

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



SEPT 1998

ISSUE 86

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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| | |
|----------------------|--|
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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)

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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.

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

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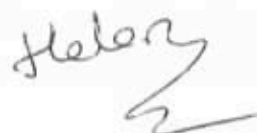
FROM THE EDITOR

Those who read my editorial will recollect my struggles to find an illegitimate ancestor. Well, perseverance has finally paid off thanks to my unnamed friend who pointed out the folly of assumption. I finally did what I was putting off doing and that is searching a whole county for the aforementioned ancestor, who would have been eight in the 1871 census. Four hours at a microfiche in London is not to be recommended, neither are the the severe restraints I suffered whilst trying not to whoop aloud when I finally struck oil. Muffled delight turned to disbelief when I realised she had four illegitimate children, not just one (if one was a mistake then four is definitely more than careless) and was working as a housekeeper for a man twenty years older than herself. She went on to marry him when his wife died and had at least five more children. Now what are the odds about him being the father of the first four? My imagination is running riot.

If you give up over that question, then try this little puzzler. Found on the IGI for Norfolk was a marriage of Walter Alcock to Ester Kilwick on 29 December 1864 at a place called XTONANNJARMAICH. This has defeated everyone I have shown it to, so over to you. Can someone translate or is there someone out there who can claim this couple in their ancestry and actually knows where this tongue twisting place is?

Finally something which several people have mentioned to me. When writing to a fellow researcher or sending in strays or wills etc to the house, please write out the day, month and year in full. I recently filled out a stack of cards for wills only to realise that they had come in from abroad and what I had assumed to be 11 December was in fact the 12 November. It is also easy to misread a shortened month, e.g. May can be taken for March and Jan often looks like Jun. It is also a good idea to get into the habit of writing the month in full when visiting a record office for your own research so that there is no confusion when writing up those pencilled notes.

See you next time, when I shall be wishing you a happy Christmas. Doesn't time fly when you're having fun?



We welcome new members who have joined the Society by 10th July, 1998

- 4649 Mr G. R. & Mrs J. H. Green, 16 Peters Close, Locks Heath, Southampton, SO31 6EG
4650 Mr C. W. Pykett, 144 Alfreton Road, Little Eaton, Derbys. DE21 5DE
4651 Mrs J. A. Barnes, 3 Chapel Terrace, Tunnel Lane, Orleton, Ludlow, Salop, SY8 4HX
4652 Mr D. Brown, 46 School Hill, Newmillerdam, Wakefield, West Yorks. WF2 7SP
4653 Mrs S. M. Hurst, 32 Boot Lane, Bolton, Lancs. BL1 5SS
4654 Miss K. E. Warren, 23 Orchard Close, Fawley, Southampton, Hants. SO45 1EZ
4655 Ms D. M. Moubrey, 25 Haslemere Court, Grange Street, Derby, DE23 8JJ
4656 Mr D. Walker, 'Willow Cottage', 118 Northbrook Road, Broadstone, Dorset, BH18 8HG
4657 Mrs M. Horrocks, 15 Meadow Field Road, Barnby Dun, Doncaster, S. Yorks. DN3 1LN
4658 Mrs J. Hungerford, 20 Brooklands Avenue, Sidcup, Kent, DA15 7PJ
4659 Mr A. W. & Mrs H. P. Gattridge, 186 Broadway, Derby, DE22 1BP
4660 Mr M. G. Cox, 48 Evans Avenue, Allestree, Derby, DE22 2EN
4661 Mr P. & Mrs J. Eckett, 10 Oakington Avenue, Little Chalfont, Bucks. HP6 6SY
E.mail: eckett@compuserve.com
- 4662 Mr J. M. Keeton, 79 Tilehurst Road, Reading, RG30 2LT
4663 Sylvia A. Selfe, 63 Cole Valley Road, Hall Green, Birmingham, B28 0DE
4664 Judith A. McLoughlin, 19 Coleraine Close, Lincoln, Lincs. LN5 8TE
4665 Mrs B. Erbe 590 Grace Way, Stevenage, Herts. SG1 5AY
4666 Mr V. E. Stone, 72 Meadowvale R/V, Pakenham, Victoria, Australia, 3810
4667 Mr G. T. Dyson, 23 Silverdale Avenue, Keighley, W. Yorks. BD20 5AR
4668 Mrs S. Borthwick, 1 Oldlands Avenue, Balcome, W. Sussex, RH17 6LY
4669 Helen Davison, 16 Spinney Hill, Melbourne, Derbys. DE73 1GT
4670 Mr P. Wharmby, Lee Cottage, No.1 Pickmere Lane, Wincham, Northwich, Cheshire, CW9 6EB
E.mail: pwharmby@clara.net
- 4671 Mr C. V. Shaw, 2 Sandringham Avenue, Stalybridge, Cheshire, SK15 1B5
4672 Mrs J. Watts, 3 Rutland Avenue, Borrowash, Derbys, DE72 3JF
4673 Ms L. A. Ward, 67 Anson Drive, Leegomery, Telford, Salop, TF1 4XW
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4675 Mr N. R. Eyres, 9 Richmond Close, Fetcham, Surrey, KT22 9NX
4676 Mr R. B. R. Woollatt, Spring Bank, New Road, Ascot, Berks. SL5 8QB
4677 Mrs R. Gilfoyle, 9 Oxford Close, Washington, Lincoln, LN4 1DT
4678 Mrs S. J. Bone, 9 Bounty Rise, Basingstoke, Hants., RG21 3JP
4679 Mr N. K. Adlington, 81 Ashley Road, Porekstone, Poole, Dorset, BH14 9BT
4680 Mrs J. M. Weaver, Sw-n-y-ddeilen, 12 Dolystwyth, Llanilar, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 4PB
4681 Mrs J. M. Clarke, Tishomingo, R/O 68 St. Giles Avenue, Scarthuo, Grimsby, N.E. Lincs. DN33 2HD
4682 Mrs B. J. Lakin, 45 Danvers Road, Leicester, LE3 2AD
4683 Miss D. L. Hooley, 10 Bernersh Close, Sandhurst, Berks GU47 9RP
4684 Miss C. & Mr N. Allsopp, 69 Welford Road, Blaby, Leicester, LE8 4FT
4685 Miss E. Wright, 4 Le Vieux Cypres, Carqueiranne, 83320, France
4686 Mr J. & Mrs J. Beecham, 58 West End Road, Frampton, Boston, Lincs. PE20 1BT
4687 Mrs L. & Mr D. W. Snell, Chaddys, Ellastone, Ashbourne, Derbys. DE6 2GZ
4688 Mr S. Swinson, 26 Raleigh Close, Clifton, Nottingham, NG11 8RP
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4692 Mr D. Hawksworth, Long Acres Farm, Longford Lane, Longford, Ashbourne, Derbys. DE6 3DT
4693 Mr I. P. Burley, 110 Captains Lane, Barton under Needwood, Burton on Trent, Staffs. DE13 8HA
4694 Mr P. & Mrs R. M. Pursglove, 67 Soames Crescent, Fenton, Stoke on Trent, ST3 5UE
4695 Mr J. W. Bell, 47 Drage Street, Derby, DE1 3RW
4696 Dorothy E. Shaw, 84 The Ridings, Ockbrook, Derby, DE72 3SF
4697 Mr B. Slack, 160 Birchover Way, Allestree, Derby, DE22 2RW
4698 Mrs L. Russo, 67 Doris Avenue, Woonona, 2517, NSW, Australia
4699 Mrs P. A. Wood, 2 Bedwardine House, 56A Henwick Road, Worcester, WR2 5NT
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4701 Mr P. & Mrs L. Twycross, 1 Ashcok Drive, Heswall, Wirral, L61 6UL
4702 Mr G. Stone, 20 Glastonbury Avenue, Lowton, Warrington, WA3 1ET
4703 Mr J. & Mrs Q. J. Bradbury, 276 College Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham, NG10 4GW
4704 Mrs H. Bourne, 39 Melton Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 7NE
4705 Mrs J. M. & Dr. D.F. Spooner, Whitethorns, 2A Valley Road, Radcliffe on Trent, Nottm. NG12 1BB
4706 Mr A. & Mrs P. M. Cooper, 8 Barry Road, Brimington Common, Chesterfield, Derbys. S43 1PX
4707 Mrs M. Rutter, Wilder Green Cottage, Hartshorne, Swadlincote, Derbys DE11 7AW
4708 Mr A. F. Hawkes, 44 Minster Way, Bath, BA2 6RJ
4709 Mr R. E. Barsby, 39 Buxton Road, Chaddesden, Derby, DE21 4JJ
4710 Mr M. J. Topley, 21 Ridgeview Road, Bracebridge Heath, Lincoln, Lincs. LN44 2LH
4711 Mrs D. A. & Mr D.A. Harrison, 120 Kestrel Way, Cheslyn Hay, Walsall, WS6 7LQ
4712 Mr G. Lakin, 17 Lime Grove, Lichfield, Staffs. WS13 6ER

- 4713 Mr A. Kowalski, 157 Roper Avenue, Marlepool, Heanor, Derbys, DE75 7DF
 4714 Mr R. N. & Mrs O. M. Bannister, 18 Harley Road, Sheffield, S1L 9SD
 4715 Mr A. B. & Mrs S.E.A.H. Wassell, 14 South Drive, Mickleover, Derby, DE3 5AN
 4716 Mrs J. C. Smith, Scrag Oak, Wadhurst, East Sussex, TN5 6NP

MEMBERS ADDITIONAL INTERESTS

- 4028 Mrs A. M. McIntyre, MSI 1877, Hillcrest Road, Malanda, QLD, 4885, Australia
 4344 Mrs D. Tilley, 'The Poplars', Hardwick Wood, Wingerworth, Nr. Chesterfield, Derbys. S42 6RH
 4555 Mrs M. O'Brien, Fontiew House, 7 New Row, Summer Court, Newquay, Cornwall, TR8 5DL

MEMBERS WHO HAVE REJOINED THE SOCIETY

- 2076 Mr R. Bradbury, 4939 Water Lane, West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V7W 1K4
 3339 Mr G. K. Hitchcock, 59 Matthew Street, Alvaston, Derby, DE24 0ES
 4095 Mrs J. M. Bishop, 44 Ploughmans Lea, East Goscote, Leics. LE7 3ZR

DECEASED MEMBERS

- 757 Mr A. B. Cubley, 'Scorefields', Hinderton Road, Neston, South Wirral, L64 9PN
 Mr Cubley has been a member of the society for 15 years

SEARCHING

| NAME | PARISH | CTY | DATES | NO. | NAME | PARISH | CTY | DATES | NO. |
|-----------|----------------------|-----|----------------|------|-------------|---------------------|-----|----------------|------|
| ADCOCK | Beeston | Ntt | <1900 | 4672 | BRADBURY | Glossop | | <1900 | 2076 |
| ADLINGTON | Calow | | 18c & 19c | 4679 | BRADBURY | Burslem | Sts | 1850> | 2076 |
| AL(L)DRED | Horsley | | C1770 | 4674 | BRADBURY | Tack O'th' Hill | Sts | 1850> | 2076 |
| ALEXANDER | Bath | Som | 1800-1900 | 4682 | BRADLEY | No parish given | | Any dates | 4657 |
| ALLEN | Fenny Bentley | | Any dates | 4711 | BRADLEY | Heage area | | 1790-1870 | 4661 |
| ALLEN | Derby | | <1790 | 4028 | BRADLEY | Pentrich area | | 1790-1870 | 4661 |
| ALLSOP | Tissington | | 1756-1860 | 4700 | BRADLEY | Belper | | 1870s | 4690 |
| ALLSOP | Kniveton | | 1756-1860 | 4700 | BRADLEY | Ripley | | 1870s | 4690 |
| ALLSOPP | No parish given | | <1998 | 4684 | BRADSHAW | Burslem | Sts | 1900-1950 | 4674 |
| ANNABLE | Morley | | 1700-1830 | 4688 | BRADSHAW | Belper | | 1794 | 4690 |
| ANNABLE | Duffield | | 1700-1830 | 4688 | BRENNAN | Derby | | Any dates | 4660 |
| ANNABLE | Belper | | <1900 | 4711 | BRETNOR | No parish given | | 1700-1800s | 4095 |
| ANTHONY | Loscoe | | 1750-1800 | 4674 | BREWIN | Parish unknown | | 1800> | 4682 |
| ANTHONY | Pentrich | | 1750-1800 | 4674 | BRIGGS | Alvaston | | <1720 | 4715 |
| ASHBY | Swanwick | | c1850 | 4652 | BRIGGS | Castle Donington | | <1850 | 4715 |
| ASHFORTH | No parish given | Sts | 1750-1860 | 4700 | BRIGGS | Duffield | | 1773 | 4555 |
| ASHFORTH | No parish given | Sct | 1750-1860 | 4700 | BRINDLEY | Derby | | 1850 | 4690 |
| ASHTON | Bakewell | | 1800s | 4666 | BRITLAND | Great Manchester | Lan | 1900 | 4650 |
| ASHTON | Hathersage | | <1730 | 4668 | BRITLAND | Dukinfield | Lan | 1900 | 4650 |
| ASTLE | Wilne | | <1795 | 4663 | BROOK(E)S | Little Eaton | | 1830s | 4653 |
| AUCOTT | Wilne | | <1825 | 4663 | BROOK(E)S | Derby | | 1830s | 4653 |
| AULT | Kirk Langley | | Any dates | 4711 | BROOK(E)S | Knutsford | | 1800-1830 | 4653 |
| BAKER | Derby | | No dates given | 4686 | BROOK(E)S | Wilmslow | | 1800-1830 | 4653 |
| BALL | Smisby | | c.1800 | 4685 | BROUGH | South Wingfield | | 1769 | 4698 |
| BALL | Ashby de la Zouch | Lei | c.1800 | 4685 | BROWN | Alvaston | | 1820-1870 | 4661 |
| BANCROFT | Derby | | No dates given | 4686 | BROWN | Bakewell | | 1860-1880 | 4661 |
| BARKER | Cromford | | 1800-1832 | 4675 | BROWN | Heage | | 1870-1900 | 4661 |
| BARKER | Alsager | Chs | <1860 | 4692 | BROWN | Matlock | | 1870-1900 | 4661 |
| BARNARD | Burslem | Sts | 1800-1900 | 4674 | BROWN | Cubley | | Any dates | 4711 |
| BARNARD | Hanley | Sts | 1800-1900 | 4674 | BROWNELL | Hope | | 17c | 4668 |
| BARNARD | Wolstanton | Sts | 1800-1900 | 4674 | BRUNDELL | East Dereham | Nfk | <1920 | 4681 |
| BARRATT | Sandbach | Chs | <1860 | 4692 | BULL | Royston | Yks | 1890s | 4687 |
| BARSBY | Crewton | | 1900-1930 | 4709 | BUNNEY | Loughborough | Lei | No dates given | 4683 |
| BARSBY | Barsby | Lei | <1900 | 4709 | BUNTING | Matlock | | <1850 | 4657 |
| BEARD | Glossop | | 1700-1800 | 2076 | BURNES | Chapell en le Frith | | <1806 | 4555 |
| BEARDMORE | Belper | | 1700-1850 | 4688 | BURNES | Marple Bridge | | <1806 | 4555 |
| BEIGHTON | Ripley | | 19c & 20c | 4689 | BURNS | Bugsworth | | 1918 | 4650 |
| BELL | Derby | | 1830> | 4695 | CALTHORPE | Southern area | Lin | <1920 | 4681 |
| BILLYEAD | Belper | | 1811 | 4690 | CARSONS | Derby | | No dates given | 4686 |
| BIRCH | Ilkeston | | 1700-1800 | 4704 | CHAMBERLAIN | Stapleford | Ntt | <1900 | 4672 |
| BLACKWELL | Ashford-in-the-Water | | 1700> | 4664 | CHAMBERLAIN | Long Eaton | | <1900 | 4672 |
| BOOTH | Edensor | | <1805 | 4702 | CHAMBERLAIN | Sawley | Ntt | <1900 | 4672 |
| BOTT | Belper | | Any dates | 4693 | CHAPMAN | Spondon | | 1851 | 4683 |
| BOTT | Duffield | | Any dates | 4693 | CHARLTON | No parish given | Yks | 1700-1800s | 4095 |
| BOTT | Derby | | Any dates | 4693 | CLARIGE | Coventry | War | <1920 | 4681 |
| BOULTER | No parish given | Gls | 1812 | 4690 | CLARK(E) | Bakewell | | 1880> | 4693 |
| BOULTER | No parish given | | 1812 | 4690 | CLARK(E) | Derby | | 1800> | 4693 |
| BOWER | Pinxton | | <1850 | 4657 | CLARKE | Greasley | | <1900 | 4672 |
| BOWER | Riddings | | <1850 | 4657 | CLARKE | Moor Green | | <1900 | 4672 |
| BRADBURY | Huddersfield | Yks | 1800-1840 | 4703 | COCKAYNE | Derby | | <1840 | 4715 |
| BRADBURY | Oldham | Lan | 1830-1998 | 4703 | COMERY | Long Eaton | | 1870> | 4696 |
| BRADBURY | Manchester area | Lan | 1830-1998 | 4703 | COOPER | No parish given | | 1800-1900 | 4713 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|------|----------------|------|--------------|--------------------|-----|----------------|------|
| COX | Chinley | | 1800> | 4649 | HATFIELD | Belper | | 1830s | 4690 |
| COX | Alfreton | | <1880 | 4658 | HATFIELD | Ripley | | 1830s | 4690 |
| COX | Derby | | 1870-1880 | 4701 | HATHER | Oxton | Ntt | Any dates | 4699 |
| COXON | Mugginton | | 1800-1884 | 4700 | HATHER | Nottingham | Ntt | 1800-1900 | 4699 |
| COXON | Ashbourne | | 1800-1884 | 4700 | HAW(E)SWORTH | No parish given | | 1800-1900 | 4656 |
| CRABTREE | Anston | Wyk | 1818> | 4699 | HAW(E)SWORTH | No parish given | Lei | 1800-1900 | 4656 |
| CRABTREE | Heptonstall | Yks | <1800 | 4699 | HAW(E)SWORTH | No parish given | Sts | 1800-1900 | 4656 |
| CRESSWELL | Horsley | | 1750-1850 | 4674 | HAWKES | Derby | | 1850-1900 | 4708 |
| CRESSWELL | Denby | | 1750-1850 | 4674 | HAWKES | Litchurch | | 1850-1900 | 4708 |
| CRESSWELL | Loscoe | | 1750-1850 | 4674 | HAWKES | Normanton | | 1850-1900 | 4708 |
| CROFTS | Derby | | 1860-1998 | 4677 | HEATHER | Any parish | Ntt | Any dates | 4699 |
| CUMBERLAND | ONE NAME STUDY | | Any dates | 4699 | HETT | Annesley | Ntt | 1700-1800 | 4704 |
| CURBIN | Liverpool | Lan | 1800 | 4649 | HEYWOOD | Liverpool | Lan | 1800-1850 | 4649 |
| DAKIN | Derby | | No dates given | 4686 | HIBBERT | Dronfield | | 1925 | 3339 |
| DARBYSHIRE | Ripley | | 19c & 20c | 4689 | HILL | Belper | | 1700-1790 | 4688 |
| DAVISON | Brancpeth | Dur | <1811 | 4555 | HILL | Duffield | | 1700-1790 | 4688 |
| DENTON | Alverthorpe with Thornes | Yks | <1870 | 4702 | HINKS | Derby | | No dates given | 4686 |
| DENTON | Wakefield | Yks | <1870 | 4702 | HIODGKINSON | Duckmanton | | 1790-1800 | 4670 |
| DENTON | Sandal Magna | Yks | <1870 | 4702 | HITCHOCK | Ockbrook | | 1773 | 3339 |
| DENTON | Milnthorpe | Yks | <1870 | 4702 | HODKIN | Old Brampton | | <1840 | 4714 |
| DRAPER | Islington | Mdx | 1820> | 4698 | HODKINSON | Doveridge | | 1770-1830 | 4700 |
| DRAPER | Poplar | Lnd | 1820> | 4698 | HODKINSON | Sudbury | | 1770-1830 | 4700 |
| DURDEN | Winster | | 1800-1845 | 4661 | HOLLIS | Rollleston on Dove | Sts | <1880 | 4710 |
| EDEES | Calver | | <1800 | 4706 | HOLMES | Kirk Ireton | | 1700-1840 | 4653 |
| ELY | Hilton | | 1700-1900 | 4699 | HOLMES | Wirksworth | | 1700-1840 | 4653 |
| ELY | Derby | | 1800-1900 | 4699 | HOLMES | Bonsall | | 1864-1901 | 4678 |
| EMBERY | Derby | | <1790 | 4028 | HOLT | Any parish | Ess | Any dates | 4654 |
| EVANS | Ashby de la Zouch | | 1851> | 4680 | HOOLEY | Spondon | | 1780> | 4683 |
| EVANS | Derby | | 1851> | 4680 | HOOLEY | Shardlow | | 1780> | 4683 |
| EVANS | Minchinhampton | Gls | 1800s | 4344 | HOOLEY | Morley | | 1780> | 4683 |
| EYRE | Little Eaton | | <1846 | 4663 | HORNER | Halifax area | Yks | <1900 | 4681 |
| FARNSWORTH | Codnor | | <1750 | 4028 | HORNER | Blackpool | Lan | <1900 | 4681 |
| FEARN | Bradley | | Any dates | 4693 | HUDSON | Belper | | 1780 | 4688 |
| FEARN | Ashbourne | | Any dates | 4693 | IBBOTSON | Hathersage | | <1820 | 4668 |
| FEARN | Osmaston | | Any dates | 4693 | ISAAC(S) | Etsham | Lin | 1750-1850 | 4704 |
| FEARN | Derby | | Any dates | 4693 | JACKSON | Greasley | Ntt | 1750-1850 | 4674 |
| FILLINGHAM | No parish given | Yks | 1700-1800s | 4095 | JACKSON | Belper | | 1813 | 4690 |
| FLEEMAN | Rufford | Ntt | 1700s | 4344 | JEBBIT | No parish given | | 1800 | 4649 |
| FOGG | Bakewell | | Any dates | 4693 | JENNY | Belper | | <1840 | 4714 |
| FORD | Bradley | | Any dates | 4711 | JENNY | Shottle | | <1840 | 4714 |
| FORD | Kirk Ireton | | Any dates | 4711 | JEPSON | Nottingham | Ntt | c1900 | 4344 |
| FOWKES | Little Eaton | | <1846 | 4663 | JESSON | Westminster | Lnd | 1893 | 4669 |
| FRANCIS | Any parish | Ess | 1840-1900 | 4655 | JEWSBURY | Measham | | Any dates | 4712 |
| FRITH | No parish given | | 1700-1800s | 4095 | JOHNSON | Mackworth | | 1800-1845 | 4661 |
| FRITH | No parish given | Sts | 1700-1800s | 4095 | JOHNSON | Little Eaton | | <1846 | 4663 |
| FRITH | No parish given | War | 1700-1800s | 4095 | JOWART | Hathersage | | 17c | 4668 |
| FURNISS | Great Longstone | | 1800s | 4666 | KEELING | Ashford | | Any dates | 4693 |
| GILLOTT | Heanor | | <1787 | 4028 | KEELING | Bakewell | | Any dates | 4693 |
| GOODWIN | Thornaby-on-Tees | Yks | 1860-1900 | 4655 | KEELING | Derby | | Any dates | 4693 |
| GOODWIN | Hasland | | 1890-1920s | 4344 | KEETON | Millford | | 1820-1850 | 4662 |
| GOUGH | No parish given | | No dates given | 4694 | KIRK | Derby | | 1860-1880 | 4661 |
| GOUGH | No parish given | Gls | No dates given | 4694 | KIRK | Heage | | 1820-1830 | 4670 |
| GRATTON | Alfreton | | 1763-1802 | 4698 | KIRKLAND | Fullford | Sts | c.1800 | 4685 |
| GRAVES | Waddingham | Lin | 1700-1800 | 4704 | KIRKLAND | Derby | | c.1800 | 4685 |
| GREEN | Ashby de la Zouch | | 1899> | 4680 | LACEY | Loughborough | Lei | No dates given | 4683 |
| GREEN | Derby | | 1899> | 4680 | LAMMAS | Swanwick | | c1850 | 4652 |
| GREEN | Little Eaton | | <1900 | 4710 | LANCASTER | Parish unknown | | 1700> | 4682 |
| GREGORY | Youlgreave | | <1805 | 4702 | LEES | Boulton | | <1830 | 4715 |
| GREGORY | Stanton in the Peak | | <1805 | 4702 | LEESON | Southwell | Ntt | 1850-1860 | 4649 |
| GRIFFIN | Derby | | <1860 | 4705 | LEESON | Borrowash | | 1800> | 4649 |
| GUY | Winchester | Harn | <1850 | 4715 | LIMB | No parish given | | No dates given | 4694 |
| HADFIELD | Hathersage | | <1730 | 4668 | LOCKER | Long Eaton | | 1767> | 4696 |
| HALL | Horsley | | 1740-1750 | 4674 | LOCKWOOD | Beeston | Ntt | <1900 | 4672 |
| HALL | Denby | | 1740-1750 | 4674 | LODGE | Any parish | Ess | Any dates | 4654 |
| HALL | Stroud | Gls | <1800 | 4344 | LOMAS | Chinley | | 1800> | 4649 |
| HARDSTAFF | Annesley | Ntt | 1700-1800 | 4704 | LOVEGROVE | Derby | | <1700-1788 | 4682 |
| HARPER | Dawley | Sal | 1827-1998 | 4677 | LOWDNES | Derby | | No dates given | 4680 |
| HARPER | Derby | | 1827-1998 | 4677 | MARHSALL | Waddingham | Lin | 1700-1800 | 4704 |
| HARRIS | Derby | | <1860 | 4705 | MARSDEN | Hathersage | | Any dates | 4028 |
| HARRISON | Derby | | <1840 | 4715 | MARSHALL | Hathersage | | 17c | 4668 |
| HARRISON | Etwell | | <1840 | 4715 | MARTIN | Stanley | | 1900 | 4650 |
| HART | No parish given | | 1800-1900 | 4713 | MATHER | Bonsall | | 1800-1830 | 4675 |
| HARTSHORNE | Stanley | | 1880 | 4650 | MATHER | Parish unknown | | 1800> | 4682 |
| HARTSHORNE | West Hallam | | 1880 | 4650 | McKEE | Derby | | <1850 | 4710 |
| HASLAM | Morley | | 1814 | 4688 | MELLORS | Any parish | Yks | Any dates | 4654 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-----|----------------|------|------------|-------------------|-----|----------------|------|
| MIDDLETON | Hathersage | | <1780 | 4668 | SHAW | Glossop | | 1700> | 4671 |
| MILLINGTON | Belper | | 1700-1798 | 4688 | SHAW | Smisby | | c.1800 | 4685 |
| MILLINGTON | Milford | | 1700-1798 | 4688 | SHAW | Ashby de la Zouch | Lei | c.1800 | 4685 |
| MILLINGTON | Duffield | | 1700-1798 | 4688 | SIMS | Belper | | 1700-1830 | 4688 |
| MILLS | Tipton | Sts | 1850-1950 | 4674 | SIMS | Mugginton | | 1700-1830 | 4688 |
| MILLS | Burslem | Sts | 1850-1950 | 4674 | SLACK | Wirksworth | | 1780> | 4697 |
| MORLEY | Hollington | | 1840-1850 | 4670 | SLACK | Tansley | | 1820> | 4697 |
| MORTIMER | No parish given | | 1800s | 4666 | SLACK | Ripley | | 1850> | 4697 |
| MOSES | No parish given | Yks | 1700-1800s | 4095 | SLACK | North Wingfield | | <1900 | 4706 |
| MOSLEY | Stapleford | Ntt | 1847-1998 | 4677 | SLATER | Longford | | 1800-1850 | 4661 |
| MOSLEY | Derby | | 1847-1998 | 4677 | SMEDLEY | South Wingfield | | 1769 | 4698 |
| MOUBRAY | No parish given | Per | 1860-1900 | 4655 | SMEDLEY | Alfreton | | 1820> | 4698 |
| MURPHY | Duffield | | 1700-1850 | 4688 | SMITH | Swarkstone | | 1757 | 4650 |
| NEEDHAM | Derby | | <1700-1840 | 4682 | SMITH | Derby | | No dates given | 4686 |
| NESTER | Derby | | 1870-1880 | 4701 | SMITH | Atlow | | Any dates | 4711 |
| NEWTON | Youlgreave | | Any dates | 4693 | SMITH | Winchester | Ham | <1850 | 4715 |
| NEWTON | Stanton | | Any dates | 4693 | SMITH | Hathersage | | <1793 | 4028 |
| NEWTON | Bakewell | | Any dates | 4693 | SMITH | Ashover | | <1793 | 4028 |
| NEWTON | Darley | | Any dates | 4693 | SNAITH | Leadenham | Lin | 1700-1800 | 4704 |
| NORMAN | Ashby de la Zouch | | 1845-1902 | 4680 | SNELL | Portsea | Ham | 1890s | 4687 |
| NORMAN | Derby | | 1845-1902 | 4680 | SPENCER | Belper | | 1700-1850 | 4688 |
| NORMAN | Newcastle on Tyne | Nbl | 1860> | 4680 | SPENCER | Duffield | | 1700-1850 | 4688 |
| NORMAN | No parish given | Ess | 1860> | 4680 | SPENCER | Kirkdon | | 1700-1850 | 4688 |
| OLDFIELD | Hathersage | | <1760 | 4668 | STEVENSON | Ilkeston | | <1771 | 4028 |
| PACEY | Chinley | | 1750> | 4649 | STIRLAND | Alfreton | | 1767> | 4698 |
| PEA(E)T | Darley | | Any dates | 4693 | STONE | Bakewell | | 1818 | 4666 |
| PEA(E)T | Stanton | | Any dates | 4693 | STONE | Beeley | | <1800 | 4702 |
| PEARSE | Bradbourne | | <1880 | 4710 | STONE | Darley Dale | | <1800 | 4702 |
| PEAT | Spondon | | 1700-1800s | 4095 | STONES | Hathersage | | <1750 | 4668 |
| PEGG | Repton | | <1895 | 4681 | STORER | Kirk Ireton | | 1700-1800 | 4653 |
| PEGG | Chaddesden | | <1895 | 4681 | STORER | Wirksworth | | <1900 | 4706 |
| PHILLIPS | Winchester | Ham | <1840 | 4715 | STUBBS | No parish given | | No dates given | 4694 |
| PITTO(U)CK | Any parish | | Any dates | 4660 | TANDY | Dumbleton | Gls | 1820-1850 | 4662 |
| POTTS | Eccleshall | Sts | 1860s | 4690 | TEMPLE | Brancpath | Dur | <1811 | 4555 |
| POTTS | Derby | | 1860s | 4690 | THOMPSON | Swanwick | | c.1850 | 4652 |
| POUNTAIN | Spondon | | <1880 | 4658 | TILLOTSON | Halifax area | Yks | <1900 | 4681 |
| PRETTY | Stockport | Lan | 1800 | 4649 | TITTERTON | Hollington | | 1840-1850 | 4670 |
| PRINCE | Youlgreave | | <1801 | 4702 | TIUNAN | Boyle Ros Common | Irl | 1830-1840 | 4555 |
| PRINCE | Stanton in the Peak | | <1801 | 4702 | TIUNAN | Any parish | Irl | 1840-1850 | 4555 |
| PURSGLOVE | No parish given | | No dates given | 4694 | TOFT | Derby | | <1600-1750 | 4682 |
| PYE | Eccleshall | Sts | 1860s | 4690 | TOLSON | No parish given | Yks | No dates given | 4694 |
| PYKETT | Marston | Lin | 1840 | 4650 | TOMLINSON | Derby | | <1860 | 4705 |
| PYKETT | Averham | Ntt | 1840 | 4650 | TOPLEY | Derby | | <1850 | 4710 |
| RADFORD | Belper | | 1700-1820 | 4688 | TURTON | Crich | | early 19c | 4716 |
| RADFORD | Crich | | 1700-1820 | 4688 | TURTON | Fritchley | | early 19c | 4716 |
| RADFORD | Alfreton | | 1700-1820 | 4688 | UDALL | Ellastone | Sts | <1900 | 4711 |
| RAGG | Weston-on-Trent | | 1700-1800 | 4651 | WAGER | Tetbury | Gls | 1700 | 4682 |
| RANDALL | Hasland | | 1890-1920s | 4344 | WAGSTAFF | No parish given | | No dates given | 4667 |
| RATCLIFFE | Ellestone | Sts | <1900 | 4711 | WAIN | Derby | | 1810-1870 | 4661 |
| RATCLIFFE | Wooten | Sts | <1900 | 4711 | WAIN | Derby | | 1810-1850 | 4661 |
| REDDAGE | North Wingfield | | 1830-1840 | 4670 | WALKER | Stapleford | Ntt | <1900 | 4672 |
| REDFERN | Derby | | No dates given | 4686 | WALKER | Long Eaton | | <1900 | 4672 |
| REDGATE | Alfreton | | Any dates | 4693 | WALKER | Sawley | | <1900 | 4672 |
| REDGATE | Codnor Park | | Any dates | 4693 | WALKER | Hope | | Any dates | 4693 |
| ROACH | No parish given | | <1998 | 4684 | WALKLATE | Glossop | | <1600-1998 | 4682 |
| ROBINSON | Datchett | Brk | 1750-1975 | 4655 | WALKLATE | Darley | | <1600-1998 | 4682 |
| ROBINSON | Glossop | | 1700-1850 | 2076 | WALKLATE | Matlock | | <1600-1998 | 4682 |
| ROEBUCK | Bakewell | | Any dates | 4693 | WALLACE | Derby | | No dates given | 4686 |
| ROPER | No parish given | | 1812 | 4690 | WALTER | Alfreton | | 1805 | 4688 |
| ROPER | No parish given | Yks | 1812 | 4690 | WALTERS | Codnor | | 1830-1840 | 4670 |
| ROWBOTHAM | Congleton | Chs | 1890-1985 | 4680 | WARREN | Any parish | Yks | Any dates | 4654 |
| RUDGE | Belper | | 1750-1820 | 4688 | WARREN | Duffield | | 1800-1850 | 4661 |
| RUDGE | Milford | | 1750-1820 | 4688 | WARREN | Wirksworth | | 1800-1850 | 4661 |
| SALES | Church Gresley | | c.1800 | 4685 | WASELL | Winchester | Ham | <1820 | 4715 |
| SALES | Swadlincote | | c.1800 | 4685 | WATEFALL | Belper | | 1840s | 4690 |
| SALES | Overseal | | c.1800 | 4685 | WATERFALL | Ripley | | 1840s | 4690 |
| SALES | Derby | | c.1800 | 4685 | WATERHOUSE | Chinley | | 1800> | 4649 |
| SAMWAYS | No parish given | Ham | <1830 | 4715 | WATTS | No parish given | | No dates given | 4683 |
| SANDERS | Belper | | 1700-1820 | 4688 | WATTS | Derby | | <1850 | 4705 |
| SANDERS | Duffield | | 1700-1820 | 4688 | WENTWORTH | No parish given | | 1800s | 4691 |
| SEDGEWICK | Parish unknown | | 1800> | 4682 | WENTWORTH | No parish given | Sts | 1800s | 4691 |
| SELLORS | Crich | | 1866 | 4669 | WHITE | West Bromwich | Sts | 1800 | 4344 |
| SEVERN | Codnor | | Any dates | 4028 | WHITELEGG | No parish given | | 1925 | 4650 |
| SHACKLOCK | ONE NAME STUDY | | Any dates | 4699 | WHITELY | Glossop | | 1700-1800 | 2076 |
| SHAW | Tintwistle | | 1650-1720 | 4671 | WHITWORTH | Heath | | 1810-1820 | 4670 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----|----------------|------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|------|
| WHYSALL | Ripley | | 1830 | 4698 | WOLLATT | Littleover | No dates given | 4676 |
| WILD | Pinxton | | <1850 | 4657 | WOLLATT | Twyford | 1700-1800 | 4676 |
| WILD | Selston | Ntt | <1850 | 4657 | WOLLATT | Barrow on Trent | 1700-1850 | 4676 |
| WILD | Glossop | | 1700-1800 | 2076 | WOOD | Glossop | 1700-1850 | 2076 |
| WILEMAN | Measham | | Any dates | 4712 | WOOD | Walton on Trent | 1700-1800s | 4095 |
| WILEMAN | Measham | | Any dates | 4712 | WOOLGAR | Dawley | Sal 1880-1998 | 4677 |
| WILKIN | Hathersage | | 17c | 4668 | WOOLGAR | Derby | 1880-1998 | 4677 |
| WILLIS | Belper | | <1840 | 4714 | WORMLEIGHTON | Bonsall | <1811 | 4678 |
| WILLIS | Shottle | | <1840 | 4714 | WRAGG(E) | Radbourne | 1809-1850 | 4651 |
| WILSON | Edinburgh | Sct | 1800-1900 | 4655 | WRAGG(E) | Weston-on-Trent | 1700-1860 | 4651 |
| WINFIELD | Spondon | | No dates given | 4683 | WRIGHT | Heage area | 1800-1910 | 4661 |
| WINFIELD | Derby | | Any dates | 4695 | WRIGHT | Alfreton | 1830-1860 | 4661 |
| WOLLATT | Mickleover | | 1700-1800 | 4676 | WRIGHT | Milford | 1850-1860 | 4661 |
| WOLLATT | Smisby | | 1770-1810 | 4676 | YOUNG(E) | Ashover | 1840-1850 | 4670 |
| WOLLATT | Findern | | 1700-1850 | 4676 | | | | |

WHERE NO COUNTY IS STATED IT IS ASSUMED TO BE DERBYSHIRE

CHANGE OF POSTAL AREA

1141 Mr J. H. Garlick, 202 Hadfield Road, Hadfield, Glossop. SK13 2EP

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

356 Mr P. D. Smith, 40 Luttrell Way, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 6HJ
 503 Mr C. Smith, 10 Abbey Court, Bracondale, Norwich, NR1 2AW
 990 Dr. B. Raynor, Greengates, High Street, Church Stretton, Shropshire, SY6 6BY
 1287 Mr P. G. Shenton, 20 West Street, Wimbourne, Dorset, BH21 1JP
 1629 Mr M. Ganly, 83 Westward Road, Chingford, London, E4 8LY
 1918 Mrs C. Ryan, 3 Thomas Close, Houghton on the Hill, Leicester, LE7 9HF
 3201 Mr D. K. Carter, 93 St. George's Road, Reading, Berks. RG30 2RQ
 3316 Mr A. J. Wright, Belvedere House, Grove Place, Leighton Buzzard, Beds. LU7 8SG
 4011 Mr B. B. & Mrs M. M. Oldfield, Nether Green, 53 Lodersfield, Lechlade on Thames, Gloucs. GL7 3DJ
 4202 Mr & Mrs W. H. Stephenson, 'Strath', 84 Berry Hill Road, Mansfield, Notts. NG18 4RR
 4350 Mr S. Rudkin, 21 Periwood Lane, Sheffield, S8 0HP
 4414 Mr P. E. Wright, 15 Grange Close, Wellington, Somerset, TA21 8PX
 4470 Miss E. Houghton, 44 Asher Lane, Ruddington, Nottingham, NG11 5HS
 4528 Mr S. P. Baldwin, 11 Appledore Drive, Oakwood, Derby, DE21 2LN
 4616 Miss S. Hill, Ashmore Farm, 31 High Street, Tibshelf, Derbys. DE55 5NX

NOTE:

Please send any amendments etc. to:-
 Mrs S. Stock, 8 Albert Road, Breaston, Derbys. DE72 3DL

The following was received too late for inclusion in the above list:-

Miss Pat Hambridge, 5 Cae Glas, Trefnant, Denbigh LL16 5UB (Member No. 4614) is researching the name FELTHOUSE, not Felthowe as was printed in the last issue. Apologies for any inconvenience.

DERBY

Monday, Sept. 6

Before the Mayor, Robert Forman and James Heywood Esqrs.

OBSTRUCTING THE FOOT PATH - Mary Ann Hill, a young girl, was charged with loitering about the foot pavement on Saturday evening last. She only came out of gaol Thursday last, and was sent over by Mr. Sims, the governor, to her parents at Burton, but she came back to Derby the next day. The Bench discharged her on her promising to return home.

WEDNESDAY

(before the Mayor and R. FORMAN, Esq.)

A NUISANCE - Mary Ann Hill, who figures in Monday's report, was again brought up for creating a disturbance in the public streets. - She was again discharged.

Derbyshire Advertiser September 17, 1852

52nd (or the Oxfordshire) Regiment of Foot (Light Infantry)

Ensigns

Wm. Leek rank in regiment 4 May 1815
 son of Samuel Leek of Havant, Hants.
 Promoted lieut. 20 Nov 1823 Quited the
 service 1824. Entered as fellow commoner at
 Queen's College, Cambridge 1825. Ordained
 Jan 1829. to curacy of West Ham, Pevensy.
 Curate of Brailsford, Derby 1831 Incumbent of
 Holbrooke, co. Derby 1840. Married in Oct
 1828 to Mary Anne, d. of John Cox of Derby.
 Died at Holbrooke 6 Jun 1879. Mr Leeke
 wrote and published *Lord Seaton's Regiment
 at Waterloo*, a book that attracted
 considerable attention at the time.

The Waterloo Roll Call: Charles Dalton
 revised edition 1971

?? ? HELP WANTED ? ? ?

Please send your requests to the editor, quoting membership number

HEATH, NORMAN, HYNCHCLIFFE

My 5x great grandfather Heath farmed at Netherland Green, Uttoxeter, Staffs, and died on 29th March 1805 aged 93, being buried at Fenny Bentley, Derbyshire. His will mentions children William, John, George, Ellen and Nancy - no wife, I assume she had died. I am unable to discover either his marriage or the baptisms of any of his children. George, from whom I am descended, married Sarah Girder in 1803 at St Peter's Church, Alton, Staffs, so obviously the family were not Catholics.

Harriet Elizabeth Norman married Thomas Savage in 1865 at Wirksworth. On the 1871 census her birthplace is given as Tamworth, Staffs, but in the 1881 census this was said to be Callow, Derbyshire. At this time she was married to Charles Smedley, Thos Savage having died in 1870. On her first marriage certificate her father is shown as being Joseph Norman, platelayer.

I have traced my Hynchcliffe/Hinchcliffe ancestors back to Edward who was vicar of Mackworth Parish Church 1610-39. Prior to that he was Curate of Fairfield Church in the parish of Hope 1605-09. I have the will of Edward Hynchcliffe of Glossop dated April 1606 in which he mentions his sons Edward and Lawrence and makes Edward, Curate of Fairfield, his executor. I would like to know more about Edward the elder.

Any information on any of the families above would be much appreciated.

*Mrs I. Keates, 26 Shakespeare Road,
Burton-on-Trent, Staffs DE14 2RS (Mem. No. 2306)*

BLACKWELL

I am looking for the place of birth, baptism date and parents of Joshua Blackwell. He was born in 1777 and lived at Ashford in the Water, Derbyshire, where he had two wives, Hannah and Sarah. He died aged 72 and is buried in Holy Trinity Churchyard at Ashford. Can anyone help please?

*Mrs J.A. McLoughlin, 19 Coleraine Close,
Lincoln LN5 8TE (Mem. No. 4664)*

MIDDLETON

The following information was published in an old "Fox" magazine (published for the employees of the works at Stockbridge), dated Winter 1947.

"The death of Miss Lucy Middleton (74) of 18 The Drive, Wadsley, Sheffield, occurred on January 28th. She was connected with distinguished families of the

district, being the last surviving daughter of Emma Middleton (nee Fox), a niece of Samuel Fox, founder of the Stockbridge Works. A native of Sheffield, she is well known and respected, especially in artistic circles. Miss Middleton took her degree (Lady Licentiate in Art) at St. Andrew's University when she was a young woman. She was a well known member of Sheffield Society of Artists and of Heeley Art Club. Her pictures, which were exhibited widely, were always greatly admired and highly praised by the critics."

As she is distantly related to me I would like to find out more about her. Does anyone know of her or know of any of her pictures? Postage will be refunded with grateful thanks.

*Mrs Audrey Henderson, 41 Bonsall Rd., West Derby,
Liverpool L12 8QH (Mem. No. 4559)*

BOOKS

Can anyone help me with a clean copy of either of the following, published by Derbyshire Record Society?

Durant D.N. and Riden P. "The Building of Hardwick Hall. Part 1 The Old Hall 1587-91", published 1980.

Riden P. "How to trace your ancestors in Derbyshire" published 1982.

*J. H. Davis, "Pepperyeat Fold", Far Sawrey,
Ambleside, Cumbria LA22 0LH (Mem. No. 1205)*

GROVES

Between 1870 and 1890 several children were born to Albert Groves and Eliza (nee Chambers, born at Awsworth, Notts) at 28 Barrow Hill, Nr Brimington. Can anyone tell me if that address still exists and its location? I have visited Barrow Hill, but to no avail. Albert was born at Chiddingley Essex in 1846 and his father George was born at the same place in 1811 and some time later moved to New Whittington. Does anyone know if there was a general migration north sometime in the early 1800's as I am interested to know why and how George came to move all that way at that time. The census described him as a pumpwright. The family were Methodists and most of the children were 'baptised' at Brimington.

Answers to any of the above much appreciated and I would also like to get in touch with anybody who has a connection with the above family.

*W.H. Stephenson, "Strath", 84 Berry Hill Road,
Mansfield, Notts NG18 4RR (Mem. No. 4202)*

THE ROYAL HOTEL, DERBY

Can anyone help me with the history of the Royal Hotel? I have the original 'Morning Herald' of London, Saturday 22 April 1837, asking architects who are desirous of furnishing designs to erect a post office, hotel and athenaeum, to apply to Mr Charles Pratt at the Town Hall, Derby. I also have the original Civil Engineer and Architects Journal of February 1837 with the chosen plans by R. Wallace, Esq.

My grandfather, Mr Ambrose Ottway Fuller, was the owner of the hotel for some years. Who did he purchase it from and to whom did he sell it? My father, Mr Eric Ottway Fuller, lived there with my mother and myself from the late 1920's until it finally closed in June 1951, but he was only the manager. Any information would be very much appreciated.

*Mrs J. Warrington, The Beeches, Plough Lane,
Christleton, Chester CH3 7BA (Mem. No. 941)*

REVILL, JOHNSON, ALLEN, BOWER

My great great grandfather, Samuel Revill, was a boatman and grocer, living at Gallows Inn, Ilkeston. He had three surviving children - John Steer, Ann or Annie and Mary Bathya. John Steer was my great grandfather and I know something about him. Ann married Fitz-George Allen in 1861 and Fitz-Albert Allen was born in 1861. Mary Bathya Allen was born in January 1874, but her father seems to have been John Bower and she was later called Annie Allen or Annie Revill, if my detective work is correct. Two sons were born, Edgar B. Allen/Bower in 1865/6 and John Parker Allen/Bower in 1868-9. Mary Bathya Revill married William Johnson in July 1877. I know of three children, Samuel James Revill Johnson (8 June 1880), William Johnson (5 Sept 1882) and John Johnson (about 1888). There may be later children I do not know about. Any information on these families gratefully received.

*Mrs Audrey Bland, 41 Paddock Wood, Prudhoe,
Northumberland, NE42 5BJ (Mem. No. 4069)*

REPTON

My branch of the Pegg family originated in Repton before settling in the Grimsby/Cleethorpes area. The 1841 census reveals my 3x great grandmother living with her youngest son James in Long Street, Repton and another son, George, living with his family in Church End, Repton. I have no knowledge of this part of Derbyshire and on a recent visit hoped to gain some information. Unfortunately there were few people about, but we did find a vicar in the churchyard. He was unable to help us as he had never heard of Long Street or Church End. Can any member help us shed light on the whereabouts of these two streets?

*Joan Clarke, Tishomingo, R/O 68 St Giles Avenue,
Scartho, Grimsby, NE Lincs, DN33 2HD (4681)*

MARRIOTT

I am looking for information on Joseph Marriott, born 1769 in Ashover area of Derbyshire. He married Ann Maxfield in Ashover in 1786. Has anyone found their names in parish records or on gravestones in the Ashover area? Any information appreciated.

*Mrs B. Marriott, 36 Milne Street, Crib Point,
Victoria 3919, Australia (Mem. No. 3643)*

MACKIE, TOONE

My 3x gt.grandfather James Mackie was born in Kings Newton c1780 and I have been unable to find his parents or marriage. In 1731 the Melbourne/Kings Newton overseers received a maintenance bond from Thomas Toone for Mary Mackie, the daughter of Jane Toone, but no mention of where she came from. If anyone has any knowledge of the Toones in surrounding parishes I would appreciate hearing from them and would be happy to refund any expenses.

*Malcolm C. Smith, 27 Thorngrove Road, Wilmslow,
Cheshire SK9 1DE (Mem. No. 2737)*

WHITTINGHAM, BAGLEY

My late husband's great grandfather, Thomas Whittingham, farmed in Rosliston nr Burton on Trent from 1828-79. He married twice and there were three children of each marriage. I am attempting to trace Thomas Whittingham Jun., who was the eldest son of the first marriage. He was 29 and a 'brewers clerk' in the 1861 census, by 1871 he was 39 and a 'farmers son'. He was unmarried.

When Thomas sen. drew up his will in February 1878, Thomas jnr was 'at present in Dunedin, New Zealand', therefore he emigrated between April 1871 and February 1878. I cannot trace him on shipping lists into Lyttleton or Dunedin.

I have found a Thomas Whittingham, chemist of Dunedin, private resident Great King Street. I also know that a Thomas Whittingham is buried in the Dunedin Northern Cemetery with members of the Bagley family. He was 62 when he died in 1893, fitting with my Thomas who was born in 1831. I can find no trace of a wife and yet the grave also contains Mary Elizabeth Whittingham Bagley 1883, William Whittingham Bagley 1929, Helen V. Whittingham Bagley 1955. There is also a Mary Whittingham Palmer born 1882.

Did Thomas run away with someone against a family's wishes? Why didn't they marry? Why do children carry the Whittingham name? Is there anyone who can help solve my puzzle? All postal expenses refunded.

*Sheila Whittingham, 54 Becconsall Lane, Hesketh Bank,
Preston, Lancashire PR4 6RR (Mem. No. 4530)*

TURTON

TURTON

Do any members have any information on the Turton family who lived in Fritchley or Crich early in the 19th century? In 1800 a young man of this name was a good friend of a certain Daniel Constable in Brighton, Sussex. I believe they were both members of one of the radical societies around at the time, possibly the Corresponding Society. This young Turton devised a form of shorthand which Daniel used in his journal, letters etc. By 1806 Turton had moved to Portsmouth. Several years later, in 1813, William Constable (Daniel's younger brother) visited the Turton family in Crich where he made engineering drawings of some kind for Mr Turton; during this visit he referred to the Turton family tragedy and mentioned that some of the family might emigrate to the USA. I also have mention of a court case Gower v Turton on 6 August 1827.

*Mrs Jennifer Smith, Scrag Oak, Wadhurst,
East Sussex TN5 6NP (Mem. No. 4716)*

CUTTS, CORBY

My grandmother's brother, Thomas Butler Cutts, a lace draughtsman of Nottingham, married Mabel Rosa Corby, daughter of George Ernest Corby, Farmer, on 15 December 1906 at Emmanuel Church, Swadlincote, in the presence of John Radical Buckley and Ada Heape. Unfortunately he was to die of consumption in 1913 and was buried with his parents at Nottingham.

I gather that there was a daughter of this marriage - possibly called Winsome - and she may have lived in Ipswich, where she won a beauty contest. Any details of Mabel Corby, her daughter, or of her Corby family at Swadlincote would be most welcome.

*Mavis Johnson, Kamardon, North Street,
Norton St. Philip, Bath BA3 6LE (Mem. No. 3365)*

CORRECTION

In the March issue of the magazine Mrs Eunice Herring's entry was for Weatherly. This should be Weatherby. If this rings a bell with anyone please contact Eunice at 40 Park Way, Etwall, Derby DE65 6HU - Ed.

NEWS FROM DERBYSHIRE'S LOCAL STUDIES LIBRARIES

The Local Studies Library at County Hall is back up to full strength, following the appointment of Lisa Bates, formerly of Derby Local Studies. Lisa brings a great deal of Local Studies expertise to the job and we

are all delighted to have her working with us. Like any researcher visiting a new library for the first time it has taken her a little time to get used to the different arrangement of materials and the unfamiliar cataloguing and indexing methods. A timely reminder to us all of how very difficult it is, even for skilled researchers, to learn how to use a strange library - especially when it is in a foreign country - and so many of our family tree researchers do come from far afield.

The good news is that with full staffing the Saturday openings are back on schedule - 9.3-1pm on 26 September, 24 October and 28th November 1998. There should be new material of interest by then, including GRO Indexes 1956-1965. Other material currently on order - but check they have arrived before making a special visit - includes Soldiers Died in the Great War on CD Rom - an invaluable companion to the GRO War Deaths on fiche; a selection of short-lived local newspapers covering many areas of the county that have previously only been available in London at the British Library Newspaper Library in Colindale; Sheffield area census indexes for 1861 on fiche and 1998 updates to the Filby's Passenger and Immigration Lists Indexes series.

The list of towns and villages for which we hold Monumental Inscriptions transcripts and name indexes has sold well and been reprinted. A beautiful exhibition was created to publicise it by Sue Band of the Local Studies team at County Hall. It has toured a number of libraries and created a lot of interest in this valuable family history resource.

Elsewhere in the county new microfilm reader printers have been installed at Chesterfield Local Studies and Ilkeston - both libraries that have good personal name indexes in their collections, of much interest to the family historian. Alfreton Library has recently improved its study area for local and family historians and is building up a set of census returns on microfiche for the local area.

Ruth Gordon

Sandra Stock, editor of the 'Derbyshire Names' books is looking for lists of names, etc. for volume 3 of the series. She is particularly interested in receiving inquest notices or similar from newspapers. Also is there anyone in the Sheffield area who could search local newspapers for inquest notices concerning Derbyshire people? If anyone can help or has any lists that might be of interest, please contact Sandra at 8 Albert Road, Breaston, Derby DE72 3DL.

MEETING REPORTS



DERBY MEETING GROUP

APRIL 1998

Slides of old Derby - Tony Bowler

Tony Bowler is now a regular favourite at the Derby Group Meetings, his slides provide many memories and tonight was no exception. Our tour by slide started in Victoria Street with a selection of views around the area of the Congregational Church. This fine building, along with the Black Prince cinema at the rear and the cottages in Becket Well Lane, was pulled down in the 1960s to make way for Derby's first shopping precinct, Duckworth Square, which itself is now sadly in decay and just another of Derby's eyesores. On the opposite side of the road to the Church is the Spotted Horse public house; opened around 1850 it was owned by a James Dimmock. This pub has had its name changed frequently since then and now appears to undergo a facelift and a name change about once a year.

Moving along the Wardwick we saw the fine building which was the Mechanics Institute and further on the Central Library opened in 1879. At the junction of Cheapside and Friargate is St. Werburgh's Church, the tower here was built in 1601 and it is where Samuel Johnson was married. It was turned into a shopping cloister a few years ago and is currently closed. Moving round into Sadler Gate we saw the Old Bell Hotel where the stagecoaches on their way north or south would stay overnight, this thoroughfare is about fifteen feet wide and now pedestrianised but until the 1960s had two way traffic. St. Alkmund's Church in Bridgegate was demolished in 1967 to make way for the new inner ring road. The church is reputed to have been built on that site to hide the spire of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church from the townspeople as they looked up Irongate towards the Cathedral. St. Alkmund's spire had about twenty or thirty feet taken off the top of it before demolition as the increasing traffic up the narrow Bridgegate was shaking the church. The churchyard with its square of Georgian houses and two pubs was all swept away in the 1960s.

One week after our slide show Tony took us a walk around some of the sites shown, it was a summer's evening, wet and windy, but extremely enjoyable. Poking around in those little hidden forgotten corners brings to life just what has been lost in the name of progress.

MAY 1998

Middens and Muck - Peter Hammond

Peter Hammond is President of the Nottinghamshire FHS so is well aware of the problems faced by family historians, the talk tonight showed what conditions our ancestors had to endure before the age of showers, Jacuzzis and bidets. Much of the rubbish generated was simply thrown out to rot as there was nowhere else to put it. In later years it was taken out into the countryside and buried. Peter showed the amount of clay pipe stems he had found on his archaeological field trips.

Sanitation was non-existent and disease was rife. The Victorians realised that poor sanitation and disease were linked, the one outside privy shared by six families being common. A wooden seat with one, two or several holes cut in became the norm and sometimes in a multi-seater it was a social occasion. The contents of the privy would be emptied by the 'night soil men' or the 'midnight lavender men'. Should any child not go straight to sleep at night they would be threatened with the 'ten o'clock horses', this referring to the horse and cart which collected the aforesaid privy contents.

Peter then showed a vast amount of material such as bottles and pots which had been retrieved from the fields and development sites, bottles, stone jars, glass ink pots and much more. A lot of this material is easy to find and is what our ancestors threw away as every day rubbish, indeed a link with the past.

Alan Hiley

JUNE 1998

The Whitehurst family of clockmakers - Maxwell Craven

Tonight's speaker, Steve Abbot, was unfortunately disposed and Maxwell Craven agreed to step in and talk to us about the Derby family of John Whitehurst, his clockmaking family and his contemporaries in the Lunar Society. Max's illustrated talk lasted just over an hour and he had no notes. He is able to speak quicker than I can write, so I struck a bargain with him. He will write a longer article for the magazine about this fascinating man, John Whitehurst, his life and times.

Gill Hiley

GLOSSOP MEETING GROUP

APRIL 1998

The Cromford and High Peak Railway - John Morton

The Cromford and High Peak Railway was unique in being the only railway built to link two canals. The Cromford Canal connected with waterways from the Midlands and the Peak Forest Canal led to the growing industrial towns of Lancashire, but the uplands of the Peak District formed a barrier between these two systems. In 1830/31 the C&HPR was built over the hills to link the two canals. Goods could now travel between the Midlands and the North, and stone from quarries along the route could be sent north or south. Passengers were carried too in the early years of the railway.

The line was built on canal principles, with steep inclines taking the place of flights of locks. Continuous chains and, later, wire ropes were used on these inclines, and stationary winding engines controlled the wagons going up and down. Runaway wagons were quite common and Sheep Pasture Incline had a catch pit into which such wagons were diverted. Hopton Incline was modified so that if engines with a small train took a run at it they could reach the top.

Between inclines the railway aimed to follow the contours and this led to some very sharp curves in places. These limited the type of locomotives and wagons that could be used. Water was in short supply on the limestone uplands and a spring at Cromford supplied much of the water needed by locomotives and winding engines. This was transported in tenders which were taken to strategic points along the route.

During the latter working years of the line, in the 1960s, several railway enthusiasts trains were run, using open wagons and brake vans for the hardy travellers. The film shown at the end of the talk included an event on Hopton Incline when one of these specials stalled on the hill, much to the enjoyment of the watching crowd. The slides shown depict many of the special features of the railway and follow its route from Whaley Bridge to Cromford.

The last section of this fascinating railway closed in 1967 but much of its trackbed is now useable by walkers and cyclists. At Middleton the winding engine can still be visited on certain days and there is an information centre and shop. At Cromford the old railway works are open and there is a good descriptive display about the Cromford & High Peak Railway.

MAY 1998

Sources for Family History at Tameside Local Studies Library - Alice Lock

A centralised Local History Collection for Tameside was established at Stalybridge in 1976. The policy is to collect as much material as possible which relates specifically to Tameside and then more selectively for neighbouring areas and relevant economic and social history topics.

The book collection contains a selection of advice books for family history and a wide range of material on the history of the area. The Tameside Bibliography is a useful guide. Printed primary sources such as trade directories, Soldiers Died in the Great War, maps and volumes of the various local antiquarian societies are also held.

Microforms include the census returns, parish registers, the IGI for Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire, and the 1881 census surname index for all English counties.

The archive collection consists of documents produced by the local authorities which went to make up Tameside (including rate books and voters lists), the Manchester Regiment Archives, some family collections, records of leisure organisations, schools, businesses and trade unions - although researchers are very lucky if they find material relating to their ancestors in this type of collection! The Local Studies Library also has an oral history collection and a large photograph collection.

Booking for microfilm readers is essential!!!

JUNE 1998

The Bugsworth Basin Restoration - Martin Whalley

The project to restore as much as possible of the original terminus of the Peak Forest Canal began in 1968. Progressively the channel was excavated and the associated wharf edge and towpath edge was rebuilt to 18th century specifications. The Basin was declared a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Derbyshire 242) in December 1977. This has subsequently protected the site from undesirable commercial development.

Construction of the Whaley Bridge and Chapel-en-le-Frith bypass affected the programme of restoration over a period of three years. Difficult geology resulting from the Ice Age rendered the entrance canal prone to leakage. This was finally corrected during 1997-98 by the installation of a waterproof membrane

in the bed of the canal in front of Teapot Row Cottages.

Over an eighteen year period the Inland Waterways Protection Society has been engaged in several large reconstructions - the three bridges, tippler, pier and considerable lengths of drystone walling. Recently at nature reserve was created following a 10 year programme of tree planting. It is hoped the Basin will be reconnected to the national waterway system during the next two years.

Preparations are also in hand for the development of a museum to the limestone extractive at the Bugsworth Basin. This will be sited in a reconstructed building opposite the Navigation Inn. Bugsworth is also an internationally important historical site as an example of the transition between canal and horsedrawn tramway modes of transport. The latter was a precursor of the railways we know today.

Iris Brown

SHIRLAND MEETING GROUP

APRIL 1998

East Midlands Castles - Brian Stone

Many castles were built on original Roman sites, mostly around 1030-1040 AD and after the Norman conquest of 1066. Castles were not only a defensive structure, but were also used for administrative purposes - a sort of County hall. The keeper of the castle was the constable or chatelaine.

Earliest Norman castles were motte and bailey constructions, the motte being a very high mound of earth with a wooden keep on top, and the bailey being other buildings enclosed by a wooden palisade and surrounded by a ditch. Windsor is one of the few castles to retain its original motte. Eventually the wooden defences were strengthened, the palisade was replaced with a curtain wall and sometimes a stone keep replaced the wooden structure.

Some 34 castles were built in England between the Conquest and 1071, but by 1086 there were over seventy castles keeping the country in order. Better fortifications developed and by mid-thirteenth century concentric castles had developed. These had two or three rows of walls, inner and outer baileys and a fortified gatehouse. Projections called herds, hordes or hordings were placed on the castle walls when attacks were expected; these had openings along the side for the soldiers to fire through and apertures in the floor through which missiles were dropped onto the enemy. Water defences were introduced to stop the enemy

mining under the walls. The final stage of castle building was the smaller courtyard castles, built during the 100 years War between 1340 and 1440 using money obtained by capturing aristocrats and holding them to ransom.

Many medieval castles were built as status symbols by self men such as Lawrence of Ludlow, a wealthy wool merchant who built Stokesay Castle in Shropshire in 1291. Such castles were built with more comfort in mind than for defensive purposes and incorporated a small solar, whereas military castles were cold, uncomfortable and smelly.

Around 1648 parliament decreed that castles should be sufficiently damaged to render them useless as strongholds and Newark Castle is a prime example of one of these ruins. It has the finest curtain wall in the country and the remains of the guardroom (medieval toilet can still be seen). Apparently this little room was so called because clothes were kept in there to protect them from moths, it being so smelly the insects wouldn't go near it.

Fine examples of castles in the area include Tattershall Castle, Lincolnshire which was built of, so it is said, one million bricks by Flemish workmen and was completed in 1450. Kirby Muxlow was built as a fortified manor house, specifically for the use of firearms by Henry, Lord Hastings, but was never completed as Henry was condemned as a traitor. Bolsover, Derbyshire, was built as a Jacobean country house on the site of a former medieval castle and has a riding school built by the Earl of Newcastle. Kenilworth Castle has the best water defences of all the English castles and finally Warwick Castle, sold by the Earl of Warwick to Tussauds, holds the finest collection of armoury in the country.

MAY 1998

Site visit to Pleasley Pit - Robert Metcalf

Pleasley Pit stands on high ground and Bob began by pointing out to us across the valley, the twin headstocks of Clipstone Colliery on the skyline, Mansfield and the site of the former Sutton (Brierly) Colliery. Shirebrook Colliery, to which Pleasley Pit had been annexed in latter years, lay about three miles to our left.

Both mine shafts have been filled with limestone and concreted over, but the headstocks remain. The first one has been renovated and on top of it a pair of Union Jacks flew horizontally in the fresh breeze. These headstocks replaced the original wooden ones. Stanton Ironworks achieved the seemingly impossible

task of replacing the head-stocks in one day. The old ones were demolished and the new ones were erected on site, then pulled into position by 100 men and three steam engines. Made of rolled steel joists they were the first of their kind in the country.

The first of the two engine houses is the original one built in 1871 and the wheel it houses is 21 feet across and 8 feet wide. The Lillishall steam engine is undergoing restoration and it is hoped that it will be running again in the not too distant future. The engine house was full of rubble and had trees growing through the roof when English Partnerships and Friends of Pleasley Pit stepped in to save it. All has been cleared to reveal a well preserved engine. The asbestos roof was a temporary measure and will be replaced with a permanent one in the near future. The original glazed wall tiles have survived and the windows, at present bricked up, will be replaced in due course and the top half of the walls re-plastered. The driver's chair was brought back from Barnsley and is now back in its place in front of the levers and a bank of lights and bells, used to determine at what level the lift was in the shaft. The engine driver's job was an important and responsible one, so that even the colliery manager had to ask permission to enter the engine house. In many pits the engine driver was often a miner who was no longer able to work down the mine, but at Pleasley the job was traditionally passed from father to son.

The second, cathedral like, engine house was built in 1920 with war reparation money from Germany. A new shaft was sunk to the Black Shale Seam, 500 feet deeper than the original one to the Top Hard Seam. Railway lines were installed to accommodate a bend in the shaft and to allow the lift to negotiate it. This shaft was used solely for bringing coal to the surface. No expense was spared in the building of this house as the quality of the brickwork and tiled walls show. It has a date-stone of 1873. English Heritage and English Partnerships have provided £150,000 to have this engine house re-roofed which has just been completed. 20,000 new Penrhyn slates, made to order in a special size, have been used on the roof. The huge Markham engine originally took three years to build and it is hoped that this will be restored.

At the far end of the existing buildings is the other head-stock. This is the area where the coal tubs came in, emptied and turned round for the return journey back down the shaft. The 1000 deep shaft, now filled in, will eventually be excavated to give the pit an even greater feeling of a working mine. Pleasley Pit was self sufficient in electricity, generating enough from its engines to power a mini grid and provide electricity to Teversal and Silverhill as well.

The 125 feet high chimney is the only survivor of a pair. The pit head baths, offices and other buildings had all been demolished before listed building status had been given to the pit, but there are ambitious plans to develop the 12 acres of the site with a visitors centre, narrow gauge railway, museum, exhibition and special events sites, plus Derbyshire County Council's development of the 90 acres of tip with a country park and lake. Pleasley Pit lies on a migration flight path and many rare breeds of wild birds can be seen here. The total cost is estimated at £3.5 million and we shall watch progress with interest.

Our tour was rounded off with tea and biscuits, provided by two of Bob's colleagues in a portacabin where plans for the future of the site are on show and souvenirs are available.

JUNE 1998

Midden and Muck - Peter Hammond

This talk was identical to the one enjoyed by the Derby Group in May and which is reported above. Suffice it to say that the moans of disgust and laughter of the audience as Peter unfolded this tale of man's attempts to dispose of sewage and rubbish, showed that they thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

Sylvia Wright

SHIRLAND MEETINGS 4TH QUARTER

Bill Hutchinson will relate the eerie tale of "Aircraft Wrecks in the Peak district during the second World War" at our meeting on October 16th. The area was used for low and night flying training and by the famous Dambusters, but other aircraft were lost in the Peak, giving rise to some ghostly stories.

Our November 20 lecture is by Pauline Marples and will take us back to the Great War with "The Local Implications of the First World War". If members have any memorabilia from this era, please bring them along to add to the atmosphere.

Our Christmas Social Evening is on 11 December and we are inviting members to bring along any relics, tools, certificates, clothing, in fact anything connected to our ancestors' occupations. A short written explanation of the item can accompany it on the display tables. Did your ancestor have an unusual or dangerous job, live at their place of work, did they die of some work related disease or were killed during their job? Come along and tell us about them. We shall round the evening off with a raffle and nibbles.

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1998

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Good afternoon Ladies and Gentlemen and welcome to the 1998 Annual General Meeting. This splendid hall we are in today is St. Mary's Parish Centre and is now the established home of the Derby meeting group. This is my fourth report as Chairman and looking back through the notes of previous reports I seem to start off each year with the same remarks. This report is no exception and at the risk of sounding boring, I promise that I do write it fresh each year. The Society has enjoyed another busy, productive and successful year. Without wishing to detract from any other meetings or projects within the Society, Bridge Chapel House continues to be the centre of attraction. The number of visitors has risen dramatically from last year and following various articles in local newspapers, local radio and our closer links with the Local Studies Library, BCH is now more widely known in Derby, Derbyshire and the Country.

BCH is run by a very small band of extremely dedicated volunteers, we now have the Tuesday volunteers and the Thursday volunteers, to both we owe a huge vote of thanks; without these stalwarts who are on duty every week BCH would not open at all. Many of our members who travel a long way to be with us either on Tuesday or Thursday receive a tremendous amount of help and encouragement from these volunteers. When we first opened help was pledged from a large number of local members to help run BCH, the majority of that help has never materialised, which is a great pity; a little more help from those members who promised it would lighten the load on the already hard pressed current volunteers.

This time last year Helen Betteridge and Lorraine Allen gallantly stepped into the librarians' shoes vacated by Iris and Janet Salt. The last few months can be described as hectic for both of them. The amount of material coming into the Library, either from projects or by donation has been enormous and as previously mentioned, the increasing amount of weekly visitors has all combined to make a very busy year. I know that Helen and Lorraine do not always see eye to eye on Library matters, but it is no bad thing to have varying opinions. At this point I would like to record a vote of thanks to both Helen and Lorraine for the many hours of hard work and commitment given to the library.

Having said all that the Society was dealt a severe blow on Saturday February 28th when in the early hours of the morning Bridge Chapel House caught fire. It was started by an electrical fault in the downstairs kitchen and thanks to the efforts of the Derbyshire Fire Brigade it was contained in the kitchen. The reception area and a small part of the bookshop was badly smoke damaged. We realised afterwards that we had been extremely fortunate

that the fire did not spread to the upper floors where the archive, records and computers are. Five Committee members arrived at BCH at 4.30am and seeing smoke pouring from windows and doors began to suspect that we may be witnessing the end of our Society. Working in conjunction with our landlords, the trustees, and the insurance companies, contractors are now working on the refurbishment of the damaged rooms, and as many of you will have seen today work is progressing. Thanks to the sterling efforts of Ian and Graham Wells in the last seven days, electricity was reconnected to BCH at five minutes past seven last Thursday evening and it is hoped that the cleaning and redecoration will now follow quickly. It almost seemed that we had turned the clock back two years, having to clean and prepare BCH for today's open days and AGM. Thanks go to everyone who has helped in any way in this last four weeks.

The flagship of our Society is the magazine, every member whether far or near receives a copy and is encouraged to contribute to its contents, indeed it is the members articles and stories that make our magazine so enjoyable; each year at subscription renewal time we receive many kind comments from members regarding the magazine. Our Editor, Helen, continues to maintain the high standard and the committee is presently looking at quotes from other printing companies as well as the present printer. We now have an accomplished packing team who assemble four times a year, we can now pack and collate 2000 magazines in three hours, perhaps it is the bottle of wine waiting at the end which spurs us on.

Second to subscriptions as a revenue earner are booksales. Over the last twelve months booksales have increased tremendously, this is mainly reflected in postal orders for books, which in turn keeps Linda Bull our booksales officer extremely busy, every day of the week. The orders have to be processed, packaged and taken to the local post office and dispatched. A big thankyou must go to Linda who provides members with an efficient and valuable service. I think we should promote her to booksales director, but as she is a syndicate of one I have a feeling I know what her answer would be.

In the coming year we shall see changes in the Executive Committee. One of our long standing members, Dave Bull, has decided not to seek re-election to the Committee. Dave has been a Committee member for ten years and during that time he has been actively involved in many projects and tasks, giving a lot of hours and spare time to the Society. I am sorry that he will not be at Committee meetings in the future, Dave has definite views of many subjects and we have had many lively debates. Also stepping down are Janet and Iris Salt, last year they relinquished their positions as librarians and now owing to increased family and personal commitments feel that is time to step down. Also having to step aside because of increased work commitments is John Moulton who has

worked hard on the Society's behalf in the Glossop Group. On behalf of the Committee and all members I would like to thank Dave, Janet, Iris and John for all of the hard work and commitment shown in the past. Happily, they will still be working on the Society's behalf, but taking more of background role.

On a personal note, I had intended this year to stand down as Chairman, after five years I felt that someone else should take the reins, however with changes in Committee this year and bearing in mind that all Committee members have other positions with the Society, there was no-one who was able to take over as Chairman. I have decided, with the support of the rest of the Committee to stand for re-election as Chairman for a further year.

Last, but by no means least, I would like to thank everyone who has helped our Society in any way during the last year. With the continuing help and support of all our members and volunteers I am confident that our Society will continue to grow and flourish.

ALAN HILEY

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Last year I spoke of the establishing of our Research Centre and Library at Bridge Chapel House and the teething problems. This year I can report that 1997 was a year of steady progress, but like teeth always in need of care and the occasional check up. I am not going to bore you with a lengthy list of completed projects, suffice to say a look at the Publications List and the Research Centre News in the magazine each quarter gives an idea of the material that is going into the Library, be it from Memorial Inscriptions, Parish Registers, Census, Strays coordinators, and more importantly material donated by members and non-members. M.I. recording was carried on with lunches being enjoyed literally at the four corners of the county. Good progress has been made on the 1891 census index and a relieved Stephen assures me that the end of the 1851 census index is in sight. You will see from the balance sheet that a computer was acquired during the year. I am assured that it has a lot of memory and bytes, but for more technical detail please address your questions to Brian and Ian. A start has been made on transferring information from the slips onto the computer and in the future we should be able to provide comprehensive lists of a name and the sources of information relating to that name. Also in the future it is hoped that a 'slave' screen can be installed and members will be able to access the information and obtain printouts when visiting Bridge Chapel House. Also acquired was a fiche reader with printer, which again will allow copies to be made and save the time of manually copying the information. A start has been made on purchasing the Registrar General's Indexes. The cost of these are approximately £10,000 plus VAT, but a start has been made thanks to the generosity of members. The Executive Committee decided to match the contributions £ for £ to purchase the births, marriages and deaths 1837-55. Further contributions will be gratefully received.

We are now on the Internet, both with the Federation of Family History Societies and through the good offices of Graham Hadfield, who I am sure will be pleased to answer your queries.

I trust members appreciate that efforts are being made and achieved, to provide a better service to all our members.

Alan has already mentioned that several committee members are standing down at this time and I would like to add my thanks to Iris, Janet, Dave and John for their help given to me over the years, as indeed I thank all committee members and coordinators. With the loss of four members it does highlight the personal cost of being on the Executive Committee. Personal events have a nasty habit of getting in the way of committee business. I must also add my thanks to the loyal band of volunteers who regularly turn up at Bridge Chapel House at the opening times and assist Helen and Lorraine with the visitors, and replying to the postal enquiries which they have tried to keep going throughout the aftermath of the fire. Thanks also to those members who help with projects, whether it be crawling over gravestones or working silently at home typing the inscriptions, and I am sure Stephen would like me to mention Geoff Mather for his work on the 1851 census.

What of the future? It is the Executive Committee's earnest wish to make BCH more available to members and to non members, who may become members, and as the Chairman already mentioned, if more help was forthcoming than BCH could be opened more frequently.

I will close with my thanks to you all for attending today and the understanding way you have accepted the difficulties that the fire caused and again appealing for any help you can give, large or small, to assist in the running of the Society.

GRAHAM WELLS

TREASURER'S REPORT

By now you will all have had a chance to look at the accounts for 1997. Overall the Society has had a reasonably successful year with an excess of income over expenditure. If you look at the Income and Expenditure Account you will see that the excess is £492.35, but that figure needs to be adjusted and I will come back to that.

I would like to point out one or two items. The increase in subscription income reflects two points; one, the increase in rates and, two, the increase in membership our Chairman mentioned.

I was pleased to see the tax recovered on Deeds of Covenant break through the £1000 mark. I have plugged away at this over the years as a means of increasing income at no cost to members. Thank you to those who have Deeds while to those who have not - why not?

MASKREY GET TOGETHER 1998

Each year for the last eight years an annual Maskrey Get Together has been held and this year is no exception. The venue has always been in a town or village where the Maskreys once lived and since the family is very much a Derbyshire family these places have usually been in Derbyshire. This year the Get Together is being held in Belper and if anyone has Maskrey/Maskerry/Maskery ancestors they will be most welcome.

Cyril Maskery who is the Chairman of the Belper Historical Society and our press officer, has been very active in organising this year's event. The day will start with a guided tour of the Derwent Valley Visitor Centre which will be interesting to all those who had ancestors who worked in the textile industry. The Centre is a remarkable building, built in 1804, and is the oldest iron framed fireproof building in the world. In it are machines for spinning cotton, knitting and a mock up of the old nail making, all of which took place in Belper.

After the tour, the 100 or so members of the Maskrey Clan will make their way to St John's Chapel which is Belper's Town Hall and also a very old building with

lots of history. The Town Crier will open proceedings and the Clan will be welcomed by the Mayor of Belper.

On display will be the large family tree which includes all Maskrey (whatever their spelling) known to us and their descendents. The Maskreys have been traced directly to two families, one who lived mainly in the Wirksworth area of Derbyshire and the other who lived in the Ashbourne area of Derbyshire. The name is Norman French and we have found Maskreys living in the area of Nottingham Castle in the 1100s. The more enthusiastic members of the clan have in fact traced the origins of the clan to the Queen of Sheba!

We publish a magazine 4 times a year and this includes articles on all aspects of Maskrey life today as well as details of our ancestors. If anyone would like to know more about the Maskreys, the magazine or the Annual Get Together, please contact me, Carol Beadle, 5 Marshall Hill Drive, Mapperley, Nottingham NG3 6FY, Tel 0115 969 1996. The Maskrey Magazine is always sent to the Derbyshire Family History Society and so is available in their library.

AGM REPORT (Continued)

There was a reduction in the general donations income last year, but I think money is being channeled in the direction of the Registrar General's Indexes.

Sales of publications showed a big increase of about £1500 which I am sure reflects some of the Society's worthy publications.

The amount collected in search fees shows a pleasing first full year's performance. I am sure this will increase as more indexes and information become available.

The decrease in totals for Open Days was to be expected as 1996 included the very successful conference at Repton, which only comes around every four years. This point leads very neatly into expenditure. There, the first item of note is the decrease in Open Days for the same reason.

We notice an increase in the costs of the Journal - which the Chairman referred to as the lifeline which binds the Society together. Printing and postage costs rose yet again.

The expenditure on the Reference Library shows the amounts spent on the general items and that on the Registrar General's Indexes. The latter is offset by the members' donations which are summarised in the Accumulated Fund.

During the year a computer was purchased to help us begin the work of collating the various indexes of data we hold. It was necessary to purchase a microfilm reader/printer for new and existing fiche. Both of these items of equipment have been purchased from reserves and again this can be seen in the Accumulated Fund.

The running costs of Bridge Chapel House obviously exercise the minds of your committee. Believe me, a watchful eye is kept monitoring the costs. There has now been a full year of operation and, funnily enough, the one item causing concern was the costs of electricity for heating and lighting. The concern was such that one of the electric meters was replaced. After the fire incident, maybe that was where some of the cost was going. Nevertheless, careful monitoring of total costs will continue to take place.

The Income and Expenditure Account shows an excess of income of £432.35, but when adjusted for the financing of the computer and microfiche reader from reserves and making proper provision for members' contributions to the Registrar General's Indexes and future library holdings, the excess of income over expenditure becomes £1891.28.

The Balance Sheet over the page reflects the increase in the assets and the provisions. I feel that it shows that the Society is in a reasonably good financial position with healthy reserves, but still requires prudent financial management to meet the commitments placed upon it.

DEREK MEIGH

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Venue - St. Mary's Church Hall, Derby

4th April 1998

- 1) Apologies: Hillary M. Waddington, Iris Brown, Gwen Crivivich, Eileen Beech & Dorothy Burton
- 2) Minutes of the last AGM: The minutes of the preceding AGM were read out and were accepted as a true record of proceedings in 1997 by the members.
Acceptance was proposed by Ken Miller and seconded by David Alsop, voted on and accepted by the members present.
- 3) Matters arising from the previous minutes: There were no matters arising.
- 4) Chairmans Annual Report: Alan Hiley gave the Chairman's Report.
- 5) Secretary's Annual Report: Graham Wells gave the Secretary's Report.
- 6) Treasurer's Annual Report: Derek Meigh gave the Treasurer's Report
It was proposed that the Treasurer's report be accepted by Ian Wells and seconded by Rosemary Jefferson, agreed by the members present.
Ken Miller thanked the Chairman, on behalf of the membership, for all the work he had put into guiding the Society in the past year.
- 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. Proposed by John Smedley and seconded by Janet Salt.

Chairman: Alan Hiley; Vice Chairman: John Spencer; 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. Proposed by Iris Salt, seconded by Sheila Samways.

H. Betteridge, I. Care, S. Orchard, I. Brown, B. Greaves, I. Neal, A. Hall, L. Allen.
- 9) The Constitution requires that all meeting groups sub-committees be approved by the members at each AGM 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, Ivor Neal
 - c) Glossop Group: Ann Pass, Irish Brown, Peter Beeley, John MoultonAll 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 Ian Wells (*again no relation*) 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 misspelt

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

INCOME and EXPENDITURE STATEMENT TO 31st DECEMBER 1997

| INCOME | 1997 | 1996 | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Subscriptions | 19,165.37 | 16,083.52 | | |
| Income Tax recovered on Deeds of Covenant | 1,015.44 | 900.17 | | |
| Donations | 440.34 | 595.51 | | |
| Sale of Publications | 8,706.82 | 7,226.83 | | |
| Meetings, Open Days, Etc. | 878.20 | 4,426.91 | | |
| Refreshments | 345.63 | 285.49 | | |
| Interest on Investments | 913.92 | 854.07 | | |
| Search Fees | 612.30 | 250.65 | | |
| Members Contributions to Registrar Generals Indexes | 794.58 | 0.00 | | |
| Fees for Courier Service | 102.00 | 0.00 | | |
| Photographs of demolished Derby properties | 20.00 | 0.00 | | |
| Closing stock of books | <u>13,224.60</u> | <u>46,219.20</u> | <u>11,781.80</u> | <u>42,404.95</u> |
| | | | | |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| Speakers Fees | 466.00 | 370.00 | | |
| Publications for resale | 8,376.08 | 7,067.87 | | |
| Stationary, Postage Etc. | 1,557.38 | 1,513.17 | | |
| Meetings, Open Days, Etc. | 1,042.36 | 3,525.16 | | |
| Journal | 11,118.96 | 10,631.94 | | |
| Reference Library - Purchase of Registrar Gen.Index | 1,071.60 | 0.00 | | |
| - Others | 344.00 | 814.50 | | |
| Room Hire | 855.00 | 1,046.75 | | |
| Projects | 437.25 | 347.52 | | |
| Affiliation & Insurance to F.F.H.S. | 845.75 | 822.50 | | |
| Personal Computer - Purchase | 1,215.00 | 0.00 | | |
| - Software | 240.87 | 0 | | |
| - Cover | 9.98 | 0.00 | | |
| Microfiche Reader / Printer - Purchase | 587.50 | 0.00 | | |
| Photographs of demolished Derby properties | 6.80 | 0.00 | | |
| Bank Charges | 35.00 | 0.00 | | |
| Auditors Fees | 130.00 | 120.00 | | |
| Bridge Chapel House - Initial Costs | 0.00 | 3,039.97 | | |
| - Running Costs | 5,605.52 | 4,987.31 | | |
| Opening Book Stock | <u>11,781.80</u> | <u>45,726.85</u> | <u>10,704.00</u> | <u>44,990.69</u> |
| | | | | |
| EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE | | <u>£492.35</u> | | <u>-£2,585.74</u> |
| | | | | |
| Accumulated Fund Brought Forward | 29,710.48 | 32,296.22 | | |
| Excess Income over Expenditure for Year | 492.35 | -2,585.74 | | |
| Increased By :- | | | | |
| Purchase of Computer from Reserve | 1,215.00 | | | |
| Purchase of Microfiche Reader/Printer from Reserve | <u>587.50</u> | | | |
| | 2,294.85 | | | |
| Reduced by :- | | | | |
| Fees for Courier Service for Future | | | | |
| Reference library Purchases | 102.00 | | | |
| Members Contributions to Registrar Generals Indexes | 794.58 | | | |
| Less Contributions used in purchase | <u>493.01</u> | <u>301.57</u> | <u>1,891.28</u> | |
| Accumulated fund carried forward | | <u>£31,601.76</u> | <u>£29,710.48</u> | |

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st DECEMBER 1997

| | 1997 | 1996 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| <u>FIXED ASSETS</u> | | |
| Furniture | 50.00 | |
| Microfiche Viewers / Printer | 737.50 | |
| Computer Equipment | <u>2,880.00</u> | 1,865.00 |
| <u>CURRENT ASSETS</u> | | |
| Publications for resale | 13,224.60 | 11,781.80 |
| Sundry Debtors - | | |
| Payments in Advance | 1,040.55 | |
| Sundry | <u>114.00</u> | 180.67 |
| Official Investment Fund | 14,124.17 | 14,710.98 |
| Cash at Bank | | |
| Giro Current | 5,512.95 | |
| TSB Current | 996.46 | |
| TSB Deposit | <u>148.55</u> | 8,017.32 |
| Cash Floats in hands of Officers | <u>210.00</u> | <u>210.00</u> |
| | <u>£39,038.78</u> | <u>£36,765.77</u> |
| Represented by : | | |
| Accumulated Funds | 31,601.76 | 29,710.48 |
| Sundry Creditors - | | |
| Subs paid in Advance | 6,121.13 | |
| Ordinary | 912.32 | |
| Members Contributions to the Registrar Generals Index | 301.57 | |
| Courier Service Fees for future Reference Library Purchases | <u>102.00</u> | <u>7,055.29</u> |
| | <u>£39,038.78</u> | <u>£36,765.77</u> |

D. J. Meigh

D.J. Meigh
Honorary Treasurer

ACCOUNTANT'S 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 1997

S.J.WELLS, Certified Accountant 82a, Vestry Road, Oakwood, Derby



CLANS OF IRELAND LTD. Do you have Irish ancestry in your Family History ? Clans of Ireland Ltd., a totally voluntary organization, "unites" all the same surname worldwide. For further information about the organization and membership please contact Dr. M. A. Tierney, Grange Close, Kilmeague, Naas, Co. Kildare, Ireland, enclosing a S.A.E. or an I. R. C.

VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY. Towards the end of last year a decision was made to restart this project. It was envisaged that cash from the Lottery Fund could be forthcoming if the County could raise matching sums. To this end The V.C.H. Derbyshire Monthly Prize Draw was established. For a monthly stake of £5.00, or multiples of £5.00 you could assist the V.C.H. and possibly win a cash prize. Further details can be obtained from the V.C.H. Derbyshire Steering Committee Treasurer, Mrs. Dorothy Riden, 9 Caernarvon Close, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, S40 3DY.

LANCASHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY are holding their 100th Anniversary Conference "Parish Registers: Past Present and Future" at Geoffrey Manton Building of the Manchester Metropolitan University, on the 5th September 1998, 9.00 am to 4.45 pm. Speakers include John Titford, Dr. J. E. Oeppen, Dr. B. M. Diaz and Mr. P. Stringer. Full details available from Dr. Colin D. Rogers, All Saints Building, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, M15 6BH.

FIFE FAMILY HISTORY FAIR. Should your Family History researches have taken you over the border to Scotland you may be interested in the Fife Family History Fair being held at the Adam Smith Theatre, Kirkcaldy, on Saturday the 26th September 1998. There will be seminars on research at home and at the New Register House, and Old Parochial Registers. There are further events arranged for the Sunday. Full details may be obtained from Janet Klak, Central Area Libraries, East Fergus Place, Kirkcaldy, Fife, KY1 1XT.

NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS & MEETING PLACES, DERBYSHIRE. Last year I appealed for a copy of the above book for a member and the Library. As usual your response was great, and, your memories long. I have received a further copy from member, Mrs. V. Hall, who at a recent book sale saw a copy, remembered the request, bought it, and sent

it to me. Should any member like the copy for their Family History library, please contact me with the usual S.A.E.

NORTHAMPTON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY are to hold a One Day Conference "Footwear to Footprints" on Saturday 10th October 1998, at The Cornmarket Hall, Kettering. Speakers include Dr. Colin Chapman, Mr. Peter J. Perkins and Mr. G. Ward talking all about 'Doc. Martens'. Full details from Mr. R. Bailey, 25 Gotch Road, Kettering, NN15 5UF.

WEST SURREY FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY, are to hold an Open Day on the Saturday 14th November 1998, at the Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking. Research material will include Indexed transcriptions of many Surrey Parish Registers, the computerized Surrey Marriage Index, the Index of Surrey Monumental Inscriptions and the 1891 Census for Non-Metropolitan Surrey.

TWO FOR YOUR DIARY !

HAMPSHIRE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY are to hold a Three Day Conference "Of shoes and ships and sealing wax, of CABBAGES and KINGS" on the 9th to 11th April 1999, at the Sparsholt Agricultural College, Winchester. Fuller details from Mrs. J. Renton, 27 Lodge Road, Locks Heath, Hampshire, SO31 6QY.

WILTSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY are to hold a Millennium British Family History Conference at the Bath University on the 26th April to the 30th April 2000. For full details please contact Wiltshire F. H. S., Conference 2000, The Workroom, 10 Castle Lane, Devizes, Wilts., SN10 3SB.

Whilst I wish to bring to the attention of members, information I receive through the post, which I believe could be of interest and assistance to their researches, I must stress that by including an organization or event in my "postbag" does not imply any recommendation, or otherwise, by either myself or the Society. Any remuneration involved is a matter of negotiation between the researcher and the organization or person, and the Society can in no way be involved.

G. G. WELLS, (Hon. Secretary)

RESEARCH CENTRE NEWS



Big news this time is the imminent arrival of the next batch of indexes, this time the births and marriages from 1856-65. We are grateful to everyone who contributes, especially those who see the box put out for the users of these indexes and often drop in more than the pound we ask for. Also those who added a pound or two to their subscription. We haven't got space to thank you all, but it is much appreciated. Many thanks also to the Executive Committee, who have again matched the members' contributions. Please consider helping out with a donation, either by entering our occasional competitions or dropping loose change in the box, it would be nice to have these indexes in the city of Derby rather than having to travel to Matlock or London whenever we want to consult them.

Visitors will also find one or two changes in the house now that repairs are finished after the fire. As we still

get the odd fiche disappearing, never to be seen again, lockers have now been provided for members use and we must now ask that no bags or coats of any sort be taken into the research room. We apologise for any inconvenience, it is a case of a few spoiling it for the many.

As you can see from the following list, members are also contributing to the library by bringing copies of all sorts of documents, family trees etc. Big as the house is, we are going to have to expand into another room, such is your generosity. Please keep it coming, the librarians are having great fun trying to work out where to put it all, and certainly many visitors appreciate the wide variety of items we have to offer. Please come and see us soon and enjoy our hospitality.

Lorraine Allen and Helen Betteridge (Librarians)

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS UP TO JULY 1998

- REF. A Fairfield Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1678-1704, 1742-46, 1774-1807
Derby St. Werburgh baptisms 1813-37
Beswick Marriages 1754-1837
- REF. B M.I.s for Beeley St. Anne (Index only), Derby Cathedral Church of All Saints, Derby St. Mary's on the Bridge, Hadfield Chapel, Peak Forest St. Charles, King and Martyr, Stanley St. Andrew, Sudbury All Saints, Winster St. John the Baptist, Lochaber (Scotland) pre 1855.
- REF. C 1891 Census Index RG12/2658 (Annersley, Codnor, Codnor Park, Loscoe, Stoneyford, Woodlinkin)
RG12/2666 (Ilkeston)
RG12/2739 (Derby All Saints, Normanton, Derby St. Michael)
RG12/2763 (Calow, Grassmoor, Hasland, Newbold and Dunston, Tapton)
- REF. D8 A History of Breadsall Village, donated by Lorraine Allen
- D8 Findern, donated by Mrs Hargreaves
- D9 Mackworth - Pinfold Lane Cottages, donated by Allestree Local History Society
- D10 Sion Chapel, Ashbourne - Letters and Papers 1801-17 (Derbyshire Record Society), Edited by Edwin Welch
- D11 Chesterfield Grammar School Photographs
- D12 St. Mary's Bridge Chapel House, Derby
- D12c The Early Non-Conformists
- D12c The Family Tree Detective by Colin D. Rogers
- D15 Persons charged with Offences at Derbyshire Quarter Sessions 1770-1829, donated by M.C. Cox
- D16 List of Local Militia Deserters 1810
- D18 List of Employees of F. Longden & Co. Ltd
- D18 Burton Public Houses 1880 and Burton Brewers 1880, donated by Helen Betteridge
- D18 John Whitehurst of Derby, Clockmaker and Scientist 1713-88, donated by Maxwell Craven
- D20 Wills of Sherwin, Harestaffe, Glew/Glue, Hitchcock, Mason
- E4 M.I. Transcripts and Indexes held at Local Studies Library, Matlock
- F1 Kent - Genealogical Bibliography - Vol I Genealogical Sources, by S.A. Raymond
- F1 Kent - Genealogical Bibliography - Vol 2 Registers, Inscriptions and Wills, by S.A. Raymond
- F1a London & Middlesex - Genealogical Bibliography - Vol I Genealogical Sources, by S.A. Raymond
- F2 South West Family Histories, County Genealogical Bibliographies, by S.A. Raymond
- F3b Stanley St. Andrews Church
- F3b Sudbury All Saints Church
- F10 Scotland. Aberdeen, Northeast Scotland F.H.S. Members Lists 1998

- F10 Clandestine Marriages in the Chapel and Rules of the Fleet Prison 1680-1754
 G Lincolnshire Baptisms - Belton 1693-1753; Crowle 1561-1662; Epworth 1539-1812; Haxey 1566-1812; Keadby with Althorpe 1672-1837; Luddington 1700-1837; Owton Ferry 1599-1837; Wroot 1573-1882
 Lincolnshire Marriages - Keadby with Althorpe 1672-1812
 H2 Nottinghamshire. Southwell Minster. Vol.118, Schedule Gravestones, Ledger Stones, Monuments, Dedications
 H5 Gibson Guides: Marriage, Census Indexes. Seventh Edition, Gibson/Hampson
 H5 Gibson Guides: Local Census Listings 1522-1930. Eighth Edition, Gibson/Medlycott
 REF. H5 Gibson Guides: Record Offices and How to Find Them. Eighth Edition, Gibson Peskett
 H8 Basic Facts About: Family History Research in Glamorgan by Rosemary Davies
 H8 Basic Facts About: English Non-Conformity for Family Historians by Michael Gundy
 H10 General Guidelines for Indexing Projects 1998
 H10 Lets Start Family History
 H10 Beginning Your Family History. Seventh Edition, by George Pelling
 M Family Trees for: Taylor
 Bradbury
 Browett
 Gillthorpe
 Latham
 Little Eaton, Names and Memorial Inscriptions of Families from the village
 Swaffield
 Webb
 Whitehurst, Donated by Maxwell Craven
 Wright, Donated by Mrs Cragge
 MF Huntingdon Family History Society Members Int. Directory
 MF Register of One Name Studies 1998
 MF Cheshire South. Members Interests 1998
 MF Wirksworth Parish Registers 1608-1837
 MF Cornwall Members Interests 1998
 MF Notts Marriage Index. Nottingham St. Nicholas, Male and Female
 RR Copy of the Ripley News for Friday April 5th 1889, donated by Jill Kerr

✂

COURIER SERVICE

Certificates will be ordered from the Family Records Centre several times a year - at a cost of £8.50 per certificate, including a three year search. Please send in the form below with a cheque/PO made out to the Derbyshire F.H.S. plus a foolscap S.A.E.

EVENT REQUESTED (TICK) : BIRTH..... MARRIAGE..... DEATH.....

SURNAME:..... FORENAME(S):.....

FOR MARRIAGE, NAME OF OTHER PARTY IF KNOWN.....

DISTRICT/AREA: MAIN DATE (3 YR SEARCH).....
 OR REFERENCE IF ALREADY KNOWN

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS.....

The Society has the birth and marriage indexes for 1837-65 and the death indexes for 1837-55 and will carry out a search for £1 per name, per event, per 3 year search. Matching references will then be supplied. Fill in the above form and send a cheque/PO for the appropriate amount, made payable to Derbyshire F.H.S. plus an S.A.E.

NB. THE FICHE CONTAIN ONLY THE INDEXES, NOT THE ACTUAL REGISTERS AND THEREFORE THE SOCIETY CANNOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INFORMATION GIVEN OR CERTIFICATES OBTAINED NOT BEING FOR THE PERSON EXPECTED.

Postal Searches of Derbyshire Indexes

Please follow the simple instructions printed on the Search Form overleaf. All queries **MUST** be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, at least large enough to take a folded A4 sheet.

Please return the form to :

Bridge Chapel House, St.Mary's Bridge, Sowter Rd, Derby. DE1 3AT

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 £3.40 UK, £3.70 O/Seas & £4.45 Airmail 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.

Wills

We have a growing index of Derbyshire Wills, we can search these for you on the same basis as the other indexes, and if we find a will which mentions your ancestor in any context we will inform you, and tell you where you can see the original.

Library References

Those of you who have already purchased a copy of our Library Contents will know what a diverse amount of material we hold, and now there is a new service we are offering. If you know the Library reference of the item you wish consulting we will search it for you, and in some cases provide you with a photocopy. (we cannot of course copy large amounts of material, and sometimes copyright laws may prevent us from doing so at all.)

Please use the three lines at the bottom of the sheet for these requests, and be sure to add the **Library reference**, or it will not be researched. Please keep your requests reasonable, as all research is carried out by our faithful volunteers in their own time.

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.



NEWS FROM THE NORTH

ADVANCE NOTICE OF A SPECIAL EVENT!

A letter from High Peak Borough Council, asking for details of our plans for the Millennium Celebrations made me realise just how quickly this year is passing.

It will soon be time to start asking people if they will be available for talks in 1999 anyway, so why not add January 2000 to the list as well and have something a bit different. In fact why not have a special event on the Saturday as well and make it a combined event, a really different weekend in the North.

Once the Executive Committee approved the proposed idea, the search started for a room - which we have now been promised (we couldn't book our usual room so far in advance). Although most details are yet to be finalised please make a note that on

SATURDAY, 8 JANUARY 2000, THERE WILL BE A MILLENNIUM EVENT IN GLOSSOP, AT THE METHODIST CHURCH HALL, CHAPEL STREET.

Some of you may remember that an Open Day was held in this hall in 1993 as a preliminary to the Glossop meeting group being set up. Our plans for Friday 7 January are still being discussed and cannot be revealed until passed by the Exec., so keep watching this space!

Congratulations to Pat Stock who has passed the Level D Assessment test of the Part I Certificate in Genealogy of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies. Pat can now go on to take Part 2 and gain a diploma. The course tutor, Roger Trunkfield, has agreed to talk to the Glossop Group about Derbyshire Heraldry in September when we have our 5th Anniversary.

The annual Family History Fair at Stockport Town Hall will be held on 10th October this year; an ideal chance to talk to other Family and Local History Groups, meet people from Record Offices, and browse round specialist stalls all connected with genealogy. If your feet get sore there is even a chance to sit down and listen to the excellent speakers they have organised.

I recently answered a Help Wanted query and soon after received a telephone call from Canada, the lady was coming to England and wanted to see me and exchange information. This was arranged and we both benefited from the meeting so do write to people if you get the chance.

ANN PASS

COMPETITION



Thanks to everyone who entered the competition, which raised £47 towards the purchase of the GRO Indexes. There was NO completely correct entry - the spelling of Myddelton proved the obstacle! Eleven entries with nineteen correct solutions were put into a draw and the winner was Marie Coup of Sherwood, Nottingham (No. 4374) and she wins the prize of a GRO certificate obtained via the Courier Service or books to the same value from the Publications List.

ANSWERS:- Monumental Inscriptions; International Genealogical Index; Civil Registration; Somerset House; One Name Studies; Family Bibles; Quarter Sessions; Marriage Licences; Directories; Census Returns; Parish Records; Record Offices; Myddelton Place; Photograph Albums; Bishops Transcripts; Newspapers; Bridge Chapel House; Removal Orders; Local Studies Libraries; Settlement Certificates.

AND NOW FOR SEPTEMBER. The list below is of some tools used by people in the course of their daily work. Can you work out just who would have used what? Send your answers direct to Bridge Chapel House, together with £1 entry fee, marking the envelope "competition" to arrive by 30 November. All correct entries will go into the hat and there will be a prize for the winner. All proceeds will help towards further purchase of the GRO Indexes. Good luck and thanks for supporting us.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Slitting Mill | 5. Pillow | 9. Peel | 13. Buzz | 17. Willow |
| 2. Legget | 6. Carder | 10. Staves | 14. Patten | 18. Seat Iron |
| 3. Tenterhooks | 7. Cocket | 11. Pig | 15. Whistle | 19. Stadda |
| 4. Bellows | 8. Sagger | 12. Buddle | 16. Musket | 20. Kist |

When the Romans and later the Saxons came to Britain, they left South Normanton severely alone for the village formed part of a vast forest known later as Sherwood Forest. After the Norman Conquest it became a Royal Forest and on the edge on it stood Normanton Castle, built about 1150. This was probably a residence housing one of the forest wardens whose job was to look after the royal property.

The Danes were the first settlers in the village. They came from the direction of Alfreton and found a stream around which many settled down to make a home. This settlement was called Carlingthwaite, meaning 'Old Woman's Clearing' and now known as Carnfield. The more adventurous of the Northmen penetrated the forest still further, hoping to find a stream along which they could settle down and build their houses or homes. This they would find in the valley now known as Water Lane.

It was these people who gave the village its name Normanton meaning North Man's Farm. The South was added later to differentiate it from Temple Normanton near Chesterfield. This first settlement occurred around the year 900 AD and the amount of settlers were probably very few and it has been estimated there were no more than 50 inhabitants in the village by 1066.

The village is built on a bed a clay and as people found they could obtain water by digging holes in the ground they gradually spread away from the brook and build houses along what is now the lower end of the village. These holes in the ground were the only source of water for the village up to the last century and indeed some houses today can still boast of a well.

The early industry of the village was solely agriculture and like all villages in the Middle Ages it was self supporting. It was not until coal began to be used as a fuel that men began to desert the land and become miners.

The Revel family were Lords of the Manor for South Normanton for more than 200 years, having bought the Manor from a Sheffield family in 1592 for £335. They were the tenth holders, the previous ones having obtained the manor by purchase or marriage. After the Conquest, it was one of 50 manors in the neighbourhood held by William Peverill, a son of William the Conqueror. Carnfield Hall was built by

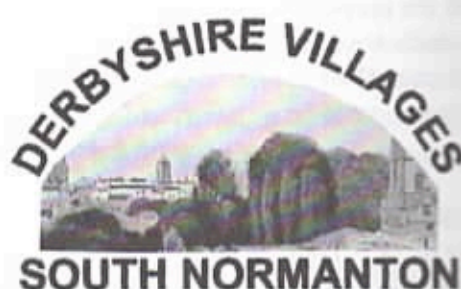
the Revels in 1567, on the site of a former house, 25 years before they purchased the manor of South Normanton in 1592. The first of the Revels was Hugh, who married Mary Longford, and the last was Tristram who died at Horsham, Sussex in 1797.

The estate now passed into the Wilmot family and was managed by William Wilson, a land agent of Alfreton, who later bought the estate from the Wilmots. It then passed through various hands until eventually the building was used for training apprentices of an engineering firm.

Unlike some villages South Normanton was not built around a village green, although there are two greens in the village. It is known as a Street Village, having one main street running straight through it. Not far away from Bottom Green is the Old Market Place, sometimes known as Old Post Office Yard, in which was born on 26 July 1726 the most famous of South Normanton sons, Jedediah Strutt, inventor of the ribbed stocking frame. The house in which he was born once stood in what is now the car park of the Shoulder of Mutton Inn. It is over 100 years since the Top Market Place and the Top Green came into being and on the title map of 1842, the present site of Top Market Place was denoted by a pond known as Dog Pool, probably because it was a suitable place to get rid of unwanted dogs.

The population of the village before the 1700s was less than 500 for, apart from work in the fields and a little coal mining, there was no other work to which the villagers could turn. Like most villages it was self supporting, meat corn and vegetables being produced in the fields and the corn ground into flour at the village mill. The first windmill was built before 1700, this one probably fell into decay and a new one was erected along Alfreton Road. This is the one known as the Old Mill and has stood on its present site since the beginning of the 19th century.

When the Great Field System of land cultivation and farming was practised prior to the 1600s, South Normanton was divided into five great fields. Town Field was constantly cultivated and provided most of the food for the villages. The other four were Meadow or Brook Field, Carr Field, Berrestowe Field and the Waste or Common Field. According to a document dated 1622 16 men from the village were appointed to look after the common and maintain the fences.



The principal inhabitants of the village formed the governing body of the Churchwardens and during the Tudor period two offices were created to help the running of the village. These were the Overseer of Highways (1591) and the Overseer of the Poor (1597). Their duties were unpaid and they had to keep the road in repair and administer help to the poor. In 1741 it was reported at the Quarter Sessions at Derby that the inhabitants of South Normanton be proceeded against for not repairing their highways and again in the following year it was reported that Carnfield Lane was in bad repair..

In 1814 it was decided to demolish Carnfield Bridge and build a new one. This was amended and the bridge was repaired in 1820 at a cost of £49.14.6d. These repairs, however, did not last very long for eight years later it was again in need of repair. This was not the present bridge that spans the railway as this was not constructed until around 1860.

The Parish Council came into being in 1894 and they had to deal with an inadequate water supply and scavenging, two problems confronting succeeding parish councils for a long time. In 1895 they were not prepared to advise the District Council to take water mains from Bath Hill to Berristowe place as it would cost £350. They advised sinking another well instead.. An eye witness account of that year describes the village as 'being the dirtiest village in Derbyshire'.

As middens or pits were full to overflowing and in dry spells dust and flies were everywhere. In the Market Place, where sweets and joints of meat were offered for sale they were contaminated by dust and flies. In the Old Market Place an open drain collected the sewage from the houses and in one instance this was washing the step of one house. No wonder illness and deaths, especially among young children, was a commonplace occurrence. Typhoid, smallpox and scarlet fever abounded in the parish. In 1896 a parish councillor, John Gelsthorpe of Carter Lane Farm, died from an attack of typhoid fever and in the same year the village schools were closed for 13 weeks because of an outbreak of scarlet fever.

Even as late as 1913 there was no mains water supply and in the same year the old water tower on the Common was converted into a reservoir capable of holding 10,000 gallons.

Scavenging was not the concern of the District Council and each individual village had to make its own arrangement. It was never dealt with properly because the village was too large a unit for one man to deal

with and the labour too scarce. Later it was decided to divide the village into two units and invite tenders from two inhabitants. Even by 1919 heaps of refuse and ashes were to be found around the village owing to the shortage of labour.

It is possible that coal was mined in the village as early as the 14th century. In 1462 John Day of Selston confirmed a lease to the Priory of Beauvale of all coal and in the Revel documents dated 1588 Richard Trentham of Blackwell is spoken of as being a collier, this title probably meant a proprietor or owner of a coal mine rather than a getter of coal. Coal has been mined all over the parish and Glover in his History of Derbyshire mentions a pit working half a mile south of the church (1830).

All the mines have now ceased production and many of them can be placed by spoil heaps nearby. Prior to the opening of Blackwell Colliery in 1871 and B Winning in 1873, the local collieries were rather small affairs and the wages were very poor as the miners had no Union to help them to fight for better wages. There were more than 200 miners in the village at the 1841 census. George Bentley, aged eight, was a miner as was his brother John, aged 12. They had a sister, Hannah (four) and lived with their mother Martha (40). No mention is made of the father, perhaps he had been killed in one of the many mine accidents.

In his book, *The Derbyshire Miners*, J.E. Williams says that the Childrens' Employment Commission in 1842 states that "The cottages of South Normanton and Kirkby were the picture of dirt and wretchedness. I observed in all parts if there was but little furniture, every collier's cottage had a blazing fire, this they get free of any expense and certainly it is a set off against their deprivations."

About the middle of the 18th century the coal owners in the area decided to improve the Mansfield to Alfreton turnpike road which was little better than a cart track in order to transport coal into the Mansfield area which had not yet developed its coal resources. Towards the end of the 18th century the road was still so poor that canals were made to transport heavy merchandise like coal and stone.

The Pinxton Canal was opened in 1794 and it seemed likely to be extended to Mansfield, but so many locks were needed without a head of water to feed them that the project was abandoned. Instead the Pinxton to Mansfield railway was constructed and opened in 1819. During the first seven years 227,692 tons of coal were transported on this line. It was a horse

drawn railway and not until 1849 was the first steam engine used on this line. A coal owner named Mellors built a similar line which ran via B. Winning across the fields to the canal at Pinxton.

The first sod of the new South Normanton Colliery was cut in June 1892, but shortly after, in 1893, the Miners Strike occurred. After the strike the pit was found to be flooded and when it had been pumped out the brick arching had been practically demolished and the sides and roof much damaged.

The New South Normanton Colliery had its share of fatal accidents. The most notable one was the explosion in February 1837 in which seven men lost their lives. Samuel Hill (19), Willie Lambert (45) and John Vardy (26) were the South Normanton men among the seven killed, while Samuel Thornley (27), Percy Ansell (21) and John Johnson (30) were severely burned.

It is over 100 years since the deeper mines in the area were sunk, but now practically all these have close. The coal of the area has largely been mined and who can wonder at this when over the past 500 years, successive generations of miners have been searching and digging for this store of underground fuel.

Prior to 1800 there had been little or no education in South Normanton for the children. In addition to no schools, the parents could not afford to indulge in education when children became necessary breadwinners for the family at an early age. Education was confined to the children of very few who were rich enough to provide a private tutor, often the local parson.

When the common was enclosed in 1804, a piece of land of 16 perches was set aside for the building of a school which catered for children from both South Normanton and Pinxton. In the 1841 census Samuel Swain, aged 35 years, is named schoolmaster. In the late 1840s a National School was built adjoining the White Hart public house and after the Education Act of 1871 a plot of land was purchased opposite the Old Windmill and a school planned to house 400 children, along with a headteacher's residence. The school, which is now an annexe of the Frederick Gent School, was opened on July 9th 1879.

By June 1882 it was found that there was not sufficient accommodation in the Board School so it was agreed that the National School should be rented at £7 per year and £18.10s spent on its repair. Eventually this was also outgrown and a plot of land

was acquired in Hamlet Lane, the new school opening in February 1911 with Miss Rowe as the first headmistress. This is now a junior school and the Frederick Gent Secondary School, opened in 1958, serves the elder pupils of the village. The wheel seems to have turned full circle for like that very first village school built on the Common, it takes pupils from Pinxton as well as South Normanton.

This common land belonged to nobody, but was used by the inhabitants of the village for grazing purposes for their cattle, sheep, pigs and geese. While the population was small the land supported these animals but eventually so many animals were herded onto the land that it deteriorated.

Originally there were nearly 100 acres of common land, but by 1700 these had been reduced to about 400 acres and occupied an area known as Normanton Moor, now known as Alfreton Road and The Common. Nearly 100 years later, when final enclosure took place the area for disposal was 250 acres.

(The above is an extract from 'History of South Normanton' by John Spencer. It can be consulted at Bridge Chapel House.)

1891 CENSUS

Whilst checking the 1891 census for Derbyshire we extracted the following selection of wonderful names for the inhabitants of Glossop and Belper. Can any of today's children beat these for originality?

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Azenath Lawton | Zilpha Goldthorpe |
| Rhail Cooper | Minerva Bottomley |
| Agur Nield | Willow Mena Potts |
| Issachar Webster | Thurston Harrop |
| Willoughby Buxton | Meluna Meakin |
| Horatio Munslow | Gerrast Hall |
| Cordingley Rowbottom | Squire R. Beswick |
| Minnie Finney | Wright Greensmith |
| Amarias Jones | Wright Orme |
| Sebudah Sykes | Zipporah Youle |
| Obadiah Newton | Heskey Goddard |
| Mallen Harrop | Maloner Meakin |
| Abner Waterfall (a 14 year old miner) | |

*D. & C. Wright, 45 Picton Way, Caversham,
Reading, Berks RG4 8NJ (Mem. No. 2672)*

A CHANGE OF ADDRESS II

The Saga Continues

I presented an article for possible inclusion in our Society magazine, this duly appeared in the June 1997 issue and was entitled - yes, you've guessed - a change of address. I told of some of the pitfalls experienced (I am sure some of you have experienced far more) as I searched in Harborne, Birmingham, for the correct address for my Great Uncle, William James Spiers.

A couple of weeks after the article appeared one of our members, Steve Wheeldon, contacted me to say he was also searching the Spiers line in Birmingham. Steve and I met at an open day at Bridge Chapel House and after swapping many names and dates, looking at photos, etc., we could not establish a connection. Steve contacted me a few weeks later and asked if he could reproduce the article in the Birmingham and Midland Society Journal and after obtaining permission from our editor, Helen, the article appeared in the Birmingham Society magazine.

A few weeks later I received a telephone call from a lady in Perry Barr, Birmingham, who said "My name is Phyllis Spiers, I think we are related". After a good chinwag and tentatively swapping names we were related, by marriage, Phyllis' father in law, James William, and my William James were cousins. Bingo!!

More telephone calls and letters followed, then one morning a large envelope 'plopped' on the mat, it was a Spiers tree going back to a John Spiers who married Catherine Sylvester in 1788 at Clifford Chambers, which is near Stratford upon Avon. Many of the earlier Spiers family lived in the area around Bishampton in Worcestershire. Family tradition had it that the first born of each generation would be taken back to Bishampton for baptism, that would be a long journey for the infant William James and his mother and father, Ellen and William, to make from Harborne to Bishampton in 1885.

As I have said they lived in that area of rural Worcestershire which we visited in April this year. Cropthorne, North Piddle, Fladbury and Moor in Fladbury are some of the villages also occupied by the Spiers. Later generations began to migrate north towards Birmingham, looking for work. Such places as Balsall Heath, Penkridge, Perry Barr and Walsall became their homes. Later generations have spread their wings even further, St. Louis Missouri and St. Lucia in the Caribbean feature on the tree.

In May we paid a visit to the home of Phyllis and Billy Spiers in Perry Barr and there met another Phyllis Spiers, my William James' last surviving cousin, thirty years younger than him but with so many memories and stories to tell. Out came the old photo albums and cousin Phyllis identified so many people and places, she is eighty three years old and has a mind like a razor. A photo of her Uncle John Edwin, standing outside Hewell Grange, which was the country seat of the Earl of Plymouth; he worked her and lived at Tardebigge just down the road. Hewell is now a Borstal. Another photo of two young ladies on motor-bikes, these were cousins Hilda and Doris, who lived at Berkswell and were the first two ladies in Worcestershire to hold a motorbike licence, around 1920. They roared through the lanes and villages and also produced two fine water-colour paintings for an autograph book, belonging to William James. This is the stuff family history is made of.

By the time you read this I hope that the two Phyllis' and Bill will have paid a visit to our home in Derby when I am sure we shall set off down memory lane again. I hope I have not bored you too much with this second article, but it just goes to show what can happen with information and articles placed in our magazine. Are you stuck with a particular point in your research? Why not put it down on paper and send it to Helen for publication; you never know, you just may hit the jackpot. I did and all because there were so many changes of address.

Gill Hiley (Mem. No. 1774)

FROM THE ILKESTON PIONEER

January 1854 (Describing High Lane, West Hallam) - "Forty years ago the great High Lane, though then dignified with the name of turnpike was a regular "Slough of Despond".....No single team of horses could venture through these fathomless ruts. Three or four would go together and joining, pull on cart of wagon through, and then go back for the rest."

April 1854 - G. Hodges was charged by Mr J. Milnes of West Hallam with leaving his service for the space of six hours on Sunday night April 2nd. He had disobeyed his orders on several other occasions. Case withdrawn on defendant paying 8s 6d costs (to be deducted from his wages) and promising to be more obedient in future.

*Jack Hartley, 12 Coniston Avenue, Spondon,
Derby DE21 7LE*

DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE NEWS

FAMILY HISTORY SURGERIES

Following the success of one-to-one Family History Surgeries this Spring, further advice sessions will be held in September and October. For a small fee an archivist will advise you on how to progress with your family history research and provide you with an information pack to help you find out more. Both beginners and experienced researchers have found these surgeries helpful and the twenty-minute meetings are an ideal opportunity to suggest answers to problems of 'where do I look next?' as well as 'how do I get started?' These sessions are heavily in demand; advance booking is essential and forms are available from the Record Office in Matlock or by post from Derbyshire Record Office, County Hall, Matlock DE4 3AG (Tel 01628 580000 ext. 35202 or 25207). Dates for these surgeries are 15 and 16 September and 5 and 8 October 1998.

INTRODUCTIONS TO THE SEARCH ROOM

A new feature this autumn will be short introductory visits, free of charge, to the Record Office Search Room between 9am and 9.30am. If you want to know more about the facilities, services and equipment available, come to the Record Office on Wednesday 23 September, Thursday 15 October or Wednesday 18 November. There is no need to book, just turn up! Everyone is welcome and if you have not visited the Record Office before, this will be a chance to find out about how the Search Room operates and so make the most of your research time.

NAMES AND THEIR ORIGINS

This is the theme of another of the Record Office's daytime talks on Tuesday 10 November at 2pm. The history of first names and, in particular, of surnames is a fascinating one. Radio Derby has run a number of phone-in programmes, all of which have shown what an interesting topic this is to very many people. This special presentation, which is free of charge, will give you an opportunity to learn more about the ways in which family names have developed down the centuries and how you can go about tracing the history of a specific name or names.

DERBYSHIRE FARMING

PAST AND PRESENT

A special study day for Derbyshire Local History Societies Network will take place on Saturday 7 November at County Hall, Matlock. In addition to a presentation by Dr Roger Dalton of the University of Derby on Derby cheese fairs, there will be talks by local farmers on how agricultural life in the county has changed in recent years and a presentation on the role

and history of Broomfield Collage, the county's agricultural education centre. Local Societies will also be putting on displays of their recent research and selling their publications. The event, which is open to everyone, begins at 10am and runs until 1pm. Free car parking is available and booking forms and further details are available from the Record Office.

HIGH SHERIFF'S RECEPTION

The High Sheriff of Derbyshire, Mr Gladwyn Turbutt, also a well known local historian, is the host for a special reception for guests at the Record Office on Saturday 3 October when the national Head of Registration Services will give a talk on civil registration records, a unique opportunity to learn more about these records, one of the core series for family historians. Displays of documents from the Record Office's collections, including many relating to previous High Sheriffs of the county, will also add to the interest of this special meeting.

ARCHIVES 98

Each year the Record Office publishes a summary list of all the archival material which has come into its custody. Our collections are constantly growing, both with material from new sources and additions to series already here. For example, new records resulting from parish surveys come into the Office as the result of the programme of inspections undertaken each summer by the archivists as part of their statutory duties.

If you want to find out more about 1998 accessions, please come to the Record Office on Tuesday 19 January 1999 at 2pm when the highlights of the previous twelve months' additions will be described and displayed.

MEDIEVAL DANCES

Readers of the magazine will recall the report of the discovery of a unique manuscript of medieval dances in the Record Office last year. By kind permission of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, a special performance of five of these dances, together with their contemporary music, will take place in the Great Hall at Haddon Hall in March 1999. This will probably be the first performance of these dances in Derbyshire for almost five hundred years and the setting at Haddon is ideal for this reconstruction by leading experts in the field of medieval dance and music.

FAMILY HISTORY SEARCH SERVICE

Many DFHS members live outside the county, and indeed the country. If you are one, you might like to know of the Record Office's family history search

service. For a half-hourly fee, archive sources in the Record Office will be checked for you and a report by one of our archivists sent with the results. The fee includes copies of entries from microfilmed sources and a leaflet describing the service is available, together with search order forms, on request to the Record Office.

On the other hand, if you are planning to come to the Record Office in person, don't forget to ask for a copy of our *Information and Registration Pack* in advance of your visit. This tells you all you need to know about how to register as a reader, order your documents, find out about publications and photocopying, etc. It also includes opening hours, telephone and fax numbers, and location maps. The pack is free on request to the Record Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

In addition to existing series of handlists and beginners' guides to archives, all detailed on our publications list, the Record Office has recently issued two special booklets.

The first is *Strike Action at Swanwick Colliery during the Nineteenth Century* by Granville Stone. This 22 page study examines the early days of mining in Swanwick, describes how labour relations developed and, at times, broke down during the middle and later years of the 19th century, considers how coal owners treated striking miners and outlines the effects of these early disputes. Maps in the booklet show the location of Swanwick Colliery and where pits were sunk between 1811 and 1826. The booklet costs £1.20, including postage, from the Derbyshire Record Office.

The Derbyshire Economy in 1851 by Anthony D. Smith is a thorough study of the employment structure of the county in the middle of the 19th century. It looks at Derbyshire's specialist industries and compares the prosperity of different parts of the county, as well as evaluating this information against national patterns. Data from the 1851 census has provided the raw materials, and Mr Smith's work is a model for similar analyses of later censuses of the county. If you want to know the context in which your ancestors earned their living in Derbyshire 150 years ago, this 42 page booklet will be of interest and use to you. It costs £1.50 inclusive of postage from the Record Office.

NEW ARCHIVES

Recent months have seen a tremendous diversity of archives acquired by the Record Office. Of particular interest to family historians are the high number of

accessions relating to nonconformist churches and circuits, Ashbourne, Matlock, Derby, Clay Cross, Stonebroom, Ashover, Darley Dale, Oakerside, Starkholmes, Allenton, Littleover, Leabrooks and Swanwick all feature in new archives of this kind, all of which are now available for researchers in the Record Office Search Room.

The Peak District is the source of an excellent series of Co-operative Society records, 1840 onward, for New Mills, Hadfield, Glossop, Whaley Bridge, Doveholes and Buxton. Membership of 'the Co-op' with its dividends used to be a regular feature of life in many communities, both rural and urban, until the middle of the twentieth century and these records show how very central the societies were to local life.

CREATING HISTORY

One of Derbyshire's less well known historians is Dorothy Pole Thornhill. The niece of the famous antiquary, Sir William Gell, originally from Hopton near Wirksworth, Isabella's interest in history was stimulated by her affection for him. William Gell wrote to her from his home in Naples and encouraged her to pursue her research into Derbyshire families and their homes. Because of her wide social circle after she married William Pole Thornhill MP, she was able to ask for information from many leading local families. Over the years, she accumulated drawings, prints, photographs and documents and preserved them in a typically Victorian way. She 'grangerised' the Derbyshire volume of Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, first published in the early years of the 19th century. Grangerising derived its name from Joseph Granger who first published at the end of the 18th century a book specially made for this purpose. 'Grangerising', also known as 'extra-illustrating' meant sticking in additional material, usually pictures of one sort or another, to a volume supplied with blank pages for the purpose. It appealed to the same instinct as that for making scrap books, but had a serious purpose in that it ensured the preservation of items which had they been left loose, might well have been lost or overlooked in the course of time.

Eventually, by the 1860's, Isabella had six enormous 'grangerised' volumes, all of which are now in the Record Office. They are very heavy and difficult to use and, for these reasons, 'grangerising' is not a technique which is now to be recommended. The volumes themselves are interesting 'period pieces'. However, as an example of one woman's work in researching and preserving local drawings and documents, Isabella Thornhill's *History of Derbyshire* remains a lasting monument to her energy and perseverance.

Margaret O'Sullivan, County and Diocesan Archivist

SMALLEY - A STORY OF THE ORDINARY FOLK

The article about Smalley in the December issue of the DFHS Journal, which highlighted the history of the rich families, has prompted me to write about my own family connections with the village. I have been able to trace ancestors who lived in Smalley from the early 17th century until the 1830's, when my great grandfather and his sisters left. I am interested not only in discovering my family but also interested in how they fitted into the social history of the times and adapted to the changing conditions which took place around them: sometimes these changes had a dramatic effect on their lifestyle.

My sources of information have been varied. The Rev. Charles Kerry (1833-1908), whom I share common ancestors, researched the history of the village and produced two books and other manuscript material which are available in the Matlock Local Studies Library. He used the Parish Registers and from them he drew up family trees for all the families in the village. Any personal information he obtained from the local residents was included on the tree and so we can see the occupation, character and lineage of the members of a particular family. It was one of these family trees which gave me the first positive proof of my connection with Smalley.

The Parish Registers available at Matlock gave me more information than the IGI and the Census for 1801 still exists. At that time there were 618 inhabitants in the village and the names of the heads of the families are included as well as their occupations and location in the village. As many members of my family worshipped at the Baptist Chapel and are buried in the graveyard I was privileged to be allowed to see their records. I am also indebted to Smalley Local History Group for information contained in their publications.

My father's family name is Woolley and my research shows direct descent from other Smalley families Holland, Kerry and Rogers and connection to other families Widdowson, Waterhouse and Kye.

The first reference I have for a Woolley is taken from the church register of nearby Morley in 1612 *'I buried old John Wolley of Smalley and receyved my mortuary.....'* In 1664 another John Wolley was buried in Smalley and he may have been the father or grandfather of William, Edward and Ann who were married about this time in or near the village. Edward appears on the Hearth Tax list of 1662. I am directly descended from William who married Joanne Loggin on 1 April 1662.

For the next one hundred years the Wolleys seemed to live quiet comfortable lives as tenant farmers with sufficient resources to allow their children to be educated and they were actively involved in the village. In 1712 William was asked to purchase land for the schoolhouse; Samuel (1701-1753) was Parish Clerk; Thomas (1738-1824) and his son were deacons at the Baptist Chapel and Mary (1787-1857) taught Charles Kerry, probably at the Baptist Chapel School. *"My first schoolmistress"*.

Thomas was farming Green Farm in 1760, but by 1801 things had changed. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Woolleys acquired a brickyard at Morley Moor; possibly because of the Enclosure Act of 1784 the family no longer had sufficient land to support themselves and their growing families so they had to diversify. We find a change in the census of 1801. The entry for John (1747-1823) reads *"John Woolley and his wife, brickmaker, ten in household, 4 sons and 3 daughters and one grandchild"*. Next door lived brother Thomas, no longer a farmer but also a brickmaker with his wife Elizabeth (nee Waterhouse) and next door but one lived sister Mary, married to William Widdowson. The Widdowsons farmed Widdowsons Farm which was demolished in the mid 19th century along with Green Farm.

John was a younger son, he and wife Mary (nee Rogers) had a large family. Mary, who Kerry described as a *"strong masculine woman"* learnt to use a framework knitting machine. Their seventh child Joseph (born 1789) also became a framework knitter, another son James (born 1791) was a brickmaker. Farming was no longer the main family occupation.

Joseph married in 1817 and had four children, John, Ann, Mary and Catherine, all born in the village. Economically times were bad, neither Ann nor Mary could write (yet their aunt had taught Charles Kerry!). By 1841 the family had left the village to seek their fortunes elsewhere, no doubt the improvement in road transport had made it easy for them. John followed his cousin, also called John, to Sutton in Ashfield to earn a living as a framework knitter. Ann went to Nottingham where she married John Daft. They lived in Derby a number of years before returning to Nottingham. Catherine married Tom Dodsley and settled in Nottingham. Mary married and set off for Australia, but unfortunately died on the way. I have not been able to find out when or where Joseph and his wife died. John prospered in Sutton, marrying twice and producing four sons and twenty grandchildren. He and many of his descendants were employed in the

hosiery industry there for almost 200 years. Even today his gt.gt. grand daughter works in a professional capacity for one of the large multi-national hosiery firms who have factories in the town.

I have been fortunate that so much information is readily available about such a small village. However I must add that my father Albert William Woolley (1894-1941) had already written some current notes about the family, no doubt helped by his uncle Edward Woolley (1864-1935), the youngest son of John Woolley who was born in Smalley in 1818. It was these notes that set me off on the trail.

(This article was sent in as a follow up to the December article on Smalley village, unfortunately the original never reached me thanks to our wonderful postal service. This explains, hopefully, the delay in publishing - Ed)

*Mrs Barbara Jenkins, 127a Wycombe Road,
Marlow, Bucks SL& 3JB (Mem. No. 3526)*

METHODIST DEATHS

The following were extracted from the Methodist Magazine of 1861 by Judith Smith, whose great great grandfather is the first name on the list. The Editor would be pleased to receive any other similar extractions from old magazines.

"May 7th - At Brand Top in the Buxton Circuit, aged sixty six, Thomas Hamson. He was early converted and continued a useful member of the church about forty-two years. He led the class at Brand Top many years and shortly before his death had the high gratification of seeing a large increase. He had been a teacher in the Sunday-school more than forty two years, always manifesting a deep and lively interest in the best welfare of the young. His removal was sudden: he was thrown out of his cart and almost immediately expired. But he was prepared for the solemn change. The law of kindness was in his heart; and his uniform amiability gained for him the esteem and affection of all who knew him.

May 13th - At Buxton, aged sixty-four, Ellen, the beloved wife of Mr Charles Rayner. Before the conversion of her husband, she set up a family-altar; and so deeply impressive were her prayers, that Mr Rayner, even while undecided himself, felt it his duty and privilege to be present. Afterwards, when he too had cast in his lot with the people of God, such seasons were indeed times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Mrs Rayner's tender solicitude for the

interest of others gained for her their warmest affection. Her sufferings were severe and protracted; but patience had its perfect work, and her end was peace. Calmly and firmly she rested on the atonement of Jesus until He called her

"From a suffering church beneath,
To a reigning church above."

May 20th - At Derby, Mr John Bugby. He was a native of Oundle, and in early life was converted to God, under the ministry of the late Rev. W. Barton at Lynn. He joined the class formed by that excellent man, whose instructions contributed much to his establishment in faith and love. He began ere long to call sinners to repentance as a Local Preacher. In this department of sacred service he was zealous, fervent and acceptable. In the open air, as well as in the pulpit, he delighted to preach Christ. He was jealously careful of his own personal piety, and maintained very humble views of himself. As he was a frequent sufferer, his thoughts were much occupied with the things of eternity. In the conduct of the class committed to his care he was exemplary and faithful. At the last meeting he attended he reviewed his Christian course as though in anticipation of an early removal. During an illness of three weeks he endured much pain of body, but his mind was kept in peace. He frequently said, "I am the Lord's, I am in His hands. Heaven is my home." He sojourned on earth fifty years and then was summoned to be for ever with the Lord."

*Judith Smith, 26 Dudley Street, Bedford
MK40 3TB (Mem. No. 2156)*

ONE MILLION ANCESTORS An extract from "Alfreton and Belper Journal"

7 November 1913

It may be a little surprising and of interest to learn that a person may have had more than a million ancestors within comparatively recent years, and that without taking into account uncles and aunts. Starting with one parents, each person of course has two - a father and a mother. The father had his parents and the mother had hers. Thus each person has 4 grandparents. One step further, and we have eight great grandparents.

A simple calculation gives the astonishing result that our lineal ancestors during twenty generations number no fewer than 1,048,576, or sufficient people, if all living, to populate the whole of Wales.

**Joan M. Smedley, 141 Sleetmoor Lane, Somercotes,
Alfreton, Derbys DE55 1RE**

.....AND THE BAND PLAYED WALTZING MATILDA

In issue 85, June 1998, Alan Barker's piece entitled "Fall in" quotes 4 lines from a poem-song. I recognised the source immediately as "and the band played Waltzing Matilda". I have a recording of this song by Mike Harding entitled Bombers Moon and the record sleeve acknowledges that the song was written by Eric Bogle (copyright Island Music).

*Now when I was a young man I carried a pack
and I lived the free life of a rover.
From the Murrays green basin to the dusty outback
I waltzed my Matilda all over.
In 1915 my country said "Son"
Your roving days are over, there's a job to be done
They gave me a tin hat and they gave me a gun
And they sent me away to the war.*

*And the band played Waltzing Matilda
As our ship pulled away from the quay
Midst all the tears, flagwaving and cheers
We sailed off to Gallipoli.*

*How well I remember that terrible day,
The blood stained the sand and the water
And there in that hell they called Suvla Bay
We were butchered like lambs to the slaughter.
Johnny Turk he was waiting, he'd primed himself well
He rained us with bullets and showered us with shells
And in ten minutes flat he'd blown us all to hell
Nearly blew us right back to Australia.*

*And the band played Waltzing Matilda
As we stopped to bury our slain.
We buried ours and the Turks buried theirs
Then we started all over again.*

*Those that were left we tried to survive
In that mad world of death, blood and fire
And for ten weary weeks I kept myself alive*

*While around me the corpses piled higher,
Then a big Turkish shell knocked me all to hell
And when I woke up in my hospital bed
I saw what it had done and wished I were dead,
Never knew there were worse things than dying.*

*For I'll go no more Waltzing Matilda
All around the wild bush far and free,
For to hump tent and pegs, a lad needs both legs
No more Waltzing Matilda for me.*

*So they gathered the wounded, the crippled, the lame
And sent us back home to Australia.
The armless, the legless, the blind, the insane,
Brave wounded heroes of Suvla.
And as our ship pulled in to circular quay
I looked at the place where me legs used to be
And thanked Christ there was no-one waiting for me
To grieve to mourn or to pity.*

*The band played Waltzing Matilda
As they carried us down the gangway,
Nobody cheered, they just stood there and stared
And then turned their faces away.*

*So now every April I sit on me porch
To see the parade pass before me;
And I see my old comrades, how proudly they march
Reviving old dreams of past glories.
The old men march slowly, old bones stiff and sore
Tired old men from a forgotten war
And the young people ask "What are they marching for?"
And I ask myself the same question.*

*The band plays Waltzing Matilda
Old men they still answer the call
But as year follows year, old men disappear
Someday no-one will march there at all.*

John Ashley, 14 Holmesdale Road, Dronfield, Derbyshire S18 2FB (Mem. No. 2560)

LOST IN SOMERSET

The following Derbyshire born people were found on the 1891 census for Street, Somerset, address Orchard Row.

| | | | | |
|--------------|------|----|-----------|----------------------------|
| George Wake | Head | 33 | Shoemaker | Born Street, Somerset |
| Mary Wake | Wife | 24 | | Born Heage, Derbyshire |
| Annie Wake | Dau | 12 | Scholar | Born Blackwell, Derbyshire |
| Maud Wake | Dau | 10 | Scholar | Born Street, Somerset |
| Frances Wake | Dau | 8 | Scholar | Born Street, Somerset |
| George Wake | Son | 5 | Scholar | Born Street, Somerset |
| Eliza Wake | Dau | 3 | Scholar | Born Street, Somerset |
| William Wake | Son | 1 | | Born Street, Somerset |

John Clayton, 18a Taunton Road, Pedwell, Bridgwater, Somerset TA7 9BG

FRIAR GATE CHAPEL

On the 17 May 1887 my paternal grandparents, Fred Dolby and Annie Matilda Waterhouse were married at Friar Gate Chapel in Derby. The minister who conducted the service was Rev. John Birks, my grandmother's uncle and a brother of her mother. From a book I inherited from my father, entitled Birks Family Memorials, I have extracted some information about the Chapel which may be of interest.

"This, the oldest Nonconformist place of worship in the town, has just undergone very material structural alterations, within and without, as well as a complete cleansing. Derbyans familiar with the sacred edifice as it formerly existed will be struck with the changes wrought in its appearance and general arrangement. For some years past there has been a desire amongst the members of the congregation to brighten the appearance of the building and render it more cosy and comfortable; and last autumn it was decided to carry out an improvement scheme prepared by Mr. George Holmes Jun., architect of Sale Street. The contract was let to Mr. G. Wagg, and on Sunday the chapel, after being closed for the purposes of worship for several months, was re-opened to the public. Mr. Holmes's plans have involved the pulling down of the old congregational and minister's vestries, and the rebuilding of them, whilst over these apartments have been erected an organ chamber and a new class-room for the use of the scholars of the upper schoolroom. Those who knew the chapel before these changes will hardly require to be told that the organist and choir have taken up their quarters at the upper instead of the lower end of the building - a departure which can hardly fail to be appreciated by both choristers and congregation. The quaint old pulpit has been done away with, and in its place a rostrum has been erected in front of the organ chamber. The alteration which has been effected in front of the chapel, the expense of which has been born by Mr. Councillor Jackson, the chapel warden, is very effective. Two porches have been built at either entrance, connected by a portico, whilst new entrances are fixed at the sides of the porches and lead thence through two pairs of folding swing doors into the chapel. The whole of the stonework and the columns are of Matlock stone, and the entire work has been carried out in accordance with the Grecian character of the building. The old system of lighting has been abolished, the chapel being illuminated by two large coronas from the ceiling and by wall brackets. The fittings are of ornamental wrought iron and are the design and work of Mr. E. Haslam, St. Helen's Street, as are also the rostrum and communion standards. The chapel has been tastefully

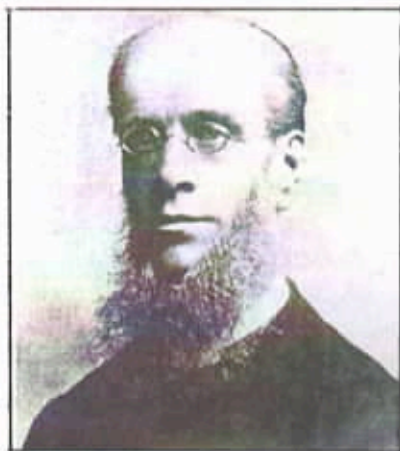
and effectively re-decorated entirely by Mr. T. Sharratt of St. Peter's Street, and the furnishing has been entrusted to Messrs. Twigg and Sprenger, Green Lane. The entire undertaking has been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Holmes, with whom it has unquestionably been a labour of love.

The re-opening services on Sunday Feb 23rd 1890, attracted large congregations, and the general effect of the alterations was a source of cordial congratulation and approval. The preacher, morning and evening, was the Rev. Robert Spears, of London, well known as the editor of several Unitarian periodicals, who delivered two admirable and practical discourses. Mr. Spear's aim was to show that albeit the Unitarians were charged with promulgating unscriptural doctrine, they took their principles from Christ. He cited numerous instances in which the great founder of the Christian religion had strictly enjoined them to worship God the Father and they naturally elected to take their principles from the Fountain Head rather than search for them in Creeds and Articles and Confessions of Faith, and other priestly productions. The collections were very liberal.

On Monday evening a large company partook of tea, served in the upper schoolroom, and later a meeting was held in the Chapel. Mr. Ald. Roe, M.P., occupied the chair and was supported by the Rev. John Birks, F.G.S., the pastor, the Rev. Robert Spears, the Rev. George Evens, M.A. (Chesterfield), the Rev. J. Harwood, B.A. (Nottingham), the Rev. A.L. Smith, M.A. (Hinckley), the Rev. J. Kertain Smith (Belper), Rev. R. Stuart Redfern (Great Hucklow), Mr. Councillor Jackson, Mr. J.A. Warwick, Mr. A. Nicholson, Mr. W.J. Piper, Mr. W. Stokes, Mr. C.H. Smith (Chapel Secretary), Mr. G. Holmes Jun., Mr. G. Kitching, Mr. S.D. Hall, Mr. E. Jackson, Mr. W.G. Timmans, Mr. W. Payne, Mr. J. Slater, Mr. Rowse, Mr. Cowlshaw, Mr. W.D. Fritchley and many more friends, including visitors from Belper and other neighbouring places.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present. They knew he had duties elsewhere, but by special effort he had been enabled to comply with the request of their pastor, and be among them that evening. He had to congratulate them upon the greatly improved change in the building. The old style of seats seemed to have disappeared, the interior of the building presented a brighter and more comfortable appearance. He had no doubt that the altered state of things would be the means of attracting people to come more frequently, and give Mr. Birks

renewed vigour in carrying on the work he had been so long and so honourably associated with. He need scarcely say that he had been connected with the friends who supported the church for many years, and whilst he did not belong to their body, yet they had his sincere and entire sympathy. He then called upon the Rev. John Birks to make a short statement.



REV. JOHN BIRKS, F.G.S.

The Rev. John Birks, who was warmly received, said he thought it would be interesting to them that night to know something of the position of the work of Friar Gate Chapel. They might not perhaps be aware of the fact that next to the ancient parish churches, it was one of the oldest places of worship in Derby, and the history of the society connected with it was as interesting as it was ancient. The congregation was older than the chapel, for as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it assembled in various places and, as was described in an old record, "hidden away from a magistrate". In the reign of Charles II, it met for worship in the chapel of St. Mary on the Bridge, now used as a mission room in connection with St. Alkmund's Church. From that place it removed, in the reign of James II, to a building at the corner of Iron Gate and then to Friar Gate Chapel, which was built in 16988. Two of its first ministers were clergymen ejected from the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity of 1662, many others of its ministers being well known in literary and theological circles. Amongst the notable ministers who officiated there might be mentioned the celebrated Rev. Ferdinando Shaw, M.A., who became pastor in 1699, and whose writings were held in great repute, and the Rev. James Pilkington, author of 'A View to Derbyshire', and other valuable works. The first Nonconformist burial in Derby took place in the little burial ground at the back of the present building, in consequence of Mr. Cantrell, the vicar of St. Alkmund's, refusing to bury a child because it had not been baptised by a clergyman, whilst one of the first, if not the very first, Sunday Schools established in Derby was supported by Friar Gate Chapel. In the ground at the back of the chapel

were interred the remains of Mr. Joseph Strutt, the donor of the Arboretum, together with those of his wife, to whose memory a tablet was erected in the chapel. Various alterations, additions, and improvements had been made from time to time, notably the erection of porches in the front entrance, the raising of the front part of the chapel, the building of the schools, the new organ and the re-seating of the body of the chapel. But for a considerable period, very little had been done to bring their place of worship, their schools, vestries, classrooms, etc., more in accordance with the tastes and requirements of the times in which they lived as well as to make their services more interesting and real and more effective for good. At length the time arrived, and the call seemed to be 'Up and be doing'. Some of their friends thought they would like to have a new chapel altogether in a more central position in the town. Others thought they would like a new church on the old ground, but after careful consideration on the part of the congregation, it was resolved to make an endeavour to adopt the old building to modern tastes and requirements, by the erection of new vestries, an additional classroom, a gallery for the organ and choir, a new arrangement for the pulpit by the erection of a covered portico in the front of the chapel and a thorough renovation of the interior of the chapel. The results were to be seen by all present and therefore required no mention on his part. The total cost of the alterations would be over £500, of which sum, up to the present, about £370 had been received in subscriptions. (Applause). He could not forget to mention the valuable services rendered by Mr. G. Holmes Jun., and Mr. Councillor Jackson in connection with the alterations. Mr. Holmes had prepared plans and superintended the whole work free of cost with such unwearied patience and perseverance that words were too poor to express what many of them felt for what he had done. (Applause). In addition to all his valuable services he had given a donation of £5. Of Mr. Councillor Jackson, he could scarcely trust himself to speak. He had been a great help to him in his ministry at Friar Gate and a great encouragement and support to the congregation. To his anxiety for the comfort of the congregation during service, they were indebted for the handsome portico in front of the chapel, which would be a memorial of his connection with the place, and his earnest desire for the prosperity of their cause. (Hear, Hear).

Mr. Councillor Jackson delivered a brief speech, in which he reviewed the history of the work of improvement, and expressed the opinion that it was a credit to them as a congregation, and hoped that it might lead to the increased prosperity of the Church. (Hear, hear). He warmly eulogised the labours of Mr.

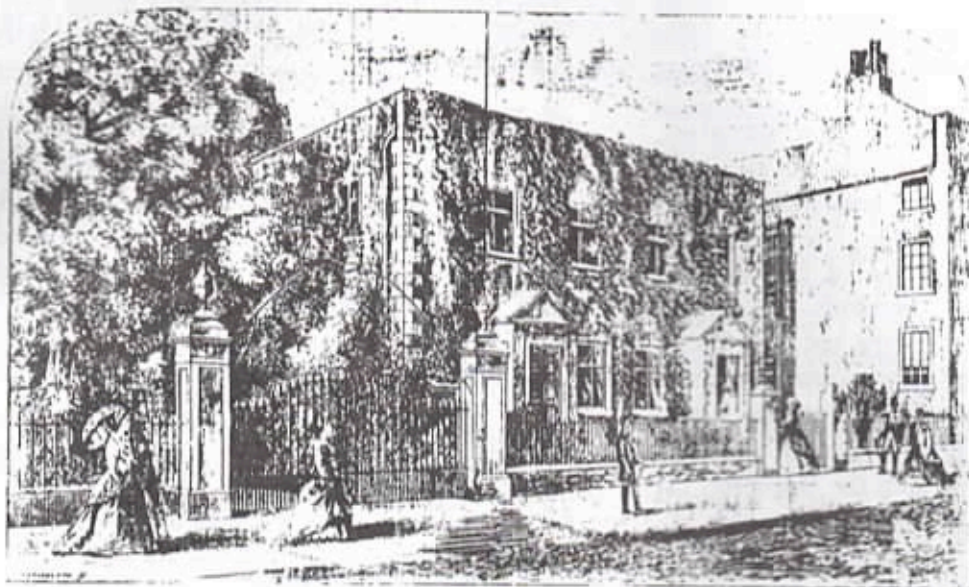
Birks and invited his fellow worshippers to support that gentleman to the utmost of their power.

Addresses were subsequently delivered by the Revs. George Evans, M.A., J. Harwood, B.A., J.K. Smith, and R. Spears.

On the motion of Mr. W.J. Piper, seconded by Mr. C.H. Smith, cordial votes were given to the chairman for presiding, to Mr. Spears for his discourses on Sunday, and to Mr. Neville Cox, and the members of the choir for their efficient services. It may be added

that the musical portions of Sunday's services as well as Monday evening's meeting were of an unusually high character. The choir was considerably augmented for the occasion and solos were admirably rendered by Mrs. Manders, Mr. A. Bambridge, and Mr. T.H. Wood; Mr. Neville Cox, who has long held the post of honorary organist of the church, directing the whole of these efforts.

**Brian Dolby, Corner Cottage, 49 Polworth Avenue,
Brightons, Falkirk, FK2 0HQ (Mem. No. 3898)**



DERBY FRIAR GATE CHAPEL PREVIOUS TO 1890.



DERBY—FRIAR GATE CHAPEL.

FINDING OUT ABOUT AN ORDINARY SOLDIER IN WORLD WAR I

Most family historians are aware that the majority (60%) of records of service of soldiers who served in the British Army in World War I were destroyed by enemy action in 1940. Those that survived are kept at the Army Records Centre (Bourne Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex UB3 1RF) where a search can be made, for a fee of £20, which is non-returnable, even if nothing is found. The Public Record Office at Kew now has some of these 'burnt documents', so far for men with surnames beginning with N, O, Q, U, V and Z. You must check with the PRO for up to date information.

My grandfather, William Reginald Leaton, served in the army in World War I, but because of all these difficulties with the records, I had been put off from trying to find out anything about him. I knew nothing about his army career, apart from the fact that he served with the Sherwood Foresters Regiment. However, in an issue of the magazine last year, there was a note that Mr C. Housley, Regimental Historian of the Sherwood Foresters (Nottingham and Derbyshire Regiment) was willing to answer enquiries about soldiers who had served with the Regiment. I decided that I had nothing to lose by writing to him. A search among the few bits and pieces I have that belonged to Grandad revealed that in a newspaper clipping (undated) about his marriage it states that he was a Staff Sergeant in the 2/5th Battalion. This was a bit more for Mr Housley to go on and so I duly wrote to him.

My Housley has records of 30,000 men who have served with the Regiment over the years, but unfortunately Grandad is not among them! However he was able to tell me that the 2/5th Battalion was formed at Derby on 16 October 1914 and moved to Luton, Beds in January 1915 where they became a part of the 178th Brigade of the 59th Division. In August that year they moved to a camp near Watford, Herts. In April 1916 the whole Brigade (made up of the 2/5th, 2/6th, 2/7th and 2/8th Battalions) went to Dublin in Ireland where they were engaged in putting down the Irish Rebellion. After the leaders of the rebellion had been taken the 2/5th Battalion moved into camp at The Curragh in Dublin. In January 1917 they returned to England and went to Fovant in Hampshire. On 26 February 1917 the Battalion landed in France where they served in many of the major battles on the Somme until reduced to a cadre strength on 7 May 1918. The Battalion was disbanded soon after this and the men sent to serve with other Battalions of the Regiment.

I was thus able to learn quite a lot about Grandad's movements in the war and this spurred me on to try to find more. It had been some years since my reading up on researching World War I soldiers had put me off even trying, so I got some more up to date guides and found that it is now possible to consult various records at Kew quite easily. I now live in the Thames Valley so a trip to the PRO is no problem these days. At the first opportunity I went and looked at the indexes to the Service Medal and Award Rolls: 1914-18 War (Class WO329).

Every soldier and airman received various service medals according to what they did and which theatres of war they served in. The Army Medal Office kept a card index of each person and these cards have now been microfilmed. They are available on microfiche on open access in the Microfilm Reading Room, Kew. Each fiche contains up to 360 cards. The surnames are arranged in alphabetical order, but the forenames are in alphabetical order of initials, covering firstly men with only one recorded first name, then those with two, then those with three etc. Therefore you have to be very thorough when scanning the cards on the fiche or you might miss the person you are seeking.

The amount of information on the card varies, but it gives surname, sometimes the full forename(s), sometimes the initials, the name of the regiment/unit they served with, their rank and, very important, their service number, and sometimes the theatre of war first served in and the date of entry to it. The medals received are also listed, with reference numbers to the medal rolls and you can use the reference to look up the original record if you like, which has to be ordered in the usual way. However, the card contains most of the salient information, so you might not learn any more from looking at the document.

I found the entry for William Reginald Leaton very quickly - it helps having a rare surname. It did not tell me anything I did not know already, apart from his service number when in the Sherwood Foresters and later the Labour Corps and that he was awarded the Victory and British Medals. I also found the entry for my Great Uncle Frank who was a Congregational Minister before WWI and worked with the YMCA during the war. His card noted that he was a 'Rev' and entered a theatre of war (France) on 20 March 1918. He was awarded the British Medal. Some of their cousins from Northamptonshire were also listed.



LETS GET FAMILIA

I was hoping to consult the Unit War Diary for the 2/5th Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters Regiment, but time ran out on me. The diaries (in classes WO95 and WO154) give an account of what a unit was doing on a particular day. Individuals are unlikely to be mentioned unless they did anything outstanding, but the diaries are excellent for background information on where a soldier was at any particular time.

I shall go back to Kew for another ferret around in the WW1 records. The PRO publish useful leaflets on the various classes of records and how to use them, e.g. No. 9 First World War Soldiers' Paper WO 364 and No. 101 Service Medal and Award Rolls; 1914-1918 War WO 369 and you can buy assorted books on researching ancestry in WW1. The most recent is *First World War Army Service Records in the PRO*. Iain Swinnerton has also written a book about the British Army and its records which is very informative.

If you want to write to Mr Housley, requests should be sent to the Regimental Historian, Regimental HQ, Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, Foresters House, Chetwynd Barracks, Chilwell, Nottingham NG9 5HA, accompanied by a donation (which is used to maintain the Regimental Memorial at Crich Stand in Derbyshire) plus the usual SAE.

I hope other readers will be encouraged by my experience to find out about their WW1 ancestors. On a personal note was anybody else's grandad in the 2/5th Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters? I think most of those in it would have been from Derby. My grandfather was known by everyone as Reg - he never used the William. At the time of joining up he was running a little wholesale business in Derby, selling soap, toiletries etc. The Leaton family was much involved in the activities of Normanton Road Congregational Church. I would be delighted to share information about the 2/5th. I even have some photographs from that time - one of a regimental football team - but there are no names, of course!

*Mrs J. Hurst, 11 Hawkesbury Drive,
Calcot, Reading RG31 7ZP*



JOHN GLOVER, TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER

HAS REMOVED from the Derwent Street, and now resides in the MARKET PLACE, in the House lately occupied by Mr. Hall, Glass and China Dealer, where he hopes to be favoured with the accustomed visits of his friends.

N.B.- J.G. can accommodate a single Gentleman or Lady with genteel Lodgings.

Derby, 27th Feb.1827

People interested in tracing their family tree can now get help at the touch of a button. For those who have access to the Internet, family history information held by libraries is literally at their fingertips.

Last year *Familia*, EARL's directory of Family History Resources in Public Libraries, was launched. It was the culmination of a year's work by EARL's Family History Task Group - including librarians from West Sussex, Glasgow, Hereford and Worcester, Newport, Westminster, North Yorkshire and Monmouthshire. *Familia* can be found at <http://www.earl.org.uk/familia/>

The site is very easy to use and contains detailed information on family history sources held by each library authority. To date, over 150 library authorities throughout the UK and the Republic of Ireland have provided information for *Familia*.

Familia contains a wealth of family history information such as whether a research service is provided, Registrar General's index to births, marriages and deaths, census returns, directories, electoral registers and poll books, parish registers and details of local record offices.

Helen Osborn, Borough Librarian, Newport Libraries and former Chair EARL Family History Task Group said "Familia is designed to help identify the authorities you need to contact and to enable you to prepare your visit to the relevant public libraries."

EARL, the Consortium for Public Library Networking, was established in 1995 to develop the role of public libraries in providing library and information services over the network. It now has over 160 partners in local authorities, government, the profession, higher education, and the commercial sector including the Library Association, the British Library, the UK Office for Library and Information Networking, the Department for Education and Employment and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Through collaboration, EARL aims to demonstrate and extend the ability of public libraries to deliver networked information and knowledge-based services.

For more information please contact EARL at 4th Floor, Gun Court, 70 Wapping Lane, London E1 9RL; Tel: 0171 702 2020; Fax: 0171 702 2019; Email: info@earl.org.uk; URL: <http://www.earl.org.uk/>

MYSTERY AND MACHINATION It Happened in Derby

If you are reading this and remember clearly what life was like in the year 1917, then without doubt you will have by now lived a long and eventful life. Back then the 20th century was still in its infancy, the British Empire spanned almost two thirds of the world, the first world war was well established and raging in Europe, having been triggered off three years earlier with the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria by a 19 year old student in Sarajevo, Bosnia. It was the predestined spark need to ignite the potentially explosive tinderbox that was a very divided Europe.

For the vast majority of us, the year 1917 has been dispatched and filed away as just another part of history; it had more to do with our parents or grandparents and some would say bears little relevance to most of us today. It was, however, one of this century's turning points, the repercussions of this single event in Sarajevo changed everything, not just in Britain - or Europe for that matter - but on a global scale. Change, the eventual consequences of which were far beyond the understanding of not only the masses, but also those who held power. They can now be looked back on by us all at this end of this century, after these events that have shaped the world into its present form.

It was a very different Europe back then, a time of poverty and starvation for millions, for many social and political inequality led to disorder and unrest. The Russian revolution in the November of 1917 was itself fueled by this volatile atmosphere and although the British had an ally in the pre-Revolutionary Russians during the war, generally they were deeply shocked by the events that took place in order to overthrow the Russian monarchy and their eventual and barbaric execution.

All but a few Britons found the idea of communism alien and repugnant, however it did have it's supporters here and of this minority Derbyshire, among others, had its fair share. Throughout history the British 'working classes' had always paid a high price for their involvement in war and were no exception in this, one of the most horrific and life consuming conflicts ever known to mankind. The full cost in lives will probably never be known, tens of thousands died in a single push to gain just a few yards.

In the Britain of 1917, there is no doubt that the tactics to be used at home during world war one were indeed

planned and drawn up by the so called 'ruling classes' and fed to the masses with equal portions of jingoism and propaganda, a British tradition that had been practised for centuries. It's evident now that ordinary men were looked upon as a disposable commodity, which once pointed toward the foe would fight to their deaths without questioning why and frequently without a real hatred for the enemy and their beliefs or politics. After all, the enemy was usually someone from much the same background and same 'class' or position in Society as themselves.

Many of the 'Tommys' fought out of pride because they felt it was their duty to King and Country and went to war willingly, some because they would be looked upon as social outcasts if they didn't; most had no choice or idea of just what they were to face in the trenches of France or Flanders. Once there, the result of not fighting meant execution by a firing squad, many suffering from shell-shock were tragically shot for what was perceived as cowardice by their inexperienced officers.

There were also the conscientious objectors who would not fight due to their own political or religious beliefs. These men were indeed social outcasts, labelled as the lowest of the low by many. However, many of them were well educated and they must have had a view, an opinion or creed that was not based purely on a dread of physical combat. These members of society had opted out and camps were built to confine them in, if the authorities could catch up with them.

So in this time, in this atmosphere of global upheaval, transformation and military sacrifice, there would always be some who didn't tow the line, didn't believe everything that they were told and wanted change for the majority. Democracy was normally only valid for those in better social positions and for ordinary people a say in the way things were run was extremely limited, particularly if they were female.

The women's movement was picking momentum and suffragettes were doing outrageous deeds in order to get attention to their plight. Women had no vote, no say in the most ordinary of matters, were treated - and no doubt felt - less than third class citizens. Unions were becoming more common and workers were demanding more rights in order to improve their working conditions and quality of life for themselves and their families. The government found itself fighting a secret war on as many home fronts as it did abroad and were naturally worried about the effect that

the communist movement building up in Russia would have on the ordinary working people of Britain and didn't want similar dissident type activities to occur at home, especially as there was a war to fight.

It was a combination of all these events that would lead to the eventual destruction of an ordinary Derby family by over zealous M15 agents sent to sort it all out, by a nervous government. Mrs Alice Wheeldon was an ex-post mistress and mother of four - her three daughters, Hetty (Harriet), Winnie and Nellie (Ellen) and son Willie (William Marshall Wheeldon).

At the age of 50 she ran a second-hand clothes shop in Pear Tree Road, near to the Normanton Hotel in Derby. She was a woman of radical views, a fervid temperament and a suffragette into the bargain. It would not then come as such a surprise to find that her children grew up to share her views.

Alice Wheeldon was a well known anti-war protestor, she spoke her mind in public regularly and often reviled the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, for his part in what she believed was the senseless massacre of British troops. She was a devout socialist and it was no secret that she also supported the cause of the conscientious objector. Her only son Willie, a school teacher, was in fact one himself, spending much of the war evading capture by the authorities.

A woman of extreme views for her day and right or wrong in the public eye, she stood staunchly by her convictions. Convictions that were the result in one of the most extraordinary and bizarre conspiracy trials in Britain this century. The charge, conspiring to plot and carry out the murder of the Prime Minister Lloyd George and Cabinet Minister Mr Arthur Henderson.

Government papers released by the Public Record Office on the family and the subsequent trial in 1917 saw daylight in 1997 after a period of 80 years! They were previously stamped "Top Secret", such was the controversy that surrounded this case. Was it true that Alice Wheeldon was the ring leader in a plot by anti-war protesters to murder the Prime Minister David Lloyd George? Or maybe, as some historians and sympathizers believe, her family of suffragettes and socialists were made examples of by a government desperate to quell this kind of outrageous thinking?

Were they framed by the M15 agents sent to Derby to investigate the Wheeldons? Many believed that they were.

Although the released Home Office papers do not prove conclusively that the Wheeldons were set up, the

reports made by the secret agents who posed as conscientious objectors, leave much to be desired if we are to believe that this assassination theory was a serious one. According to one of the agents, Alice Wheeldon had only known them for about a day before she had asked them to become involved in the poisoning of the Prime Minister and his colleague, Arthur Henderson!

The so-called plan, according to one M15 agent, was that Lloyd George would be killed by a poisoned dart fired from an air gun whilst he played golf and it was alleged that within ten days of their meeting Alice Wheeldon had supplied them with a deadly poison called curare, often used by South American Indian tribes in conjunction with blowpipes. All that was needed was to dip the dart into the curare and shoot it at the target.

Other ridiculous theories reported by the press were that nails in the boots of the Prime Minister could be coated in the substance and made to protrude into his feet thus resulting in his death.

William Rickard was one of the M15 agents involved and he used the alias Alec Gordon. Strangely enough although he didn't testify at the trial, which was an oddity in itself, his evidence was a crucial factor in securing the Wheeldons' convictions. Alice, along with her daughters - who were both teachers - Harriet (27) and Winnie (30) and Alfred Mason (24), a chemist of Southampton and husband of Winnie, were found guilty of conspiring to murder David Lloyd George and Henderson at a trial in March 1917 at the Old Bailey.

In their defence, the family claimed that they had indeed procured the poison, but not for the purpose of killing the ministers. It had, in fact, been intended for the guard dogs at a government camp which held conscientious objectors in order to gain freedom for the inmates. As a reward, if successful, they were to get help to smuggle Alice's son, William, over to America.

Given the seriousness of the circumstances surrounding the trial, the details emerging from the Home Office papers fringed on the ridiculous. These included secret messages placed in mince pies, a revolutionary chat around the dining table at tea time and another secret agent known by his alias as Comrade Bert.

On 26th December 1916, after making enquiries about safe houses for conscientious objectors at the Clarion Club, Wardwick, Derby, William Rickard - also known as Agent V, alias Alec Gordon - arrived at

Alice Wheeldon's shop in Pear Tree road. Contained in Rickard's first report was this alleged quote from Mrs Wheeldon. "I have been waiting for a man with sufficient pluck and brains to come along to help smash up the bloody swines who started this war and are keeping it going."

Rickard was invited to tea and was joined by Alice and her daughters, Hetty and Nellie, who was never implicated in the conspiracy. He said that Hetty had confessed to him point blank over tea that she had been responsible for the setting on fire of Breadsall church in 1914 during her part in a suffragette campaign.

Rickard wrote "There is no doubt that the mother and two daughters played a drastic part in the suffragette campaign of arson and sabotage and also that they are prepared to go to any length to gain the vote". He went on to say that the family were "all extremely militant and tainted with the same vitriolic spleen that so characterises the mother."

Hetty Wheeldon gave Rickard a letter of introduction to Lydia Robinson, who kept a safe house for conscientious objectors in Wye Street, Alvaston, where he was to be safeguarded. His reports continued to heap condemnation on Alice Wheeldon and her family, stating "The next day I visited Mrs Wheeldon again and she favoured me with her lurid conception of Lloyd George's general infamy and also energetically cursed Mrs Henderson".

"She asked me whether I was prepared to try and remove these two men by poison. I told her I was prepared to scheme the destruction of the whole Cabinet provided that the weapons employed were not crude." He wrote "It is quite certain that Mrs Wheeldon has only been waiting for some extremist to come her way who would be wicked or made enough to aid her in her nefarious designs on the lives of Lloyd George and Henderson."

'Comrade Bert' came onto the scene after being introduced to the Wheeldons by Rickard as a fellow conscientious objector. Real name Herbert Booth, he was welcomed with open arms as yet another member of this nonconformist group. Booth, with the help of a Major Melville Lee, intercepted mail, telegrams and parcels arriving by railway, gathering evidence that the poison was being sent from Southampton by Alice Wheeldon's daughter, Winnie, and her husband, assistant chemist Alfred Mason.

In Booth's report he explains how he told the Wheeldons of his exploits as a conscientious objector dodging the police and belittling them and their

intelligence, which was received with much laughter and agreement, Mrs Wheeldon calling them "every cuss word spoken by a navvy."

Another meeting with Alice Wheeldon on New Years Day 1917 has her allegedly saying "After I have handed you the poison, I shall wash my hands clean of the matter and deny on my word of honour ever having seen the stuff." Following this, on January 4, agents Booth and Rickard met up with her again at her home. "She greeted us joyfully with the words 'I have got it', holding up a small tin box", said Rickard's report. "She then produced a letter which she had received with the box containing phials of poison wrapped up in cotton wool and read out definite instructions contained therein as to how they should be served up. Mr B. (Booth) wrote them down word for word at her request". Mrs Wheeldon was alleged to have suggested to Rickard that he should get a job as a golf caddy and try to poison Lloyd George on the course at Walton Heath near London, where he played regularly. Rickard's report went on to say "On leaving she shook hands with us and said 'goodbye and good luck'."

The poison, it was alleged, was sent through the post to Alice's home in Pear Tree Road, Derby. The Wheeldons claim that they had indeed sent for the poison, but for the very different purpose of poisoning the guard dogs at the camp. It didn't convince the court.

By January 31 Mrs Alice Wheeldon, her daughters Hetty and Winnie, along with Alfred Mason, appeared at Derby Magistrates Court accused of conspiring to murder the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, and Cabinet Minister, Arthur Henderson, with a poisoned bullet. The case was tried and in March 1917 Alice Wheeldon was sentenced to ten years in prison, her daughter Winnie and her husband Alfred Mason were sentenced to five and seven years respectively. Hetty Wheeldon was acquitted.

On December 21, at the age of 50, Alice was sent to Aylesbury Prison in Buckinghamshire. Still protesting she went on a hunger strike after being disciplined and was prepared to die rather than serve the sentence handed down to her. The authorities implored her three daughters to step in and try to get Alice to abandon her self imposed ordeal, but it was to no avail. Alice received a letter from Winnie, who was also in Aylesbury Prison, dated 30 December 1917. Part of it read, "Oh Mam you mustn't die - this fight is not worth your death".

The deputy prison governor, Dr M.E. Staley, stated that she was already suffering from artero-sclerocis

(weak heart) and gout "although she is a very powerful woman otherwise". Because of her weakened state he feared that usual measures would not work. He said, "Hence, forcible feeding in the case of so determined a prisoner is dangerous and requires at least two doctors present each time. She tells me that she has vowed a vow not to touch food while at Aylesbury and she is obstinate and quite impervious to reason, so I do not think that she will yield while here."

Alice was transferred to Holloway Prison in London after much consideration about an early release, an idea which was soon discarded after various reports on her attitude and behaviour from other prisoners, the Matron of the prison hospital and the governor himself. He stated "She uses the most foul, blasphemous and obscene language without the slightest provocation. She has cursed and sworn at the officers and recently directed her maledictions at myself, calling me on December 24, a 'damned flaming vampire'." A Holloway Prison report said that "she had a weak and irregular heart" and was "generally senile".

Lloyd George was informed and agreed that Alice should be released from Holloway. A further Home Office report stated "The Prime Minister had received several applications on behalf of Mrs Wheeldon and he thought that she should on no account be allowed to die in prison. We propose to let the governor tell her that she is being released on the intercession of the Prime Minister."

On 28 December 1917, Hetty and her younger sister Nellie (who had not been charged with conspiracy) met with Home Office officials to reflect on their mother's case. They said that she was still not prepared to take food and that they were "unable to shake her". It was suggested that they see Alice again and try to get her to adopt a more sensible attitude.

Hetty said it was of little use and that her mother had resigned herself to die rather than face the ten year sentence. Alice was released into the care of her two daughters on 30 December and returned to her home in Derby. The following day a letter from the prison governor to the Home Office stated that Alice had been discharged after having taken some food the previous afternoon and the state of her health was considered to be "materially improved and her condition satisfactory on discharge".

It was felt by Lloyd George that it would not benefit anyone, particularly the government, if Alice Wheeldon died in prison, especially after the fact that it was for conspiring to murder him that she was

incarcerated. Was this a kind benevolent gesture on his behalf or possibly an attempt to avoid the negative publicity that Alice's death in prison would inevitably bring at a time when the government needed all the support it could get?

Alice Wheeldon died just over a year later at 907 London Road, Derby, on 21 February 1919, but this family's story doesn't end there, even her funeral caused a commotion. So much so that a report from the Derby Daily Express of the event found its way into the secret Home Office files. Alice was buried on 26 February 1919 at Nottingham Road cemetery in Derby, her coffin draped with a red flag.

The newspaper report on the funeral said "Those present witnessed the son of the deceased extract from his pocket a red flag of about three and a half feet square and fluttering in the wind, placed it impressively and amid an oppressive silence upon what held the mortal remains of his mother. It was the red flag of Socialism and was laid by Willie Wheeldon, the conscientious objector."

A powerful oration by John Clark, one of the twenty or so mourners, added to the furor and lament of the occasion, "we are giving to the eternal keep of Mother Earth, the mortal dust of a poor and innocent victim of a judicial murder. That is a frightening word to utter over the mouth of a grave, but don't mistake it, it was murder." Further decrying Lloyd George, Clark went on to say "He was one who in the midst of high affairs of state, stepped out of his way to pursue a poor obscure family into the dungeon and into the grave". What then became of the rest of this controversial family?

Alice's son, Willie, was a fugitive running from the authorities at the time of his family's trial, but after the war he emigrated to the Soviet Union where he took up citizenship and was employed by the Soviets as a translator. Ironically Willie Wheeldon fell foul of the Soviets in 1927 and was executed as a suspected capitalist agent, according to papers released by Moscow since the fall of communism.

His brother in law, Arthur MacManus who married Hetty Wheeldon, was received a little better by the Soviets. A leading left winger, Arthur MacManus went on to become the first Chairman of the British Communist Party, a status earning him the right to be buried in Moscow's infamous Red Square. Tragically his wife Hetty died in childbirth in 1920.

Winnie and Alfred Mason returned to Southampton after being released for their part in the conspiracy, but

were divorced some time in the 1920's. They had a son, Peter, who emigrated to Australia. As for Alice's third daughter, Nellie Wheeldon, a combination of conflicting stories create more a mystery to her destiny. She was also reported to have married a socialist leader called Tom Bell and like her brother went to the Soviet Union, but other reports suggest that she may well have emigrated to the USA.

Whatever we conceive of this case from the various reports now available to us, it is difficult to imagine that anyone would even attempt to fabricate such a bizarre plot and expect to get away with it. Alice Wheeldon and her family were without doubt anti-establishment, but they were also educated people with strong beliefs, most of them of the teaching profession. Such a hare brained scheme, to assassinate two of the country's most prominent politicians would surely have seemed doomed to failure before it was ever seriously considered by them, I'm sure.

Historian Nick Hiley, who has done a study on this case, remarked that William Rickard alias Alec Gordon, one of the M15 agents involved in building the case against the Wheeldons, was deliberately kept away from the trial at the Old Bailey, due to the fact that he was mentally unbalanced and, in fact, committed himself into a mental hospital in 1929.

Even the police did not believe the M15 agents when approached to make the necessary arrests. Mr Hiley said "It was like a lot of other ridiculous agent provocateur operations they were running in Sheffield, Leicester and London, they realised that reputations could be made by this case". This opinion is further supported by Mr Emrys Williams, the curator of the Lloyd George Museum in Criccieth, North Wales. He believes that Derby was targeted because it was the centre of the munitions industry and that the Wheeldon family had been framed by M15. He also argues that it would be ridiculous that Alice Wheeldon would confide in Rickard about a murder plot only 24 hours after meeting him.

The Lloyd George conspiracy case is no longer a government secret and its controversy has been the impetus for a BBC drama documentary, a stage play and a book, not to mention numerous newspaper stories.

Through my family history research, I haven't yet discovered any direct link to this branch of Wheeldons, but I would have to say that they would certainly make an interesting addition to my list. Perhaps further research will uncover more evidence of a possible connection to this tragic and wayward family.

Alice's maiden name was Marshall and her husband was William Augustus Wheeldon, yet there's no mention of him throughout the trial. I would be interested to hear from any DFHS member with further details on this or any other Wheeldon family as I am doing an unofficial one name study and all contributions would be gratefully welcomed. I'm also willing to offer help and information on the same.

Steven Wheeldon (Mem. No. 3514)

*Receipt
for making Bread in the
Olde Manner
in your own kitchine, of suche
wholesomness as shalle improve
your Healthe.*

*The Ingriedyents which are rekuired
are these,*

*One Pounde of wholmeal plain floure,
Half of a pinte of lukewarm water,
Half of a nownse of freshe Yeste,
Two teaspoonesful of suggar
Quawter of an ownse of lard and lastely
one pinche of salt.*

*Combine toogethere in a juggle the yeste and
suggar and water and leve in a warme
plaice till a frothe hath growne and incresed
to an abundense. Mix together in a bowl
the floure, lard and salt. To this mixture
bring also of the yeste and water and work
them in by hand.*

*Now take the dough that hath thus been
formed and place it into a vessel which is
construkted out of a mettalic substance and
cover all this with a damp portion of clothe.
Now leave this to stay in some warm plaice
untill suche an amounte of time hath passed
as it hath risen and the size hath incresed
by twofold.*

*Bake the loafe in an oven of medium heat
till 30 minnutes o'clocke hath elapsed. The
loaf should be now taken from the baking
vessel and coocked for 10 minnutes further.*

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION

Whilst recently doing some research at Matlock Record Office, I came across the following account of preparations for celebrating the Coronation of Queen Victoria in the village of Netherseal (on the borders of Leicestershire and Derbyshire). My own ancestors came from there so I am sure they joined in the jollifications.

"June 28th AD 1838 was kept as a Festive Day at Nether Seile upon the occasion of the Coronation of Q. Victoria. A subscription was made to defray the expense; and at a meeting held June 26th the following regulations were agreed to:-

Resolved, - That Mr Elton and Mr Pegg be requested to superintend the Beer Department, and the fair distribution of the same.

That the following persons be requested to keep order during the time of cooking, and dinner, and tea, - Messrs. Conway, Kirby junr, John Smith junr, James Patrick, Thomas Brookes, W. Ward.

That Thomas Patrick and William Bonsor superintend the roasting of the sheep.

That a small portion of ground be fenced out for the beer to be kept in, and that a certain quantity only be given to each person, not exceeding a pint at dinner and a pint afterwards.

That at a quarter to one o'clock every man and boy above twelve years of age be seated at the table with his knife, fork, plate and jug for beer.

That at 4 o'clock the men get up from table, and the things be cleared away; and then the women and children be seated by a 1/4 before 5 o'clock at the table for tea, the women bringing tea-cups, saucers, and spoons, for themselves and children.

That after dinner whatever remains of the victuals be locked up in the Sunday School till the following morning.

That this meeting be adjourned to tomorrow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

W. Nigel Gresley, Chairman of the Meeting"

An account of the proceedings on the day of the Coronation was communicated to the Leicester Journal newspaper in nearly the following words:-

"Of the numerous festivities in honour of the Coronation of our Queen, perhaps none were better conducted or gave greater satisfaction than those at the village of Nether Seale in this county, under the auspices of its hospitable rector, Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart., and the principle inhabitants of the place. Early in the morning of the 28th a flag waved from the ancient tower of the church, inscribed in letters of gold "God Save the Queen", and "Victoria Rex", while a sheep was roasted whole, creating no small delight in the minds of the rising generation. An excellent band of music from Appleby was in attendance, under the direction of Mr Boss, and by their exertions added not a little to enliven the scene. At one o'clock the sheep with converted into excellent mutton, and with 230 pounds of beef and 40 plum puddings placed upon two long tables, upwards of 200 men sat down to dinner in the open air, the band playing "The Roast Beef of Old England", and ale being distributed with a liberal hand. Dinner over, Sir Nigel Gresley proposed in an appropriate speech "Long life and happiness to her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Alexandrina Victoria" with nine times nine, which was enthusiastically cheered, and "God Save the Queen" immediately sang. This was followed by "Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family", "The Army, The Navy and The Duke of Wellington", "Sir Nigel and Lady Gresley" (long continued cheering) and many others. After dinner tea was proposed for the women, with plenty of bread and butter and buns; upon which, when the women had finished, the children commenced an attack. Dancing followed; and this, perhaps, from the beauty of the evening and the excellency of the punch, was enjoyed as much as any part of the day's amusement. Soon after nine o'clock the National Anthem was again sung, and shortly afterwards the party broke up and departed to their homes, every one satisfied and highly delighted with the festivities of this eventful day"

A good time was had by all, but I think if I had been around at the time I would have felt highly indignant at watching the men eat roast beef and plum pudding while I had to do with bread and butter.

Helen Betteridge

"The custom of internment in wooden coffins (wooden Josephs) was on the Rev. Mr Monks coming to reside here. A corps from Sheldon was brought in swaddling clothes (which was abolished in 1797) and was detained in the church until a coffin was made, and the wife then took off the flannel for her own use."

Sent in by Trevor Gibbons (Mem. 945) from 'Observations on Bakewell', by White Watson, beginning May 1774.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS 1998

DERBY: ST MARY'S CHURCH HALL, DARLEY LANE. Wednesday meetings at 7.30 pm

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------------|
| Sept 9th | History of Picture Postcards | Graham Hopcraft |
| Oct 14th | Visit to Derby Police Museum (following the April Talk) | |
| Nov 11th | Calke Abbey (the forgotten house) | Maureen Rushton |
| Dec 9th | Christmas Social Evening - Some fun, eats and drinks | |

GLOSSOP: BRADBURY COMMUNITY HOUSE, MARKET ST. Friday meetings at 7.30 pm

| | | |
|----------|--|------------------|
| Sept 4th | Coats of Arms in Derbyshire | Roger Trunkfield |
| Oct 2nd | Ephemera | Chris Makepeace |
| Nov 6th | Fintree - The Clayton story continued | Keith Holdford |
| Dec 4th | Sources in the Family History Centre at Withenshaw | Ruth Percival |

SHIRLAND: COMMUNITY HALL Friday meetings at 7.30 pm

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------|
| Sept 18th | Memorial Cards | Philip Jones |
| Oct 16th | Aircraft wrecks in the Peak District during the 2nd World War | Bill Hutchinson |
| Nov 20th | The Local Implications of the First World War | Pauline Marples |
| Dec 11th | Our Ancestors Occupations & Christmas Social Evening | |

Any articles for possible inclusion in ISSUE NO. 87 to be with the Editor by 10th October 1998

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ISSN 0140 637X