifty persons at a time.

Meanwhile a textile industry had been introduced into Melbourne by an enterprising native of the town, Mr Haines, who perfected a technique of manufacturing warp knitted fabrics. The business he founded still flourishes on the site of the old castle. Manufacture of boots and shoes and brewing of beer were also introduced into Melbourne in the nineteenth century.

The most remarkable man that Melbourne has produced was Thomas Cook, the travel agent and one of the great figures in English social history. Born at Melbourne in 1808 he left school at ten and went to work in the gardens of the Melbourne estate. After serving an apprenticeship to a wood-turner he migrated into Loughborough and worked for a printer who published books for the General Baptist Association. At this point in Cook's life he became an active Baptist himself, a bible reader and a missionary. He also became a convert to the cause of Temperance and it was this last which gave birth to Cook's Tours.



On 5th July 1841 a meeting was to be held in Loughborough and Cook arranged with the Midland Railway to run an excursion train from Leicester, carrying 570 passengers there and back for one shilling each. Cook had found a career. He began organising excursions, letting Midland Railway take a percentage on the sold tickets. So began a worldwide business, so successful that within Cook's own lifetime the firm was called upon to transport the Gordon Relief Expedition to the Sudan and - most bizarre - to organise a Mohammedan pilgrimage from India to Mecca and Medina.

Cook did not forget his birthplace. He built and endowed a Baptist Mission Hall and a row of fourteen cottages, which can still be seen in almost their original state, thus leaving a fitting memorial in the town.

Melbourne Church is dedicated to St Michael. It has not been dated, but is generally believed to have been built in the late eleventh or twelfth century on the site of a previous Anglo-Saxon church. The present building of a fine example of Norman work, a cruciform shape with a central embattled tower and two small towers at the west end. At one time these towers were embellished by 'pepperpots' on their top which were added by Gilbert Scott between 1859-62. These were so unpopular with Melbourne folk that they were removed in 1955. The upper part of the main tower was rebuilt in the early seventeenth century. The date of the earliest of the present bells is 1610 and this gives a clue to the probable date of the rebuilding of the tower and the erection of a belfry. The southern transept contains a recumbent stone figure of a knight, probably of the thirteenth century, and other monuments to members of the Hardinge family of neighbouring Kings Newton.

Immediately to the west of the church is the oldest surviving secular building in Melbourne. Its upper part has been renovated with brick, but its lower part is medieval stonework. Once supposed to be a chantry it is now thought that it was a barn, possibly a tithe barn into which parishioners paid in kind the dues they owed to the church.

In its early days Melbourne church was the largest and most important in Southern Derbyshire. It was one of the earliest endowments of the see of Carlisle after its foundation in 1133 and as such was involved in ecclesiastical politics. On a number of occasions during the Middle Ages bishops of Carlisle temporarily conducted the business of the diocese from Melbourne and the connection was not completely extinguished until 1704, when an Act of Parliament

assigned the Rectory Manor to the Cokes in perpetuity. It had been held on lease from the see since 1628 when Sir John Coke, deciding to make Melbourne his home, converted the rectory into the Hall, using stones taken from the ruins of the castle.

Unlike many of England's great houses the Hall is still lived in although that which Sir John built has been enlarged again. The present appearance of hall and grounds is owed in the main to Sir John (1563-1644) and his great grandson Thomas Coke (1674-1727). Sir John had distinguished predecessors as lessees of Melbourne, notably Sir Christopher Hatton - one of Queen Elizabeth's favourites - and Sir John Hawkins the sailor, but neither left his mark. It was Sir John, already sixty five when he leased the estate, and occupied by his duties in London as Secretary of State, who set in motion the task of remodelling the gardens and enlarging the house to his own designs.

Born in 1563, a younger son of an ancient Derbyshire family, the Cokes of Trusley, Sir John had a long career as a public servant although not entirely successful. In 1591 he became Deputy Treasurer of the navy and in the 1620's was given the unpopular task of acting as government spokesman in the House of Commons. In 1625 Charles I appointed him principal Secretary of State which led to him being an intermediary between King and Commons. Perhaps it was the consciousness of impending failure which led him to prepare a retreat at Melbourne.

To the original house, probably L shaped, Sir John added another wing while the grounds had several parts. A paved courtyard was in front of walled gardens while to the east the ground was banked up to form a terrace above and orchard and kitchen garden. To the south a bowl alley was made and a dovecote installed; this was later converted into a muniment room.

Sir John made over the Hall to his eldest son, another John, in 1635, but when the old man was dismissed from his secretaryship in 1638, a scapegoat for the failure of the Scottish War he too came to Melbourne. His retirement was not long, nor peaceful for the Civil War did not leave Melbourne untouched. During the Scottish War the Hall itself had been endangered when disorderly Somerset troops quartered nearby had fired the mill at Calke and threatened to do the same at the Hall. The younger John, alarmed by this, sent to London for ten muskets and twelve halberds. These were delivered but when the Civil War itself broke out they were sent to the King. Coke family loyalties were divided in the struggle. Old Sir John asked no more than to be left alone, but sensing no safety at

Melbourne removed himself to London when Civil War broke out in Derbyshire and died the following year. Sir John the younger, who had been knighted during his father's lifetime, came out on the Parliamentary side and in 1647 was one of nine commissioners who received the King at the Scottish headquarters at Newcastle on Tyne and had charge of him at Holdenby. His younger brother, Thomas, on the other hand, was a Royalist and suffered imprisonment under the Commonwealth. On his brother's death he succeeded to the estate and was compelled, as a Royalist, to pay a heavy composition fine of £2,200. During the next generation, however, it was possible to restore what had been neglected during the troubled times and to make further extensions to the grounds. These were the work of Thomas's son, a third John.

Like the rest of his family the third John concerned himself with public affairs and in the Revolution of 1688 he commanded a Derbyshire troop which he had raised himself; this service earned him the title of Colonel by which he is generally known.

The next Coke to occupy Melbourne Hall was the Colonel's son, Thomas, who had lived much abroad in France and in Holland and was Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Anne. By selling lands that had belonged to his mother he financed the replanning and reconstructing of the existing gardens and the rebuilding of parts of the Hall. Thomas was succeeded by his son George Lewis Coke, who seems to have been notable principally for his fondness for foreign travel. He died young, leaving Melbourne Hall to his sister Charlotte, from whom it passed to the Lamb family.

The Hall has never lacked distinguished associations. Two nineteenth century Prime Ministers were associated with it; Lord Melbourne, who owned it, and Lord Palmerston, whose wife had succeeded to it on the death of her brother the third Lord Melbourne. Later owners had included the seventh Earl Cowper and Admiral of the Fleet Lord Walter Kerr. But of all the families that have owned the Hall since the time of the Cokes, only the Kerrs seem ever to have made it a home.

It must not be thought that Melbourne is a town living on its history, long and illustrious though that is. The greater part of the parish is still agricultural land and it has several flourishing small industries. There are still some thatched and timbered houses in the very centre of Melbourne, but for the most part it has been too vital to remain merely picturesque. It is fortunate, therefore, that though its two most notable buildings, the Church and the Hall, are within a few hundred

yards of the centre of the town, they are still secluded from it. A grass square with the town war memorial, a granite cross, in its centre, faces the Church. Just beyond the church is the Vicarage and beyond that a path which is skirted on the one side by the beautiful Melbourne Pool and on the other by the grounds of the Hall.

Reference: *Most of the above article has been compiled using the book Melbourne Story by Keith Mantell, which can be consulted in the Society's library at Bridge Chapel House.*



COURIER SERVICE

This service has proved very popular and so will continue for the foreseeable future. The Society will provide certificates from the Family Records Centre (formerly known as St. Cath's) for £8 each. Please write to Bridge Chapel House (address on inside front cover), enclosing as much data as possible, a large S.A.E. and your payment. Please also quote a reference number or the year of the event (3 year search will be carried out, i.e. one year either side of the given date). Next visit will be in September, so send in your requests quickly.

**THIS SERVICE IS FOR MEMBERS
ONLY SO PLEASE QUOTE
YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER**

CAN ANYONE HELP?

During some research into my family, the Browns of Ilkeston, at the Public Library in Ilkeston, I found a photocopy of an article headed "An Ilkeston Man's Diary for the year 1790" printed in the Ilkeston Pioneer dated 1901. The diary had been written by Thomas Brown, my 4x great grandfather. It was reported that the information had been made available through the kindness of a Buxton gentleman who had been born in Ilkeston, unfortunately his name wasn't mentioned.

Now I realise that we are talking 207 years after the diary and 96 odd years after the report in the Pioneer, but as a believer in serendipity I am hoping that the readers of the Society magazine could be of help in tracing the present owners of the Diary.

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(Mem. No. 4188)*

GREAT GRANDAD PARKIN

In my dream I go back in time to 1871 to visit my great grandfather, James Parkin, cordwainer, well known locally for making the finest shoes. When the Romans came to England their craftsmen made shoes for the army. In Europe they made shoes or sandals of soft skins and bound them with laces. However, the English climate was too cold and wet for sandals, so the shoemakers found ways of making stronger shoes. They tried cattle's hides, tanning and cutting them for shoe soles. Cow hide made strong soles, but it was too strong for the uppers. At this time, Cordoba, a town in southern Spain discovered that the mouflon sheep that lived there had very soft, strong hides that were ideal for shoe uppers. When mouflon sheep became extinct, so the locals used goatskins, processing them until they were as soft. They also used cattle's hides at times. Shoemakers in Cordoba were known as Cordwainers, a title soon adopted by the English shoemakers who began their industry in Northampton. They moved to towns and villages all over the country to make shoes for people who worked in the new factories and mills. Cordwainers were skilful workers, unlike cobblers and shoe repairers who were not well trained.

I push open the door of a small stone built workshop in Field Lane, Belper. A small, dustcoated window lets in a little light, slightly increased by the glow from an oil lamp above the workbench. When my eyes get accustomed to the subdued light, I see my great grandfather, James Parkin, his wife Hannah and children, Francis, Eliza and John, busy at their trade. Jim was born at Kilbourn, a neighbouring village to Belper, on 8 September 1837. At twelve he moved to live with his Uncle Jim and Aunt Elizabeth, serving his apprenticeship in the cordwaining trade. Jim's uncle, a master cordwainer, employed two men who helped Jim learn the skill of making shoes. Uncle Jim taught his nephew the finer skills of the trade. Jim was happy on the day he received his certificate; he was free after seven years to do what he wished. Jim was like other boys and wanted to try work that might be better than cordwaining. He found a job as a furnace man at the iron foundry. Then his boss moved him and he became an ironworker. He caught the molten iron as it poured from the furnace pots in the special molds before it cooled. It was heavy work in constant heat, poorly paid, and Jim did not enjoy it.

John and Elizabeth Turner lived at Horsley, a neighbouring village. John was a nailmaker, beating nails from long heavy iron rods every day. He and his wife, Elizabeth, became parents of two children, Amos and Hannah. Hannah quickly grew from a child to an attractive young woman with lustrous dark brown hair and flashing grey eyes. The village held socials in the

dark evenings. Hannah and Jim met at one social, sitting at the same long table, enjoying meat and potato pie donated by the village housewives. They instantly liked each other and Jim courted Hannah. They were married at Horsley Parish Church on 1 March 1859.

I took an instant liking to my great-grandmother, who was approaching forty. Her thick and shiny hair is tied in a bun and she is neatly dressed. Her eldest son Francis, who will be my grandfather one day, comes over to ask her the time. He is twelve years old and features his mother in a masculine way. Do I look like him I wonder? He returns to his work and I move back to the wall.

Soon after the wedding, Jim discovered that they could not manage on his small wage. Francis was born, followed in quick succession by seven more children. In the 1800's there was no known way of limiting the size of a family, so when babies came along the family often grew bigger than their parents could afford. The new husband and father decided to return to shoemaking, for he had all the necessary skills plus his cordwainer's certificate. There was an unoccupied stone hut in Field Lane, near to his uncle's workshop, which he rented. Jim bought a second hand workbench, a welting frame, two stools, a hobbing foot and a big oil lantern, all he could afford. Francis moved to live with his grandparents, John and Mary Turner. The shoes had to be hand stitched as Jim and Hannah were too poor to buy one of the new Singer leather sewing machines. However, by working hard into the night during the summer months and saving most of the profits, they were eventually able to purchase one. Jim and Hannah were very proud of their new machine, which lessened the time for making a pair of shoes and made the stitching firmer.

Hannah loves to use the sewing machine and today is busy sewing shoe uppers together. Jim cuts out pieces of leather from a goat skin spread out on the work bench. Jim buys goat skins from his uncle and the soft Cordoba skins improve his reputation as a cordwainer. In the back corner Eliza sits tying off the ends of the seams their mother has stitched. She is ten years old and quite small, but has an adorable smile. She sits with her tongue peeping through the corner of her lips as she concentrates on tying knots. Francis and John pierce holes in the upper parts of the shoe with a metal awl, ready for stitching. I stand quietly and watch, amazed at the skill Jim and Hannah show as they turn a piece of soft goat skin into a beautiful pair of ladies' shoes.

Jim remembers something. He looks across at Hannah and asks, "*Asta seen John t'delivery man todee?*". Hannah tells him that no one has called today. "*Ay should be bringing new riveting machine from 'station. I ordered it a fortnit ago. I'll aye to borrow Fred's oss and cart and fetch it from 'station if he du'nt bring it todee.*" I smile at the old dialect. When I was a child, I lived at Belper and spoke the same way. However, I lost most of my Belper accent when we moved to another town and the old dialect now lies in the almost forgotten reaches of my memory.

Belper is an industrial town nestled at the foot of the Pennine Chain in Derbyshire. It is in the beautiful Derwent Valley, with hills rising on either side. Nailers, miners and cotton workers populate the town. The cotton mill employs hundreds of local people who need boots to walk to the mill every day, so Jim's skills in shoemaking are well used. There are several cordwainers in the town, but my great-grandfather's work is good and attracts customers. The Strutt family, owners of the cotton mill, pay workers a fair wage so they can afford to buy good strong shoes. Hannah willingly helps her husband whenever she can spare the time. The children work in the shop when they are big enough to help. Most children of working class people work in factories, mills and even down the coal mines, to help their families put bread on the table. Nine years' old Harriett looks after the youngest children at home.

I thrill to see my great-great-grandfather, Francis, enter the shop. He is getting old and the little hair he has is grey. Back then, people aged more quickly than in the 1990's. When people became grandparents, they were considered to be old, whatever age they were. "*Does thee want any 'elp*" asks Francis. Jim smiles and shows Francis a pile of leather pieces that need the welts stitching. Francis sits down with a heavy sigh, his old bones seem to get stiffer every day. He slips one foot in the welting frame and clamps the partially finished shoe between his knees. Then he takes a strong piece of thread in each hand and fastens the welt to the sole, using both threads. He pulls them as tight as he can by stretching his arms on each side until the threads pull taut. "*These 'll mak good shoes, they're right soft*" he says as he works rhythmically pulling the threads evenly together. Hannah stops treading and puts a kettle on the little fire place to make a cup of tea. She is happy to see Jim's dad, who always enjoys a cuppa. Hannah works all day in he shop, goes home to prepare meals for the family and has to manage the remaining housework in the evening. There is little rest for working class housewives in the 1870's, but they're happy if they can help their husbands earn money, as many folk have no work and little income.

Jim has hung several sketches on the wall of different kinds of boots and shoes he can make. There are ankle boots with elastic inserts, or shoes with rounded, slightly pointed toes and low, stacked heels for the ladies. I look at illustrations of men's boots either with high or low cuffs. A well dressed lady comes into the shop with her two daughters and Jim smiles. "*Morning Mrs Green*" he says. She greets him and asks if he can make her some shoes, soft and light for the spring. "*I want some strong boots for my daughters to wear to school.*" Jim flicks the stool that sits by the workbench with a cloth to remove any stray dust. He invites Mrs Green to sit down and take off her shoes so that he can measure her feet. Jim writes down the measurements and repeats the measuring process for the two girls. Customers' feet are always measured by Jim himself so that he is sure of their size. I wish I could have my feet measured and buy a pair of custom made shoes that must fit better than the mass produced ones of today. Francis is learning this important job and today he measures his youngest sister Julia for a pair of ankle boots. Jim will check the measurements before he lets Francis cut them out. I love to see my relatives of a bygone age, but I wish I could help to put roses in the children's cheeks and give them a good meal. If I could transport them to 1995 for a short time, I could buy them food, a new outfit and a gift of their own. We have so much more than my ancestors and our lives are easy in comparison.

Jim and Uncle Jim are saving together to buy an American machine selling on the English market. It will stitch the shoe soles to the uppers, stopping the arduous task that my great great grandad is doing, sewing with two threads. In the cities, bigger shoe factories are starting up, but Belper still has room for family businesses.

Mrs Green is walking to the door when she suddenly stops and looks back at Jim. "*I almost forgot. Can you repair these shoes that you made for me? The soles have almost worn thin. Will you be able to put new soles on for me?*" Jim smiles and nods towards the corner of the shop. "*You see the black hobbing foot over there*" he says "*I can take the worn sole off your shoes and replace it with new leather by slipping the shoe onto the hobbing foot so that I can fit a new sole to it.*" Mrs Green arranges to bring the shoes back another day, collects her children who have wandered over to Francis, and they leave to walk back into town.

Daylight is fading and it is becoming too dark for my family to see to do their work, so they pack up and leave for home. They live in the hamlet of Cow Hill which overlooks Belper Town and have a long walk ahead of them. As its name suggests, Cow Hill is a hilly district, about a mile from the town centre. There is a beautiful view of the town in the distance, with the River Derwent

lazily flowing through the southern edge. The residents of Cow Hill benefit by living above the smoke that continually rises from the chimneys of the factories built in the town on the river bank.

I am sorry that I cannot speak to my ancestors or help to ease their hard lives, but I have enjoyed going back in time to see them in their shoemaker's shop. For many years I did not understand why there was an old hobbling foot in our house. I think now that it was the one that my great grandfather used and passed on to my

grandfather when he became a cordwainer many years later. Cheaper, mass-produced shoes replaced hand crafted ones in the early 1900's when shoe factories opened, so the cordwainers' craft was lost. I wake up, feeling happy with my night's adventure, but wish I could have learned to make shoes in my dream.

Written by Mr & Mrs P. Wright of Calgary, Canada and submitted to us, with permission, by Mr F.S. Hall, 188 Nottingham Road, Alfreton, Derbyshire (Mem. No. 6)



ABRAHAM WOODIWISS & FAMILY

c1872/3

Abraham 1852-1912	Alfred 1854-1892	Abraham (later Sir) 1828-1884
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Samuel 1867-1952	Isaac Newton 1869-1947
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Emma 1864-1939	Mary 1861-1923
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Edwin Sydney 1871-1940	Emma, Mrs (later Dame) Woodiwiss 1829-1897
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George 1856-1906	Harry 1863-1891
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This photograph has been copied from an original in the possession of Newton Jacobsen of California. On the back it states that it shows the front entrance of "The Pastures", but since the photograph must have been taken in 1872/73 (Sydney, on his mother's lap was born in 1871) and "The Pastures" was not bought until 1879 this may be incorrect.

Abraham Woodiwiss was Mayor of Derby in 1880/81 and also in the following year 1881/82. From being a stonemason he rose to become a very successful railway contractor. He was knighted by Queen Victoria on 20 April 1883 at Osborne, but sadly did not live long to enjoy the honour, dying on 24 February 1884.

Mr A. Woodiwiss, 33 Grosvenor Road, London W4 4EQ (Mem. No. 2408)

DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE NEWS

Derbyshire Record Office provides the archive service for the County of Derbyshire, City of Derby and the Diocese of Derby. It is legally appointed to hold and make available to the public archives of all types - official, ecclesiastical, business, family, society, school, hospital, industrial, and so on - of Derbyshire origin to the present day. Its collections of unique, original documents fill over three miles of shelves in archive strongrooms. The Record Office is located in New Street, Matlock, Derbyshire, close to the town centre and its bus and railway stations. Limited car parking is available adjacent to the Record Office and the Search Room is fully accessible to disabled people. A free leaflet, **Information for Users**, includes a location map and details of services. The Record Office's postal address is County Hall, Matlock, DE4 3AG Telephone 01629 580000 ext. 35207. Fax 01629 57611

SEARCH ROOM

The search room is open free of charge to members of the public who have registered as users:

9.30am - 4.45pm Monday to Friday.

OPEN DAY

Local MEP Philip Whitehead joined the Chair of Derbyshire County Council, the Chair of the Council's Libraries and Heritage Committee, representatives of over forty parish councils and many members of the public for Derbyshire Record Office's recent Open Day.

'Churchilliana' from the Record Office's archive collections was on display alongside copies of photographs and documents from the Churchill Archives Centre in Cambridge to accompany a wide-ranging and stimulating talk on the great statesman by Allen Packwood, an archivist at the Centre.

So great was the interest in this presentation that a resource pack is now available from the Record Office with copies of local documents relating to Churchill. A vituperative poem about the politician written in Derbyshire in 1916, leaflets about the astonishing West Derbyshire bye-election in 1944 and a striking poster for the Churchill Memorial appeal in 1965 are some of the contents. In addition, a visit has been arranged to the Churchill Archives Centre in Cambridge to explore more of this fascinating archive of twentieth century history.

Another feature of the Open Day displays was a selection of archive documents relating to ill-fated royal women. Local archive collections are often of national significance; famous names represented in Derbyshire documents this time included Anne of Cleves, Mary

Queen of Scots, Lady Arbella Stuart and Caroline, wife of the Prince Regent.

ARCHIVES ALIVE EVENTS

The Archives Alive programme of events continued with a wide variety of topics, including workshops on tracing the history of buildings (15 July), presentations on recipes from times past (15 August), introductory sessions on the county's Quarter Sessions record (9 September) and a presentation on the archives of the Strutt family estate (9 October).

VISIT TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Following a very successful meeting for family and local historians, a Saturday visit to the PRO has been arranged for 4 October 1997. The day will begin with a special tour of the new office by Anne Crawford. Then there will be a chance to do your research, if you have placed orders in advance for documents. If you do not want to work in the PRO on that day, you could visit Kew Gardens which is nearby.

The cost of the trip is £12 per person and booking forms are available from the Record Office. For security reasons, spaces are limited on the tour of the Office and early reservation is advisable.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Two new publications, both priced at £1.20 to include postage, give an overview of different aspects of Derbyshire's history. The first is the revised talk given to the Local History Societies Network by Professor James Campbell, Fellow of Worcester College, who holds the Chair of Medieval History in the University of Oxford. **The History of English Shires** is an authoritative and entertaining account of the origins of our counties. This 23-page booklet also summarises their development over the centuries and shows some of the ways in which we have come to express our sense of county identity.

To complement Professor Campbell's study, the Record Office has produced a short account of some **Early Derbyshire Historians** by the County Archivist, Margaret O'Sullivan. There is a long tradition in this county of researching local history and the booklet provides information on the various personalities from the 17th to the 19th centuries who contributed to our knowledge of the past in this part of the world. Even where their research did not find its way into print in their lifetimes, these historians' working papers, notes and manuscript collections, some now in Derbyshire Record Office, continue to be very important resources for family and local historians.

NEW ARCHIVES

One recent acquisition in the Record Office was a very good example of ecumenical co-operation. The home of Primitive Methodism is Mow Cop in North Staffordshire. Here in 1807 Hugh Bourne, a carpenter from Stoke-on-Trent, held the first of the great open-air camp meetings which were the beginnings of a movement whose membership rose to 100,000 or more and whose chapels numbered in excess of 5000. Recently, the local Methodist minister spotted a parchment document which proved to be a copy of the 19th century Yeaveley Tithe Map and Award. With his help, this has now come into the Record Office to join other Yeaveley records including the parish registers.

This copy of the Yeaveley Tithe Map and Award had not been in Derbyshire for many years. We know this because it does not appear on the regular survey reports on parish and other official records. The survey programme also has the objective of checking that archival material, not yet in the Record Office's custody, is still where it should be. Over the summer, inspection visits have continued throughout Derbyshire and, in some cases - Youlgrave, for instance - additional records have been transferred to us in our capacity as Diocesan Record Office. Details of such new acquisitions have been added to the finding aids in the Search Room and will be included in the list to be published of 1997 accessions.

Records of societies and voluntary groups are important sources for family historians who have moved beyond the stage of 'vital statistics'. Lists of members are clearly useful, but often equally valuable to researchers are the fuller details of tasks undertaken and offices held by group members. 'Single issue' groups may be particularly informative, especially where a good cross-section of the community is involved. Coronation celebrations and similar festivities in the past are typical examples, but the Record Office continues to collect archives of local voluntary associations right up to the present day. These may take many forms. Recent acquisitions range, for example, from Middleton Friendly Society archives to records of Bolsover Colliery Football Club to papers of Derbyshire Naturalists' Trust. Again, you can find out more from the archive lists in the Record Office Search Room or use the published **Guide** to see if there is society material here for a specific group or particular place in the county in which you are interested.

FAMILY HISTORY ARCHIVE SKILLS WORKSHOPS

The latest in the series of skills development workshops for family historians attracted researchers with a wide range of interests, both beginners and more experienced genealogists. Getting to grips with original local

sources was the focus of these sessions and the chance of 'hands-on' practice with series of manuscript documents gave participants confidence in pursuing their individual lines of enquiry.

BBC Radio Derby followed up these workshops with regular weekly slots featuring the County Archivist and staff of the Record Office. For those whose interest has been whetted by these tasters, a special surgery and advice session for family and local historians will be held at the Record Office in the autumn. If you have not heard details of this from the local media, please ask at the Record Office for further details.

FAMILY HISTORY SEARCH SERVICE

If you cannot visit Derbyshire Record Office in person, you can make use of our Family History Search Service. Archive sources here will be checked on your behalf for a small fee and a report by the archivist will be sent to you with the results, including copy baptism/marriage/burial entries from microfilmed sources. Further details and order forms are available from the Record Office at the address above.

DERBYSHIRE LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETIES NETWORK

Over sixty local history societies throughout the county belong to the Derbyshire Local History Societies Network. Members receive a local newsletter, a calendar of local history meetings, and information about publications, as well as invitations to special events. New groups are welcome to join: please contact Margaret O'Sullivan at the Record Office for further details.

CONSERVATION SUPPLIES SERVICE

Groups, including individual members, that belong to the Derbyshire Local History Societies Network, are able to purchase direct from the Record Office archival quality paper and packaging products to ensure the safekeeping of material they treasure, whether it is photographs, certificates or notes. For further details contact the Record Office at the above address.

FACT OR FICTION

Amongst the records of the parish of Ockbrook now in the Record Office is a detailed sale inventory of farm livestock, equipment, household goods and furniture in 1818 of farmer Joe Grundy. Some idea of his lifestyle is suggested by the entries for a set of silver teaspoons, plus a number of spittoons. Prices are given for those lots which found a purchaser, but many seem to have been bought in, so the sale does not seem to have been totally successful. But the farm itself still exists - now occupied by Philip Archer.....

Margaret O'Sullivan, County and Diocesan Archivist, Derbyshire Record Office

Sacheverell and Keyes of Hopwell & Morley, Derbyshire & Ratby, Leicestershire

Michael Bradburn's reference to the Sacheverells in his recent article on the Derbyshire Bradbourne family prompted me to delve into the dark recesses of my 'data' box. The following is a result of my notes: if anyone disagrees with any of the following please contact me.

There are various spellings of the name Sacheverell; indeed some older records use the Latin form, de Saltu Campellia. The earliest mention of this name that I have found is in John Pym Yeatman's "Extracts (with notes) from the Pipe Rolls for the Counties of Nottingham and Derby" in which, under New Offerings, during the ninth year of Richard the Lionheart's reign, John de Saltucampoli paid 40s for half a knight's fee. By fine made between Oliver fil Nigel, John received, among others, land in Hopwell, parish of Wilne. Later John de Saltucampoli was mentioned under *Arrears for the Second Scutage of King Richard*. During the next eighty years Sacheveralls are mentioned under *New Offerings*.

Searching records for information regarding Sacheverells has been very frustrating. Historical sources disagree as to the early ownership of Hopwell manor. Mundy Lyson records that Sir Patrick de Saucheverel was Lord of Hopwell in Edward I's reign but the main home of the family seems to have been at Boulton, near Derby. At one time there was a dispute between the Sacheverell family and the canons of Darley Abbey regarding the advowson of Boulton church. When Robert de Saucheverel, in 1281, acknowledged that Henry, Abbot of Darley, held the advowson of the church, he immediately became the richer by 10 marks of silver awarded him by the Abbot. Robert was also given the right to present a suitable chaplain to serve Boulton.

In 1242, however, Patrick de Chaurces (Sacheverell), Robert's father, had paid one knight's fee for Hopwell. This fee required the holder of a feudal tenure to provide the Crown with military assistance for forty days a year in the form of one fully armed knight, plus his servants, but was usually commuted to a monetary payment. Two years later Patrick was reported as holding a quarter part of one knight's fee in Hopwell, of Nigel of Langeford and Nigel, Bishop of Chester. Ralph Saucheverel paid 10s for a fourth part of one knight's fee for Hopwell in 1302 and in 1346 William Saucheverell was paying the same for that which formerly belonged to Ralph Saucheverell. By 1428 William's payment had passed to Margareta, wife of Thomas Rempston, knight.

The manor may have passed out of the family's hands as Robert Saucheverell later married a daughter and heir of Sir Roger de Hopwell and was styled, of Hopwell jure uxoris [in the right of his wife]. At an Inquisition Post Mortem held at

Hopwell on February 22nd, 1371, one of the heirs of Roger de Hopwell was named as Robert Sacheverell. Roger de Hopwell had been appointed on a commission touching obstruction in the Trent, in 1348. Eleven years later he served as a commissioner to enforce the dying and fulling regulations and checking the abuse of same in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and also held the office of Mayor of Nottingham for the years 1362 and 1365 and was also a Member of Parliament.

During the sixteenth year of the reign of Richard II (1392) Sir Thomas Fraunciys, Sir Robert Badley and Sir Geofforey Dawe conveyed Hopwell manor to John and Christophora Sacheverell with the remainder to their son Robert and *certain lands and tenements* to son William. This indenture was later quoted in the will of Isabell Sacheverell when she placed in trust to *Philip of Okeover Knt. and Thome de Hopwell, my son, all goods and chattels*.

The Arms of the Hopwell Family

known as a canting or allusive arms
i.e. three rabbits hopping well to their own music



Barton Church, Nottinghamshire

Robert Sacheverell's great grandson, John, married Joan Statham of Morley, thus adding that manor to his other holdings. John was killed at the Battle of Bosworth, whilst supporting Richard III. and was buried at Morley. A brass plaque in the church commemorates the event.

Sir Henry Sacheverell, knight of Hopwell, Morley and Snitterton was pardoned by the king on March 4, 1509/10 and later appointed Commissioner of the peace in 1514. Other branches of the family living at Ratcliffe on Soar and Barton in Nottinghamshire, used the name of Henry making it difficult to differentiate between them. A Henry Sacheverell was in France during 1514 and was made knight at Tournay; one with Henry VIII when he met Francis I of France at Châtelleraut and also present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold and was Chamberer to the Queen. When Henry VIII died, a general pardon for offences to the end of his reign was given by Edward VI to Sir Henry Sacheverell of Morley, knight. It can only be assumed that these Henrys were one and the same person.

At the Dissolution of Dale Abbey £6 13s 4d was owing to Sir Henry Sacheverell, knt. He, together with Ralph Sacheverell, Sir Thomas Cockeigne and a jury of twelve persons held an enquiry at Dale Abbey in October 1539 with the Act of Dissolution being signed by them, the abbot, prior and canons.

Two generations later, another John was in disgrace with Elizabeth I since he was unable to conform to the established church. John had gone into foreign parts without licence, to escape the crippling recusancy fines and possible imprisonment, and remained there contrary to statute and so

forfeited the manors of Morley, Hopwell, Snitterton, Callow, Boulton and other lands held in Derbyshire and that of Saddington in Leicestershire. In 1573 these lands were then leased to George Rolleston. John died in exile twenty years later in Brussels.

Authorities disagree regarding John's son, Henry and his family. Mundy Lyson states that Ferdinando Sacheverell was the illegitimate son of Henry, by Elizabeth Keyes and he married Lucy, daughter of Sir Henry Hastings of Leicester Abbey. In his book "For King or Parliament", Philip Lindsay wrote that Elizabeth Keyes was Ferdinando's mistress and bore him two children; the elder, Lucy, was reputed to have been the mistress of Sir Richard Lovelace, the 'Cavalier Poet' of *Stone walls do not a prison make fame*. Henry's will states categorically that Elizabeth Keyes was the mother of three of his children, one of them being Ferdinand[o].

The lands of Hopwell and elsewhere were confirmed to Henry by the Queen in 1576, despite his adherence to the old faith. He had married Jane daughter of Henry Bradbourne of Hough and five children, Jacinct, Abigaell, Jane, Jonathas and Victorin were christened and one, Elizabeth, was buried at Wilne, between 1578 and 1584. Even so, during the Catholic Great Missionary Endeavour, William Harrison, a Jesuit priest was reported to have been at Hopwell Hall. Amongst those gentleman as weere charged with horse in Morleston and Litchurch Hundred during 1595, Mr Thom Gresley Esquire beinge the captaine of the horse, was Henry Sacheverell Esq. (2 lances and 1 petronell). In 1599 Henry Sacheverell of Morley Esq. subscribed to the provision of horses for service in Ireland.

The registers of Morley record: 1620 June 15 Old Henry Sacheverell Esquier Died. Henry was in his seventy-third year when he died and is buried next to the altar in Ratby church, Leicestershire. Nearby lies Manfred, aged 22, *One of the Sones of Henry Sacheverel of Morley in the Countie of Derby esquire whoe departed This world at ould Hey*, being one of Henry's illegitimate children by Elizabeth Keyes. Henry purchased Old Hays farmhouse, which is near Ratby and dates from the fourteenth century, from Cave, repaired it

and added new buildings. During the English Civil War the farmhouse became a Royalist refuge.

Although *lame and decayed in my limbs and members*, throughout his will, of September, 1616 Henry seeks to safeguard, ratify and confirm the deeds etc. which gave land to his three illegitimate children. John Keyes of Smalley was to convey Old Hey alias Lande Theaye upon Ferdinand and his male heirs with remainders to Valence and Frances. Two cottages in Wigston, Leicestershire, in the occupation of widows Orme and Langton by a twenty one year lease, were devised to Ferdinand. Confirmation of the conveyance of Hopwell to Ferdinand was made as was that of a tenement and land in Draycott occupied by Nicholas Dicking and his son *now in tenancy of Bartholomew*. All goods and chattells at Hopwell were given and granted with Ferdinand *having full power to take and sieze them into his own hands*.

Elizabeth Keyes was to have *full liberty, power and authority to take and use all such household stuff goods and chattelles which shall be in my house of Oulde Heaye*. Ferdinand was to receive them on her death.

Son, Valence, a minor, was left to the care of his *mother* and was to be *brought up in virtue and learning like a gentleman, according to his calling*. He was also to receive one sheepwalk in Brassington Moor, the manor of *Vallon als Canley*, (Callow?), in Derbyshire, the capital messuage of Newall in Sutton Coldfield in Warwickshire and various others.

Elizabeth's three children were to receive Henry's *plate and wearing apparell together with all my money and coyn to be divided amongst them except such money and coyne which shall be put in bagge for my Executor*.

Henry willed that his other Executors were to have *no medlinge power or authority over land, plate, goods, chattells or premise, mentioned by and in several deeds of gift given or appointed to them the said Elizabeth Keyes, Ferdinand, Valence and Francis [sic] Sacheverel*.

Legitimate son, Jacinct was to have land in Morley, Smalley and Ridesley (sic), three geldings, and one bason and ewer of silver. Freehold and copyhold lands in Kilburn, Horsley and Horsley Woodhouse, lands in Chaddesden one horse or gelding *going in Hopwell Park* were for Jonathas. Victorin had been bound apprentice and £400 was bestowed for this



Tomb of Sir Henry Sacheverell
Ratby Church, Leicestershire

Henry's daughter Abigail had married and her portion had already been discharged to her husband.

As Henry was laid to rest in the parish church of Ratby, Leicestershire the poor of the same were to receive yearly profits from land bought with £100.

The churchwardens of Morley received £5 *for the benefit, use and reparation of the church.*

Things were obviously not well between Henry and his wife, Jane, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bradbourne, as to *discharge and recompense all jointures or dower* which she may have claimed or demanded on his death, Henry paid the enormous sum of £2,120. This was *drawn and extorted from him by powerful means of imprisonment of my body.* During 1593 Henry was imprisoned in the Fleet. To save his life *in that great plague and time of infection and deliver himself from the wicked practises of her allies* he paid the money.

Once more to safeguard his amasia and her children Henry stated that if Jane, Jacinct, Jonathos or Victorin attempted to procure any of their inheritance then they were to forfeit their own benefits to Ferdinand, Valence and Francis [sic].

Wood, timber and trees in Morley Hays [now a restaurant and golf course] were to be sold to pay Henry's legacies, and funeral charges with any *overplusage* to go to Ferdinand.

Jacinct Sacheverell died without issue and the Henry Sacheverell of Barton, Nottinghamshire *by gift of Jacinth Sacheverell Esq his kinsman became lord of this Town.....*

Henry's second legitimate son, Jonathas, was the first Sacheverell to become a Protestant, mainly for monetary reasons, and his monument in Morley church states *He*

was pious, charitable, and a true lover of his friend.... who died a true Protestant... the viii day of November 1662, the 79 year of his age.

During the Civil War Sir John Gell, Parliamentarian, looted property belonging to Royalist sympathisers, one being Mr Sacheverall of Morley. £3,000 in money, besides horses and other goodes..... were taken.

How the manor and hall of Hopwell came into the hands of the Keyes or Kayes family is also in dispute. "The old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire" by Joseph Tilley states Ferdinand Sacheverell bequeathed it to Henry Kayes, his cousin on his mother's side, while in Mundy Lyson it is found to be devised to Henry Kayes by Jacinth Sacheverell, Ferdinand's half brother! There is no mention of Ferdinand in Jacinth's will and as there seemed to be much ill-will between the half siblings it is unlikely. Wilne parish registers witness the fact that there were Keyes living at Hopwell in the early seventeenth century: the earliest entry being - *Lettis Keyes daughter of mr John Keyes of Hopwell baptised March 4, 1621/2*

Whilst living at Hopwell in 1646, Henry Keyes witnessed the sale of a horse at Derby Horse Fair. He married Sarah, the daughter of Nicholas Stones, lead merchant of Hemsworth, Yorkshire on December 1, 1670 and was paying tax on five hearths in Hopwell in that same year. Eight years later Henry served the office of sheriff for Derbyshire. As Ellen Keyes died intestate, Henry was granted letters of Administration in 1695.

Henry Keyes junior received part of his education at Cambridge University were, at the age of eighteen, he was admitted pensioner to Jesus College in February 1693/4. He matriculated a year later and was elected a scholar. Henry later married Margaret, daughter of William Bellasis of Ouston, Yorkshire, *in the Bishopric of Durham.*

In 1720 Henry Keyes replaced the sixteenth century house with this building



Lost for ever in the tragic fire at Wilne church in 1917 were two memorials to the Keyes family. In the chancel was the Achievement Hatchment for German Keyes Esq., father of Henry senior. Against the east wall of the chancel stood a marble monument erected by Margaret Keyes to the memory of her husband and a *much esteemed friend*, surmounted by a coat of arms incorporating those of Keyes and Bellasis.

Hopwell stayed in Keyes hands until 1731 when it was sold to Bache Thornhill Esq., of Stanton. After only three years Thornhill conveyed it to Sir Bibye Lake, Bart. Governor of the African Co. and great nephew of Sir Edward Lake, knt. and Doctor of Laws, who had fought for the Royalist cause at the Battle of Edgehill during the Civil War. During the battle Sir Edward's left arm was shot away but this had not deterred the courageous knight from fighting on, holding the reins of his horse between his teeth. At the end of the day he was found to have sixteen wounds. After the Restoration of Charles II, Sir Edward became Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln and the Archdeacon of Nottingham's Official.

In 1784 Hopwell yet again, changed hands when it was sold to Thomas Pares Esq. of Leicester. Thomas became the impropiator of Ockbrook and patron of the church. He died May 21 *in the 89th year of his age*, 1805 and was buried at All Saints, Ockbrook on May 31. The hall was still occupied by the Pares family in 1851 and resident in Hopwell Hall on the night of the census were Thomas Pares, magistrate and landed proprietor, wife, Octavis, Son Thomas H. and daughters Anna M. and Edith, plus various servants.

A Nottingham lace manufacturer, Edward Esley, rented the hall 1895-1911 but the estate remained in Pares hands until 1957 when the house was partially destroyed by fire. It was later demolished and a modern school built on the site.

* * * * *

Sandra Stock: Member 125

Derbyshire Family History Society Coach Trip

This years final opportunity to visit the "Family Record Centre" at Myddleton Place, London, is on Thurs. 20th November 1997

The coach will leave **DERBY** Bus Station at **7:30 am.**
and start back from London at approx **16:45 pm.**

The cost is **£10** per seat.

If you would like to join us, please write, giving your **Name, Address & Phone No.**
and the **number of seats required** to :

Mr.M.Cox, 146, Shardlow Rd.
Alvaston, Derby DE24 0JS
Tel. 01332 571944

Please send a cheque for the full amount, made out to : "**The Derbyshire Family History Society**"
If you require confirmation of booking, please send a S.A.E.

PLEASE NOTE THAT BY NOT INCLUDING A SEPARATE SLIP THIS NOTICE CAN SAVE THE SOCIETY £30 TO £40

CHRISTIAN OR NOT?

*Our Grandfathers were Papists,
Our Fathers Oliverians,
We their sons are Atheists,
Sure our sons will be queer ones.*

(Taken from the Eckington Parish Register)

Stoll'n or stray'd from off BRAILSFORD COMMON, four miles from ASHBURN in Derbyshire on Saturday Night the 30th of July 1743, a darkish Bay Horse, about Thirteen hands high, full aged, some Saddle Spots, and a Streak of White in the Girthing Place, with some Part of his Mane cut, and a cut Tail. Whoever can give any Intelligence of him so that he may be had again, to ISAAC HIND at SPINNEFORDBROOK near Brailsford, shall receive Half a Guinea Reward.

DERBY MERCURY August 11, 1743

Derbyshire Research Material

by David Clay, 30 Mill Street, Mansfield, Notts., NG18 2PQ. Membership No. 949

The following are lists of names at *Matlock Local Studies Library* relating to Derbyshire, contained in the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and National History Society*.

1627 Aid to Charles 1. Appletree/Wirksworth Hundred. 300 names, D.A.N.H.S. Journal Vol.21, pages 69-83

Eliz Royal aids. Derbyshire gentry. 140 names, D.A.N.H.S. Journal Vol.23, pages 48-57

1603 Subsidy Roll. Scarsdale/High Peak Hundred 570 names, D.A.N.H.S. Journal Vol.44, pages 58-91

1599 Subsidy Roll. Scarsdale/High Peak 525 names, D.A.N.H.S. Journal Vol.24, pages 5-25

1327-28 Subsidy Roll. Approx. 1,200 names D.A.N.H.S. Journal Vol.30, pages 23-96

Eliz Reign + 14 James Land indentures. 350 names Derbyshire. D.A.N.H.S. Journal Vol.23, pages 63-76

Holmesfield Court Rolls Long list of names. D.A.N.H.S. Journal Vol.20, pages 52-128

Holmesfield Court Rolls D.A.N.H.S. Journal Vol.30, pages 173-188

Somerset House Wills Derbyshire. D.A.N.H.S. Journal Vol.45, pages 42-75

1577 List of Alehouses, Innes and Taverns with landlords. *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society* 1879

1350-1510 Ashover Court Rolls held in West Yorkshire Archive Office, Sheepscar, Leeds.

1474-1510 Ashover Court Rolls held in Derbyshire Record Office (Ref. D1006Z/Z12).

1585 and 1567 Dethick Survey. British Library, London (Ref. MS6670 and MS6702/107b)

The following are lists of names from the Gell papers held at the *Derbyshire Records Office* and compliment a previous article, *Branch News*, June 1988.

1645 List of Lieut.Col. Gells foot company. D258/10/29/24

1640 Derbyshire assessment Ship Money. D258/31/33

1678 Poll Tax. Wirksworth Hundred D258/56/41

1578 List of Criminals. D258/56/51.e

16th Century Muster Roll. Wirksworth Hundred D258/59/5

1661 and 1670 Derbyshire Poll Book D258/60/5

16th Century Tax Assessment. High Peak D258/61/7

16th Century Muster Roll. D258/61/39.f

1603 Lay Subsidy. Repton/Gresley Hundred D258/64/31

1706 Land Tax Assessment. Wirksworth Hundred D258. Box S/7

The following are lists of names from the Harper Crewe papers held at *The Derbyshire Records Office*.

1614/19 Muster Rolls. South Derbyshire, Appletree/Morleston/Litchurch/Wirksworth/Repton Gresley/Derby Town. Large List D2375-47/15

1587-1621 Estate Rentals + Terrier. Manor of Wensley D2375 - 105/27

1632 Rents and Survey. Wensley D2375 - 104/39

1718-19 Rentals. Wensley etc. D2375 M/162/18

1721-45 Rentals. Matlock/Wensley etc. D2375 M/168/13-15

1557 Terrier of Thomas Revells land. Brampton/Newbold etc. D18 A. M/E6

1655+ Matlock Manor Court Books on Fiche

I have recently finished transcribing the Parish Register of St.Helens, Darley Dale 1539-1909. Burials 1539-1909. Baptisms 1569-1892. Marriages 1541-1879. Churchwardens Accounts 1836-77. Vestry Book and Marriage Banns.


I have used the Ultra Violet Light on difficult parts and this has produced some previously unseen entries. I worked on this project most days for nearly four years. *The Derbyshire Record Society* has a copy of my transcript for the first 200 years and so has the Vicar of Darley. *The Derbyshire Ancestral Research Group* have a complete copy and I also have the complete transcript at home. I have compiled the history of the parish and written a thesis to go with the Parish Register including maps.

Another angle to Family History I recently thought of was to collect the signatures of my ancestors and compile them together on one page.

Obtained mainly from marriages you can photocopy the entries from microfilm at the County Records Offices etc., cut the signatures out and stick them on a page, write the relevant notes at the side and then photocopy the finished project.

When finalised you may wish to frame it and hang it on the wall.

The Signatures and Marks of the Family Clay

The mark of Peter Clay 

Peter Clay 1594-1670 of Birchover, Derbyshire signed his mark 'P'. Witness church dispute between Bakewell and Beeley Signed 1670

Abraham Clay
Elizabeth Taylor's Mark

Abraham Clay 1746-1821 of Wensley, Darley Dale
Elizabeth Taylor 1749-1837 her mark.
Signed 1781, marriage

Job Clay
Elizabeth Walker's mark

Job Clay 1782-1856 of Wensley, Darley Dale
Elizabeth Walker 1783-1857 her mark.
Signed 1804, marriage

Abraham Clay
Eliza Cupit's mark X

Abraham William Clay 1823-1864 of Wensley
Eliza Cupit formerly Johnson 1825-1905 her mark
Signed 1853, marriage

Job Clay
Ada Rouse

Job Clay 1854-1936 of Wensley, Darley Dale
Ada Rouse 1848-1914
Signed 1881, marriage

William Clay
Annie Twelves

William Clay 1891-1954 of Wensley and Mansfield
Annie Twelves formerly Bradshaw 1884-1951
Signed 1917, marriage

W E Clay

William Ernest Clay 1921-1990 of Mansfield
Signed 1956
Elsie Burn 1921-1951
Signed 1946

My darling husband.
His

SAMUEL RICHARDSON

"You know we are directly descended from Samuel Richardson, the Father of the English Novel." my family used to inform me with great pride. As a teenager I was impressed, even though I discovered that his novels, which included "Pamela" and "Clarissa" were great longwinded stories. I always intended to plough my way through them out of sheer loyalty to my illustrious ancestor but somehow I never quite managed to find the time.

My English teacher at school was quite impressed; not so much by my connection with the great man but more by the fact that I had even heard of him at all. I remember her telling me, rather diplomatically I thought, that he was not much read these days except by serious students of English.

I read somewhere that Samuel Richardson had some connection with Derby at one stage of his life, although he was born in London. As I knew that my ancestors came from Derbyshire I felt that the connection was almost confirmed! Obviously these details were all that my family required too, plus the fact that the story had been passed down through the generations and who was I to query its authenticity.

A few years ago I started a more serious approach to tracing my family history. I discovered that the Richardsons came from Eckington in Derbyshire, which is positioned six miles each way from Sheffield and Chesterfield. The family appeared to come from solid yeoman stock and at the same time did not distinguish themselves in any great way. However, towards the end of the eighteenth century a John and Mary Richardson seem to have fallen on hard times. In the Parish Register they are referred to as paupers. Mary gave birth and buried several little pauper children and eventually died in 1790.

However one survivor to this sad couple was a son by the name of Samuel, who was born in 1769. This was my Samuel Richardson, not the novelist born in London. My Samuel managed to survive this difficult period in our family history and even appears to be quite literate. I discovered this by reading his signature on his marriage lines. It was not exactly a confident hand but it was certainly legible.

I imagine that because the family fortunes had hit rock bottom Samuel was now eligible for any concession provided by the Parish. There had been a free school for the poor in Eckington since 1703 which had been endowed by a Thomas Camm. The Reverend Robert Turie had made provision in his will for six of the poorest children to be taught to read and there had been

numerous other benefactors including a Lady Freschville.

By the time he was 14 years of age in 1783, Samuel was apprenticed to a Sicklesmith, a certain John Burrows of Marsh Lane, Eckington. His apprenticeship lasted seven years when he became a Freeman in 1791. He married Sarah Taylor a year later in 1792 and through her he inherited some land. By now the family fortunes were beginning to improve once more.

I'm really quite proud of my Samuel in spite of the fact that he wasn't the great literary man I was led to believe. He strikes me as being a survivor and at the same time someone who played a small part in the beginning of the great Industrial Revolution. As for "Pamela" and "Clarissa" I fear they will remain the great unread in my bookcase. There just isn't the same incentive to read them now.

Now there was that other family story about us being related to Cecil Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia. After the recent T.V. series I'm not sure I want to pursue that connection.

*Angela V. Richardson, 16 Boscombe Drive,
Hazel Grove, Stockport, Cheshire SK7 5JA
(Mem. No. 3830)*

G.R.O. INDEXES

Many thanks to all those who have responded to our appeal for purchasing the G.R.O. Indexes (formerly known as St. Cath's). A fair sum has come in, but much more is needed if we are to make a start. Enquiries have revealed a total of £10,000 if we are to purchase all of them which is obviously a long way in the future. The following members have very kindly contributed up to 10th July 1997:-

Mrs J. Lilly	Ken Miller
David & Alison Painter	Brenda Hughes
Mr R. Osborne	Mary Outhwaite
Mike Pugson	Ann Barrett
Mrs P. Stevens	Mrs J. Howard
Mrs T. Finn-Kelcey	Mr A. Hall
Linda Ferguson	Barbara Moore
Mrs Elsie Wright	Mrs Harris
Mrs C. Norris	Norman Hadfield
Mr & Mrs M.A. Ann	Mr & Mrs Boocock
Mr Blackman	Mrs B. Jordan
Alan & Gill Hiley	Mr John Bannister

Thanks also to those of you who have regularly dropped small amounts of money into the box at Bridge Chapel House (and have asked not to be named). It all helps and is much appreciated.

RESEARCH CENTRE NEWS

The library seems to be going from strength to strength. Plenty of material is being donated, both in the form of books and transcribed documents - the latter are particularly welcome, especially parish registers. The wills index has been for some time with the wills co-ordinator, but it has now been placed into the library and is available for browsing through. If you have any family wills, perhaps you would consider writing out any names that occur and sending them into Bridge Chapel House to be placed in the index. Please remember, we love to see visitors so please drop in to do some research or have a cup of coffee, a warm welcome is assured.

The following are the latest acquisitions for the library:-

- A Bradbourne P.R. Marriages 1783-1881
- Bradbourne P.R. Banns 1783-1881
- Brassington P.R. Burials 1765-1812
- Brassington P.R. Burials 1864-1880
- C 1851 Census Name Index: 3:3 Tideswell
8:2 Chesterfield (Part of)
9:2 Derby St. Peters (Parish of St. Peters)
- D6 Linton and Castle Gresley - Birth of a Parish by Christine A. Harvey
- D8 Dalbury - The Manor
- D8 Draycott 1761-1861 by Malcolm Burrows. Donated by Linda Bull
- D9 Willington Bridge by Colin Kitching
- D9 Details from the Terriers for Spondon of the Parsonage House
- D12a Smuggling in Cornwall by Frank Graham. Donated by John Swan
- D12a Microfilms in Derby Local Studies Library. Donated by Helen Betteridge
- D12a Microfilms in Derbyshire Libraries. Donated by Helen Betteridge
- D12a Local Studies in Derbyshire - A Guide to Library Resources. Donated by Helen Betteridge
- D12b Paintings from the Derbyshire Collection. Donated by J. Kerr
- D12b Law & Order. The Story of The Police by John Dumbleton. Donated by J. Kerr
- D12b Maps - Topographical and Statistical by T.W. Birch. Donated by J. Kerr
- D12 Isle of Wight - Genealogical Register
- D14 Crich Land Tax Assessments 1795 and 1797. Donated by David Milnes, Mem. 252
- D14 Cromford Land Tax Assessments 1795-1796. Donated by David Milnes, Mem. 252
- D14 Morton Land Tax Assessments 1795-1796. Donated by David Milnes, Mem. 252
- D14 Wirksworth Land Tax Assessments 1795. Donated by David Milnes, Mem. 252
- D16 The Secret Place - The Story of the Cabinet War Rooms by James Stewart-Gordon
- D17 History of the Future - Bemrose Corporation 1826-1976 by Dennis Hackett
- D17 Derbyshire Clock and Watch Makers
- D17 Whitehurst Family - Derbyshire Clock/Watchmakers before 1850 by W. Douglas White
- D17 Glass by Roger Pilkington. Donated by J. Kerr
- D17 Salt by Dorothy Telfer. Donated by J. Kerr
- D17 Time and Clocks by F.G. Kerry. Donated by J. Kerr
- D18 Framework Knitting by Marilyn Palmer. Donated by J. Swan
- D19 The Derby Canal - Canals in Derbyshire. A Bibliography by Michael E. Smith
- D19 British Railway Conditions of Service - Great Central Section
- D20 A Collection of Derbyshire Swan(n) Wills 1632-1776 and other Analogous Documents. Donated by Philip Bixley, Mem. No. 4085
- F1 Lancashire - A Genealogical Bibliography Vol. 1 by Stuart A. Raymond
- F2 The Growth of British Education and its Records by Colin R. Chapman. Donated by Rosemary Jefferson
- F3a Chelmorton and its Embroidered Panels
- F3a Church of St. Mary and St. Barlock - Norbury, Derbyshire
- F3b The Tale of Dissidence in England by Leslie Brooks
- F3b Southwell Minster
- H2 Nottinghamshire, Chesterfield Canal Boat Register - Record Series Vol. 110
- H2 Nottinghamshire, Miscellany No. 6 Vol. 109
- H2 Nottinghamshire, Miscellany No. 7 Vol. 111
- H2 Nottinghamshire, Radford St Peters Rate Book Vol. 112



- H4 Computer Genealogy Update 1997 Edition by David Hawgood
- H5 Gibson Guides: Victuallers Licences. Second Edition. Gibson and Hunter
- H5 Gibson Guides: Probate Jurisdictions. Gibson
- H5 Gibson Guides: Lists of Londoners. Second Edition. Gibson and Creaton
- H6 Society of Genealogists: How to Use the Bernau Index by Hilary Sharpe
- H6 Society of Genealogists: Sources for Scottish Genealogy in the Library of the Society of Genealogists
- H6 Current Publications by Member Societies - Ninth Edition by John Perkins
- H6 Current Publications on Microfiche by Member Societies - Fourth Edition by John Perkins
- H8 Basic Facts About: Using Merchant Ships Records for Family Historians by Peter L. Hogg
- H8 Basic Facts About: Family History Research in Lancashire by Rita Hirst
- H8 Basic Facts About: Archives by Susan B. Lumas
- H8 Basic Facts About: Using Deaths and Burial Records for Family Historians by Lilian Gibbons
- I Home Town - What's behind the Name
- I The Shipboard Diary of Charles Bregazzi aboard 'Carrier Dove' 1857
- J12 The Nottingham Diocesan Year Book 1982
- J20 The Genealogical Services Directory
- M Moorwood Family Tree
- M Glossop Pedigrees - Bramall, Fielding, Gee, Goodison, Hadfield, Lomas, Platt, Robinson, Wood.
By G.J. Hadfield
- M Travers Family Tree. Donated by Sandra Stock, Mem. No. 125
- M Cockayne Family Tree. Donated by D. Cockayne
- M Johnson Family Tree
- MF Nottinghamshire: Nottingham Union Workhouse - Admission and Discharge Register. Fiche 5 26th Dec 1864 -
20th Jan 1866
- MF Nottinghamshire: Marriage Index. Male and Female. Nottingham Holy Trinity. Fiche 1 of 1
- MF Nottinghamshire: St Nicholas Baptisms - Surname Index 1682-1812
- MF Richmond/Tweed F.H.S. 1997 Members Interests
- MF Register of One Name Studies 1997. Thirteenth Edition
- MF Index to Footprints Vol. 1-16
- DWR Post Office Maps of Derbyshire and Staffordshire - 1876
- DWR Chesterfield Street Map. Donated by John Swan
- DWR Bakewell Street Map and Map of District. Donated by John Swan
- DWR Gregorian Calendar by H.G.W. Blackman. Donated by John Smedley
- RR Living Like This in the 1970's
- RR Derbyshire Guide 1980
- RR Living History - Wales by R.W.D. Fern
- RR Isle of Man
- RR The Story of Cornwall by S. Daniell
- RR Castles and Palaces - Bartholomew Map of the British Isles
- RR Dovedale Guide
- RR Portrait of Torbay
- RR The Pump Room at Bath
- RR Family Tree Magazine - May 1997, June 1997
- RR Family History News and Digest April 1997
- RR Derbyshire Miscellany - Vol. 114 - The Local History of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society



WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A BIT OF FUN AND HELP THE SOCIETY?

A Victorian birth certificate has been obtained for a girl named Agatha Bertha - and thats not all!! Her full registered name continues from C-Z inclusive. Can you give her the 24 remaining names (*and the best of British luck with the X!*)? If so, send your selection into Bridge Chapel House, marking the envelope COMPETITION together with the entry fee of £1, to arrive by October 31st. The nearest to the full correct list wins a copy of the above certificate, plus any other certificate of the winner's choice from the Family Records Centre. Many thanks to John and Hilary Smedley for donating the prize and all money received will go towards purchasing the G.R.O. Indexes. The winner and Agatha's full 26 long name will be published in the December issue of the magazine.

MEMB. No

D.F.H.S.

POSTAL SEARCH REQUEST FORM

NAME / ADDRESS

RESEARCHER (library use only)

Payments in £ Sterling only please. all requests to be accompanied by an S.A.E. large enough to hold a folded A4 sheet.

STRICTLY SPECIFIC SEARCHES ONLY - NO BLANKET SEARCHES WILL BE UNDERTAKEN

	FORENAME/S	SURNAME	PARISH	10 YEAR PERIOD DATE / AGE	TICK ONLY ONE INDEX PER LINE															
					BAPT	MAR.	BUR.	M.I.s	IGI	1851	1881	1891								
£1																				
£2																				
	<i>Will & Mary</i>	<i>Wood & Smith</i>	<i>Boslow</i>	<i>1840 - 1850</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>														
	<i>John</i>	<i>Brown</i>	<i>Sheldon</i>	<i>1700 - 1710</i>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>											

Write in the names that you wish us to search for, and the approximate dates, if known, then tick the index you wish us to search, Tick only ONE index per line please, if you want more than one index searching, then put the same name etc. on the next line, and tick the next index that you want to be searched. For every 5 lines that you fill in, it will cost you £1, so for example, if you fill in 7 names, it would cost you £2 If you are not a member, then the cost is DOUBLE that shown on the form, so please use your membership number, or you may not get all the information that you have requested. Return your form to Bridge Chapel House. DON'T FORGET THE STAMPED ADDRESSED ENVELOPE!

cut here or photocopy

Please turn over for more important information.

cut here

Postal Searches of Derbyshire Indexes

Although we have always tried to answer members queries in the past, our previous Reference Library at Alfreton was not ideally suited to the task, and when the Society moved into our new headquarters at Bridge Chapel House, in Derby the Executive Committee felt that it could at last offer a better enquiry service to our members. Most of the queries we get have been for similar types of information, but often the information required has to be sifted out of letters which run into several pages, so we have tried to simplify the task for our volunteers, hence the form overleaf. We believe that if you use this format, then it will help us to give you an answer much quicker. The other major policy change is that we have now decided to make a nominal charge for the research, as is done in many other F.H.Societies. This will be a valuable source of income which we hope will allow us to eventually make the Library self - sufficient, and enable us to purchase more indexes to assist our members. **Please** use the form provided, if you do not wish to damage your magazine, you may photocopy it. All queries **MUST** be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, at least large enough to take a folded A4 sheet. **Return the form to Bridge Chapel House, St.Mary's Bridge, Sowter Rd, Derby**

An essential tool for anyone considering using our postal search facilities, or coming along to do their own research, is the **Library Contents Book**. This gives information about exactly what we have at Bridge Chapel house, and, for instance, will let you see exactly which parishes we hold transcripts for, in addition, it lists the numerous books, charts, family trees & Memorial Inscriptions, etc. that we have available for your use. It costs £2.70 UK £2.85 O/Seas from Mrs.L.Bull, 17, Penrhyn Avenue, Littleover, Derby, DE23 6LB

ABOUT THE INDEXES

Baptisms, Burials & Marriages.

We have a surname index for some, but not all parishes in **Derbyshire**, so the **Surname** is the most important information you must give us. This is referenced to transcripts held at the Society Library, which are listed in Parish order and therefore, if the **Parish** of interest is also known, this can help eliminate incorrect people from the enquiry. Always include the **approximate dates** if you can, or if not an **approximate age**, since this also cuts down the searching time.

Memorial Inscriptions

Again, our M.I.Index is based on a Surname Index. If your ancestor is found we will give you the full transcription of the headstone or memorial, and these often contain much valuable biographical information. Please add **Parish** of burial if known.

IGI

We can search the IGI for your surname but if there are more than 20 occurrences, we will write down those first 20 and send them to you, and inform you how many more there are. If you want those too, you will be asked to pay a further £1 for up to 20 records listed.

Census

We can search the 1851 & 1891 Census for **Derbyshire** for you, and the 1881 census for the whole of England and Wales. If we find the person you require, we will send you all the details of the household, so that you will be able to establish if the person is the one you seek. If your person is a servant or lodger, we will give the head of the household too.

All research is carried out in good faith, and whilst we will make every effort to provide you with accurate information, the Society cannot be held responsible for any mistakes made in transcription. Sometimes we may not find any information for you, in which case since the search has been carried out, the fee will not be re-funded, but if we have no records for the Parish you require searching, we will return the fee to you. Other than the IGI & the 1881 census, our indexes relate only to Derbyshire.

DEMOLITION IN DERBY

During the 1960's and 1970's Derby Borough Council, as it was then, started to clear and demolish streets of houses in its re-development plan.

The Society was recently offered by Derby City Council a series of photographs of some of these houses taken before demolition.

Listed below are the streets and house numbers of these photos which we hold. The originals are now indexed and are available for inspection at B.C.H.

Did you or one of your forebears live in any of these houses? Would you like a copy of the photograph?

If so please write to Gill Hiley c/o B.C.H. enclosing £5.00 for the cost of a copy photo of the following Street's:-

COLOMBO STREET - General (3), No's

32,34,36,38,40,42,44,46,48,50,52,56,60,62,64,66,68,70,72,74,76,78,80,82,84,86,88,90,96,98,100,102,104 & 106

HARRINGTON STREET - No's

201,203,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,215,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,225,227,228,229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254,255,257,259,261,263,265,267,269,271,273,275,277,279,281,283 & 285

HOLCOMBE STREET - No's

132(2),134,136,138,140,141(2),142,143,145,146,147,149,151,153,155,157,159,161 & 163

LEACROFT ROAD - No's 1

MALCO(L)M STREET - General (2), No's

28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40(3),42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54 & 55

SHAFTESBURY CRESCENT - General (4) (including Baseball Ground),Crescent Vaults(6), No's

1(3),3,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,14,16,18,20,28,30,32,34,36,38,40,42,46,48,50,52,54,56,58,60,62,64,68,70,72,74,76,78,80,82,84,86,88,90,92,93(2),94,96,97,98,100(2),184,186,188,190,192,194,196,198,200,202,204,206,208,210,212,214,216,218 & 220

GENERAL VIEWS - A4 Size. A copy photograph of the following will be £10.00:-

<u>GERARD STREET</u> showing <u>ELEY STREET</u>	- 1974
<u>GERARD STREET</u> No's 166 - 172	- 1974
<u>ELEY STREET</u> from <u>GERARD STREET</u> looking towards <u>LOWER ELEY STREET</u>	- 1974
<u>ELEY STREET</u> showing even numbers	- 1974
<u>ELEY STREET</u> looking towards <u>GERARD STREET</u>	- 1974
<u>GREY STREET</u> looking towards <u>GERARD STREET</u>	- 1974
<u>SPA LANE</u> looking towards <u>ABBEY STREET</u>	- 1974
<u>SPA LANE</u> looking towards <u>BURTON ROAD</u> No's 45 - 55	- 1974
<u>SPA LANE</u> looking towards <u>ABBEY STREET</u>	- 1973

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

DERBY: ST MARY'S CHURCH HALL, DARLEY LANE. Wednesday meetings at 7.30 pm
Sept 10th The Babington Plot Ruth Pechey
Oct 8th The Transformation of a Valley Neville and Brian Cooper
Nov 12th Workshop Evening
Dec 10th Christmas Social Evening

GLOSSOP: BRADBURY COMMUNITY HOUSE, MARKET ST. Friday meetings at 7.30 pm
Sept 5th Project Evening
Oct 3rd Matches and Dispatches Mr F.T.B. Loader
Nov 7th The 17th Century Family John Smith
Dec 6th Grandma's Christmas Show Mr B. Davis

SHIRLAND: COMMUNITY HALL Friday meetings at 7.30 pm
Sept 19th Bolsover - A Surprising Place Bernard Haigh
Oct 17th Derbyshire Customs and Countryside Keith and Shirley Thomas
Nov 21st The East Midlands in the Dark Ages John R. Hughes
Dec 12th Christmas Social and Heirlooms Evening

Any articles for possible inclusion in ISSUE NO. 83 to be with the Editor by 10th October 1997

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