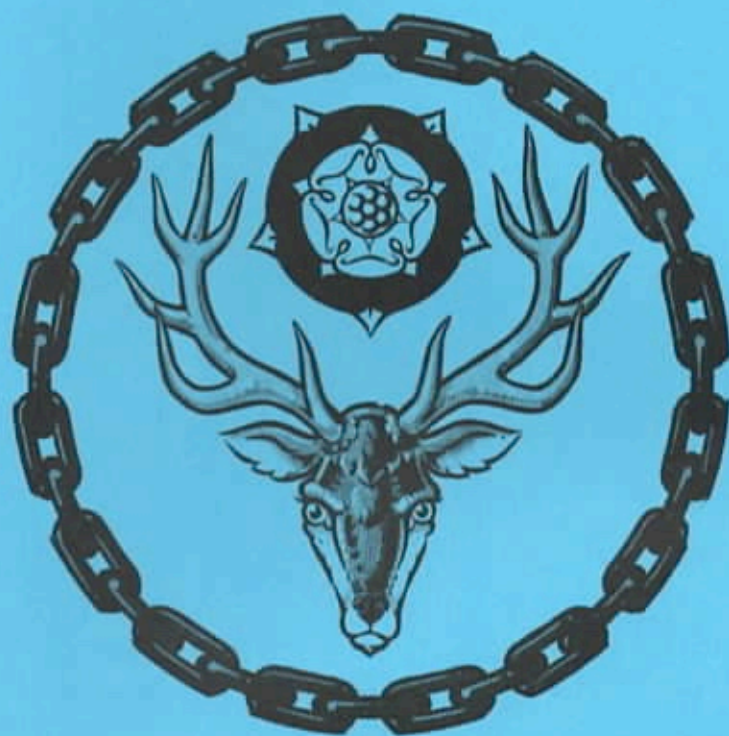


DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



DEC 2000

ISSUE 95

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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SOCIETY WEB PAGE ADDRESS

www.dfhs.org.uk

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FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to the last issue of 2000 and I hope you can all find something of interest. I consider myself very lucky to have so many willing contributors, it certainly makes my job a lot easier. Please think of your society magazine when trawling through all those wonderful records, you just never know when something of interest will turn up. Not necessarily to do with Derbyshire either, other people's experiences with any records will sometimes help one of us with a sticky problem.

I was recently searching through old newspapers – very slowly, because I can never resist reading every page - and came across the following:- *'A few days ago, the wife of W. Fuller, of Rowland, in this county, was lately delivered of three girls and what is remarkable, they had two teeth each. Two of them were born alive, but died a short time afterwards.'* This was in the early 1800s and I couldn't help but wonder what the poor woman had gone through, only to lose three children almost immediately. Indeed did she survive the experience? Perhaps someone knows the answer or is in a position to look at the relevant register.

Finally I would like to wish all of you a very peaceful Christmas and a very happy – and lucky – New Year. May we all find that elusive ancestor which, in my case, has been missing for six years and looks likely to remain so.

Helen

We welcome new members
who have joined the Society by 10th October, 2000



- 5364 Mrs L. Colbourn, 9 Manor Close, Baston, Peterborough, PE6 9PH email: lcolb36310@aol.com
 5365 Mr T. H. Kendall, Lower Island House, Island Wall, Whitstable, Kent, CT5 1EE
 5366 Mr G. F. Wainwright, 42 Swinton Rise, Ravenshead, Nottingham, NG15 9FR
 5367 Mrs M. Barker, Glen Cottage, Yeld Road, Bakewell, Derbys. DE45 1FJ
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 email: cazmins@aol.com
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 email: david.orme@totalise.co.uk
- 5372 Mr G. Hardy, 21 Rowan Crescent, Worksop, Notts. S80 1BA
 5373 Miss M. E. Statham, 5 Ingram Close, Rustington, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN16 3NZ
 5374 Mr A. E. Overton, 38 Manvers Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 6DH
 5375 Mr D. J. S. Mann, 1 Redinnick House, Penzance, Cornwall, TR18 4JA
 5376 Brenda A. Lock, 26 St. Leonard's Avenue, Chineham, Basingstoke, Hants. RG24 8RD
 5377 Mrs M. Y. Poyser, 24 Rupert Road, Chaddesden, Derby, DE21 4ND
 5378 Mrs J. E. Greenfield & Mrs E. E. Hackman, 76 Gordon Street, Burton on Trent, Staffs. DE14 2JA
 5379 Mrs M. Coupe, 5 Brookside Drive, Broughton Park, Slough, M7 4NP
 5380 Mr W. D. P. & Mrs M. J. Bainborough, 68 Sandown Road, Toton, Beeston, Nottingham, NG9 6JW
 5381 Mrs P. A. & Mr G. I. Blackwell, 20 Walkers Close, Forest Town, Mansfield, Nottingham, NG19 0DQ
 5382 Mr T. A. Smith, 24 Pentlowe Road, Wantirna Sth, Victoria, 3152, Australia email: tasejs@alphalink.com.QU
 5383 Mrs G. E. Mellonby, 100 Queensgate, Bridlington, East Yorkshire, YO16 7JH
 5384 Mr R. E. Giles, Danes Lodge, Willington Lane, Eggington, Derby, DE65 6HE
 5385 Mrs P. Wood, 85 Glendale Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, TS5 7NH
 5386 Mr B. R. Rowlinson, 43 Coleshill Place, Bradwell Common, Milton Keynes, MK13 8DW
 5387 Mrs M. A. & Mrs M. J. Wright, 1 Moray Court, Kimberley, Nottm. NG16 2TL
 5388 Mrs P. A. Crompton, 148 Fox Lane, Leyland, Lancs. PR5 1HD
 5389 Mrs B. M. Evans, 20 Irwin Drive, Handforth, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 3JS
 5390 Mr R. H. Cross, 33 Grantham Street, Blackburn, Lancs. BB2 4BZ
 5391 Margaret M. Scott, 17 Woodside Avenue, Wrenthorpe, Wakefield, WF2 0LG
 5392 Mr K. N. Parnham, 11 Meadow Close, Draycott, Derby, DE72 3QR
 5393 Professor P. P. Daws, 32 Dhu Varren, Portrush, Co. Antrim, BT56 8EW
 5394 Mr K. A. & Mrs E. M. Clifford, 69 Bramfield Avenue, Derby, DE22 3TN
 5395 Mrs C. E. Pickering, 2 Rowan Fields, Crossgates, Scarborough, N. Yorks. YO12 4NQ
 5396 Mrs P. M. Young, 14 Shelton Avenue, East Ayton, Scarborough, N. Yorks. YO13 8HB
 5397 Miss V. van der Lande, 3 Court View, Tennis Drive, The Park, Nottingham, NG7 1GP
 5398 Ms E. M. Cook, 82 Hawthorne Avenue, Long Eaton, Nottingham, NG10 3NF
 5399 Mr A. J. Parker, 47 Glenluce Drive, Farringdon Park, Preston, Lancs. PR1 5TD
 5400 Noreen C. Walker, 2027 Seafare Drive, Oakville, Ontario, Canada, L6L 1P5
 5401 Mr F. Starr, 23 Otley Road, Bingley, W. Yorks. BD16 3EB
 5402 Veronica E. White, 41 Lanseer Road, Twerton, Bath, BA2 1DX
 5403 Dr. D. M. Coates, 2 St. Matthews Close, Salisbury, Wilts. SP1 3FJ
 5404 Mrs A. Hunt & Mrs J. M. Melbourne, 847 Sheffield Road, Chesterfield, Derbys, S41 9EQ
 5405 Mrs J. Dean, 105 Manor Road, Brimington, Chesterfield, Derbys. S43 1NN
 5406 Mrs V. A. Wilson, Manu Reko, Westmere, Hanley Swan, Worcester, WR8 8DG
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 email: stanleys@koalacottage.freemove.co.uk
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 5414 Mr M. & Mrs A. Embery, 20 Dursley Road, Cam, Dursley, Glos. GL11 6PP
 5415 Mrs C. M. Birch, 62 Florence Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 5HS
 5416 Mrs J. A. Wright, Ben-Me-Cree, 5A New Street, Donisthorpe, Swadlincote, Derbys, DE12 7PG
 5417 Mrs J. A. Horrell, 10 Telford Close, Burntwood, Staffs. WS7 9LG
 5418 Mr F. & Mrs J. M. Alvey, 3 Orchard Close, Morton, Nr. Bourne, Lincs. PE10 0NZ

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 5420 Mr A. J. & Mrs J. M. Clough, Hope House, Brough, Bradwell, Hope Valley, S33 9HG
 5421 Mr M. R. & Mrs D. J. Vaughan, 74 Valley Rise, Swadlincote, Derbys. DE11 0QE
 5422 Kim A. Whitaker, 3 Mulberry Court, Upper King Street, Royston, Herts. SG8 9AZ
 5423 Donna M. Bowley, 28 Ashmeadow, Borrowash, Derbys. DE72 3LA
 5424 Mr J. Edwards, 13 Birch Road, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham, DL12 8JR

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 2308 Mrs S. A. Goodall, Valley View, Middle Road, Lytchett Matravers, Poole, Dorset, BH16 6HJ
 3250 Ms B. A. Willis, 10 Cornwall Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex, BN10 8PT

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 email: arben@btinternet.com
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 email: ronsan@ynona.freemove.co.uk
 5361 Mr P. A. Birks, 7 Julian Hill, Brooklands Road, Weybridge, Surrey, KT13 0RA

CHANGE OF NAME

1861 Mrs Susan Foot, 7 Craneford Close, Twickenham, TW2 7SD - wishes to be known as Ms Susan Littleford

DECEASED MEMBERS

4815 Mrs Carole G. Wilson, Green Acres, Almeley Road, Eardisley, Hereford, HR3 6PP

SEARCHING

NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	NO.	NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	NO.
ACFIELD	Any	Sry	1862-1948	5374	BENDALL	Duffield		1800-1851	5409
ACFIELD	Any		1862-1948	5374	BENISTON	likeston		<1830	4907
ADAMS	No parish given		1700-1800	5400	BENISTON	Nottingham	Ntt	1870-1890	4907
ADAMS	No parish given	Sts	1700-1800	5400	BIRCH	Leeds	Lan	<1850	4907
ADAMS	Newton Solney		Any	5406	BIRCH	Nottingham	Ntt	1850-1930	4907
ADAMS	Repton		Any	5406	BIRKS	Allenton		Any	5361
ALLABY	Any		Any	2702	BLACKWELL	Aston under Lyne	Lan	18c - 20c	5370
ALLREAD	Kilburn		1800-1900	5417	BLACKWELL	Ashford		1843	5381
ALLSOP	Belper		<1830	5367	BLAKE	Shirley		1754	5386
ANDERSON	Ashbourne		1745>	5397	BOND	No parish given		1890s	5405
ANDERSON	Wallsend	Nbl	1880s	5405	BRADLEY	Heage		18c - 20c	5370
ASHTON	Aston under Lyne	Lan	18c - 20c	5370	BRADLEY	Milford		18c - 20c	5370
ATTENBOROUGH	Warsop	Ntt	<1901	5399	BRADLEY			1800-2000	5374
AUST	Swindon	Wil	1845>	5382	BRADLEY	Heanor		1800-1900	5417
BACON	Heath		c1820-1912	5389	BRADLEY	Bonsal		1800-1900	5417
BAILEY	Mickleover		1820>	5373	BRADLEY	Wirksworth		1800-1900	5417
BAILEY	Burton on Trent	Sts	1876-1900	5373	BRIDDON	Tansley		1800-1900	5380
BAINBOROUGH	Kirton in Lindsey	Lin	1700-1850	5380	BRIDGES	Ashbourne		<1960s	5412
BAINBOROUGH	Islington	Lnd	1850-1930	5380	BRIDGES	Longford		<1960s	5412
BALDWIN	Egginton		Any	5361	BRIDGES	Rodsley		<1960s	5412
BANCROFT	Sudbury		1849-1890	5396	BROADHURST	No parish given		1600-1700	5400
BANKS	Heanor		1825	3056	BROADHURST	No parish given	Sts	1600-1700	5400
BARBER	High Cross	Wor	<1900	5384	BROOKS	South Normanton		<1894	5418
BARBER	Pershore	Wor	<1900	5384	BROWN	Matlock		1825-1880	5375
BARDSLEY	Aston under Lyne	Lan	18c - 20c	5370	BUCKHAM	Longford		1708	5386
BARKER	Grainsby	Lin	<1823	5399	BULL	Repton		18c & 19c	5406
BATES	Duffield		1779-1870	5376	BULL	Etwall		18c & 19c	5406
BATES	Whitmore	Sts	1830-1850	5376	BULL	Church Broughton		1848-1864	5412
BATES	Great Tew	Oxf	1838-1850	5376	BUNTING	Bonsal & surrounds		1694>	5380
BATES	Leafield	Oxf	1838-1850	5376	CARNEY	No parish given	Yks	c1877	5385
BATES	Bethnal Green	Mdx	1850-1900	5376	CARTER	Whaley Thorns		<1898	5399
BAXTER	Uttoxeter	Sts	1820s - 1960s	5391	CARTWRIGHT	Wellington	Sal	1847	3056
BAXTER	Kingston	Sts	1820s - 1960s	5391	CAVE	Any		Any	2702
BELL	Any	Yks	1800-2000	5374	CAVE	Any	Lei	Any	2702
BEN(N)IS(T)ON	Smalley		<1800	4907	CHAMBERLAIN	Kings Lynn	Nfk	1700-1800	5387
BENDALL	Belper		1800-1851	5409	CLIFFORD	Derby		1900>	5394

CLOUGH	Harewood	Yks	c1700-1800	5420	GILES	High Cross	Wor	<1900	5384
CLOUGH	East Keswick	Yks	c1700-1800	5420	GILES	Pershore	Wor	<1900	5384
COATES	Dronfield		1700-1950	5403	GILLETT	Gloucester	Gls	1800-1870	5376
COATES	Dore		1700-1950	5403	GILLIVAR	Donisthorpe	Lei	1850-1950	5416
COATES	Totley		1700-1950	5403	GILLIVAR	Oakthorpe	Lei	1850-1950	5416
COOKE	Any		1800-1923	5374	GILLOTT	Heanor		1800	3056
COOPER	No parish given	Yks	1800>	5401	GOSSAGE	Derby		<1870>	5407
CORBETT	Belper		1800-1900	5404	HACKMAN	Spondon		1860>	5378
COULSON	Any		Any	2702	HACKMAN	Godalming	Sry	late 1700s>	5378
COUPE	Sheffield	Wyk	Any	5379	HALLS	Any	Any	Any	2702
COUPE	Norton		Any	5379	HAMMOND	Stockport	Chs	1780-2000	1687
COWLISHAW	Heage		18c - 20c	5370	HARDWICK	Heath		c1820-1890	5389
COWLISHAW	Crich		18c - 20c	5370	HARDY	Shirland		1800-1920	5372
COWLISHAW	Pentrich		18c - 20c	5370	HARGRAVE	Wetherby	Yks	1800>	5420
COWLISHAW	Belper		18c - 20c	5370	HARRIS	Horsley Woodhouse		1800-1900	5417
COWX	Ireby	Cul	1700-1850	5420	HARRISON	Ilkeston		<1916	5364
COWX	Uldale	Cul	1700-1850	5420	HARRISON	Awsworth		1892	5364
CROSS	No parish given		180-1850	5390	HARRISON	No parish given	Dur	1800>	5401
CROWE	Mottram	Chs	18c - 20c	5370	HARRISON	No parish given	Nbl	1800>	5401
DACRE	Clifford	Yks	1750-1900	5380	HARRISON	No parish given	Nyk	1800>	5401
DACRE	Bramham	Yks	1750-1900	5380	HARRISON	Tutbury	Sts	18c & 19c	5406
DAVIS	Shipley		1837>	5419	HARRISON	Stretton	Sts	18c & 19c	5406
DAVIS	Wombwell	Yks	1867>	5419	HARRISON	Belper		1800-1851	5409
DAVIS	Clay Cross		1800>	5419	HARRISON	Duffield		1800-1851	5409
DAVIS	Pilsby		1887>	5419	HATHAWAY	Warwick	War	1845>	5382
DAW(E)S	Heanor		19c	5393	HATHAWAY	Worcester	Wor	1845>	5382
DAW(E)S	Langley		19c	5393	HATHAWAY	Gloucester	Gls	1845>	5382
DAW(E)S	Crich		19c	5393	HAWKINS	Heage		<1830	5399
DAW(E)S	Somercotes		19c	5393	HESKETH	Derby		1800>	5413
DAW(E)S	Bulwell	Ntt	19c	5393	HESKETH	Maticok		1800>	5413
DAW(E)S	Hucknall	Ntt	19c	5393	HIBBERT	Duffield		1800-1865	5388
DAY	Ashbourne		1870-1910	5402	HIBBERT	Derby		1800-1865	5388
DEAN	Dalbury Lees		1800s - 1900s	5392	HIGHAM	Any	Any	Any	2702
DICKEN	Flagg		<1850	1687	HILL	Hope		1820-1890	5415
DICKSON	Sheffield	Wyk	1900>	5379	HODGKINSON	Lichfield	Sts	1818	5386
DICKSON	Worksop	Ntt	<1900	5379	HODGKINSON	Ashover		c17>	5397
DOBBS	Newton		<1900	5418	HODGKINSON	Thorpe		c17>	5397
DODGSON	No parish given	Nyk	1800>	5401	HOGGARD	Edwinstowe	Ntt	1826	3056
DODGSON	No parish given	Dur	1800>	5401	HOLLOWAY	Ednaston		1871-1939	5412
DODGSON	No parish given	Nbl	1800>	5401	HOLLOWAY	Brailsford		1871-1939	5412
DUNCAN	Sheffield	Yks	1800s	5403	HOLLOWAY	Hollington		<1920s	5412
EDWARDS	Chesterfield		1850-1880	5424	HOLMES	Belper		1860-1890	5369
ELLIOTT	Darley		1750-1900	5380	HOPKINS	Walton on Trent		1771	5386
FAIRBURN	Shirebrook		1890	5364	HURT	No parish given		<1876>	5385
FARNWORTH	Bowden	Chs	1800>	5420	HUTCHBY	Nottingham	Ntt	<1890	4907
FEARN	Pilsley		1820-1890	5415	HUTCHBY	Ilkeston		1880-1930	4907
FEARN	Beeley		1820-1890	5415	JACKSON	Nelson	Lan	No dates given	5377
FEATHERSTONE	Hartington		<1850	1687	JACKSON	Colne	Lan	No dates given	5377
FENWICK	Walker	Nbl	1860s	5405	JACKSON	Stand	Lan	No dates given	5377
FERN	Hartington		1700	5400	JAQUES	Heanor		1800s	5423
FLINT	Danesmoor		1850>	5395	JAQUES	Mapperley		1800s	5423
FLINT	Clay Cross		1850>	5395	JAQUES	Alfreton		1800s	5423
FOGARTY	Parish unknown		1845>	5382	JEFFERY	Edwinstowe	Ntt	1826	3056
FOSTER	Ilkeston		1886	5410	JOHNSON	Stretton		1794	3056
FOULDS	Derby		<1960s	5391	JONES	Llanestyn	Cae	1800s	5403
FRANCIS	Ely	Cam	1700	2308	KENDALL	Melbourne		Any	5365
FRETWELL	Shipley		1840	5364	KENDALL	Ashby de la Zouch	Lei	<1900	5365
FRETWELL	No parish given		1800s	5419	KEYES	Derby		1800s	5396
FRICKER	Bristol	Som	1750-1870	5376	KIRKBY	Thringstone	Lei	1840>	5419
FRISBY	Ilkeston		1916	5364	LAND	Bonsall		1800-1930	5380
FROST	Any		1800-1923	5374	LANGDON	Any		1840-1923	5374
FROST	Eckington		1850>	5383	LARRAD	Leicester	Lei	1900>	5394
FROST	Chesterfield		1850>	5383	LAY	Basford	Ntt	<1880	4907
GAGETTE	Bethnal Green	Lnd	1800>	5373	LEA	Nottingham	Ntt	<1800	4907
GAGETTE	Shoreditch	Lnd	1800>	5373	LEE	Sheffield	Yks	1700s	5403
GIBLIN	Drumshambo	lrl	1809	3056	LEES	Nottingham	Ntt	<1800	4907

LEYS	Nottingham	Ntt	<1800	4907	PHIPPS	Any	Any	Any	2702
LINE	Kingston	Sts	1870s-1920s	5391	PICKFORD	Sheffield	Yks	1700s	5403
LINE	Uttoxeter	Sts	1870s-1920s	5391	PINDER	Holmesfield		1700-1950	5403
LLOYD	Oldham	Lan	No dates given	5377	PIPES	Derby		18c & 19c	5414
LLOYD	Llanfairfechan	Cae	1800s	5403	PORTER	Risley		1848-1980s	5396
LOCKLEY	Bootle	Lan	1780-1900	1687	POTTER	likeston		<1768	5387
LONGMATE	South Normanton		<1912	5399	POWNALL	Bowden	Chs	1800>	5420
LOWE	Heage		18c - 20c	5370	POYSER	Derby		No dates given	5377
LOWE	Belper		18c - 20c	5370	PRESSLAND	Amphill	Bdf	1750-1900	5380
LOWE	Ripley		18c - 20c	5370	PRESSLAND	Arlesey	Bdf	1750-1900	5380
LOWES	Littleover		18c & 19c	5414	PRINCE	Any		1814-1923	5374
MADLE	Willingale	Ess	1750-1870	5376	PRINCE	Heanor		1838	3056
MAINPRIZE	Any		Any	2702	PURSGLOVE	Shirland		1800-1920	5372
MALLEDER	Chesterfield		1890s	5405	QUAIL	Melbourne		Any	5365
MALTBY	Derby		<1825	4907	RADFORD	Mickleover		1800-1865	5388
MALTBY	Nottingham	Ntt	1820-1900	4907	REAY	Westward	Cul	1780-1880	5420
MARSHALL	Wallsend	Nbl	1880s	5405	REDHEAD	Welney	Nfk	1700-1800s	2308
MARTIN	Southwark	Sry	1860-1900	5376	REID	Any	Any	Any	2702
MARTIN	Heanor		1800s	5423	REVILL	Sheffield	Yks	1700s	5403
MARTIN	Mapperley		1800s	5423	REVILLE	Kilkenny	Irl	1800-1900	5420
MARTIN	Alfreton		1800s	5423	RI(Y)DE	Chorlton upon Medlock	Lan	1850s-1930s	5422
MATTHEWS	Alfreton		1800-1920	5372	RICHARDSON	Belper		1800-1851	5409
MAY	Clay Cross		1866>	5419	RICHARDSON	Duffield		1800-1851	5409
McHALE	Chesterfield		1859	3056	RICKERBY	Wigton	Cul	1800-1850	5420
MEERS	Bethnal Green	Lnd	1800s	5373	RIDE	Mugginton		1790s-1860	5422
MEERS	Poplar	Lnd	1800s	5373	RIDE	Brailsford		1790s-1860	5422
MELBOURN(E)	Belper		1800-1900	5404	RIGLEY	West Hallam		c1800	5393
MELLOR	Holbrook		Any	5369	RILEY	Belper		Any	5369
MELLOR	No parish given		1600-1700	5400	RILEY	Hazlewood		Any	5369
MELLOR	No parish given	Sts	1600-1700	5400	ROUSE	Belper		1800-1900	5404
MERRETT	Sheepscombe	Gls	1700-1800	5387	ROWLINSON	Marston on Dove		1781	5386
MERRETT	Stroud	Gls	1700-1800	5387	ROWLINSON	Rodsley		1819	5386
MIDDLETON	Great Barlow		1800>	5383	ROWORTH	Lenton		<1853	5367
MIDDLETON	Dronfield		1800>	5383	RUSHTON	Basford	Ntt	1790-1860	4907
MIDDLETON	Chesterfield		1800>	5383	RUTTER	Measham		1800-1880	5424
MILTON	Walsall	Sts	Any	5379	SALMON	High Cross	Wor	<1900	5384
MOORE	Chesterfield		1859	3056	SALMON	Pershore	Wor	<1900	5384
MORREL	Crich		1800-1850	5393	SANDERSON	Tansley		1800-1900	5380
MORRELL	Drumshambo	Irl	1820	3056	SANDERSON	Chesterfield		1800-1900	5380
NADIN	Parish unknown		1700-1800	5379	SEDWICK	Sheffield	Yks	1800s	5403
NEAL	Rodsley		1821-1888	5412	SELBY	Stockport	Chs	1790-1900	1687
NEEDHAM	No parish given		1700	5400	SHARRATT	Derby		<2000	5398
OLDFIELD	Tideswell		<1800	1687	SHEPHERD	Dalbury Lees		1800s - 1900s	5392
OLDFIELD	Over Haddon		1800>	1687	SHERLOCK	Horsley Woodhouse		1800s - 1900s	5392
OUTRAM	Butterley		c17>	5397	SHERLOCK	Norbury		1700>	5408
OUTRAM	Alfreton		c17>	5397	SHERLOCK	Horsley		1700>	5408
OVERTON	Any	Lei	1800-2000	5374	SHERLOCK	Kilburn		1700>	5408
PARKER	Whaley Thorns		<1898	5399	SHERLOCKS	Derby		1800-1900	5417
PARKES	Heage		<1850	5395	SHERLOCKS	Kilburn		1800-1900	5417
PARKIN	South Normanton		<1912	5399	SHIRT	Aston under Lyne	Lan	18c - 20c	5370
PARNELL	likeston		1800s	5392	SHORE	Heage		18c - 20c	5370
PARNHAM	Orston	Ntt	1800s	5392	SHORE	Chapelton	Yks	18c - 20c	5370
PEARCE	Murden	Cam	1800	5387	SHORE	Sheffield	Yks	18c - 20c	5370
PEARCE	Lilleshall	Sal	<1850	1687	SHORTHOSE	Burton on Trent	Sts	18c & 19c	5406
PEARSON	Eckington		c1890	5381	SILKSTONE	Ashover		<1861	5379
PEARSON	No parish given		1700-1800	5400	SILKSTONE	Rawmarsh	Wyk	1861>	5379
PEARSON	No parish given	Mdx	1700-1800	5400	SIMMONDS	Eckington		c1885	5381
PEAT(E)	No parish given		1826	5296	SLANEY	Bolsover		<1802	5399
PECK	likeston		1800s - 1900s	5392	SMITH	Derby		1845>	5382
PENDLETON	Staveley		1883	5381	SNELLING	No parish given	Nfk	1800s	2308
PERKINS	Breaston		early 1800s>	5378	SPEIGHT	Wombwell	Yks	1800s	5419
PERKINS	Aston on Trent		early 1800s>	5378	SPRUCE	Staveley		1870	3056
PERKINS	Heanor		1800s	5423	STAINSBY	Heanor		1850	3056
PERKINS	Mapperley		1800s	5423	STANLEY	Clay Cross		1900>	5394
PERKINS	Alfreton		1800s	5423	STANLEY	Clay Cross		1800s	5411
PHILLIPS	Chirk	Sal	1802	3056	STANLEY	Shirland		1800s	5411

STANLEY	Eyam		1650s	5411	WARE	Bilston	Sta	1846	3056
STARR	No parish given	Wyk	1800>	5401	WARING	No parish given	Lin	1700	2308
STATHAM	Scropton		1800-1850s	5373	WARNER	Mickleover	Any		5361
STATHAM	Church Broughton		1800-1850s	5373	WARREN	Melbourne		<1900	1687
STATHAM	Burton on Trent	Sta	1858-1891	5373	WARRINER	Sheffield	Wyk	Any	5379
STATHAM	Shepperton	Sry	1900s	5373	WARRINER	Rotherham	Wyk	Any	5379
STEVENS	Spondon		early 1800s>	5378	WAYWELL	Clifton		1870-1910	5402
STOCKS	Ripley		18c - 20c	5370	WEATHERBURN	No parish given	Nbl	1800-1900	5420
STONE	Heage		<1850	5395	WEAVER	Dudley	Wor	<1842	5399
STREET	Heage		<1850	5395	WEBSTER	No parish given	Sta	1700	5400
SWINNERTON	No parish given	Sta	1700-1800	5400	WEBSTER	No parish given		1700	5400
TAPLIN	Fleetwood	Lan	1890>	5416	WEBSTER	Heanor		1829	3056
TAYLOR(ER)	Belper		1800-1851	5409	WHEATLEY	Ilkeston		1886	5410
TAYLOR(ER)	Duffield		1800-1851	5409	WHYATT	Church Greasley		1900-1950	5416
TERZZA	Nottingham	Ntt	1750-1900	5380	WHYATT	Ashby de la Zouch	Lei	1850>	5416
TIVEY	Melbourne		<1860	4907	WILDERS	Cheilaston		1600-1700s	2308
TIVEY	Nottingham	Ntt	1850-1900	4907	WILDERS	No parish given	Ntt	1700s	2308
TOMMINS	Salford	Lan	1800-1900	1687	WILLDERS	No parish given	Lin	1700-1800s	2308
TUNMORE	Sheffield	Wyk	Any	5379	WINSOR	Gedney	Lin	1800	2308
TURNER	Heage		<1850	5395	WINTERS	High Cross	Wor	<1900	5384
TURNER	Pentrich		<1850	5395	WINTERS	Pershore	Wor	<1900	5384
TWIGG	Longford		1842	5386	WOOD	Aston under Lyne	Lan	18c - 20c	5370
TYSON	No parish given		1800>	5401	WOOD	Bonsal		1800-1900	5417
TYSON	No parish given	Yks	1800>	5401	WOODWARD	Any		1840-1923	5374
TYSON	No parish given	Ntt	1800>	5401	WOODWARD	Clifton		1870-1910	5402
VARDY	Alfreton		<1833	5399	WOOLLANDS	Horsley Woodhouse		1800s	5392
VAUGHAN	Hilton		Any	5421	WORLDING	Any	Any	1700-1800s	2308
WALDEN	No parish given	Nfk	1700-1800s	2308	WRIGHT	Matlock		1800	5387
WALKER	York	Yks	1800s	5403	WRIGHT	Coleorton	Lei	1890	5416
WALTERS	Wallingford	Brk	1750-1900	5376	WYLDE	Codnor		1500>	3250
WALTERS	Warborough	Oxf	1840-1920	5376	WYMER	Ashbourne		1870-1910	5402
WARD	Staveley		1882	5381	YOUNG	Ireby	Cul	1800-1900	5420
WARD	No parish given		1700-1800	5400	ZOUCH	Codnor		1500>	3250
WARD	No parish given	Yks	1700-1800	5400					

WHERE NO COUNTY IS STATED IT IS ASSUMED TO BE DERBYSHIRE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 429 Mrs B. Parry, 2 Front Street, Barnby in the Willows, Newark, Notts. NG24 2SA
 1820 Mr F. & Mrs A. S. G. Millington, 180 Cherry Tree Lane, Beverley, East Yorkshire, HU17 0AX
 1847 Mr H. & Mrs J. Wymer, 5 Holly Court, Aston on Trent, Derbys. DE72 2DL
 2114 Mr C. M. Byrom, 11 Sarum Court, 2 St. Osmunds Road, Poole, Dorset, BH14 9JN
 2634 Miss R. Almond, Flat 14, Dulwich Mead, 48/50 Half Moon Lane, London, SE24 9HS
 3305 Mr P. Patrick, 3 Great Grove, Abbeymead, Gloucester, GL4 4QT
 4316 Shirley Grey, 192 Fraser Street, Te Awamutu, New Zealand
 4376 Mr P. J. & Mrs E. M. Green, 4 Morley Close, Belper, Derbys DE56 0HP
 4720 P. J. Jennings, 5 Drakes Park, Wellington, Somerset, TA21 8TB
 4978 Mr M. A. Sutcliffe, 76 Pavilion Way, Meltham, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD7 3QW
 email: mike@sutcliffe.freemove.co.uk
 5060 Mr K. Wilkinson, 3 Sidings Way, Westhouses, Derbys DE55 5AS
 email: keithwilkinson@totalise.co.uk
 5238 Mrs T. Thornhill, 1 New Road, Beeches Hill, Bishops Waltham, Southampton, Hants. SO32 1FF
 5240 Mr H. G. Shaw, 320 Heanor Road, Ilkeston, Derbys. DE7 8TH email: grantshaw1@aol.com
 5286 Mrs C. Leach, Al Bawardi Alan Dick, P.O. Box 3711, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
 5362 Mr J. Birks, 37 North Street, Tillingham, Essex, CM0 7TL

Email ADDRESSES

- 4420 Mr B. Priest: bernardpriest@compuserve.com.uk
 5142 Mrs D. M. Pullan: Rob.Pullan@bignet.co.uk

CORRECTION to BRANCH NEWS: Issue 94 - September 2000 - Please refer to issue 94 for names and addresses

Some 'Members Interests' on page 7 were misaligned - they should have read:-

STUBBINGS	Any		<1900	5334	SWEETING	New Whittington		No dates given	5338
STUBBS	No parish given	Chs	<1850	5217	TAYLOR	Lullington		1642-1800	5324
SWALE	No parish given	Yks	c1800	5348	TAYLOR	Riddings		<1850	2872

THOMPSON	No parish given	Any	5318	WEBSTER	Winster	1800>	5287
THOMPSON	No parish given	Yks Any	5318	WEBSTER	Ilkeston	<1841	5315
THOMPSON	Hognaston	1791-2000	3883	WESTON	Codnor area	1841-1903	5327
THOMPSON	Mugginton	1791-2000	3883	WHARMBY	North Wingfield	Any	5323
TIDESWELL	Skegby	Ntt Any	5329	WHARMBY	Pilsley	Any	5323
TODD	Ripley area	1840-1920	5327	WHARMBY	North Wingfield	1890-1916	5363
TODD	Warsop	Ntt Any	5329	WHEATLEY	Duffield	1690>	2311
TOWN	No parish given	<1870	5346	WHEATLEY	Ilkeston	1690>	2311
TOWN	No parish given	Lei <1870	5346	WHELDON	Derby	1845-1891	5291
TURNER	West Ham	Lnd 1800-1900	5317	WHITE	Heage	1810-1964	5307
VARDY	Staveley	<1845	5303	WILKINSON	Derby	<1903	5309
VARDY	Alfreton	<1845	5303	WILLSON	North Wingfield	1700-1850	5310
VARDY	Alfreton area	18c-19c	5336	WILSON	Elland	Yks 1870	5296
VARDY	North Wingfield	1850>	5336	WINDLEY	Duffield	<1811	5360
WAINWRIGHT	Tunstead	<1940	5345	WINTER	Any	Any 1800-1900	5328
WAINWRIGHT	Wormhill	<1940	5345	WINTERBOTTOM	Glossop	No dates given	5304
WAINWRIGHT	Buxton area	<1940	5345	WOODROOFE	Hope	1500-1870	5300
WALKER	Blakeney	Nfk 1800-1900	5330	WOODWARD	Sculcoates	Yks 1817	5296
WALKER	Cannock	Sts <1900	5315	WOODWARD	Smalley	17c & 18c	5316
WALLIS	Derby	No dates given	5298	WOODWARD	Smalley area	18c & 19c	5302
WALLIS	Ashbourne	No dates given	5298	WRAGG	Walkley	1914	5296
WARD	Duffield	18c	5340	WRAGG	Dronfield	1700-1850	5310
WARDLEY	Barlow	Any	5323	WRAGG	Middleton	Any	5347
WARDLEY	Eimotn	Any	5323	WRAGG	Sheffield area	Yks 1850>	5347
WARDLEY	Whitwell	Any	5323	WRIGHT	Smalley area	18c & 19c	5302
WASS	Tibshelf	18c-19c	5336	YEOMANS	Duffield	19c	5358
WASS	North Wingfield	1850>	5336	YEOMANS	Belper	19c	5358
WATSON	Lullington	Any	5295	YOUNG	Derby	1800>	5326
WATSON	Little Eaton	Any	5295				

CORRECTIONS (with apologies for any inconvenience)

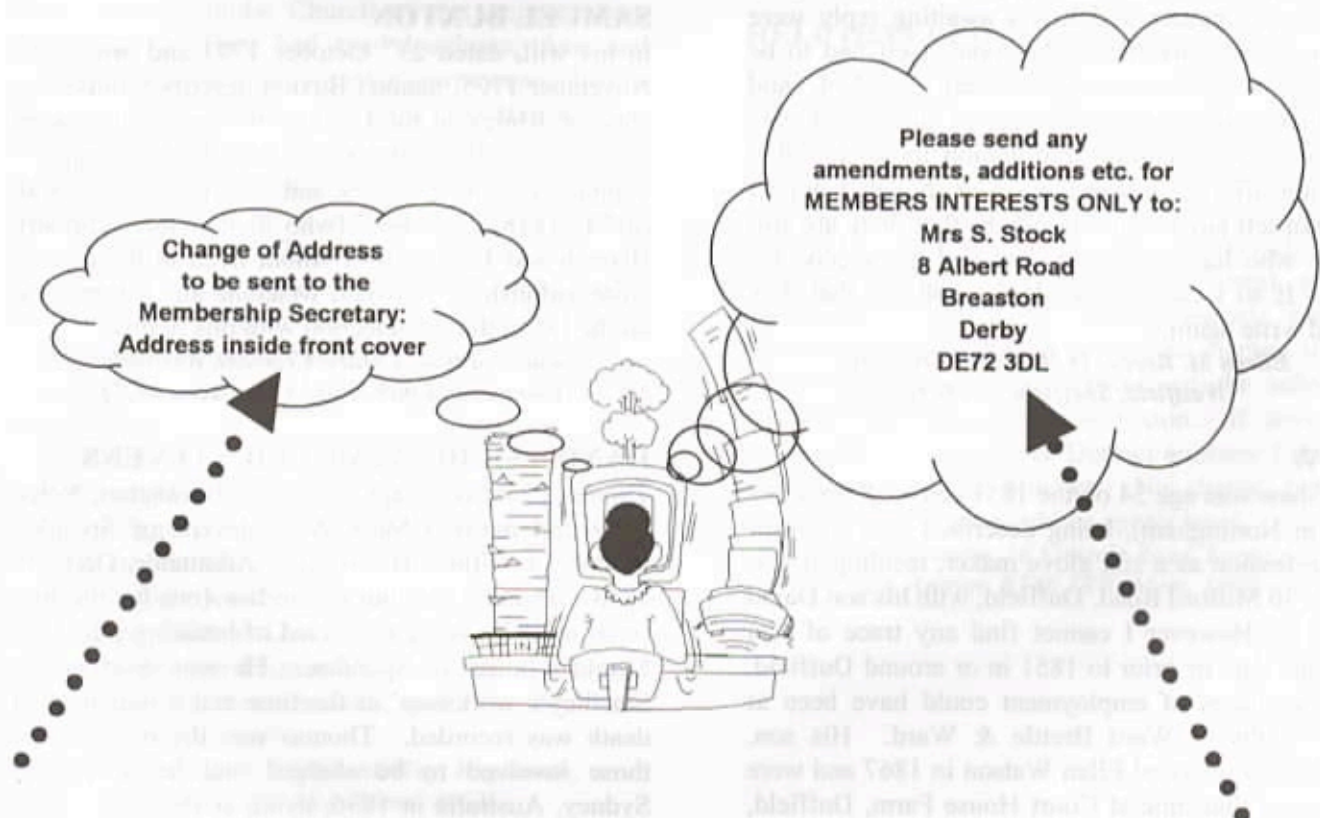
5290 Should read: Mrs S. Villanueva, 43 Sandpiper Road, Whitstable, Kent, CT5 4DP

email: susan.villanueva@care4free.net

5315 Mrs M. Seal, 47 Wentworth Road, Featherstone, Nr. Pontefract, West Yorkshire, WF7 5LA
Is now searching the name HOBSON not HOPSON

5316 Jane B. Concha: email address should read g_concha@qualcomm.com

5347 Carol K. Toulson email address should read CToulson@compuserve.Com



??? HELP WANTED ???

Please send your requests direct to the editor, quoting your membership number

EAVES

Many thanks to those of you who responded to my plea for information re the Eaves database. Unfortunately, due to circumstances unforeseen at the time, my e-mail address has changed and I would be grateful if those of you who failed to get through would try again, using the correct e-mail: thedrews@cwcom.net

Sorry for the inconvenience.

*James Drew, 31 Ribblesdale Drive, Grimsargh,
Preston, Lancs PR2 5RJ*

(Definitely gremlins affecting this item – for some reason the e-mail didn't print in the last issue so I am trying again. Sorry to all those who have tried to get through – Ed.)

MASON

I have been asked by a Miss Mason of Iver in Buckinghamshire, to try and find any details of the life of her grandfather, Albert William Mason, whose dad's name was Job Mason. After his marriage Albert left Somercotes in 1908 and his dad died in 1909. Miss Mason thinks her granddad had an allotment near to Leabrooks Cemetery – does anyone know if the allotments were there then? Are there any records anywhere? Can any members help?

*Granville Stone, 17 Azalea Avenue, Swanwick,
Alfreton, Derbyshire DE55 1RN*

LOST MAIL

Just before Christmas 1999 a leak of water from the flat above me caused chaos in the room I use as a study, many papers and letters awaiting reply were swamped and unreadable, the room itself had to be emptied and the contents were stacked and unavailable for many weeks. It was indeed fortunate that the files containing information for Fiche 2000 were not affected. However, even though I hope I have not left anyone out, it may be that there are still people who have written to me and not received a reply. If so I can only apologise and ask that they should write again.

*Eileen M. Beech, 14 Westcroft Crescent,
Westfield, Sheffield S20 8EG*

SHAW

John Shaw was age 54 on the 1851 census (born circa 1797 in Nottingham), being described as a widower and profession as a silk glove maker, residing at that time at 30 Milford Road, Duffield, with his son David aged 11. However I cannot find any trace of him after that date or prior to 1851 in or around Duffield. Possible places of employment could have been at Strutts Mills or Ward Brettle & Ward. His son, David Shaw, married Ellen Watson in 1867 and were residing at that time at Court House Farm, Duffield,

moving in 1871 to 2 Rivett Street, Derby. David and Ellen, together with their daughter Elizabeth (married name Quinson or Quinton) are buried at the Nottingham Road Cemetery. Where is John buried, who did he marry, where was he prior to 1851 – in Nottingham? The 1841 census for Belper lists one John Shaw residing at Gratians Lane, Belper, with Judith (possibly nee Green) and son David. Other searches through parish records, St Catherine's etc. have proved negative. Any information would be greatly appreciated.

*Angela Shaw, 35 Peters Close, Newthorpe,
Nottingham NG16 2ER (Mem. 5107)*

TRICKETT

I am seeking information in the form of maps, photos, etc. of the following farms in the Derbyshire area in which members of the Trickett family resided during the 16, 17 and 1800s; Stoneygate Farm at Little Barlow, Barlowside near Dronfield, Old Walls near Dronfield and Far Fields near Dronfield. Any help in locating these farms would be most appreciated and any costs would be covered.

In a booklet which I purchased, called Country Walks in North East Derbyshire, Wingerworth, there is mentioned Tricket Brook on the map on page 9. Does anyone know the source of that name?

*Mrs Robyn Jessiman, PO Box 405 Wagga Wagga,
NSW 2650 Australia (Mem. 4349)
e-mail: rivotron@one.net.au*

SAMUEL BUXTON

In his will, dated 23rd October 1793 and proved 6th November 1795, Samuel Buxton describes himself as "late of Ripley in the County of Derby but now of Islington in the County of Middlesex, Esquire". Samuel had three sisters and one brother – Sarah (c1748-1818), Elizabeth (who died before Samuel), Hannah and Jarvis, all of whom lived in the area of Huntingdonshire. I would welcome any information on the Derbyshire connection with this family.

*Sam. Branson, 8 Hurst Crescent, Barrowby,
Grantham, Lincs NG32 1TE (Mem. 4827)*

HAND, SMEDLEY, MOULD, STEVENS

Thomas Hand was baptized Sutton Bonington, Notts, 1809 and married Mary Ann Stevens of Spondon (widow of William Boam) at St Alkmunds, Derby in 1828. Thomas ran foul of the law (not for the first time) in 1835, being convicted of breaking into John Mould's house in Spondon. He was working 'at Smedley's workshop' at the time and a judgment of death was recorded. Thomas was the only one of those involved to be charged and he arrived in Sydney, Australia in 1836, dying at Dubbo in 1882:

he didn't remarry. His wife, Mary Ann, didn't follow him and may have been pleased to see the last of him. She had three children from her first marriage (Henry, Ann and Mary Boam) and three more to Thomas (Thomas, Hannah and Ellen). Thomas junior followed his father to Australia in 1857.

It seems from the 1851 census that Smedley's first name was John (a common Derbyshire name). Mary Ann's parents were William and Ann Stevens. I believe Mary Ann was baptized Ann Mary at Spondon in 1799. She married for a third time in 1846 to William Lambert Wright, however the marriage failed as Mr Wright didn't appear with her in the 1851 or 1861 census and he fathered a child in York (born 1862) before dying there in 1863.

Mary Ann's first born son, Henry Boam, became a successful business man in Derby and in 1895/6 Mayor of Derby. When his first wife died he established a Boam memorial in Nottingham Road Cemetery, Derby, which has panels for a number of his family, but Mary Ann does not appear there. She should be buried as Mary Ann Wright, however she appears in the 1881 census as Boam.

I would be only too pleased to pass on or receive information about this family and would also like to hear from anyone who has knowledge of John Mould's beerhouse and John (?) Smedley's framework knitting workshop in Spondon.

*Roger Hand, P.O. Box 134, Baulkham Hills, NSW,
1755, Australia (Mem. 3852)*

MELLOR, BRIGGS, GOODLAD

My great great grandmother, Hannah Mellor, born in Wingerworth in 1841, married Joseph Thackray in 1858 in the Catholic Church of the Annunciation, Chesterfield. They had two daughters, Ann and Teresa, then Joseph (a carpenter/journeyman) died in 1862. Two years later, my great grandfather, Ezra Thackray, was born, and no father is mentioned on his birth certificate! According to the 1871 census, Hannah (described as a tailoress) had two further sons, Thomas Wright Thackray and William Wright Thackray, and also resident in the household was a William Wright, described as Hannah's 'brother'. Presumably he was the father of the two younger boys but was he also the father of Ezra, my Gt Grandfather?

Hannah's father was John Mellor, who married Ann Briggs in 1838 in Wingerworth. Ann's father was Joseph Briggs, deceased, and we have not been able to establish his family from surviving records. John Mellor's father was Samuel, who married Elizabeth Goodlad in 1806 at Chesterfield. So far I've been unable to discover Elizabeth's parentage. Is anyone else researching these families, and if so could we exchange information?

*Mrs M. Gray, 26 Bridlebank Way, Weymouth,
Dorset DT3 5RA (Mem. 4962)*

MORTEN/MORTIN, MORTON

Parishes and their Chapelries: Bakewell/Buxton, Chelmorton and others; Hartington/Earl Sterndale; Tideswell/Wormhill and the Liberty of Peak Forest. Has anyone access to Registers, Bishop's or other transcripts of the above 1730-1800? Searching for any entries of the name Morten, Mortin or Morton, particularly issue of John and Elizabeth, Ralph and Ann (nee Bradshaw) and Ralph and Ann (nee Flint). Also parentage of Adam and Joseph, probably brothers, born c.1790, of Burbage (part parish of Hartington and part parish of Bakewell), which at that time did not have its own church. Already have I.G.I. for Morten and variants and have searched Fairfield and Chapel-en-le-Frith.

*S.M. Browne, 16 Victoria Road, Larne,
Co. Antrim, BT40 1RN (Mem. 1092)*

WILLIAM GILBERT

My ancestor, William Gilbert, married Mary Wheatcroft at Matlock on 19 April 1824. They settled in Nottingham and had 6 children, William being an ostler. There are family traditions that William's mother or an aunt worked for Lady Arkwright (in Wirksworth) and that his grandparents were linked with Wingfield Manor. I cannot find any link with either nor any origin for William around Matlock or Crich (where Mary was born). Gilbert was not a common local name. Has anyone any ideas please?

*John Brook, 14 Wybalena Grove, Cook,
A.L.T., 2614, Australia (Mem. 2491)*

(The above item is repeated due to an incorrect date when it was first printed in the June issue.)

HELP OFFERED

I have recently transcribed the parish register of Tideswell for the years 1705-1715, which amounts to just under twelve hundred entries. Most are well detailed as to place names and include locations in the surrounding parishes of Hope and its Chapelry, Fairfield, Hathersage, Eyam, Bakewell and Chapelries, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Peak Forest, and its own Chapelry of Wormhill and districts such as Litton, Hill and Westowne. The names of the parishioners read like a roll-call of the schools I attended in nearby Fairfield/Buxton. If anyone is stuck with a missing Peak District ancestor I shall be pleased to look for him/her. No charge, but two second class stamps would be appreciated.

*S.M. Browne, 16 Victoria Road, Larne,
Co. Antrim, BT40 1RN (Mem. 1092)*



A LOT OF OUR MEMBERS HAVE ALREADY DONE IT.
HAVE YOU?

THEY HAVE COMPLETED AND RETURNED THEIR

Gift Aid Declaration

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**DO IT TODAY – YOU KNOW IT MAKES SENSE
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QUESTIONNAIRE

We have received an excellent response to the Questionnaire sent out last year and as promised we have taken on board your comments. Brief details of your responses are listed below:-

Questionnaires returned	356 out of a possible 2311 sent out, therefore 15.4% returned
Magazine size	283 preferred A4 size
Magazine content	353 thought it was either Very Good/Good
First article to Read	229 read new Members first
Magazine Name	224 said NO to magazine name
Magazine Contribution	279 said NO with 228 stating they will contribute in the future
Magazine Advertising	173 said NO to advertising
Book Sales	280 Postal with a pretty even preference for purchasing
Research Services	225 had used the service with either a Very Good/Good rating of service provided
Meeting Groups	Most had not attended any meeting but those that had came mainly for Speakers
Bridge Chapel House	Again, most had not attended but those who had attended thought the accessibility was good and the help from volunteers was Very Good. Most used the Documents and very few had volunteered
Computer/Internet	Most had the use of computers and 50% had use of Internet facilities.

HOPEFULLY ALL MEMBERS WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED FOR WORK WILL NOW HAVE BEEN CONTACTED, BUT IF NOT WE WILL BE IN TOUCH WITH YOU SHORTLY.

MANY THANKS,

Gill Hiley



DERBY MEETING GROUP

July 2000

Churchyard Research – Margaret Hargreaves

Margaret started her family research in 1991. Like most of us she had a bit of knowledge and a few photographs, but little did she know where it would lead.

Her starting point was the name of Mason, later linked with the Tempest family of Little Eaton. Her first search for Mason graves was in the Broadholme cemetery and was unsuccessful. Only later did she find the family plot smothered by blackberry bushes, necessitating severe pruning before anything could be seen.

Whilst looking for other family members in Little Eaton she became fascinated by the gravestones and started a solo recording of the churchyard. She was then asked to give a tour of the churchyard to a local group and decided to look deeper into the stories of the people buried under the stones. Some fascinating tales were recounted, such as the pregnant lady who died and was buried, only for her body to be snatched by a local version of Burke and Hare. The intrepid pair were apprehended as they struggled towards Derby with a wicker hamper containing the body and it transpired that a surgeon had been willing to pay £2 for a fresh corpse.

Then there was Alice, a pauper who refused to go into the workhouse and lived happily in a box while the locals gave her food and other essentials to enable her to survive. She always kept a sixpence in her shoe so that she could truthfully say she wasn't destitute. Eventually the overseers won and poor Alice was loaded into a cart, covered with a net and taken to the Grove at Shardlow where, by all accounts, she lived for several more years.

These and several other stories, well illustrated by slides, were recounted by Margaret and made a fascinating talk.

HELEN BETTERIDGE

August 2000

Visit to Local Studies Library

Several members met at the Local Studies Library in Irongate, Derby and were greeted by Linda and Mandy, plus several tables set out with the most fascinating material, most of which rarely sees the light of day.

Linda explained that the library first began in 1870 after the Public Libraries Act of 1850. Michael Thomas Bass provided the building and the first books were 2000 donated by the Duke of Devonshire, some of which can still be seen. Harold Bemrose was intending to write a book of pedigrees and Lord Curzon helped the borough to purchase these for the princely sum of £1500. Gradually these two collections were added to and Linda went on to explain some of the gems laid out before us.

A Mundy scrapbook, possibly bought around 1929, had been lovingly put together by Lady Mundy and included notes and pedigrees of Radborne and Chandos Pole. Stuck to one page is a piece of tartan, which was supposed to have been given by Bonnie Prince Charles during his 'weekend break' in the town in 1745. Debate was fierce among members as to whether this was the case.

As befits Derby there was a collection of letters from Joseph Wright, including one from Parma in Italy, and also a collection of 'Chap' books (books sold by chapmen or pedlars), which are poems and songs with coloured illustrations.

Particularly interesting to us family historians were a set of affidavits for bastard children – naming the father! Also pollbooks – both manuscript and typed – which in the days before secret ballots enables you to see which side your ancestor supported; and, of course, a large collection of maps of all shapes and sizes, helping to pinpoint streets and even particular houses.

Of more general interest was a scrapbook belonging to Florence Nightingale, an original copy of the Derby Mercury, and some original charters of 1154. A fire in 1841 destroyed many of the records of Derby Borough, but these have survived. For those interested in Crown Derby there was a book of illustrations by James Bancroft, stunning watercolours from his days at the Derby China Factory.

We also had the joy of sorting through a box of photographs, part of a collection of over 10,000, which the Local Studies Library is hoping to add to. Anyone who has photographs which they think would enhance the collection and are willing to allow them to be copied, please get in touch with the staff who would be only too pleased to advise you.

An evening with a difference and thoroughly enjoyed.

HELEN BETTERIDGE

September 2000

50 Years of Photographing Derby – Don Farnsworth

Despite the petrol 'crisis' we had a good turnout for this evening's talk. Don took his first pictures of Derby street scenes in 1952, two days before he was requested by Her Majesty to carry out two years national service. Returning to civvy street and working for a local printing company in their laboratories he began to take photography seriously. During the late 1950s and early 1960s Don realized that Derby Town Council were demolishing many fine old buildings and, in some areas, complete streets. He set about photographing these to ensure there was some record of them ever having been there. Through the slide show we were taken on a nostalgic tour of old, or not so old, Derby. Many memories were evoked of Derby and its suburbs during the 1950s, 60s and 70s. We saw scenes of many fine buildings, churches and churchyards, all swept away in the name of 'progress'.

Don then went on to present the Society with a framed picture of an engraving of Derby plus some old photographs of the Bridge Chapel and Bridge Chapel House. These now hang in BCH. Thanks Don.

ALAN HILEY

GLOSSOP MEETING GROUP

July 2000

Visitation to Burkes – Trevor Wainwright

A man now living at Chapel-en-le-Frith has links to several famous ancestors, so the Glossop Group were told at their monthly meeting.

Trevor Wainwright used his talk to show how he traced one ancestor, called Francis Drake Waldron Wheaton, born in 1795. Naturally he wondered if there was any connection to the famous buccaneer, Sir Francis Drake, and followed this line, using information from the age old Heralds Registers, finding a link through the Marlborough line to Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill 1874-1965, the 20th century prime minister and allied war leader.

Also connected on the Spencer line was Diana Frances Spencer, Princess of Wales 1961-1997.

Not content to rest on these laurels he also found another link – to Lady Jane Grey.

Sir Francis? Sorry that link is not confirmed, but what an historical story, well documented with family trees.

ANN PASS

August 2000

A Simple Cross of Cornish Granite – Tony Catchpole

Tony's talk was based on the war memorial at Hollingworth, where he used to live. He and his wife, Ann, had visited the Normandy War Cemeteries and, with the help of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, found a family grave. He also joined the Western Front Association and went to see the battlefields. A trench map was shown of one area which showed just how close the opposing lines were, some a mere 50 yards apart. In the Somme area there are still traces of the battles to be found, including bodies.

When the idea of a memorial was first suggested, all sorts of ideas were proposed such as a bandstand, a park, even rent free cottages for the aged, but by 1926 enough money had been raised to erect the memorial on Wednesdough Green. The names intrigued Tony; he wanted to know who they were, where and how they died, and what their backgrounds were.

Despite asking for help in the local press, only about 12 people came forward with information, so Tony did most of the work himself, using local newspapers, telephoning and interviewing people, and visiting local studies libraries and museums. He checked the urban district council records and went to the Public Record Office in London. He researched books, checked maps, directories and Orders of Battle.

Manchester Central Library has several volumes listing soldiers who died in World War Two, arranged under their regiment. Of the 40 World War One casualties named on the Hollingworth cross, several were from the Cheshires, but there were also a variety of other regiments.

Using census, electoral rolls and school records, Tony sorted out problems caused by wrong spellings and initials. In 1949 ten military casualties from World War Two were added, plus three civilian names.

Tony gathered all the information into a book, partly because there is not much available on Hollingworth history, also so that the information he found out and the accompanying photographs would remain together as a

collection. Mainly, however, so that the young men who lost their lives would not be forgotten.

ANN PASS

September 2000

Windmills in the Family – Tony Sant

Tony started to trace his own family history after hearing legends about an Uncle Edward – who had more land than he could ride round in a day – and a castle in the family.

Having gone back over 470 years he has now traced uncle Edward Simpson, who married Elizabeth Pocklington, and the castle at Newark from where the brothers Ralph and Roger Pocklington were involved in the War of the Roses, and has started a one name study of all the Pocklingtons – over 4000 so far.

He also found lots of windmills in the family. One in particular at Heckington, Lincolnshire, is six storeys high, with three foot thick walls, eight sails and, in 1934, had five pairs of millstones to grind the corn. If you are in that area and see it, think of the little lad who climbed up those huge sails from bottom to top, all for a dare. Tony had a booklet about this one, signed by his distant cousin, but he also told us how mills can vary.

He used various sources, including telephone books, parish magazines and wills (including that of the father of 22 children), but also the minutes of Quaker monthly meetings, and he read out various relevant snippets showing the ins and outs of life in the eighteenth century as lived by Levy Pocklington.

We learnt how Quaker marriages were discussed beforehand and how the certificates would be signed by all those present at the ceremony. By the way did you know that seven acre Derwent Island, on Derwent Water, used to be called Pocklington Island?

There was a table full of items to pore over, including maps and family coats of arms, and when he found out it was Glossop's Victorian weekend Tony came along dressed for the part. He even brought along various items of old clothing for us to see – including a genuine Astrakhan cape, a Victorian child's black coat trimmed with beadwork collar, a purse from 1835, and even a tiny pair of leather clogs with Elmwood soles.

Tony proved that family legends are usually based on facts, it is up to us to trace the origins as he did after seeing a newspaper cutting of a teenage runaway who married a prince. As one member of our group said 'She knew what she was doing', and so does Tony Sant.

ANN PASS

SHIRLAND MEETING GROUP

JULY 2000

Title Deeds – Dudley Fowkes

For centuries, ownership of land was proved by documents known as title deeds, such as grants, releases and fines, many of which are still in private hands. Land Registration has now eliminated the need to keep early title deeds for proof of ownership and the majority of land in England and Wales is now registered.

In the feudal society of the Middle Ages, a man held his land from his lord on the condition of performing some service. If he defaulted, the lord had the right to take back the estate. No written deed was necessary until the Statute

of Frauds, 1677, but most people, nevertheless, favoured the creation of a written record of a transaction that, in theory, involved public handing over of a piece of turf of the property concerned. For this reason all early deed are written in the past tense, theoretically recording the transaction that had already taken place.

From 1535 property could be conveyed by bargain and sale, which recorded that property had been bargained and sold by one person to another and could be kept from the public eye. However, the Statute of Enrolments of 1535/6 provided that no freehold land could be transferred until a deed was evidenced and enrolled within six months in a court.

By the mid 17th century a method of conveying land was brought in called Lease and Release, which avoided publicity, as no enrolment of a deed in court was necessary. This involved selling an interest in land one day and releasing it the day after. By 1845 a statute provided that a transfer of land could be conveyed by one simple deed. The Law of Property Act 1925 provided that, when selling property, a seller generally only had to prove title to the land during the previous thirty year period and this has now been reduced to only fifteen years. It has now become unnecessary to preserve vast numbers of documents for legal purposes. Solicitors, bankers, etc. therefore had a massive clear-out and collections were donated to County Record Offices or were sold to make lampshades!

An example of a medieval deed written in Latin was handed out and at first glance it seemed impossible to read. However after a few minutes of translation, it soon became clear that the document was a conveyance of a parcel of land owned by the Leach family in Baslow, Derbyshire, being sold to Lichfield Dean and Chapter in 1339.

Dudley emphasized what a valuable tool title deeds are in tracing families back prior to parish records. His interesting talk on this complex subject was made easier by illustrating examples of conveyancing between parties.

GORDON LACEY

AUGUST 2000

Paupers and the Workhouse – Bill Shaw

'The poor will always be with us'. This quotation was how Bill commenced on one of his more miserable subjects, he commented.

In medieval times the church was considered to have a moral responsibility for the poor, and regularly distributed alms to the paupers in their parish. A statute in 1536 made the parish responsible for the care of its poor through voluntary contributions. However this did not produce sufficient income, so the Poor Law Act 1601 was brought in to levy a poor rate and the income distributed to the poor and needy by Overseers, in the form of outdoor relief, i.e. money, food and clothing, to the paupers.

The Poor Law Act 1601 provided relief for paupers only in their parish of settlement, but this allowed migrant workers, i.e. harvesters, to claim poor relief after one month. The Settlement Act 1662 was brought in with many rules and conditions to counteract this extra burden on the parish. This resulted in the examination of newcomers, and possible removal orders legally enforcing paupers back to their original parish.

By the early 19th century poor relief was getting increasingly expensive which attracted much publicity in

the newspapers. Many people believed that the system encouraged idleness and to live on parish relief.

A Royal Commission was established which resulted in the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. All parishes were made to amalgamate into unions and to build workhouses, administered by a Board of Guardians. The able bodied were no longer given outdoor relief, but were admitted to a workhouse together with the whole family. The workhouse was divided into sections, males, females, children, the elderly and the sick. Conditions varied from humane and clean to institutions little better than a prison.

Bill continued by talking about the infamous York Street Workhouse in Nottingham which had a very strict regime. A popular saying to an unruly child was 'If you don't behave you will end up in York St'. This substantial building was demolished in 1890 in order to build the Victoria Railway Station.

The able bodied were given work either in or out of the workhouse. The children were given a rudimentary education and then apprenticed. Doctors regularly attended and many workhouses had infirmaries becoming hospitals many years later.

The need for poor laws and workhouses were removed by the introduction of old aged pensions and unemployment insurance in the early 20th century. Workhouses continued until the final abolition of the Poor Law in 1948.

SEPTEMBER 2000

This meeting was cancelled due to the fuel crisis.

SHIRLAND MEETINGS – 1ST QUARTER

It's a welcome return to Peter Naylor on the 19th January for his talk on 'Those Dark Satanic Mills'. This is a look at the invention of the factory system, it's consequences and how it developed. Various commissions were held to examine working conditions and these will be highlighted by Peter, also the life of the factory 'hand' and the position of the 'master'. Churches and chapels played a leading role amongst working people and the effect and division between conformism and non-conformism will be looked at.

Bob Dawson delves into the fascinating subject of 'Transportation Records' on the 16th February. This subject deals with those poor souls sent to the Americas, the Caribbean and Australia for what, nowadays, seem very minor misdemeanours. Matlock County Record Office holds a lot of information on transportation in Quarter Sessions Order Books, County Gaol Records, agreements with ship owners to transport and documents issued in the colonies confirming delivery of convicts.

On the 16th March Dennis Denneley will take us on a tour in and around the Pinxton, South Normanton and Alfreton area of yesteryear, illustrated with a slide show.

SYLVIA WRIGHT

MORE BOSWORTHS – CHIEFLY JOHN HENRY

By

Jack Hartley, 12 Coniston Avenue, Derby DE21 7LE

John Henry's father was William Bosworth, a labourer living in Friargate, Derby, with his wife Ann. William was born at Aston, Birmingham, in 1790 and by 1830 he had just left the army, having completed 21 years and 138 days service with the 43rd Regiment of Light Infantry. Their first child, called William, had been born in 1817 in Ann's home town of Bristol. Two further children arrived while William and Ann were abroad on service. Sarah, born in Gibraltar, lived only one year. James, born in Portugal, was with them in Derby aged 3 or 4 when his new brother came on the scene. Brother was baptised John Henry in the parish church of St. Werburgh on the 2nd January 1831.

At ten years of age John Henry appears in the 1841 census, not with his parents, but with his Auntie Ann. Ann was an unmarried lady aged fifty something, of independent means, living in Wilmot Street, Derby. Theirs is the first entry in the census list for Wilmot Street, so they were presumably either at the "bottom end", adjoining Osmaston Road, or the "top end" at Normanton Road – quite a salubrious area in the 1840s. Also with Aunt Ann on census day was William, John Henry's elder brother aged 24, occupation chemist. William had married Marianne Hassell in Carshalton, Surrey, some two years earlier. Why, one wonders, was he at Derby with no sign of Marianne? Their first child, Frederick William, was born at Carshalton about September 1840 so maybe Marianne was still at her mother's with her baby.

By 1851 John Henry, aged 20, was still residing with Aunt Ann, now at No. 35 South Parade, a neat terrace of small town houses in South Street, close by Derby's imposing prison building. The 1851 census has a cryptic comment "at home" as John Henry's occupation. This was a common entry for a girl, but young men usually had some sort of occupation recorded. Ten years later still, Aunt Ann was sharing her home with John Henry, now 30, and his newly married wife, another Anne, this one with an 'e'. Anne was born in Chesterfield, the daughter of John Jennings, locksmith of Derby, and the marriage was at All Saints Church, near Derby Cathedral, on the 3rd November 1860.

John Henry and young Anne had a busy five years at No. 35 South Parade. Twin girls, Bertha and Isabel, were born in 1861, followed by Eliza Lucy two years later and Margaret in 1865. A street directory of 1865 refers to John Henry and Mrs Bosworth at No. 35; Aunt Ann's burial record in 1867 clearly places her at No. 34. So, if house numbers and cemetery records are to be trusted, it seems that Aunt Ann had moved either

next door or across the road, perhaps for a little peace and quiet.

A steady job as a book-keeper in the 1860s no doubt enabled John Henry to feed and clothe his growing family quite adequately. Ambition was in evidence though. By 1871 he was 40 years old and had become the manager of the clothing factory of James Smith & Co. of Drewry Lane. It is likely that he had been book-keeper at this same firm, but no proof is available. James Smith, followed by his son of the same name, had built up his small tailoring business to become a quality manufacturer of uniforms for the railways, police, army and other organisations.

The family had, by this time, moved to a more spacious residence in Radbourne Street, a relatively new neighbourhood, no doubt more appropriate for a man with managerial status! He needed a bigger house anyway, with five daughters Bertha, Isabel, Eliza Lucy, Margaret and Mary Jennings, and one son, Henry Jennings Bosworth, one year old. Hooray, Henry, a boy at last! Prosperity now seemed more assured and they lived at No. 72 Radbourne Street for ten more years. In the 1881 census record, his employment carried the title of "Clothing Contractor". Bertha, aged 19, was also listed as "Clothing Contractor" – working for dad, no doubt. Twin sister Isabel had no outside employment; presumably her task in life was to help mum at home with the younger children – two more now following Henry, another girl Lilian, nine, and James Alan, five and a half. To add to mum's cares, they had her Aunt Jane Jennings, aged 75, former dressmaker from Chesterfield, living out her last few years with them.

The family did not attend St. Werburgh's church where John Henry had been christened, backed in 1831. A newer church, St John's in Bridge Street, had a thriving congregation, it's parish having been formed around 1830, mainly out of the extensive territory of St. Werburgh's. St. John's was just a few minutes walk from South Parade, nearer in fact than St. Werburgh's. After the move to Radbourne Street, church attendance involved three quarters of a mile, each way. All the children are listed in St. John's baptism register, including the last, Cedric. He was born in August 1880, baptised on the 20th September and buried on the 29th September. His mother departed the scene in March 1883 and she too was laid to rest in Nottingham Road Cemetery.

Was John Henry still with James Smith & Co? For all we know he may have left and set up on his own. Well, no, actually he was still with the old firm,

according to his entry in Slater's Directory of 1884. By 1886 another 'step-up' in the housing market took place. They moved from Radbourne Street to 'The Lindens' on New Uttoxeter Road, just a short walk from the factory in Drewry Lane. This property, still in existence today, looks more than adequate for John Henry's family with its extensive brick-built frontage and pairs of stone gateposts at each end. All set for a few more years of work and then a comfortable retirement with his sons and daughters around him? Not to be; daughter Lilian died in 1888, aged only 16. Soon after this the old man with the scythe was gaining ground on John Henry himself, and on the 20th February 1889 he joined his faithful Anne in plot no. 8614 at Nottingham Road.

In his will, John Henry left the considerable estate of £10,544.9s.6d in trust for his children while living and thereafter for two of his nephews. His executors were "*my friend George Bottomley of Derby, Woollen Merchant*". The last paragraph of the will appoints "*the said George Bottomley and my daughter Bertha Bosworth to be Guardians of my infant children*". Evidently Bertha took this responsibility very

seriously. She did not marry or leave home until 1899, when her youngest brother James Alan was 23 years old and she herself was 37. She married John Jenkin Roberts, a draper of London, at Derby All Saints church.

Soon after father died, Bertha had moved the family to a smaller house nearby and then, in about 1894, to No. 21 Wilson Street, off Green Lane. Just who was still at home cannot be proved, as the main sources of information, the Electoral Registers, give only those entitled to a vote, in this case Bertha!

Eliza Lucy was a pupil teacher at the age of 17 and had left home by 27. It is probable that she died at Leicester, aged 35. Margaret was married on 4th July 1891 at St. Werburgh's to Alfred Ernest Hunt of St. Peter's parish, Derby. The bare facts are that Henry J., Isabel and Mary J. were married in 1894, 1900 and 1902 respectively. It would be nice to find out more about these three, also James Alan. Surely there ought to be a few of their descendants lurking about still, in or around Derby! Does anyone know?

CHAIRMANS CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

Putting pen to paper, or should it be finger to keyboard & mouse I am amazed that it does not seem two minutes since the celebration of the millennium. Where does the time go? I often wonder if our ancestor's lives seemed to be such a blur as our lives in this modern day. In this apparently "even shorter" year all Society volunteers have been exceptionally busy, Open Days, History Fairs, Conferences, Exhibitions, M.I. recordings as well as the routine work of keeping the three meeting groups and Bridge Chapel House ticking over. As the festive season approaches I suspect that most of us are looking forward to taking a break and unwinding. Usually, somewhere between Christmas and New Year the telephone rings, someone has a query or a problem and yes you've guessed it, we are off again.

Next year promises to be equally as busy, the Society celebrates its 25th anniversary. On April 21st at the Landau Forte College in Derby we shall join with the Public Record Office in an open day (booking form is elsewhere in this magazine) Stella Colwell and John Wood will be giving short talks on how to use the PRO and what you can get out of it. Pauline Marples will give her views as a user of the PRO. With a live computer link to Kew, question and answer sessions plus stalls and exhibitions from other Family History Societies it should add up to cracking day.

Before all this excitement commences we have the season of goodwill to look forward to and I would like to wish all members and their families a very happy Christmas and a peaceful and prosperous New Year. May 2001 be the year when you make that breakthrough with the family tree.

Alan Hiley Member No 1774

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2001

The Society's ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY APRIL 11TH 2001 commencing at 7pm. The meeting will be held at ST MARY'S PARISH CENTRE, DARLEY LANE, DERBY.

Executive Committee

DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE NEWS

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY ARCHIVES

A new publication from Derbyshire Record Office will help family historians identify and use material from the several hundred series of original family manuscripts available to the public in the Record office at New Street, Matlock.

The new publication is a guide for the first stages of your research into family and estate archives. These may date back to the thirteenth century and up to the end of the 20th century. The 15 page booklet, *Derbyshire Family Archives*, lists by family name the archive series you can consult. As well as titled landed families information is given about people from all walks of life whose family papers are to be found in the Record Office. The booklet also has an index by place and so you can see what archives survive for a locality as well as for a family.

Family papers can include wills, family settlements, title deeds, diaries and correspondence as well as pedigrees and genealogical notes. In addition, estates of landed families were major business enterprises, employing large numbers of people either directly as servants or workers in farms, mines, quarries, etc., or indirectly as tenants of their land.

Consequently you may find estate rentals, which include lists of tenants' names, or country house wage accounts, which include servants' names. Title deeds record names of vendors and purchasers of property. Landowners also participated in aspects of Derbyshire life and administration such as the courts, military affairs, local elections and so on. The resulting documents may also provide information about individuals who fell foul of the authorities, civil or military, or who voted in local Parliamentary elections. Almost all this material is unpublished and therefore only available in the Record Office. *Derbyshire Family Archives* costs £1.25 to personal callers or £1.50 by post from Derbyshire Record Office, County Hall, New St., Matlock. Tel 01629 580000 ext. 35202.

Following the success of one-to-one Family History Surgeries at the Record Office, further advice sessions will be held this Spring and Summer. 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, address as above.

LOCAL HERITAGE INITIATIVE PROGRAMME

Following the successful presentation on this new funding programme by Cathrin Cassarchis at the Open Day last September, there will be a follow-up meeting to encourage bids from Derbyshire. Angela Essom, regional officer for the programme, will explain what has helped bids to succeed so far and give advice on how to prepare and present your application to maximise your chances of benefiting from the availability of funding. The meeting will take place at the Record Office on Saturday 9 December 2000. All are welcome, but advance booking is advisable.

MATLOCK AT THE MILLENNIUM

Amongst the many historical surveys published to mark the Millennium is one focusing on the fascinating history of Matlock.

Ian Mitchell, who is Vicar of All Saints' Church, Matlock, has researched and produced a splendidly illustrated book on the origins and growth of his parish. The great Victorian entrepreneur and philanthropist, John Smedley, was the prime mover in ensuring that as Matlock Bank grew there should be provision for spiritual as well as physical need. The builder of Smedley's Hydro, now County Hall, Smedley was responsible for attracting thousands of visitors annually to the area. A proportion of these returned year after year and so relations between parish and visitor could be much more than transitory. There are lasting testimonials to the influence of the Hydro and its customers even today.

Dr Mitchell's book examines all the elements that contributed to the development of Matlock Bank. He has made extensive use of archive sources in the Record Office and the book was launched in November when Dr Mitchell gave a special presentation for local and family historians here.

NEW ARCHIVES

The flow of original items into the collections in the Record Office has continued unabated over recent months. Of particular interest to family historians are the additions to series of Anglican and nonconformist registers of baptisms, marriages and burials from churches and chapels in the county. Further registers have been received for Belper St Peter, Fairfield, Unstone, Eckington, Linton and Castle Gresley in recent months and are now available to researchers, together with Sunday School records of Station St Wesleyan Church in Church Gresley amongst other nonconformist material. Further records of the Clay family of North Wingfield include a detailed pedigree and the Allsop family of Bakewell are documented in a

series of title deeds for properties in the town, which they acquired from the late 19th century onwards.

Despite the volume – about four miles' run of shelving – of original archives in the Record Office, it is still surprising what comes to light. A gift from colleagues in Shropshire consisted of draft warrants of a local J.P. relating to cases in the Ashbourne area in 1692. One was in relation to a dispute amongst neighbours, apparently weavers and dyers, which led one lady to fear for her life and another was for a suspected case of infanticide. Here, the J.P. ordered the suspect to be examined by competent local women to see whether or not she had actually given birth.

The role of women in the past is also documented in the first Vestry book for Buxton. In 1818 it records the appointment of a 'Well Woman' paid for by the parish to supervise and assist poor female patients using the Charity Bath in the town. This volume has recently been added to the already extensive series of records for the parish and for the Buxton Bath Charity.

FROM PRISON TO OUTER SPACE

The Record Office's collection of archives span over 800 years and in the past month or so we have acquired material from both ends of this time period.

Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, was a supporter of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in the civil war of the 1260s and he was one of the five earls summoned by Simon to the Great Parliament, the first occasion on which representatives of cities and boroughs and of the rural gentry were allowed to attend. When Simon was defeated and killed by the King's supporters at Evesham in August 1265, Robert had to forfeit his castles and revenues. He did not give up, however, and in 1266 rebelled again in Derbyshire against the King. This time Robert was comprehensively defeated at Chesterfield and taken prisoner while helpless with gout. Taken in chains to Windsor Castle, where he was imprisoned, he died in 1279, the last of his line to be Earls of Derby.

Few records survive of Robert and the Record Office is pleased to have acquired an important deed of the 1260s relating to Robert's gift of his property in Idridgehay. Unusually the deed still has his seal laces and parts of his original seal. It is also witnessed by other local people, including Hugo Meynell (of Meynell Langley).

Rolls Royce is a famous name in Derby's business history, but relatively few people know of its crucial role in Britain's space race in the 1950s and 1960s. The rocket engine for the missile and later satellite launcher *Blue Streak* was developed by Rolls Royce engineers in Derby. When the British government withdrew funding the department closed and many of

its records were dispersed or lost. However, material came into the Record Office because of its legal status under the Public Records Act and in August these records were greatly enhanced by an additional gift of photographs, drawings and working papers from the former technical illustrator on the *Blue Streak* team. So you can now study the space race and Britain's part in it from the comfort of your seat in the Search Room.

FIND OUT WHAT ARCHIVES THERE ARE

Derbyshire Record Office has an extensive series of hand-lists of records and of beginner's guides to archives. These are added to regularly and, if you would like an up-to-date list of publications, this is available free on request.

For an overview of archives added to the collections in the last five years, see *Archives 1994-1999*, a new 94 page publication, which summarises acquisitions during this period. You can find out what parish registers there are by consulting finding aids in the Search Room or by purchasing the *Parish Register List*. Similarly, details of nonconformist registers are to be found in the *Nonconformist Register List*.

If you would like further details of these and any other of the Record Office's booklets, please ask for a copy of our publications list, either when you visit the Search Room or by post.

HOW YOU CAN HELP...

The Record Office is always interested to learn of the survival of archives of Derbyshire origin. Please contact Margaret O'Sullivan or the Duty Archivist if you have knowledge of material, which might be of interest. We can then arrange to survey the records and advise on the best way of ensuring their safety, preservation and use.

Please remember the age of the records is not important – we are just as interested in recent archives as in those from many years ago. The Record Office has its own transport and can arrange collection directly and securely.

TALKS AND WORKSHOPS

Regular readers will know that the Record Office has an extensive programme of talks and workshops. Topics covered recently include *Understanding Maps* and *Manorial Records*. A leaflet detailing all such events is available free on request.

Do ask for one because sometimes events are arranged at short notice and you may miss them if you only see or hear of them through local media.

Margaret O'Sullivan
County and Diocesan Archivist.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JOHN BRIDGE 1860-1942

By

Steve Morse, 72 Roland Avenue, Holbrooks, Coventry CV6 4HR (Mem 2756)

I saw the following quote on the Internet a few weeks ago from one of our American cousins. *"In the 19th century English people never strayed far from the village of their birth"*. He had obviously never met my lot! Thomas Dring was born in Leicestershire and lived in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Hampshire and Tyne and Wear, before returning to settle in Derbyshire (not including army service in South Africa and India). Edward Morse was born in Berkshire and lived in Oxfordshire and Leicestershire, before settling in Derbyshire. I admit that Thomas Ball's family never left Bradbourne in Derbyshire. My great grandfather Bridge moved about a bit as well and lived such a full life that I thought him worthy of a few lines.

JOHN BRIDGE 1860-1942 – A full life lived to the full.

John was born in Wardlow, Derbyshire, the eldest son of Richard Bridge and Martha (nee Walker) on 5 July 1860. He died in his 82nd year on 1 April 1942 at Dale Farm, Great Longstone, Derbyshire. Only a matter of a few miles in distance, but in his years he had seen many things.

John was baptised at St Giles, Great Longstone, on 16 September 1860. On the 1861 census he was living at Wardlow with his parents, Richard and Martha Bridge, and his grandparents, Robert and Sarah Walker. His father, Richard, was a carter and his grandparents were by this time living and working Riverdale Farm in Monsal Dale, which consisted of some 70 acres rented from the Duke of Devonshire. Times were certainly changing in the area as the new railway was being built through Monsal Dale. Riverdale Farm had four lodgers who worked on the railway (two masons and two labourers).

John's view of Monsal Dale would have been much as it is today (only with trains running!). His sister, Harriet, was born in Wardlow in 1861 (later married to Walter Woodroffe, a railway signalman) and sometime after that the family moved to 1 Derby Street, Hyde Road, Ardwick, Manchester. Richard was a lorryman and in 1864 along came a brother for John. Thomas, though, only lived for two years. He was tragically killed falling from a chair and he was buried in a common grave in Ardwick cemetery. His name is on his parent's headstone in St Giles' churchyard. In 1867 a brother, William, arrived, but again tragedy was to strike when in 1899 he was killed in the line of duty as a policeman in Manchester.

By 1869 the Bridge family were back in Monsal Dale. The 1871 census shows that they were at Upperdale farm, next door to Riverdale. His grandfather, John,

had by this time retired to Great Longstone. Richard was a farmer of 22 acres and a labourer in a lead mine while John was aged 10 and a school half timer! By 1874 John was a pupil teacher at Cressbrook School but, for one reason or another, teaching did not appeal to him and by 1881 he had changed course – and his abode.

The 1881 census shows him living at Lime Tree Lane, Matlock, with his cousin Luke, this time as a general labourer. It is around this time that he met his wife to be, Ellen Whibberley of Fennel Street, Ashford. John was a marble polisher. They married at Ashford church on 12 September 1883 and in 1884 their first daughter Olive was born. She never married and died in 1950. In 1886 Mabel was born, she was to marry Isaac Benjamin Shimwell of Long Roods Farm. 1887 saw Jessie arrive and also John and his family leave for Todmorden on the Lancashire/Yorkshire border near Bury, where John became a police officer and son John Richard (Jack) was born in 1890.

By 1891 he was on the move again and the 1891 census shows the family at their final hom, Dale Farm, Great Longstone. There were to be three more children – Edith Annie (1896), Doris (1898) and finally William (1902), who was my grandfather.

Once John had established himself on the farm and also secured mineral rights, the really interesting part of his life began. He became involved in local village life and threw himself into everything. He was a parish councillor, on the board of Great Longstone Church of England School, subscriber to the association for prosecution of felons, Overseer of the Poor, member of the Bakewell branch of the farms union, Trustee of the Ashford Mens Friendly Society, and as a 'staunch Conservative', president of the Longstone Unionist League.

The Great Longstone parish council held its first meeting on 4th December 1894 at the School Room. In 1907 John Bridge was elected for a three year term of office and then re-elected in 1910, 1913, 1916 and 1919. He became Chairman in 1920 and finally left the council in 1923. On 2 April 1924 the then chairman referred to the loss the parish council had sustained by the death of Mr J. G. Bown, clerk to the council for 21 years, and also to Mr J. Bridge, an old past member and chairman of the parish council.

The Ashford Mens Friendly Society was formed in 1769 and is the oldest society on record. John Bridge joined on 7th December 1883 and was appointed a trustee on 5 July 1909, resigning in December 1916

after the death of his wife. He re-appeared as a trustee in 1932 and was still there in 1934. He was also an accomplished joiner and furniture maker and in the 1930s had a soft-top car with celluloid windows.

One of his granddaughters once told me that he was 'always with it', which I took to mean that he was keen to have all the latest technology. His other activities are still to be traced and more visits to Matlock Record Office are needed.

As I mentioned, John's wife, Ellen, died in 1916 and in 1922 (aged 62) John remarried. He took as his wife, Sarah Mirfield (nee Hodkinson), a widow who kept house for him. Sarah was the daughter of William Hodkinson, the local Butcher.

John died on 1st April 1942 at Dale Farm, Great Longstone. The High Peak News on 4th April reported 'The late J. Bridge, Well known local farmer'. His eldest son, Jack, took over, but never married. John's other son, my grandfather William, was killed in a shooting accident on Longstone Edge. The High Peak News reported 'Brother's discovery. Fatally shot on Longstone Moor, Accidental death verdict'. He had been married for two years and lived at Dene Cottage,

Little Longstone. My mother was the last Bridge born in Great Longstone at Nurse Pickle's nursing home. At the time of Billy's death my grandmother was pregnant with twins. My uncle, George William, survives and lives in Coventry. His twin died aged two months. The John Bridge name still lives on in the grandson of Billy junior.

Sadly I never knew my Grandfather. Billy Bridge and my grandmother died when I was six months old. John is buried next to his father in St Giles churchyard, on the right as you leave the churchyard. His grandfather, John, is also there, although the headstone is not in a good state of repair. His sons are buried across the road and in the top corner under the trees.

If you happen to be in St Giles churchyard and notice the Bridge name, perhaps you could stop and say hello.

Sources: Census returns, Matlock Local Studies Library.

*Family photographs and papers.
Derbyshire Record Office – St Giles church records, Great Longstone parish records, Thornhill papers.*

Lichfield Joint Record Office – various wills.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH

Genealogy classes are available at New Mills and Marple starting in January.

At New Mills Library Lecture Room there is 'Websites for Genealogists'. This starts on Thursday January 11th 2001, 10am-12noon, for 12 meetings. The cost is £38.40 with reductions depending on circumstances. Enrol at the first morning session.

At Marple Library there is a beginners course 'Tracing Family History', starting on January 11th 2001 for 11 meetings from 1.15pm to 3.15pm. Enrol at first class. Cost is £35.20 again with reductions depending on circumstances. The tutor is Barbara O'Donnell.

For more details phone J. Humphreys on 01663 743581.

One of our speakers, Mr Colin Rogers, has generously asked that his fee be used to buy 'something useful', which can be donated to Glossop Library Local Studies section. When put to our members the 1881 census on CD Rom was suggested. This was approved and has been ordered. By the time you read this item, the programme should be installed and working.

To book a session on the library computers telephone 01457 852616.

Colin's talk to the Glossop group on 5th January 2001 will be titled 'Would anyone knowing the whereabouts.....' and is about tracing people. Join us at Bradbury Community House, Market Street, Glossop, 7.30pm and pick up tips from a professional.



BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE

RESEARCH CENTRE NEWS

Apologies to all those who came to visit us or who had to wait longer than usual for answers to research queries. Bridge Chapel House had to undergo repairs and it was decided that it would be better all round to close the house for a month. Unfortunately this happened just after the last magazine went out so there was no way of informing members of what was going

on. Anyway we are now back up and running, so please feel free to come and see us any time.

If you want to visit near Christmas, please note that we will close at 4pm Tuesday 19th December and reopen at 10am Saturday 6th January 2001.

LORRAINE AND HELEN

NEW ACQUISITIONS AS AT 10TH OCTOBER 2000

Ref A: Barlborough – Marriages 1813-1837;
Barlow St Lawrence – Marriages 1813-1837;
Barrow on Trent – Marriages 1663-1812;
Barton Blount – Marriages 1813-1837;
Brampton St Thomas – Marriages 1813-1837;
Brimington – Marriages 1813-1837;
Buxton – Marriages 1718-1837;
Chelmorton Chapel Register and B.T.s – 1704-15; 1717-21; 1723-24; 1739-59;
Derby Christ Church – Baptisms and burials 1889-90; Marriages 1889-1911;
Derby Osmaston – Baptisms 1895-1911;
Dethick, Lea and Holloway – Baptisms 1839-1900;
Kedleston All Saints Register – 1586-1836;
Wormhill – Marriages 1813-1837;
Youlgreave – Marriages 1813-1837;
Marriage Contract between George Grundy and Sarah Clark;

Ref M.F.: The following are marriage indexes prepared by Notts FHS of parishes not covered by Phillimore.
Fiche 1 – Bingham 1598-1812, East Bridgeford 1614-1812, Car Colston 1570-1812, Elton on the Hill 1593-1812, Flintham 1629-1812, Granby 1567-1812, Hawkesworth 1569-1812, Kneeton 1592-1812, Orston 1590-1812, Scarrington 1571-1812, Screveton 1640-1812, Thoroton 1583-1812, Whatton in the Vale 1538-1812.
Fiche 2 – Broughton Sulney 1571-1812, Colston Bassett 1591-1812, Cotgrave 1559-1812, Cropwell Bishop 1539-1812, Hickling 1646-1812, Kinoulton 1569-1812, Holme Pierrepont 1569-1812, Owthorpe 1733-1812, Radcliffe on Trent 1633-1812, Shelford 1563-1812, Tithby 1583-1685, Tollerton 1559-1812.
Fiche 3 – Balderton 1538-1812, Barnby 1593-1812, Coddington 1676-1813, Cotham 1587-1812, East Stoke 1538-1812, Newark Castle 1588, Elston Chapelry 1584-1812, Elston 1573-1812, Farndon 1559-1812.
Fiche 4 – Flawborough 1680-1812, Hawton 1564-1812, Kilvington 1538-1812, Shelton 1596-1812, Sibthorpe 1720-1812, Staunton 1654-1812, Staunton Chapel 1653-1812, Syerston 1567-1812, Thorpe Juxta, Newark 1559-1800, Winthorpe 1695-1812, Newark 1599-1753.
Fiche 5 – Costock 1558-1812, Gotham 1558-1812, Kingston on Soar 1755-1811, Normanton on Soar 1559-1812, Rempston 1570-1812, Sutton Bonington St Anne 1560-1812 & St Michael 1559-1812, Widmerpool 1682-1812.
Fiche 6 – Attenborough 1560-1812, Basford 1568-1812, Beeston 1558-1812, Bilborough 1569-1812, Bramcote 1562-1812, Lenton 1540-1812.
Fiche 7 – Willoughby on the Wolds 1682-1812, Wysall 1554-1812, Barton in Fabis 1558-1812, Thrumpton 1679-1812, Radcliffe on Soar 1624-1812, West Bridgeford 1559-1812, Ruddington 1655-1812, Clifton 1573-1812, Wilford 1657-1812, Edwalton 1657-1812, Kegworth 1657-1812.
Fiche 8 – Cossall 1663-1812, Trowell 1570-1812, Stapleford 1656-1812, Wollaton 1576-1812, Nuttall 1663-1812, Awsworth 1756-1812, Greasley 1600-1812.
Fiche 9 – Radford 1563-1812, Hucknall Torkard 1552-1812, Annersley 1599-1812, Bulwell 1635-1812, Bunny (Rushcliff Wapentake) 1556-1812, Langar (Bingham Wapentake) 1596-1812.
Fiche 10 – Snetton 1655-1812, Colwick 1569-1754, Gedling 1558-1812, Burton Joyce 1559-1812, Lowdham 1559-1812.
Fiche 11 – Eastwood 1711-1812, Selson 1559-1812, Sutton in Ashfield 1572-1812, Kirkby in Ashfield 1620-1812, Skegby 1569-1812, Teversal 1572-1812.
Fiche 12 – Lambley 1569-1812, Woodborough 1573-1812, Calverton 1569-1812, Epperston 1582-1812, Oxton 1584-1812, Gonalston 1538-1812, Hoveringham 1560-1812, Thurgaston 1654-1812, Tithby (additional) 1754-1812.
Fiche 13 – Arnold 1546-1812, Mansfield Woodhouse 1657-1837, Mansfield 1812-37, Sutton in Ashfield 1813-37.

Fiche 14 – Mansfield 1559-1812.

Fiche 15 – Newark 1754-1837.

Fiche 16 – Southwell 1559-1837, Bleasby 1573-1837, Halloughton 1621-1837, Morton 1640-1837, Upton 1586-1837.

Fiche 17 – Rolleston cum Fiskerton 1559-1837, Averham 1538-1837, Kelham 1663-1837, Hockerton 1582-1837, Caunton 1709-1837, Maplebeck 1562-1837, South Muskham 1589-1837, North Muskham 1706-1837, Holme 1711-1837, Plumtree 1558-1812, Stanton on the Wolds 1736-1753 + Banns 1824-1837.

Fiche 18 – Blidworth 1566-1837, Farnsfield 1572-1837, Kirklington 1575-1837, Edingley 1580-1837, Halam 1559-1837, Askham 1538-1837, Beckingham 1690-1837, Lancham 1566-1837.

Fiche 19 – Langford 1703-1837, South Collingham 1558-1837, North Collingham 1571-1837, South Scarle 1684-1837, Girton 1680-1807, North Clifton 1654-1837, Thorney 1561-1837.

Fiche 20 – Winkburn (inc Ex Bapts & Bur) 1553-1773, Kneesell 1682-1837, Norwell 1638-1837, Cromwell 1654-1837, Ossington 1600-1837, Sutton on Trent 1584-1837, Weston 1559-1837, Normanton on Trent 1673-1837, Marnham 1601-1837, Fledborough 1562-1837.

Fiche 21(1) – Southwell – Final Part.

Fiche 21(2) – Scrooby 1695-1837

- Ref B: Ashover – Burial places, showing the relative position of graves in church and churchyard 1722.
Beeley – Memorial Inscriptions
Spital – Cemetery Part I, sections A-F
- Ref C: 1841 Census Index and Transcript – Belper Union Workhouse (Fol 23-25); Chisworth (Fol 4-14); Dethick and Lea (Fol 4-11); Lea and Holloway (Fol 16-26); Hollington (Fol 4-9); Kirk Langley with Meynall (Fol 4-16).
- Ref MF: 1851 Nottinghamshire – South Road and Kneesall Road
- Ref D: Village Histories – Ashby de la Zouche, Calver, Carsington & Hopton, Castleton, Chelmsorton, Chesterfield, Clifton, Clowne, Combs, Coton in the Elms, Crich, Cromford, Cutthorpe, Dale Abbey, Darley Abbey, Dronfield.
Derby – Sadler Gate and it's environs, as remembered during 1920s and 30s by K. & K.M. Eagers.
Dinting Vale – History of Holy Trinity Church 1875-2000.
Heage – Heage Hall, the Haunted House by Thomas Shore.
Ilkeston – History of Stanley Road Cemetery.
Wirksworth – History of St Mary the Virgin Church.
 A Wirksworth Well Remembered by Eric Repton
 Around Wirksworth by Denis Eardly.
An illustrated History of Derbyshire by John Heath.
Police Records March 1857-Sept 1868 – Transcribed by K. Mason
Derbyshire in Nottinghamshire Newspapers 1714-1776 by Roger Flindall. (Loads of names and events indexed)
- Ref E: Nottinghamshire – Musters of the Notts Militia 1781-82 (Microfiche)
 Whites Directory of Notts 1864 (Microfiche)
Warwickshire – Newton Regis, The Early Years.
Yorkshire – P.Rs, M.Is and Wills by Stuart A. Raymond
 Family History and Pedigrees by Stuart A. Raymond.
 Occupations by Stuart A. Raymond.
- Ref F: Family Trees and Histories – Cutts;
 Daws;
 Greaves;
 Lomas;
 Proctor;
 Spendlove.
- Ref G: Aids to Research – Marriage Certificates in England and Wales by Barbara Dixon
 Poor Law Union Record (3) South West England the Marches and Wales by Gibson and Rogers.
Computers – UK and Ireland Genealogy on the Internet by David Hawgood.
Maritime – List of Passengers on the Tuscara to Philadelphia 1857.
 List of Passengers on the SS City of Chester from Liverpool to New York 31.12.1879.
 List of Passengers on the ship Alleghary from Liverpool to Philadelphia 28.2.1831.
Religion – Crockford's Clerical Directory 1941 and 1951-52, donated by Margaret Hargreaves.
 Homewords 1890, donated Mrs G. Thomas
Transportation – Transportation and Chains.
General – Advice on visiting the PRO (Microfiche).

NOTTINGHAM ROAD CEMETERY RECORDS

includes Uttoxeter New Road, Chellaston, Mickleover, Normanton and Spondon

Reg. Charity No. 51762

The Society now holds these records from 1855 onwards and will search them for you at a cost of £2 per five years. Please send in the form below (PHOTOCOPIES ACCEPTED) together with a cheque/PO made payable to Derbyshire F.H.S. and an S.A.E. Remember some of these records are not indexed and a search could take some time, so please be patient.

NAME OF DECEASED.....

CEMETERY TO BE SEARCHED OR LAST KNOWN ADDRESS

ANY OTHER INFORMATION (There are 31 reels of film containing hundreds of thousands of names and any other information which can help identify the right person would be helpful, e.g. spouse or parents if a young child, occupation, guide to the sort of age we are looking for)

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLUS MEM. NO. (Double the cost for non-members).....

COURIER/SEARCH 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.....

.....MEM. NO.....

The Society has the birth, marriage and death indexes for 1837-1900 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. PHOTOCOPIES OF THIS FORM ARE ACCEPTABLE IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO SPOIL THE MAGAZINE.

N.B. 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.

Reg. Charity No. 51762

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From John S. Higton

In response to your query regarding the wanted poster for Isaac Hickton, I am connected with Isaac; he is my 5th cousin 4 times removed. My one name study of Higton, Hickton, Higdon, etc. indicates that he is, in fact, Isaac Higton (not Hickton) baptised 7 November 1813 at St Werburgh's, Derby, son of Joseph Higton and his wife Elizabeth Gray.

His line can be traced back to 1600 (and possibly to 1491) at Cromford, Derbyshire. In the 1841 census he was unmarried, age 27, living with his parents and siblings at Dunkirk, Derby, occupation Currier.

His venture to Halesowen and London seems to have been a failure as in the 1851 census he was again living with his parents and a brother at Stockbrook Fields, Derby, still unmarried. He had returned to his original occupation of currier. In 1861 he was a collier and in 1876 he married Eliza Mary Hill at St Peter's, Derby. He was 62 and Eliza 53. By the time of the 1881 census he was living with his wife and (adopted?) daughter and was a railway labourer in the screw shop. I have not yet found any further details of his life.

39 Derwent Street, Draycott, Derby DE72 3NF

From Audrey Henderson

I read with interest "They Lived Apart" by Vivien Billington. I too have found a great uncle of my husband who married on 1 December 1904 then his wife went on to marry his best friend on 1 June 1906. I didn't know where to look for divorce papers (I still don't, but the problem was solved for me), but it seems they couldn't afford to get divorced so she married again, knowing full well she was committing bigamy. Her second husband obviously condoned it and they had six children. I have met two of these children and they say they had a very happy childhood.

So why was the first marriage so short? A son was born very soon after the marriage so is that the reason they married in the first place.

I haven't seen any articles on divorce either and I will certainly be reading "Road to Divorce - England 1830-1987" by Laurence Stone.

41 Bonsall Road, Liverpool, L12 8QH (Mem 4559)

From V.B. Insley

I was interested to read Alan Hiley's report of the May meeting of the Derby Group when he recommended that we should be prepared to check non-conformist records for members of our families who suddenly disappear from the parish church records.

It may even be worthwhile checking even further afield as the following story will reveal.

One of the family members of my wife's ancestors, Richard Prouse, lived with his wife and family just outside Plymouth in Devon nearly 200 years ago. Richard and Mary had five small children, all of whom had been baptised in the parish church of Aveton

Gifford. When a sixth child was born and died very soon after birth, Richard called to see the rector to ask him to conduct a burial service for the child. The rector refused to bury in the churchyard any child which had not been baptised, despite the fact that the child had died so soon after birth that there had been no time to arrange for a baptism to take place.

Richard then called to see the Minister of the Methodist Church and asked him if he would be willing to conduct a funeral service for his small infant. He was distraught when the Methodist minister also adopted precisely the same stance as the Rector.

As a direct result of these two experiences Richard and Mary decided that they were no longer prepared to live in this country and, within one week, they had arranged to leave England with their five other children and emigrate to New Zealand.

All this took place only ten years after the very first ship taking emigrants to New Zealand (the S.S. Tory) had left Plymouth. The family sailed on the 'Duke of Roxborough' and had a terrible journey, during which the Captain was lost overboard during a very severe gale, before eventually reaching Wellington in February 1840.

I hope that not too many others have to trace an ancestor who moved so far from their established home. In the case of my wife's family, Richard and Mary did keep in touch with their relatives in this country, although they never returned to these shores.

From Ms Janet Dart

Due to a misread census return I believed my great grandfather to come from Derby. It was, in fact, Denbighshire. As a result I now have the unwanted birth certificate of John Salisbury born on 5th October 1855, son of John Salisbury of Fowler Street, Derby, a turnkey by profession, and Mary Hind. If anyone thinks this is their ancestor I would be happy to pass it on, on receipt of an SAE.

30 Desborough Park Road, High Wycombe, HP12 3BQ

From Maureen Biddulph

From an article in The Times on Thursday September 21st, I noted the following.

"The MOD is searching for owners or families to return soldiers memorabilia recently handed over by Russia." In the list of soldiers with families yet to be traced are the entries.

Sergeant George Harding - North Staffordshire Regt, died 1944 in Italy, son of Ada Harding of Chesterfield.

Private Stanley Stewart - Sherwood Foresters, last address Derby, wife Edna, daughter Anne. Born 1913.

For anyone trying to contact Ann Andrews, her correct e-mail address is as follows:-

AnnAndrews@dial.pipex.com

THE TANTUMS OF DENBY, LOSCOE AND HEANOR

by J J Webster

INTRODUCTION

The writer's interest in the Tantums of Denby, Loscoe and Heanor arose from an interest in early longcase or grandfather clocks, and their makers. Early to mid 18th century clocks signed 'Tantum of Loscoe', 'Tantum Loscoe', 'F Tantum of Loscoe', 'Fra Tantum in Loscoe', 'Dan Tantum in Derby Fecit', 'D. Tantum Nottingham', 'Jno. Tantum In Loscoe' are known. Hughes and Craven (1) identify four Tantums as clockmakers and another one as a musical instrument maker. Occasionally only the surname is included in the signature and this may make it difficult to identify which Tantum made the clock. However, a much greater difficulty arises because there were many Tantums with the same forename living around Loscoe at the time; Hughes and Craven (1) state that there were five other Francis Tantums in addition to Francis the clockmaker. Also Parish and other Church records, wills and other archives from the time rarely give details of the occupation of the people to which they refer.

An Appendix contains a list of Tantums with brief notes stating family relationships, the person's occupation and a list of events, in chronological order, relating to them. A second short list of information, which has not been identified with a particular person or is inconsistent is included. There are many sources for much of the information and generally only the most reliable or earliest source is referenced.

Some of the information has been obtained from books and articles etc. where unfortunately the original source is not given. Initially the genealogical data was obtained from the International Genealogical Index (IGI). Subsequently the Parish and other Church Registers were checked and these have revealed additional facts. Fred. S. Thorpe in his 'Heritage of Codnor and Loscoe' (2) gives some information about the Tantums and he includes extracts from the Parish Memorandum Book (3), which provides details of the Tantums' involvement in the administration of the parish. Francis 5, Jonathan and many of their descendents were active members of the Codnor Breach Quaker Meeting in the late 17th and 18th centuries. The Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Quaker Archive, e.g. the (Q....) references listed below and deposited in the Nottinghamshire Archives, provides an extensive source of information about the Tantum Quakers and Quaker life in this period.

PARISH OFFICERS

The Libertie of Codnor and Loscoe was part of Heanor Parish and had its own parish officers ie. Overseers of

the Poor, Constables, Collectors of the Window Tax and Churchwardens. The Memorandum Book (3) mainly consists of the annual accounts of the parish officers; each statement identifies the officer and is signed by between two and five other people. Some other items e.g. payments etc. are recorded. There are also chronological lists of the officers. It is not clear when these lists were compiled but a few of the entries do not agree with those in the account statements. Some examples of the account statements are reproduced and the lists of the parish officers are given in reference (2). An Ezra Tantum is listed as being the Constable in 1666 and 1704 but the 'Ezra' is a misreading of the abbreviation 'ffra' for Francis in the original (3)

The Parish Records (2,3) show that the Tantums were very active in the administration of the parish in the latter half of the 17th. and most of the 18th. century; they were parish officers and very frequently signed the officers' annual accounts. Some of the individuals named can be identified from the dates and their signatures. John 2, who died in 1684, is mentioned between 1674 and 1681; Jonathan is mentioned between 1668 and 1691 and Francis 5, who usually signed 'ffrancis' or 'ffra.', is mentioned between 1665 and 1688. The end of Jonathan's and Francis 5's involvement in parish affairs is due to them becoming Quakers; the last of their children's baptisms recorded in the Heanor Parish Registers was in 1687 and after this date the births are reported in the Quaker Archives.

Entries connected with another Francis, who usually signed 'Fr.', 'Fra.' or 'Fran.' occur in the parish records between 1702 and 1728. This could be either Francis 6 (1674-1728) or Francis 7 (1676-1752). Francis 7 probably became a Quaker at the same time as his father Francis 5; he was first mentioned in the Quaker minute book (Q59) in 1703/4 and appears to have been a Quaker for the rest of his life. He signed his will 'ffrancis Tantum' and is unlikely to have been closely associated with the parish administration.

The baptisms of Francis 6's children are recorded in the Register of the Derby Friargate Presbyterian Church and some in the Heanor Parish Register; he does not appear to have any formal Quaker connections even though his uncle and guardian Francis 5 was a Quaker. Francis 6 whose signature 'Fran. Tantum' on his will is very similar to those in the records is almost certainly the Francis who was active in parish affairs between 1702 and 1728.

There are many references to John Tantum in the parish records between 1730 and 1766. There are possibly two different signatures; one in the period 1731-1738 and the other in the period 1733-1765. As there are possibly two different signatures during the period 1733-38 there might be two Johns involved rather than one who changed his signature. If more than one John Tantum were involved at the same time one might expect that they would be distinguished but there is no real evidence of this in the records. The records also include in 1734 a reference to a 'John Tantum lastmaker'; this John Tantum may not have had any formal connection with the parish. John 3 (1689-1777) could have been active in parish affairs throughout the whole period. He was the son of Francis 5 and therefore brought up as a Quaker but he could have severed this connection by the time he was 41 in 1730. John 4 (1703-1739) could have been involved in the first period as his father Francis 6 had been. John 5, born in 1721, was too young to have been involved throughout either period. Unless there are other Johns that have not been identified, it is probable that John 4 was the John referred to in the records between 1730 and 1738 and that John 3 was the one referred to between 1733 and 1766.

A John Tantum was appointed to attend the Quaker Quarterly Meeting in 1740 (Q59); presumably this was John 5, although it seems that he might have been rather young at the time.

THE CLOCKMAKERS

The earliest Tantum clockmaker reported is Thomas who is described as the clockmaker for Heanor and Loscoe in 1612 (4). This is very early for a provincial English domestic clockmaker; he may have maintained church clocks or it is possible that he was an early maker of lantern clocks. Some of the earliest English provincial clockmakers and repairers were blacksmiths. It may be inferred from the inventories of the wills of John Tantum 1 of Horsley Woodhouse and John Tantum 2 of Loscoe that they were blacksmiths but there is no other evidence to suggest that they worked on clocks.

The next date associated with a Tantum clockmaker is 1685 which is the date attributed by the owners to a longcase clock, signed 'T Tantum in Loscoe' (5). No other reference to an appropriate T Tantum for this date has been found.

Francis 6 is described as a clockmaker of Loscoe in the entry for his daughter Martha's baptism in 1713 in the Derby Friargate Presbyterian Church Register (PR DFGP). He is almost certainly the Francis whose will, probate granted 1729, refers to his wife Sara and their children John, Elizabeth and Martha whose baptisms are all recorded in this Register. In the inventory of his

will he states '*In the shop two watches (ie. timepieces) and shop tools*', i.e. a clockmaker's workshop. The references to the family members in his will and those in Sara Tantum's will, probate granted 1738, show that they were married. John 2 left two closes called Smiths Meadows in trust with his brother Francis for his only son Francis 6, who then left them to his son John 4, with his wife Sara, having a life interest indicating that Francis 6, the clockmaker was the son of, and followed a craft related to that of his father, John 2. James Woolley, the wellknown clockmaker of nearby Codnor, was apprenticed as a blacksmith to a '*Fran Tantum of Rosco*', presumably Francis 6, in 1712 (PRO IR1/42p76).

Jonathan Tantum, in his will, signed in 1732, refers to his son as '*Daniel Tantum of Nottingham, Clockmaker*'. Also in 1724 a William Barnard was apprenticed to Dan Tantum of Nottingham as a Clockmaker (PRO IR1/48p121). This Daniel is almost certainly the same maker who signed his clocks '*... Derby*' because Jonathan's will also shows that he had property in Irongate in Derby. Also a Daniel Tantum is referred to as '*of Nottingham*' in one entry and as '*a clockmaker*' in a second entry in the 1741 Derby poll book (DLSL). Jonathan's will indicates that his nephew Francis's brother in law was John Milward; Francis 5's will refers to a son Francis whose sister Ami was married to John Milward thus establishing that Francis 5 was Jonathan's brother. Jonathan Tantum is described as a clockmaker (1) but there appears to be little evidence for this except that he owned the property in Derby where his son, Daniel the clockmaker may have made and/or sold clocks.

The relationships referred to in the wills of Francis 6 and his wife Sara and in the administration of John 4 establish that John 4 is the son of Francis 6 the clockmaker. John 4 died in 1739 and therefore cannot be John 3 who signed his will in 1770 and in which he describes himself as a musical instrument maker and refers to his daughter Hannah Cather (previously Crofts). Hannah was baptized in 1725 and therefore could not be the daughter of John 5 who was born in 1721; thus John 3, born in 1689, the son of Francis 5 is probably the musical instrument maker.

Two clocks by John Tantum in Loscoe are known (1), one of which is dated about 1720 but it could easily be a little later. A John Tantum is referred to as a clockmaker in the list of Overseers of the poor for Codnor and Loscoe for 1732 (2,3). However, it appears from the photocopy of the original (3) that the description '*clockmaker*' was added sometime after the list was compiled. John 5, born in 1721, was too young to have been a clockmaker in 1732 and he was unlikely to have signed clocks until he was 21, even if he were a clockmaker. Two John Tantums who were probably active in the administration of the parish in

1732 were John 3 and John 4. John 4, baptised in 1703 and the son of Francis 6 the clockmaker, could have been making and signing his own clocks by 1724. Alternatively, it is possible that John 3, trained as a clockmaker and made clocks before changing to making musical instruments later in life, possibly due to the competition from the prolific Woolley makers from nearby Codnor.

John 2 appointed his brother Francis to be his son Francis 6's guardian. Francis 5 had a brother Jonathan and John 1's children included 3 sons, Francis, John and Jonathan. John 1 was a blacksmith from Woodhouse and John 2 was a blacksmith from nearby Loscoe. The probable relationship, which is not inconsistent with the dates associated with these individuals, is that John 1 was the father of Francis 5, John 2 and Jonathan. John 2's son Francis 6 and Jonathan's son Daniel were both clockmakers and Francis 5's son John 3 was probably the musical instrument maker who may also have made clocks. Francis 6 was the oldest of these three cousins and may have trained the other two and also his own son John 4, but who taught Francis his trade is a mystery.

It seems probable that the stone inscribed 'F.T. 1722', on the front of Loscoe Baptist Chapel and previously at the rear of the original Chapel built in 1722 (2), refers to Francis 6, the clockmaker whose children were baptised by a Presbyterian Minister, rather than Francis 5 or Francis 7, the Quakers.

NOTES ABOUT INDIVIDUAL TANTUMS

Francis Tantum 1

1515 Born (2) and lived (4) in Loscoe.

Thomas Tantum

1577 Buried (PR Denby)

Francis Tantum 2

Will, dated 1611, of Francis Tantum of Loscoe, Husbandman, refers to wife Margaret, daughter Elizabeth and brothers John and his two daughters Izabell and Anne, Thomas, Jasper and William.

1590 married Margaret Allen (PR Denby)

1590-95 Four children, Thomas, Barbara, William and Francis 3, all baptized and buried. (PR Denby)

1612 Probate granted.

1614 widowe Margaret Tantan was buried (PR)

William Tantum

Will, signed 1647, of William Tantum of Denby refers to his daughter Mary Woolley, his brother Thomas of Loscoe and Thomas's sons John 1 of Woodhouse and William and John's son, John ?; also Jasper Tantum of Kedleston and his daughter Alice, Francis Tantum of Smalley and his wife Mary, John Tantum of Marton and his brother Vincent Tantum of London.

1570 born, see 1638

1605 married Mary Littlewoode (IGI Denby)

1638 Wm. Tantum of Denby yeoman, 68, witnessed a Deed (DLSL Deeds 1638(15827))

1640 wife Mary buried (PR Denby)

1647 Probate granted.

Thomas Tantum of Loscoe

His brother William's will, signed in 1647, refers to him and his sons John 1 of Woodhouse and William and also John 1's son John. Mentioned in his brother Francis 2's will, signed in 1611.

Married to Hellen/Ellin.

1597 son Francis 4 baptised (PR Denby)

1600/1 daughter An baptized (PR) and married Thomas Deane of Hucknall in 1625 (PR)

1603 daughter Mary bapt. (PR)

1606 sonne John baptized (PR)

1610 sonne William baptized (PR)

1612 clockmaker for Heanor and Loscoe (4)

1626 reputed? sonn Thomas baptized and buryed (PR)

1633 wife Ellin Tantom of Loscoe buryed (PR)

1637 named in and signed lease (D3654/1)

1648 buried (PR)

Francis Tantum 4

Son of Thomas of Loscoe and Hellen and married to Mary.

William Tantum's will, signed in 1647, refers to Francis Tantum of Smalley and his wife Mary. Referred to as Francis Tantum of Loscoe in his brother John Tantum of Horsley's will, signed in 1655.

1597 Baptised (PR Denby)

1629 Francis Tantom of Loscoe and Mary Elliotte of Kidsley parke Maryed (PR)

1632 occupied the 'New Barn' and precincts (1/2 mile E of Smalley) (6)

1637 Francis Tantum of Smalley named in lease (D3654/1)

1658 Francis Tantan of Loscoe was buried (PR)

John Tantum 1

Carpenter and Blacksmith of Horsley Woodhouse, son of Thomas.

Will signed 1655 refers to wife Mary, sons Francis, John, Jonathan and Joseph, daughter Mary and brother Francis of Loscoe

1606 born, 'John ye sonne of Thomas Tantum & Hellen baptized' (PR)

1647 brother William's will refers to him and his son John

1666 Probate granted.

John Tantum 2 of Loscoe

Blacksmith/carpenter of Losco, married to Alice, probably son of John 1 and brother of Francis 5 and Jonathan.

Will, signed 1684, of John Tantum of Losco. Left his working tools to his under age son Francis 6 and

appointed his brother Francis to be his son's Guardian. Left property called Smiths Meadows, in trust with his brother Francis, to his son Francis.

The inventory, appraised by Jonathan Tantum, lists blacksmith's tools in the Iron Shop and carpenters tools in the Wood Shop

1647 his uncle William's will refers to him and his father John

1674 sonne ffrancis baptized (PR)

1674-81 Active in parish administration (2,3)

1684 Wife Alice buried (PR)

1684 Buried (BT) and probate granted.

Francis Tantum 5

Yeoman of Loscoe, Heynor married to Mary, brother of Jonathan, probably son of John 1, brother of John 2 and guardian of John 2's son, Francis 6 the clockmaker, became a Quaker about 1690 (Q59).

Will, signed ffrancis Tantum in 1718, of Francis Tantum, of Loscoe, Yeoman refers to sons Francis and John and daughters Mary, Elizabeth, wife of George Brough, Clemence, wife of Joseph Hart, and Amy?, wife of John Milward.

1663 date of deed transferring land at Loscoe, including Egreves Hunter Cole pitt Green, from John Pygen to Francis Tantum (2)

1665-88 Active in parish administration (2,3)

1674 married Mary Badsley (IGI Darley Dale)

1675 daughter Mary baptized (PR); 1720 Testimony against Mary Tantum, daughter of Francis deceased, late of Loscoe for marrying out of Society (Q313/8)

1676 daughter Jane baptized and buried (PR)

1677 son ffrancis 7 baptized (PR)

1679 daughter Elizabeth baptized (BT) and married George Brough of Codnor at Breach in 1702 (Q464(K))

1681 daughter Ruth baptized (PR) and buried in 1682 (BT)

1683 daughter Clemens baptized (PR) and married Joseph Hart of Nottingham in 1709 (Q364(K))

1687 daughter Ami baptized (PR)

1689 son John 3 (Jon.) born (Q463(K))

1698 Francis Tantum stated to be one of the overseers of Whitelee Mtg. (Q341)

1720 died and buried at Breach (Q476/1 & 2)

1721 Probate of Will granted

Jonathan Tantum of Loscoe

Brother of Francis 5 (Q59), married to Mary and became a Quaker about 1690.

Will, signed in 1732, of Jonathan Tantum of Loscoe, yeoman, refers to House mate, Mary Hague, sons Daniel Tantum of the town and County of Nottingham, Clockmaker, Joseph of Stradford-upon Bow in Middlesex and John of the Township of Nottingham in the County of Burlington in the Province of West Jersey, America, son-in-law Francis Shaw, grandchildren Daniel and his two sisters Elizabeth and Sarah, only son and daughters of son Daniel, Jonathan,

second son of son Joseph, Francis, Jonathan, Robert, Richard, John, Joseph, Mary and Elizabeth Shaw, Mary Postgate, Hannah, wife of Jonathan Shaw and Kinsman John Tantum, second son of his nephew Francis Tantum of Heanor.

Left property in the Irongate in Derby in trust for his Grandson, Daniel Tantum and property in Loscoe which provided income for the Tantum Charity and for the Trustees of the Quaker Meeting House at Codnor Breach to distribute.

Appointed nephew Francis Tantum 7 of Heanor and his (Francis's) brother-in-law, John Milward of the Hill Top, executors

1668-91 active in parish administration (2,3)

1673 sonne John baptized (PR)

1680 son Joseph baptized (BT)

1680 son Jonathan buried (PR)

1684 Valued and appraised John Tantum 2's inventory

1690 son Daniel born (Q463(K))

1698 son Jonathan buried (Q465(K))

1732 buried at Codnor Breach (Q476/1)

1733 Probate of will granted.

Francis Tantum 6

Clockmaker of Loscoe. Married to Sara and probably only son of John 2 who appointed his brother Francis 5 to be his guardian.

Will, signed Fran. Tantum in 1728, of Francis Tantum of Losco, Yeoman, refers to wife Sarah, son John and daughters Elizabeth and Martha; left Smiths Meadows to his son John with his wife Sara having a life interest. Inventory, appraised by ffrancis Tantum, refers to Shop containing two Watches and Shop Tools and one Pocket Watch.

Will, signed 1736, of Sarah Tantum of Loscoe, Widow, refers to son John, daughters Elizabeth Mather and Martha Tantum and Grandson Joseph Mather

1674 born, '*ffrancis ye sonne of John & Alice Tantum baptized*' (PR)

1701 married Sarah Moon (IGI Horsley)

1702 daughter Elizabeth Losco bapt.(PR & DFGP) and married Joseph Mather in 1733 (IGI Duffield, Losco)

1702-28 active in parish administration (2,3)

1703 son John 4 baptised (PR & DFGP)

1706 Thomas Norman was Apprentice by Francis Tantum, signed Fran Tantum (3)

1708 daughter Mary/Marie baptised (PR DFGP) and buried 1711 (PR)

1712 '*Jas Wooley, (son of) Sam of Honor, (apprenticed) to Fran Tantum of Rosco (in the) psh of Honor Derby, blcksm, £10*' (PRO IR1/42p76)

1713 daughter Martha of Francis Tantum of Losco, clockmaker, baptized (PR DFGP) and married John Noton in 1739 (IGI Alvaston, Heanor, Losco)

1729 Probate of Francis's will granted

1737 Mrs. Tantum of Losco buried (PR).

1738 Probate of wife Sarah's will granted to John Tantum.

Francis Tantum 7

Yeoman of Heanor. Son of Francis 5 and married to Phebe; nephew of Jonathan and executor of his will, Quaker Q(59).

Will, signed ffrancis Tantum in 1752, of Francis Tantum of Heynor, Yeoman, refers to wife Phebe, sons Francis, John and Thomas, and daughters Ruth Frith, Elizabeth Wilson and Mary

1677 '*ffrancis son of ffrancis and Mary Tantum of Heynor baptised*' (PR)

1714 certificate of consent to marry Phebe Andrew of Worn, signed by his parents (M697)

1715 daughter Ruth born (Q463(K)) and married John Frith Junr. of Chesterfield in 1743 (Q464(K))

1716 daughter Mary born (463(K)) and buried in 1717 (Q476/1)

1719 son ffrancis 8 born (Q463(K))

1721 son John 5 born (Q463(K))

1723 daughter Phebe born (Q463(K)) and buried in 1726 (Q476/1)

1725 son Joseph born (Q463(K)) and buried in 1726 (Q476/1)

1727 daughter Elizabeth born (Q463(K)) and married John Wilson of Heanor in 1752 (IGI)

1731 son Thomas son born (Q463(K)) and married Elizabeth Carter in 1757 (BT); two sons, Francis baptized in 1761 (BT) and possibly Thos. baptized in 1766 (BT)

1733 granted Administration of his uncle Jonathan's Estate having made his affirmation, being a Quaker.

1752 Died aged 76 (Q476/1) and probate granted to son ffrancis.

1755 Wife Phebe died age 67 years (Q476/1)

John Tantum 3

Musical Instrument Maker of Loscoe, assumed to be son of Francis 5 and Mary.

Will signed 1770 of John Tantum of Loscoe, Musical Instrument Maker, refers to daughters Sarah, wife of Samuel Gilman of Nottingham, Hannah Cather (previously Crofts), wife of William Cather, framework knitter, who now lives with me in my house, grand children Henry, Aimy and Ann Crofts.

1689 John 3 (Jon.) son of Francis and Mary Tantum born (Q463(K))

1718 Married Sara Milward of Codnor (BT South Wingfield)

1719 daughter Sarah baptized (PR)

1719 wife Sara buried (PR)

1722 Married Hannah Wowing (B West Hallam)

1723 son John born and buried in 1750 (PR)

1725 daughter Hannah baptized (PR) and married Joseph Crofts in 1755 (IGI Duffield); possibly an unnamed child buried in 1761 and a dau Hannah buried in 1764 (BT).

1764 Hannah Crofts, possibly dau. of Hannah & Joseph buried (BT)

1768 Joseph Crofts of Milnha buried (BT); 1770 Willm. Cater & Hannah Crofts, widow, married (BT)

1727 daughter Mary bap. (BT)

1731 daughter Eliz. baptized and buried in 1732 (PR)

1733 son Joseph Bap. and buried (PR)

1733-1766 probably active in parish administration.

1751 wife Hannah buried (PR)

1752 witnessed Francis 7's will

1777 Probate granted to Henry Crofts

Daniel Tantum

Clockmaker of Derby and Nottingham. Son of Jonathan and Mary and married to Martha and then Mary. Quaker (Q59)

His father Jonathan, in 1732 in his will, refers to '*.... my son Daniel Tantum of the Town of Nottingham Clockmaker*' and to Daniel's children, Daniel and his two sisters Elizabeth and Sarah.

1690 Daniel son of Jonathan and Mary born (Q463(K))

1715 daughter Mary born (Q463(K))

1717 wife Martha died (Q 476/1)

1723 Consent for Daniel Tantum to marry Mary Groves? signed by his father Jonathan Tantum (Q311b 39&40)

1724 William Barnard, son of William of Newark on Trent, apprenticed to Dan Tantum of Nottingham as clockmaker for £10 (PRO IR1/48p121)

1727 in Derby Poll Book p18.(DLSL)

1729 Testimony against Daniel Tantum and his wife (Q313/17)

1741 Referred to as 'Clockmaker' in alphabetical list and '*of Nottingham*' in voting sequence list in Derby poll book (DLSL)

John Tantum 4

Son of Francis 6 the clockmaker .

Administration of John Tantum of Hayner refers to Elizabeth Mather, Martha Noton and John Noton junior 1703/4 John son of Francis & Sarah Tantum of Loscoe bap (PR & DFGP)

1730-38 probably active in parish administration.

1739 Mr John Tantum of Losco buried (PR).

1740 sisters Elizabeth Mather and Martha Noton appointed administrators of his estate.

Francis Tantum 8

Farmer of Heanor Fall, Quaker (Q59), son of Francis 7 and Phebe and married to Elizabeth.

Proxy, dated 1796, on behalf of Elizabeth Tantum widow stated that her son Francis Tantum the younger a bachelor, late of Heanor, Gentleman, died sometime ago intestate and asking that her son Richard administer his estate.

1719 born (Q463(K))

1752 affirmed, ie. Quaker, when granted probate of his father's will.

1758 married (by a priest) (Q59) to Elizabeth Redfern (D4734)

1759 daughter Phebe born (BT, Q463(K))

1759 expelled by Quakers (Q59)

1761 son Francis born and buried in 1795 age 36 (PR)

1763 son Richard born (BT). Richard Tantum referred to as Bro. & heir of Francis Tantum and as Gent (DLSL Deeds No. 1432,1437,1438); married Catherine Gillot in 1802 (Ph) who died in 1856, age 74 and was interned in family vault in Parish Church (Q476/1)
1795 died age 76 and buried at Breach (Q 465)

John Tantum 5

Son of Francis 7 and Phebe of Heanor Fall, probably a Quaker (Q59)

1721 John 5 son of Francis and Phebe Tantum born (Q463(K))

1732 referred to as 'second son of my nephew Francis' in Jonathan Tantum's will.

1740 John Tantum to attend Quarterly Meeting (Q59)

Phebe (Tantum) Howitt

Only daughter of Francis Tantum and Elizabeth of 'The Falls', Heanor (2)

1759 Phebe daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Tantum born (Q 463(K))

1786 married Thomas Howitt (Q464(K))

1787 son Tantum born (Q463(K)) and died in 1790 (Q465(K))

1789 son Thomas born (Q463(K))

1791 son Emmanuel born (Q463(K))

1792 son William born (Q463(K)) and died in 1879, married Mary Botham in 1821 in Hanley, both from Quaker families (2)

1796 son Francis Tantum Howitt born (Q463(K)), buried in 1879 (Q476/1) married Ann (1805-1847) daughter of Ebenezer Bowman and Ann (Q476/1) and was trustee for the poor of Codnor and Loscoe and of Society of Friends in 1848 (Q202)

1799 son Richard born (Q463(K)), died 1869 (Q476/1)

1800 son Godfrey born (Q463(K))

1840 Died (Q476/1)

1848 Husband Thomas Howitt died age 85 (Q476/1)

Other information which is either inconsistent or cannot be attributed to a particular person.

1643 Ellinor Tantam was buried (PR)

1685 date attributed to longcase clock, signed 'T Tantum in Loscoe' (5)

1700-3 Will. Tantum mentioned in the Quaker Monthly Meeting minutes (Q59)

1714 John the son of David Tantum of Losco baptized (PR)

1716 Mary/Marie Tantom (possibly wife of Francis 5 or Jonathan) of Losco buried (PR)

1719 Sarah daughter of John Tantum of Loscow buried (BT). Note 'daughter' in this entry appears to be a transcription error; the entry in the original Parish register is 'wife'. John Tantum married Hannah Wowing in 1722, after his first wife Sara died and he refers to his daughter Sarah in his will.

c1732 Jonathan Tantum born (IGI Losco)

1734 Willm. Marriot alias Cully was bound an Apprentice to John Tantum lastmaker (3)

1753 Willm. son to Danl Tantum Baptized (BT)

1757 Daniell Tatum Baptized (BT)

1759 Joseph Tantum married Catherine Hillard (IGI Denby, Derby, Mackworth)

1760 Mary Tantum daughter buried (BT)

1779 Daniel Tantum in Derby Poll Book (DLSL)

1794 Joseph Tantum married Mary Hallam (IGI)

1799/1800 Elizabeth Tantum married Thomas Wright (IGI)

REFERENCES

(1) 'Clockmakers and Watchmakers of Derbyshire', Roy G Hughes and Maxwell Craven, 1998, Mayfield Books, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

(2) 'The Heritage of Codnor and Loscoe', Fred S Thorpe, 1990. Published by the author.

(3) Photocopy of Parish Memorandum Book containing accounts of parish officers etc. 1659-1790 (D1601 Z/ZPV1)

(4) 'The origin of Heanor street names', 1977, Heanor and District Local History Society.

(5) Letter from K R Hughes, Antiquarian Horology, Vol 4, March 1965, p131.

(6) 'History and Antiquities of Smalley in the County of Derby', Rev. Charles Kerry, 1907, Bemrose and sons, London and Derby.

(A....) Derby Local Studies Library Microfilm No.

(B Parish *) Boyd's Marriage Index, Derbyshire

(BT Parish*) Bishop's Transcripts of Parish Registers, Lichfield Record Office.

(D....) Derbyshire Record Office, Matlock, Document No.

(DLSL.....) Derby Local Studies Library, Document (IGI Parish*) data from International Genealogical Index

(M....) Derbyshire Record Office, Matlock, Microfilm No.

(Ph.Parish*) Phillimore

(PR Parish*) Parish Register, Derbyshire Record Office, Matlock.

(Q...) Number of the document from the Quaker Archive held in the Nottinghamshire Archives, the full reference is NC/Q...

* Parish or Church (if omitted then Heanor), DFGP indicates Derby Friar Gate Presbyterian.

The author thanks the staff of the Derby Local Studies Library, the Nottinghamshire Archives and the Derbyshire and Lichfield Record Offices for their interest and help.

On Monday was committed to our County gaol, Thomas Ogle, charged with forging a certain bill or Order for twenty four Pounds, purporting to be drawn by Thomas Smith on Sir Robert Herries & Co. with intent to defraud James Hall and also with an intent of defrauding John Foulks.

Derby Mercury - 13 Oct 1798

MY DERBYSHIRE HERO

By

Sandra White, 30 Maple Avenue, Ripley, Derbyshire DE5 3PY

In the late 1980s I was given a letter, which had been found in my uncle's pocket when he died. It had obviously been there for many years and was badly creased and torn. I had it repaired and was able to read a letter to my aunt and uncle from Government House in Shillong, Burma, stating that their son Thomas – always called Tim – had been captured by the Japanese on 9 April 1944 and that his fate was unknown. My family told me that nothing had ever been proven as to what had happened to my cousin, but he had been awarded the M.B.E. in 1942.

I was determined that when I had the time I would try and find out his story. That didn't happen until I retired and I didn't know then that it would take me eight years.

Tim was born on 14 November 1913 to Thomas Arthur and Emma Elizabeth Sharpe in Hasland. Emma was my father's sister. Time went to Hasland C. of E. school and won a scholarship to Chesterfield Boys Grammar School. He left there in 1932 and went on to Cambridge University where he gained an Honours Degree in mathematics and physics. He also took languages and was fluent in eight – including Japanese.

This part of the research was comparatively easy, not it got very difficult, because from 9 April 1944 he had totally disappeared.

I contacted Cambridge and they were able to tell me that Tim had joined the Foreign Office when he left university and was working in India. I wrote to the Foreign Office, but had no reply.

I then thought of writing to the Japanese and asking straight out what they had done to Tim, but eventually decided against it. This course of action, however, was suggested to me by the Americans later on in my quest.

The Record Office in Kew was my next try, but again I had no luck. However they wrote back saying that they had forwarded my letter to the India Office in London.

The India Office could not help with Tim's death, but they enclosed the India and Burma lists for 1939 and 1940. In 1939 he was listed as Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Political Officer and in 1940 he was President of Manipur, Durbar, for the Political Department. They suggested that the War Graves Commission might be able to help me, but unfortunately they couldn't.

About this time Cambridge contacted me as they had found some personal letters and Tim's M.B.E. medal in

the archives at the university, where they had been placed by Tim's sister who had died many years ago. They invited me to Cambridge to photograph the medal and look at the papers, but warned they were in very bad condition. Tim had been awarded the M.B.E. for escorting General Stilwell, who was the American Commander of the Chinese Army in Burma, along with a U.S. Military Mission and 112 of Dr Gordon Seagraves Baptist Missionary Hospital, from Burma into India, after they had escaped from the Japanese and got lost in the jungle.

What little I was able to read told of horrendous conditions, leeches, poisonous green snakes and, of course, the pursuing Japanese Army. General Stilwell offered Tim a commission of high rank in the American army, but the British Government would not release him.

During this time I had read a book called 'Retreat from Burma' by J.D. Lunt. I wrote to the author, but he explained this was a different retreat and he knew nothing about Tim. However, he had met General Stilwell in 1942 and he described him as 'not a very attractive character, but undoubtedly a good soldier.'

I decided to write to the American Embassy in London who put me in touch with the Joseph Stilwell Collection at the Hoover Institution in Stamford, California. Yet another blank, but they sent me a copy of General Stilwell's diary written on the retreat. They informed me that he was not free with his compliments but, according to his diary, he had a high regard for Tim.

When I eventually visited Cambridge I found a badly damaged letter sent to my uncle and dated 16 September 1944. It stated that Tim, along with twelve Sepoy Indians, was murdered by the Japanese on the day of his capture. He was caught at a place called Hoaching and was taken before a Japanese officer, questioned and then killed. The bodies were found and buried where they lay in the jungle about the 18 April 1944. Information from Government House in Shillong indicated that Tim was in civilian clothes and not uniform. He had been made an Honorary Major in order to carry out some of his duties and I was interested in what this signified. I had been in touch for some time with a forces historian who explained that if Tim had been in uniform he would have been tortured, but being in civilian clothes he would have been beheaded.

I had now almost completed my mission, but I had to get recognition for a very courageous man. I wrote

again to the War Graves Commission who took all the information I had found so that they could check the details. Eight months later in 1997 I received a letter from them, the information was correct and they were entering Tim's name on the Civilian War Dead Roll of Honour in St. George's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. It reads:-

"Province of Assam, India.

Sharpe, Civilian. Thomas Arthur (Timothy) M.B.E. President of Manipur State, Indian Civil Service. Killed at Hoachung, India, 9th April 1944. Age 30. Son of Thomas Arthur and Emma Elizabeth Sharpe of Hill Crest, Stretton Road, Moreton, Derbyshire."

I had found and laid to rest my cousin Tim.

JOHN AND ZACHARIAH WATHEY OF BELPER AND OHIO

By

Jane Leake, 8 Hunslet Road, Burntwood, Staffs (Mem. 4547)

I was most interested to read in the last two Derbyshire F.H.S. magazines the articles written by members whose relatives emigrated from Belper to America in 1818 as two members of my husband's Wathey forbears were amongst them and I have been able to discover something of their subsequent lives across the Atlantic Ocean.

In 1818 John and Zachariah Wathey left Belper to travel to Ohio, U.S.A. Zachariah was the brother of my husband's four times great grandfather. Unfortunately I have not been able to discover exactly who John was, but he must have been related as the two men kept close contact all their lives, witnessing wills and attending weddings. They appear to have left under the auspices of Belper Methodist Chapel, but which one I do not know.

The harvest of 1817 was a complete failure and flour was almost unobtainable. Belper suffered acutely from the general depression so this may have prompted them to leave with a party of other residents. An article in the "Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries" of January 1893 quotes from letters written home to Belper relatives and friends between 1818 and 1819. John Wathey wrote to his mother telling her he was very pleased with his surroundings and states "*Think not that I am destitute of friends, for I have friends in every house. I have been working at my own trade this winter, and can earn a bushel of wheat per day. The people here buy their own leather, and as soon as they knew I was a shoemaker they would not let me stay at home. They are the kindest people I ever met with..... Tell Robert Smith if he was here I would help him to four or five farms very near to us, to buy at two dollars per acre..... Tell Robert Jackson that as people are their own bakers here I would advise him to go farming..... Please to show this letter to Samuel Bridget. He must not lay his money out in English goods; rifle guns in this country are far superior to yours; the people here will kill squirrels at fifty yards with them..... Tell*

Heathcote if he was here with twenty children he could live well. I desire my mother a few of the same sort of peas she gave me....bring some wood betony with you." John sounds very content with his new life.

In 1819 he married Ann Richardson, an English girl, and they had five children before poor Ann died in 1828. The following year John remarried to Edith Walton of August and they had a further two children. John died in 1877, aged 90, and is buried with his wives in Augusta cemetery.

Zachary, the eldest son of John 'the Pioneer' was evidently a very successful farmer and business man, though he had little formal education. In a biographical sketch of citizens of Carroll County it states that "*Mr Wathey has a good farm, well supplied in every particular, and takes much pride in raising good stock. In politics he is a Republican, and at the last county election, Nov. 4th 1890, was elected county commissioner. There are few men who have more friends in Carroll County than Mr Wathey.*" Zachary and his wife had three children and lived to celebrate their sixty eighth wedding anniversary. When he was ninety three he and his wife were taken on a tour of Carrollton in a six cylinder Cadillac to see the changes which had taken place in the vicinity. Evidently they thought they were on the wrong road at first due to the new buildings in the area and other general improvements. Both enjoyed splendid health and held an annual dinner at their beautiful farm for a host of friends to celebrate another successful year.

Amazingly the lady who undertook the research on my behalf also found a newspaper cutting, which included a photograph of the couple. A railway crossing was named Wathey's Crossing in their honour and the building still survives in a local museum. Sadly only one of their children reached maturity and Anna died several years before her parents, so their only descendents were three grand-daughters.

THE DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998

There have been several enquiries from members regarding the implications of the amended Data Protection Act with regard to Individual Family Historians. Mr. Derek Lambert, who acts as the Legal Adviser to the Federation of Family History Societies, has recently published, in conjunction with the F.F.H.S., some guidelines to assist both the Family History Societies and individual researchers. Below is printed an extract from that booklet which may help to clarify the situation with regards to individual researchers.

Individual Family Historians:

If the Family Historian is using a computer in the course of the hobby, probably there is *no need to register*. If the data is processed manually certainly the Family Historian will *not* need to register.

The Act includes an exemption, which is wide enough to exempt Family Historians from the impact of the Act. If this is correct, there is *no* obligation to notify the Data Protection Registry, nor to comply with the Data Protection Principles, or the individual subject right provisions of the Act.

The exemption applies if one is *ONLY* processing personal data for "*personal family or household affairs, including recreational purposes*".

It seems that the DPR currently views the study, by individuals, of Family History as *probably* being covered by this exemption. Certainly information processed by an individual, *entirely for* his or her own use *will* be exempt, however it is processed.

It should be stated that there is, or has been, some doubt as to whether the exemption is lost if the data is passed on to others, for example to a Family History Society or a cousin, who is also interested in the same line. The view of the Registrar, as she was then styled under the Old Act, was that the exemption under the Old Act (which was similar to that now discussed under the Act) was no longer available because the publication of the data, to third parties, meant that it was no longer for *personal family or household affairs*.

It seems that the real aim of the legislation is to ensure that information is not disclosed for commercial purposes and, therefore, the

"recreational" exemption is included to protect non-commercial processing.

In the commentary of the DPR on "Data Protection and the Internet"(1999) guidance was given: "...use of the Internet for entertainment, for personal correspondence, for seeking information for purely personal interest, even though such use may involve the individual in processing personal data, is likely to fall within the exemption for domestic or recreational purposes."

and

".....running a newsgroup as a hobby. If there is *genuinely no business interest, and the activity is purely recreational*, then the exemption would apply..." (Mr. Lambert's italics)

A very recent discussion (August 2000) with an officer at the DPR gave the assurance, when specifically asked, that *genealogy* is covered by the exemption because it involves processing data in connection with a hobby.

Furthermore, the DPR has a Self Assessment Guide on the Internet which consists of 9 questions with "yes" and "no" answers leading one onto the assessment of whether one should register or not. Question 5 poses, as a question, the wording of the exemption quoted at the beginning of this Section and gives, as an example of exempt information, "*data held in connection with a hobby*".

Whilst the question cannot be decided beyond all doubt, unless the Court makes a decision, probably one can assume for the time being, that Family Historians are exempt from having to notify under the Act or from having to comply with the *Data Protection Principles*.

It might be wise, however, to err on the side of caution if one intends to *make* information on living persons available to third parties and not to keep it to oneself. It is suggested that it might be sensible to take the *Data Protection Principles* into account, when processing data on living persons, before it is published.

When complying with the *First Data Protection Principle*, the obtaining of consent from a *data subject* ensures that the *data* is lawfully obtained. Asking ones relatives if they object to you processing information about them would certainly render legal

what theoretically might be unlawful. It will not be difficult in many cases to obtain consent, although this may not always be possible.

If anyone objects to the keeping of information and its processing the Family Historian should immediately ensure that the information cannot be seen by a third party. Whilst the exemption for personal family household affairs and recreation seems to apply, as is stated above there is some doubt and accordingly it would be wiser to conform with the request of the individual. The Family Historian can keep the information himself or herself, since the stated exemption will permit this, but they must not divulge it to third parties.

The keeping and processing of sensitive information ought to be carefully protected by the Family Historian, where express consent has not been obtained. If the exemption for personal family household affairs and recreation *does* apply then there is *no* need to seek the consent but if the exemption is not available then one must adhere to this part of the Act rigorously. Again for this reason it might be wise to be prudent and comply with the Principle even though it might not actually be enforced against the Family Historian.

As an aside, the processing of information taken from the public domain, such as the National Indexes and Certificates of Births and Marriages and, potentially, other Public Indexes, will be permitted without the necessity of obtaining consent of the person, who is referred to in the relevant entry, or of course registering with the DPR. The implications of this should not be underestimated. The need to consider copyright in relation to such Indexes, however, must not be ignored.

Further to the publication of the Guidance Notes, Mr. David Lambert has made the following comment: One important and very recent development, which could have widespread repercussions, is mentioned in the guide but is worth stressing. Confirmation has been orally obtained that the Act will not apply to particulars about living individuals, which is in the "public domain", such as in the GRO registers of Births and Marriages, regardless of how recent these are. This has been independently confirmed by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) in writing to a researcher. The only condition made is that the copyright of the ONS is acknowledged. Confirmation is being sought that information taken from the Court Service's National Probate Calendars is similarly available for use by individuals.

CHRISTMAS COMPETITION

Would you like to help the Society and be in with a chance of winning a prize at the same time? The following fourteen anagrams, when unravelled, provide the names of 4 countries, 4 lakes, 3 cities and 3 rivers. If you can work them out send your answers to Bridge Chapel House (address in the front of the magazine) together with an entry fee of £1, marking your envelope 'Competition'. Entries should reach us by December 31st. Good luck!

1. Could this be a request on behalf of a lady?
2. A mixed up line.
3. The body of a ship.
4. Always between the 19th and the 14th.
5. Correlative to neither will precede the path.
6. After the 12th, useless plants are beheaded.
7. The train gets mixed up when it finds itself between two of a kind.
8. Decapitated seabirds stand in front of a liquid.
9. A period of time gets mixed up before the 11th consonant.
10. Peruse carefully and then proceed.
11. A tail gets mixed up when it stands before a letter that can either be used as a vowel or a consonant.
12. Part of a watch is seen in front of a small lake.
13. One would call Lonnie Donnegan this if in a hurry.
14. Congealed fluid stands next to the solid part of the surface of the earth.

LOCAL LITCHFIELD MYSTERY LAD MAKES GOOD "DOWN UNDER"

By

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1. William Litchfield's Early Life

At the beginning of the 19th century in Derbyshire, William Litchfield was born to William (a farmer) and Sarah. He was believed to have been baptised in the Parish of St. Werburgh in Derby.

Nothing is known of his childhood days, but he was evidently apprenticed to a tinsmith. He next appears in the records when he enlisted in the 90th Regiment of Foot (the Perthshire Regiment) in Liverpool on 30th June, 1821 at the age of 18. His enlistment papers show that he had a fresh complexion, grey eyes, brown hair and a long visage, and had formerly been a tinman. His height on enlistment was 5 ft. 9-1/4 in., and by the time he reached age 24 he had grown the remaining 3/4 in. to be 5 ft. 10 in!

His enlistment was for "unlimited service" (meaning he could be sent anywhere in the world). Indeed by 1827 he was stationed with the British Army in the Argostoli camp on Cephalonia, one of the Greek Ionian islands. There, on 5th May, 1827, he married Mary Dugan aged 19, daughter of John Dugan (Soldier of Regiment) and Mary Fitzgerald, who presumably were also stationed in Cephalonia. (Mary had been born in Barbados, West Indies. The British Army certainly got around the world in those days!)

Six months later, on 25th November 1827, he transferred to 28th Regiment (North Gloucestershire) stationed in Corfu (another of the Ionian Islands) in order to gain promotion to Corporal, and was further promoted to Sergeant on Christmas Day of that same year.

William and Mary's first daughter, Sarah, was born in Corfu on 8th June 1828, but sadly died at Wigan in Lancashire in February 1833, aged 5. Mary was born next, also in Corfu, on 24th December, 1829, and she died aged 10 in Port Macquarie, NSW on 15th November, 1840.

At the end of 1829 the 28th Regiment was moved back to Britain, and saw service in several places, including 5 years in Dublin (where, according to a History of the Regiment, the "Irish were being more than usually troublesome") Frederick and George were born as twins in Dublin on 28th April, 1832. Parts of the Regiment may have been subsequently stationed in Yorkshire and Lancashire (hence the place of Sarah's death at Wigan in 1833). By 1835

they were stationed at Chatham in Kent, where William was born on 18th January. Later that same year, the Regiment was dispatched to Australia on convict escort duty, sailing on a number of ships departing between July and September. The Litchfield family were on board the "Westmoreland", a 404-ton barque, which sailed from London on 9th March, and arrived in Port Jackson, Sydney on 15th July, 1835.

2. William's Career in Australia



Very shortly after arrival in Sydney, the 28th Regiment was sent to Port Macquarie on the NSW mid north coast, which had been established as a penal settlement some 14 years before. Late in 1836, the Police Establishment at Port Macquarie had to be augmented, as the

great influx of free settlers to the fertile country on the banks of the Hastings River, as well as the increasing number of convicts sent there, made the work of the Police more onerous. The convicts were nominally in Government employ, but were actually sent there to be out of harm's way, they being persons of feeble bodily health or incorrigible petty thieves..

On 25th November, 1836, the Police Magistrate at Port Macquarie recommended to the Governor of the colony that William Litchfield, Sergeant in 28th Regiment, be gazetted as Chief Constable for Port Macquarie, in place of Thomas Kelly, a ticket-of-leave holder dismissed "for gross neglect of duty". The Governor approved this submission.

So on 31st December, 1836, Sergeant Litchfield (by now Colour Sergeant) discharged himself from the Army, obtaining a gratuity but no pension, and on 1st January 1837 took up duty as Chief Constable at 100 pounds per annum. He had charge of 4 District Constables, one Watchhousekeeper, one scourger, and several "Special" Constables. (These "Specials" were prisoners of the Crown, employed as

Constables, but without pay.) He was later proclaimed Inspector of Distilleries and Inspector of Slaughter Houses in 1843. Chief Constable William remained in this position until October, 1852.

When Government land in Port Macquarie was released for sale in 1839, Constable William successfully tendered for a block in the centre of the town for 37 pounds. There he built a house for his family and established a General Store, which he managed in later partnership with his second son, George.

After arrival in Australia, William and Mary gave further birth in Port Macquarie to

- Sarah (2), (b. 18th January, 1837, d. 6th February 1891 at Fernmount, NSW);
- Alfred (1) (b. 11th September, 1840, d. 11 August 1842 aged 23 months);
- Elizabeth (b. 13th October, 1842, d. 14th August, 1863 on the Manning River, NSW);
- Alfred (2) (b. 15th August 1848, d. in 1920, Uralla, NSW);
- and finally Henry (b. 27th April, 1842, d. 25th July, 1915, Eden, NSW).

William's wife Mary died in Port Macquarie at the age of 60 on 5th June, 1868, closely followed by her husband, who died on 7th December of the same year, aged 64.

3. So, what is the Mystery?

William's genesis is currently a mystery. According to his death certificate, his parents were William, a farmer, and Sarah Unknown, and he was born in Derbyshire, England. If he was aged 64 at death in 1868, he would have been born 1803/4. But this information was provided by his second son, George, who was only 3 when they left England, so he may well have been hazy about his grandparents.

William's enlistment papers show that he was 18 in 1821 (meaning he could have been born 1802/3), and that he was baptised in the parish of St. Werburgh, Derby. But if he were running away for any reason, he could have put his age up since he was tall, and may have given false information about his background to make it harder for his family to trace him. Is it a significant fact that he enlisted for service anywhere in the world?

Exhaustive searches have failed to show any William Litchfields baptised in the St Werburgh Parish in the period 1800-5, nor of the record of any marriage in the surrounding parishes of a William Litchfield to a Sarah in the preceding decade who produced a son William. There are lots of Litchfields in the

surrounding parishes of Little Eaton, Belper, Duffield, Heage and Horsley, but we are having difficulty in linking in to any of these. One possibility which we are currently researching is that a Charles Litchfield who married Sarah Martin (both of Little Eaton) at St Alkmund, Derby in 1791 may have been William's parents.

If any readers have knowledge of any of these people, I would be delighted to hear from them.

WEDDING: FITCHETT-LOAKE

There was a pretty wedding at the Melbourne Wesleyan Church on June 20th when Miss Beatrice Loake, only daughter of Mr Robert Loake, The Firs, Melbourne, was married to Mr Frank William Fitchett, eldest son of the late Mrs G.W. Fitchett, of Melbourne. The service was fully choral, the Rev. E. Cowling, B.D. officiating, and the hymns "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" and "O perfect love" were sung. Mr O.A. Loake, cousin of the bride, presided at the organ, and played the bridal march from Lohengrin and the Wedding March. The bride was charmingly attired in white charmeuse and georgette, trimmed with silk fringe and embroidered with pearls, side panels of silk fringe, court train also embroidered and lined with champagne georgette, wreath of orange blossom and veil, and carried a sheaf of lilies. There were four bridesmaids, Miss Evelyn Astle, Miss Winnie Burdett (of Beaconsfield), Miss Sybil Loake, niece of the bride, Miss Dorothy Fitchett, sister of the groom, and the two latter also acted as trainbearers. The two adult bridesmaids were dressed alike in kingfisher blue georgette trimmed with champagne coloured silk lace, outlined with blue georgette, Dutch tulle caps edged with gold coloured leaves, and carried bouquets of pink carnations. The two younger ones, aged about six years, were attired in dressed of champagne coloured crepe de chine, trimmed with baby silk lace to match, and wore Dutch caps, with champagne coloured streamers at the side. They carried baskets of prettily arranged rose-buds. The bride was given away by her father, and Mr Clarke (of Siston) was the best man. The church was prettily decorated with white flowers and roses intermixed. Following the ceremony a reception was held in the Public Hall. Later the happy couple left for Blackpool for the honeymoon. The presents were numerous and valuable.

Taken from the Temperance Crusader, July 1922

SECRETARY'S POSTBAG

CPL. GEORGE HENRY KIMBERLEY DCM. I have recently received an appeal from Mr D.R. Borrill, who is carrying out research on behalf of Cpl. George Henry Kimberley's great grandson, into circumstances surrounding the award of his DCM. Cpl. Kimberley appears to have come from the Clay Cross area, where his exploits were rewarded by the presentation of a gold fob watch from the people of Clay Cross. His act of gallantry took place in France in October 1918, but the award of his DCM was not announced in the "London Gazette" until Jun 1919. If any member can shed any light on the circumstances surrounding the presentation or any other information they may have regarding 240692 Cpl George Henry Kimberley DCM, 1/6th Sherwood Foresters, Mr Borrill can be contacted at 21 Galfrid Road, Bilton, Hull, HU11 4EJ, or e-mail david@sherwood-foresters.com (I am sure the Editor would also like to hear the story for possible inclusion in a future magazine.)

EVENTS AT KEW. The following events have been organised at the Public Record Office for the month of December.

8th December – Site Tour. A behind the scenes tour of the new building at Kew. This tour is free and there is no need to book - just assemble in Reception at 12.30pm.

For group visits please contact the Interpretation Department on 020 8392 5202/5323.

11-22 December – Christmas Past. A special exhibition exploring Christmas through the ages.

Open during normal office hours. Admission free.

13th December – Local History On-line Conference. A one day conference hosted by the Institute of Historical Research, in association with the P.R.O. The conference aims to bring together schools, libraries, archives, publishing houses, research projects and individuals involved in the promotion of local history on-line. Time: 10am – 6pm, followed by a reception. Tickets: £20 (Lunch £6.50).

For further information contact Jane Winters on 020 7862 8740: ihrpub@sas.ac.uk or visit the website: www.ihrinfo.ac.uk/ihr/conferences/lochist.html

14th December – Medieval Mystery Play. Costumed interpreters will perform this special Medieval Christmas mystery play, accompanied by music from the period. Dishes prepared from authentic medieval recipes will be served.
Time: 7.30pm. Tickets: £5

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 including an organisation 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 organisation or person, and the Society can in no way be involved.

G.G. WELLS (Hon. Secretary)

SECOND INTERNATIONAL TOWNDROW REUNION

By

John Towndrow, Marlins, Water Lane, Dibden Purlieu, Southampton SO45 4SB (Mem. 2091)

Following the first international Towndrow family reunion in New Mexico in 1998, a second family gathering was held in Derbyshire in July and August 2000. The first day conference, held at the new Bath Hotel, Matlock Bath, was attended by over 100 Towndrows and relatives from England, USA, Canada and the Netherlands and many old and new friendships were renewed and formed.

On the following day coach parties toured the family strongholds of Ashover, Crich and Old Brampton with a lunchtime visit to Chesterfield. Samuel Towndrow was mayor of Chesterfield in 1767, 1774 and 1778. In the evening Graham and Howard Towndrow of

Milltown conducted a walking tour of their family heartland and entertained a large party in a marquee on their farm with a generous supply of food, drink and family memorabilia.

On the following morning the marquee was the meeting place for the serious family historians, who were able to add many roots and branches to their family trees. Robert 'Art' Towndrow from Raton, New Mexico, whose forebears had emigrated to the USA from Old Brampton in the 19th century, edified with his forty foot long version. Plans are now afoot to hold the next family reunion in Canada in 2002.

JAMES STONE AND HIS FAMILY DURING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

By

Granville Stone, 17 Azalea Avenue, Swanwick, Alfreton, Derbyshire DE55 1RN

James senior was baptised in Pentrich Parish Church, Derbyshire, on 9 August 1811. In the baptismal entry he is recorded as the son of Humphrey Stone and Hannah of Heage. Pentrich is adjacent to Duffield parish and the church is about 2 miles north east of Heage compared to 6 miles south of Duffield. There are records of several children from Heage being baptised in Pentrich, which appears to have been done as a matter of convenience. James was born before civil registration began in 1837. His death certificate indicates he was born between July 1810 and July 1811.

James signed several birth certificates of his children suggesting that he may have received some formal education. If this was the case he had probably attended the charity school opposite his father's house on School House Hill.

James married Ann(e) Argyle (Argile) at Duffield on 12 December 1835. Ann was baptised in Ilkeston, Derbyshire, on 27 November 1813. No record has been found of her signature. There was a legend in the family of Ernest (born 1877) that one of their ancestors was an orphan who either came from Argyll or was named Argyle before being adopted by the Stones of Ambergate when he was 1-3 yrs old. Ann Argyle, James' wife, is the source of the Argyle name and her ancestors came from Scotland. James' father was orphaned in 1768 and was probably fostered by his uncle, William Stone of Ambergate, which was regarded as part of Heage.

Because of increasing industrialisation, the population of Alfreton town and its surrounding villages grew by 300% from 2,301 in 1801 to 7,577 in 1841. In contrast, the population of Heage fell by almost 30% from 1,845 inhabitants in 1831 to 1,305 in 1841. James was probably attracted by the job opportunities accompanying this expansion in the Alfreton area when he moved to Swanwick (a hamlet about 3 miles east of Heage and 1½ miles south of Alfreton), where he was living in 1836. (See 1"=1mile map). The 1841 census of Swanwick lists his family as consisting of his wife Ann and three daughters. These were Elizabeth born 1835/6, Emma born 9 August 1837 (shortly after Queen Victoria's coronation on 20 June) and Hannah born on 18 March 1839. No record of Elizabeth's baptism has been found but in the 1851 census her place of birth is given as Swanwick. This is the same as her 11 brothers and sisters.

In the 1841 census a 15 year old lodger, Samuel Argyle, was living with James' family. This was

Ann's brother who was baptised in Alfreton on 5 May 1822.

There was an unusual series of events associated with James' fourth daughter born on 11 June 1841. She unfortunately died the following day and when James registered the death on 14 June he gave her name as Emma. Her birth was registered later, on 29th June, and again James gave her name as Emma. His third daughter, also Emma, born in 1837, died on 24 October 1841 at the age of four as a result of being 'accidentally burnt'. No explanation of this duplication of the use of her name has been found.

James' son, also called James, was born on 19 September 1842 followed by Samuel on 1 October 1844. On 30 May 1846 his daughter Hannah, aged 7, died of pneumonia. Later in the same year his son, William Henry, was born followed by John some two years later. Daughter Ellen was born in 1851, followed by Alfred in 1853, Ann in 1855 and Martha in 1857. No record of the baptism of any of James' children has been found except that of Martha who was baptised at St Martin's church, Alfreton, on 4 April 1857. This was prior to the consecration of St Andrew's church in Swanwick in 1860. Martha was probably named after James' youngest sister.

James' wife, Ann, died on 15 November 1858. In the 1861 census of Swanwick his household included five children aged 4-14 and Elizabeth Chamberlin, a 66 year old widow who was his housekeeper. The 1871 census does not include a housekeeper, but his 19 year old daughter, Ellen, was probably running the house. His widower son, Samuel, was also living with him together with Samuel's three year old daughter Harriett Ann. In the 1881 census James' youngest daughter, Martha, was acting as housekeeper.

A Free School was founded at Swanwick Delves in 1740 followed by a National School in 1863. Both schools are shown on the 1880 O.S. map near James' various houses. James' eight eldest children are recorded as 'scholars' from 1851 to 1871, indicating that they were receiving a formal education. Ann and Martha probably attended the National School while the other six children had probably attended the Free School.

The absence of any large scale maps of Swanwick before the 1880 25"=1mile O.S. map has made it difficult to identify the location of the 3 or 4 houses that James was living in at the time of the census, except that of 1881. This problem has been further

complicated by the doubling in size of Swanwick from 1319 inhabitants and 233 houses in 1841 to 2392 inhabitants and 493 houses in 1881. In the 1841 and 1851 census James was living near the junction of Swanwick and Pentrich lanes probably in the same house. By 1861 he had moved eastwards along Swanwick Lane to around the centre of a part of Swanwick subsequently known as The Green. In 1871 he was living either in the same house as in 1861 or in a nearby house. By 1881 he had moved to the western end of The Green, probably into the centre house in a group of 3 houses highlighted on the 1880 map. James' various houses were all within a distance of about 1/3 mile of one another. A group of 40-50 allotments with wells and water tanks is also shown at reference 844 on the 1880 map.

James died on 23 July 1883 at Swanwick aged 72. His death was registered by his son Samuel.

Although Heage was a mining village and the population of Swanwick included high percentages of miners and framework knitters, no record has been found of James working as a coalminer. There were a number of framework knitters in Heage including one of James' second cousins, John, who worked as a framework knitter and miner at different times. James may have been trained as a framework knitter in Heage or by his brother-in-law, Isaac Cartledge, born in Swanwick. In 1861 they were living next door to one another.

In the 1841 census of Swanwick James is described as a framework knitter producing cotton goods, probably stockings. The six birth certificates and three death certificates of his children between 1837 and 1846 also describe him as a framework knitter. With the exception of the death certificate of his daughter in October 1841, which was registered by the coroner, James registered all these events himself, indicating that, like most framework knitters, he was probably self employed and working in his home. (On the certificate for the second marriage of his son James in 1908 he is also described as having been a framework knitter).

The framework knitting industry at this time was basically a cottage industry using pedal operated frames (machines) developed from a frame invented by the Rev. William Lee of Calverton some five miles north of Nottingham in 1589. Of the 6,447 frames enumerated in Derbyshire in 1844, the fifth largest group of 501 was in the Alfreton/Swanwick area. This reflects the importance of framework knitting which, in addition to mining for coal and iron ore and work in the local ironworks, was an important source of employment in the area.

Hand knitting frames were ingenious machines mounted on bulky wooden frames which were operated

by skilled knitters. They were generally rented to the knitters who used them in their homes or in some cases in small workshops. A range of garments, including stockings, gloves, drawers, undershirts and socks were produced on a commission basis. The finished garments were generally collected by bagmen, who paid the knitters for them, often in truck (goods) and supplied yarn for the next order.

The living standard of framework knitters nationally had been progressively depressed from the early 1800's as a result of machine rents remaining static while rates of pay fell. The resultant problems were made more difficult by sharp practice on the part of many bagmen. These factors caused extreme poverty amongst the knitters, who valued their independence in spite of often working up to 16 hours a day to earn a living. As a consequence of this situation a national petition was presented to parliament in 1843 signed by over 25,000 knitters protesting at the privation they were suffering because of low wages. The petition resulted in an official enquiry in 1845. There is no record of how this situation affected James' family but their standard of living would undoubtedly have suffered as a consequence.

By 1848 James had left the knitting industry. In the 1851 census of Swanwick his daughter Elizabeth was staying with his sister, Martha Cartledge, whose husband was a framework knitter. They had two more framework knitters living with them and possibly working in their house. It is possible that Elizabeth was working in an ancillary job such as seaming using skills she had learnt when her father was a knitter.

In 1848 James is described as a labourer, industry not specified, on the birth certificate of a son born in that year. He is also described as a labourer in the 1851 census of Swanwick and on the birth certificates of two further children in 1851 and 1853. In 1855 he is described as an iron works labourer on the birth certificate of a daughter. In 1857 he is also described as an iron works labourer on the birth certificate of a further daughter, but as a furnace man in the record of the baptism of the same daughter a month later. On the death certificate of his wife, Ann, in 1858 and the certificate of the first marriage of his son James in 1864, he is described as a furnace feeder. This was a relatively well paid labouring job because of the detrimental effect of the working conditions on the health of the feeders. It was usually regarded as a job for younger men. It is possible James had worked at Morley Park iron works near Heage before he moved to Swanwick.

After 1865 James worked at unspecified labouring jobs until his death in 1883 aged 72. He is recorded as having been a foundry labourer on his death certificate. When he was in the iron industry he was probably

working at Alfreton Iron Works about 2 miles south-east of Swanwick. In 1829 they employed about 350 men mining coal and iron stone plus a further 150 men in the iron works and foundry. The daily wages varied from 1s 8d to 2s 4d for labourers; 2s to 4s 6d for miners and 3s to 5s for furnace men, mechanics and founders. The numbers of employees had probably changed by the time James started working there around 1855 but the wages would probably have followed a similar pattern of differentials with furnace men among the best paid.

The migration from Heage in the mid 1800's is illustrated by the 31 Stones born there who were living in other parts of Derbyshire at the time of the 1881 census. Almost two thirds of them were working in the coal industry. James was probably related to 10 of the migrants, who included his brother Jacob, his nephews Joseph and Jacob, plus seven nieces and cousins.

James Stone's move from Heage reflected the migration of Heage's miners from the older and relatively primitive mines around Heage to newer mines to the east in the general area of Alfreton, which also had better access to the canal and railway network. Parkhouse pit, sunk in 1867 about six miles north of Swanwick, was one of the newer pits and considered to be a model in its day. It was part of a group of mines near Clay Cross started by George Stephenson (of steam engine and railway fame) in 1837/8, initially to provide coal for the engines of the North Midland Railway, which was building a line nearby. As a result of this development Clay Cross grew from a hamlet of 5-6 cottages in 1837 to a small town with 6-7000 inhabitants by 1865.

On 7 November 1882 there was an underground explosion at Parkhouse pit, which caused the greatest loss of life ever experienced in a Derbyshire mine from an explosion. Forty five of the 47 miners working underground at the time were killed. These included Joseph and Jacob Stone, the twin sons of James' youngest brother Jacob, and another Joseph (Joe) Stone, who may have been a cousin of James. All three men were born in Heage and had worked there as miners.

The opinion of mining engineers at the subsequent inquest was that the explosion had been caused by a sudden influx of methane gas, which had probably been ignited by a candle being used by Joe Stone. Candles were the normal means of lighting in Parkhouse pit at that time. A verdict of accidental death was recorded on all those killed.

When Joe's body was found it was very near to that of his brother-in-law James Sims. They had moved to work at Parkhouse at different times and lived near one another at Clay Cross. Joe Stone and James Sims were

members of Clay Cross choral society and walked together to a practice for their Christmas show on the evening of 6 November. Because 5 November was a Sunday that year the traditional bonfires were not lit until Monday. On their way to the practice James Sims saw his 5/6 year old son, James, at a bonfire and told him it was time for him to go home. This was the last time James saw his father who was killed shortly after 10 o'clock the next morning. The bodies of Joe Stone, James Sims and another Heage man were buried alongside one another at St Luke's Church, Heage, on 11 November 1882.

A month after the Parkhouse explosion the miners at another Clay Cross pit were instructed to discontinue using candles and only to use safety lamps. There was a short strike before this instruction was accepted because the miners considered the poor light from safety lamps posed a greater danger than the risk of explosion from using candles. Disputes regarding the inherently poor light produced by safety lamps continued throughout the mining industry during the 19th century.

Knitting Industry information from HISTORY OF THE MACHINE-WROUGHT HOSIERY AND LACE MANUFACTURES by W. FELKIN 1867.

Information re The Parkhouse Pit Explosion 1882 from THE CLAY CROSS CALAMITIES by TERRY JUDGE 1994.

Mining and Iron Industry information from THE DERBYSHIRE MINERS by J.E. WILLIAMS 1962.

Historical background from THE HISTORY, GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY by S. GLOVER Vol.1 Pt.1.1829, Vol.2 Pt.1.1833

LOOKING FOR A BAPTISM?

Perhaps the following might explain why a child is not baptised where it should be and a reminder to keep looking for a few years after the expected event.

Ashover Parish Register

"Be it recorded that on Sunday May the 24th 1835 Samuel Bradley, the illegitimate Son of Anne Riggott of Littlemore, was publicly received into the Congregation by me Richard Randall Rawlins Curate. This Child was Born on May the 9th 1829 and baptised on May the 13th following, by the late Revd Lawrence Short, Rector of Ashover. It has not been before Registered in consequence of a most improper custom having prevailed in this Parish, of Children being never entered until the Mother was either Churched or the Children Christened. I have therefore now made all correct."

THE RECORDS OF CHELMORTON

By

Sylvia M. Browne, 16 Victoria Road, Larne, BT40 1RN (Mem 1092)

The Curate of Chelmorton probably wasn't the only one to experience trouble in the early months of 1753. In fact, he may have been anticipating it for the past couple of years or longer. With hindsight, we are able to view the change to the Gregorian Calendar with equanimity, but it must have occasioned real worry to those who had to cope with it, particularly those who were not of an arithmetical or orderly turn of mind. We are told that the "commons", when the final adjustment was made in September 1752, demanded that they be given back their "lost days", and the bankers, powerful then as now, refused to budge their annual final reckoning from the 'Old' New Year's Eve – evidenced today by the waving of the budget box on the fifth of April. The clergy were not expected to fall into either of these categories, but to set an example by toeing the line. Besides the 'old' New Year (March 25th) and the ecclesiastical three year period which ran from and to any moveable date between the end of April and the beginning of June, there was now the 'new' New Year (January 1st) and the hiatus in September – all to be covered in a write up for the Bishop. The last Transcripts had been proffered on 31st May 1750, so the Curate had until 1753, when he must include the changeover, before the next Visitation. He must have hoped that he could have it all worked out satisfactorily by that time.

Curates and Parish Clerks being only human after all, I suspect that the writing up of the Bishop's Transcripts was put on the back burner until sometime between the beginning of the old New Year and Easter in the year of the Visitation. At this point it could be put off no longer. In 1753 the task must have been anticipated with even less joy than usual.

Anyone with a mid 18th century interest in Chelmorton, who has consulted the I.G.I. as a first step, will know that one is met by a number of multiple entries – so many, in fact, that one's credulity must be stretched beyond the limit. To give an instance; can it really be that Joe Bloggs of King Sterndale and his two cousins, both named Joe Bloggs and both of King Sterndale, all married wives named 'Kate' and all had sons named 'Ezra' baptised on 3rd July in the year 1752, 1754 and 1756? Alternatively, was there only one Joe Bloggs and Kate who gave their three sons the same name and baptised them on the same date in different years? Seeking 'confirmation at source' in respect of my Hodgkinsons, I found that the multiple entries were a fact. I then obtained copies of the Bishop's Transcripts in the hope of there being some enlightenment therein. There wasn't. Furthermore the B.T. entries didn't tally with those of the register.

At this time I was in collaboration with member Henry Morgan of Norfolk, who was also finding a problem with our mutual Hodgkinsons. He discovered that the 18th century Chapel Register of Chelmorton is not a contemporary document, but a copy made towards the end of the century because the original was in such bad repair as to be no longer useable. I discovered that two pages of B.T.s bore the same date, although the contents differed, and that two pages with differing dates had the same contents!

I think it was at this point that I became interested in the records per se, and whilst I now understand what went wrong and how, I can see that it would be a vast undertaking and well nigh impossible to put right. Without wishing to sound uncharitable, there is evidence to suggest that the 'books were cooked' and the B.T. entries, themselves demonstrably faulty, were borrowed and manipulated, sometimes twice, and spread out over the missing years when the copy register was made.

Returning from the 1753 Visitation at Bakewell, the Curate must have had a feeling of satisfaction that it had all gone so well. If he knew of the errors in the transcript he had just deposited with the Bishop, of which there is some doubt, no one had made anything of them and they didn't come to light until some thirty or more years later, when the transcript was needed to eke out the faded and eroded original register when making the new copy.

I understand from my long-term correspondent, member Roger Hadfield, that Chelmorton was an ancient settlement as far back as the 14th century. Certainly my perusal of the records of the 18th century has revealed many old names associated with the Peak District – Goodwin, Hodgkinson, Heathcote, Dakin, Clayton, Swinscoe and Palfreyman, to name but a few. There are so many Mycocks that one wonders why it wasn't called Mycockville, and I believe, at last, I've discovered a possible derivation of the name 'Gyte' which has always puzzled me.

The records for the years 1704-1715, 1717-1721, 1723-1724 and 1739-1759 have been transcribed, the entries for the problem years in such a manner that the dates are ascribed to the entries rather than vice versa – e.g. in the case of the fictitious Ezra cited above, he would appear as the son of Joe and Kate Bloggs, baptised on 3rd July in 1752, 1754 and 1756, and not as a separate entry in each of the three years. An indexed copy of my transcript has been lodged with the D.F.H.S. library at Bridge Chapel House.

TWO LUCKY BREAKS

By

Eileen M. Beech, 14 Westcroft Crescent, Westfield, Sheffield S20 8EG (Mem 1613)

After almost twenty years of research the unexpected finds and small joys of Genealogy become fewer and fewer, but during this last month of July I have twice been fortunate.

As well as Derbyshire I belong to the Family History Societies of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire and I am currently working on recording War Memorials for this latter county when I am staying in my caravan on the east coast. Many churches in Lincolnshire are either redundant, closed for much of the time because there is no incumbent, or just simply closed. My 2x great grandmother, Sophia Fenton nee Brown, was baptised in 1829 at Legbourne which is near Louth, and on the occasions when I have visited in the past the church has been locked with no indication where to apply for a key or any information. The memorial for the First World War stands in the churchyard, so I was able to measure, describe and sketch this, and record the names with little difficulty apart from the pouring rain. There was a grass cutting rota pinned up in the porch and the key for the gardening shed was available from the Post Office. I went to ask if they knew of a Second World War memorial and was told, yes, it was in the church – do you want to borrow the key? Finally I got to enter another of my 'family churches' to stand by the font and before the altar, and silently to remember my forebears. The font was of a type I have never seen before – very high, and with two stone steps to one side for the priest to mount.

My second cousin, Margaret, has recently become Vicar at Perlethorpe on the Thoresby Estate, where another set of 2x great grandparents, Obadiah Boot of Shirland and Faith Brett of Edwinstowe, were married in 1825. The present building is a replacement on the same site as the church in which the wedding took place, but it is a site which I can visit regularly if not

the actual church. The Pierrepoint family, the Earls Manvers, who formerly held Thoresby, were Lords of the Manor of Beighton and held much property, in fact there is still a Manvers Road. My 3x great grandfather, John Atkinson Tillotson, sometime schoolmaster and farmer of Beighton, also worked as estate valuer and surveyor for the Manvers family, and on the 1851 census is lodging at Buck Gates, Thoresby. I had previously met the present estate manager, told him of the connection, and he said that sometime when I was visiting Margaret he would take me to view the sad remains of the gates and Buck Lodge. We both recently attended a church garden party on one of the few hot days we have had, and I got my promised trip. Sad remains were right and what had once been an important entrance to the estate from the south was almost totally overgrown with natural woodland, but there is always such a thrill to walk the paths where one's forebears have walked, and to see where they have lived, however ruinous. The gates were gone completely and only the stone bases of the pillars remained; much material had been removed from the ruins of the stone built house, just a door frame and lintel and various pieces of masonry remained, but the vibes are still there. However he does have a picture of how it once was and I have been promised a copy.

Note: Margaret and I have a common great grandfather in John Swan Millthorpe of Barrow Hill – we descend from two of his daughters, my grandmother was Laura, and Margaret's was Ann Elizabeth, who married Richard Anderson in 1897 at Staveley. John Swan was baptised at Ecclesfield, son of Obadiah Millthorpe and Elizabeth nee Swan. Richard is son of William Anderson, believed to be of Saffron Walden in Essex. If anyone knows anything of the antecedents of these families we would be pleased to hear.

GEMS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS

Whilst looking through parish registers I am often sidetracked by the vicar's comments, which appear at the end of pages or in the margin. These are a few of the most recent ones that I have noticed.

Ashover Parish Register

Born 25 Aug 1833, baptised Apr 1 1835 Joshua, son of Charles and Anne Denston, Ashover, Baker

Memorandum: This Child from various circumstances of a private nature, existing in the breasts of the Parents; and also their not

being able to procure Sponsors, is the reason why its Baptism was deferred so long after its Birth, as this day.

Buried 26 Nov 1835, Elizabeth, wife of John Limb of South Wingfield, age 40 years.

Coroners Inquest. Died suddenly by the visitation of God in a natural way if not otherwise.

Winster Parish Register

Baptised 30 Jun 1816 Jabez Hibbs, son of George and Frances, labourer of Winster. (Did mum have a bad time?)

"His mother called his name Jabez, saying because I bore him with sorrow" 1st Chron.IV.9

SOME DESCENDANTS OF THE MORTEYNYS

By

John M. Ellis, 10 Pexhill Drive, Broken Cross, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK10 3LP

In my contribution to Family History Research on pages 232/3 of *The Manchester Genealogist*, Vol. 35, No. 4, 1999, I mentioned that the authors of *The Feudal History of the County of Derby* (published 1886-1907), stated that the Morteyns were, and are, still numerous.

In Derbyshire, the surname of Morteyn (also spelt Mortain, Morteayne, Mortayne, Mortein) over the centuries following the fifteenth, usually changed in spelling to Mortyn, Mortin, Morten, and, more rarely, Morton and Moreton, and persons of that county with those names from the sixteenth century and subsequently, were indeed numerous.

The surname derives from Mortain in the Avranchin, Normandy (now in the modern Department of La Manche), which gave name to a Norman comte, of which Mortain was the caput.¹

On the 26 April 1947 I wrote to the late Sir Anthony Wagner (at that time *Richmond Herald*) to enquire about the Mortins of Eyam, Derbyshire, in whom I have a family interest, and he informed me that the College of Arms had nothing about the Mortins of Eyam, but that it was no doubt quite possible that they descended from the medieval knightly Morteines, but that much research would be needed to establish the certainty or even probability of that.

Since that correspondence, during the course of the succeeding 52 years, I have intermittently, as and when a busy professional career allowed, carried out much research and, as a result, I believe established the probability of such a descent of the Mortens of the parish of Hathersage in the High Peak Hundred of Derbyshire, and of the Mortens of Mapperley, formerly in the parish of Kirk Hallam in the Appletree Hundred of Derbyshire, from the Morteynes.

Genealogists who concern themselves with the compilation of the pedigrees of junior branches of medieval knightly families for the centuries following the fifteenth, face a difficult task, because the evidence for so doing does not often exist and consequently it is not possible to compile proven pedigrees of such branches. The medieval surnames of such families can be shown to have ramified, and perhaps undergone changes in spelling, but to be able to prove the descent of many obviously junior branches is quite another matter. There are, of course, many instances where such descent from the parent stock has been proved.

MORTENS OF MAPPERLEY²

Temp. Edward I (1272-1307). Sir Roger de Morteyn, at that time Lord of Maperlay, witnessed a Grant from

Isabella, sometime wife of Geoffrey de Herdeby to William her son, of her lands in the vill and territory of Maperleye.³

In 1431, Hugo Morteyn, of Mapurley, Gent., held a tenement in Mapurley in free demesne, in socage. Inquest of Knights Fees of 10 Henry VI (1 Sep 1431 – 31 Aug 1432). Inquisition taken at Derby – “Hugo Morteyn of Mapley, Gent., 40s. Maperly”.⁴

In 1446, William Morteyn of Maperley, was one of those to whom a commission was granted to levy and collect a tax in Derbyshire.⁵

By fine dated 17 June 1457 (the Octave of Midsummer), William Morton of Mapurley, Gent., and Alice his wife, and Margaret Twyford sold property in Kirkelongley (Kirk Langley, Derbyshire) to Henry Pole and John Brokhey.⁶

By Fine dated 12 November (the morrow of Martinmas) 1498, Robert Morten and Alice his wife and John Morten and Margery his wife sold for £200 the manor of Maperlay and 6 Messuages, 3 tofts, 200 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 240 acres of pasture, 30 acres of woodland and 4 marks rent in Mapurley and Brayston (Breaston, Derbyshire) to George, Earl of Shrewsbury, Eward Hastynges, Kt., Lord Hastynges and Christopher Ursewyk, Clerk.⁷

On 10 July 1507, Robert Morten of le Parkhalle (Park Hall, formerly a grange, adjoins Mapperley on the N.W.) Gent., and John Morten of Maperley, Gent., witnessed a Release from Margaret, widow of John Brigg of Maperley, to Robert Tykhulle of le Stanley Graunge, Gent., of lands in Beaureper (Belper, Derbyshire).⁸

In 1507, Robert Morteayne occupied Park Hall, Mapperley, under the Willoughbys of Risley, Derbyshire.⁹

MORTENS OF HATHERSAGE

In 1473, in the Court Rolls concerning Hathersiche, Padley and Bamford, it was recorded that Roger Bradbury made affray on John Morten and Thomas Morten.¹⁰

In a Rental of Hathersage dated 25 July 1476, Robert Morteyn was a tenant of Court Roll or custom of the Manor of Hathersage, and held one messuage and certain lands adjacent, and John Morteyn, Senior, was a tenant at will of that Manor and held one messuage and certain lands, and John Morteyn, Junior, was a tenant at

will of that Manor, and held one messuage and certain lands.¹¹

In a Court Roll of the Manor of Hathersage of 23 June 1547, John Morten was named as one of the Jurors.¹²

On 2 November 1587, Thomas Morten of Hathersage township appeared in a Derbyshire Muster Roll of all selected men appointed for trained soldiers in anticipation of the Spanish Invasion, and all such were trained in May 1588.¹³

In 1592-3, Elizabeth Morten of Hathersage, Widow, Elizabeth Morten of Hathersage, Spinster, and Anne Morten of Hathersage, Spinster, appeared in a List of Recusants in Derbyshire.¹⁴

In 1616, Henry Morten of the parish of Hathersage, Husbandman, Maria his wife, Katherine wife of Thomas Morten of the same, Husbandman, Robert Morten of Hathersage and Laurence Morten of Hathersage appeared in a List of Recusants in the Peak of Derbyshire.¹⁵

In the 1670 Heath Tax Assessment for Derbyshire, James Morten, John Morten, Edward Morton and George Morton appeared under Hathersage, which included Bamford, Derwent, Outseats and Nether Padley.¹⁶

The following wills (dated as stated below) were proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and are now in Lichfield Joint Record Office.

John Mortyn of the parish of Hathseyeg, dated 21 May 1551.

Peter Morten of Derwent within the parish of Hathersage, 10 February 1552/3.

John Morten of the Hollyncloghe in the parish of Hathersedge, 17 March 1571/2.

Edward Morten of Hollencloughe in the parish of Hathersedge, Yeoman, 5 October 1590.

John Morton of Derwent in the parish of Hathersedge, Husbandman, 25 April 1599.

Henry Morten of Bamford in the parish of Hathersedge, Husbandman, 5 November 1610.

Thomas Morten of the Totthill in the parish of Hathersage, Husbandman, 20 September 1623.

Katherine Morten of Tootehill in the parish of Hathersage, Widow, 26 June 1633.

George Morten of the Hollonclough in the parish of Hathersage, Yeoman, 1 August 1639, and therein he mentioned the ten Evidences of his lands at Hollenclough dated 1317, 1374, 1374, 1467, 1468, 1489, 1537, 1545, 1572/3, 1588.

Henry Morten of Hollinclough in the parish of Hathersage, Batchelor, 18 October 1648.

The majority of those Wills mentioned numerous issue and other relatives, and from a perusal of the contents of the Wills (and the Inventories which often accompanied them) it is apparent that the majority of the Hathersage Mortens were predominantly substantial Yeomen. That conclusion is confirmed by the fact that some served as churchwardens in the 17th century and those were usually recruited from the wealthier members of the community, often the gentry.

The extant Parish Registers of Hathersage begin in 1627 and from that year onwards they contain a great number of entries relating to the Morten, Mortin families settled in that parish.

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2. The Derbyshire Gentry in the Fifteenth Century, Susan M. Wright, Derbyshire Record Society, Vol.8, 1983, Appendix 1 - A directory of Derbyshire landed and political society.
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13. Derbyshire Archaeological Society Journal, Vol.17, p.11
14. Catholic Record Society, Vol.18, 1916, p.33; Derbyshire Archaeological Society Journal, Vol.10, February 1888, p.67.
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INQUEST - At the Town Hall, Derby, on view of the body of Frederick Bullock, aged two months, the son of Thomas Bullock, Bloom Street, Derby, whose death took place suddenly on Sunday morning last. From the evidence of Mr Borman, surgeon, the child died of convulsions and a verdict to that effect was returned.

Derbyshire Advertiser & Journal Sept 17, 1852

INDEXING THE INDEXES

By

James Malcolm Wragg, 30 Manor Hill, Sutton Coldfield B73 6HB (Mem. 245)

You should read this if you have completed a one-name extract from the General Register Office Index, or have ever thought of doing so.

In the early 1980s, I had heard that such an index had been created by Gordon Honeycombe, the broadcaster. He worked with the advantage of a rare name, but without the benefit of either microfilm or computer which, by 1989, were to have transformed this otherwise formidable task.

In late 1987 all the microfilms to 1912 had been delivered to the Birmingham Central Library, which was on my way home from work. During the subsequent two years, I made 68 visits, transcribing all the Wragg records, including their reference numbers, to manuscript, thence to typescript.

At the same time, the number of computers in my office increased from one 286 machine to three, including a 386 with hard drive. Working over several weekends, and using all three at the same time, I was able to produce an index of the 15000 odd records by Christmas of 1989.

This first attempt at indexing had six fields: first name, middle names, family name variation, Superintendent Registrar's District (SRD), with the year of birth registration, or marriage, or death, in separate fields. There were two columns on each page, each column of 50 records.

With the experience of the intervening years, the index has passed through a number of improvements in presentation, incorporating corrections and extension to 1920.

The most recent, 1999, edition is in three volumes. Volume 1 (67 pages), the layout of which is illustrated opposite, is the name index. Compression now allows six columns on each page and is achieved thus.

People registered with identical first names are grouped together, and the groups are arranged alphabetically. Within each group, registrations are ordered numerically by the nominal year of birth, represented by its last three digits. In calculating the nominal year of birth, ages are assumed, where necessary, to be 20 for marriages and war deaths, and 0 for other deaths.

Within each year, registrations are ordered alphabetically by the first four characters of the SRD name. A '+' or an age following an SRD indicates a death. Likewise a '=' indicates a marriage. Others are births. The meanings of the other symbols are ':' for

middle names, '#' for the family name Ragg, and '**' for other family name variations.

Thomasine	893 <i>Bake</i>	920 <i>Eccl</i>
829 <i>Roth</i> 65	894 <i>Nott</i>	920 <i>Nott</i> :
Thurza	895 <i>Nott</i> =	Vernon
858 <i>Shef</i> : =	900 <i>Stoc</i> =	827 <i>Shef</i> 70
Thyrza	903 <i>Wirr</i> : 0	844 <i>Shef</i> : =
850 <i>Roth</i>	903 <i>Wirr</i> :	876 <i>York</i> :*
851 <i>Roth</i> +	912 <i>Stoc</i>	878 <i>Whit</i> : 16
Tim	913 <i>Asht</i>	896 <i>Leed</i> 0
902 <i>Ches</i>	914 <i>Asht</i> 1	896 <i>Leed</i>
Tirzah	920 <i>Mans</i> :	902 <i>Ches</i> :#
895 <i>Blac</i> :#	Trevor	Victor
896 <i>Easi</i> :# 0	839 <i>Basf</i> : 75	879 <i>Port</i> : 5
Titus	839 <i>Burt</i>	879 <i>Shep</i> :
862 <i>Wort</i>	853 <i>Ashb</i> =	905 <i>Ipsw</i> :
Tom	Tryphena	914 <i>Bake</i> :
846 <i>Belp</i> * =	801 <i>Eccl</i> 70	Victoria
850 <i>Wort</i>	Turton	838 <i>Burt</i> +
853 <i>Shep</i> =	848 <i>Shef</i>	838 <i>Burt</i>
858 <i>Eccl</i>	849 <i>Shef</i> 17	897 <i>Lamb</i> :
859 <i>Eccl</i>	Una	901 <i>Roth</i> : 1
860 <i>Wort</i> +	909 <i>Wort</i> :	901 <i>Roth</i> :
860 <i>Wort</i>	910 <i>Wort</i> : 5	902 <i>Eccl</i> :
861 <i>Mans</i> +	Urban	911 <i>Lamb</i>
863 <i>Birm</i> *	825 <i>Birm</i> 50	Vincent
863 <i>Donc</i>	862 <i>Birm</i> * +	864 <i>Wort</i>
863 <i>Eccl</i> +	862 <i>Birm</i>	870 <i>Wort</i>
864 <i>Asto</i> 53	877 <i>Mans</i>	872 <i>Wort</i> =
864 <i>S Sh</i> #	879 <i>Mans</i> =	877 <i>Radf</i>
864 <i>Shef</i> :	Urbane	881 <i>Nott</i> =
865 <i>Bake</i> 54	833 <i>King</i> =	885 <i>Roth</i>
865 <i>Donc</i> +	Ursula	891 <i>Sout</i> =
865 <i>Eccl</i>	848 <i>Newc</i> # +	893 <i>Wort</i>
867 <i>Bake</i> =	Valentina	898 <i>Wort</i> =
867 <i>Eccl</i> :	883 <i>Work</i> 0	900 <i>Nott</i> :
868 <i>Eccl</i> :	883 <i>Work</i>	904 <i>Eccl</i> :
869 <i>Asht</i> =	Valentine	905 <i>Wort</i>
869 <i>Oldh</i>	852 <i>Leic</i> #	914 <i>Wort</i>

Volume 2 (65 pages) is the SRD index, which is exactly the same as the name index, but with SRD and first name interposed. It enables quick access to all records from a particular district, or a positive identification of the four-character SRD.

Volume 3 (66 pages) lists in full those records with middle names, using three columns on each page. It is followed by a 'middle name finder' index so that, for instance, all Baxter or Kynaston can be easily located. Also in the volume are indexed the maiden names of brides and mothers.

These three volumes are now some of my most useful reference works. So much so that, in about 1995, I began to wonder if it might be possible to complete a one-name extract from the census returns.....

THE 1901 CENSUS RETURNS

Many of us are eagerly awaiting the release of the 1901 census, which is not open for public inspection until January 2002 (100 year closure rule). When they are available, however, what can you expect to see? The basic format has not altered much from the 1891, but is known as class RG13. It was taken on the night of Sunday 31 March, although special arrangements had to be made for the enumeration of people in the armed services, on vessels afloat, for travellers, night workers and people in institutions.

If done properly each household was to complete their individual form on the night specified, this was then collected on the morning after, checked and, should anything be incomplete, the enumerator was supposed to fill it in properly. Likewise should the householder be illiterate the enumerator was supposed to fill it in on their behalf. This varies little from other census returns and, like them, there are no doubt omissions, mistakes and those people who are either nowhere to be found or are in two places at once. (The latter, of course, is preferable to the former).

Each individual household schedule was then transcribed into the census enumerators' books, together with statistical information, and it is these books that provide the copies of census returns that we eagerly search through.

Column 1	No. of schedule, numbered from 1 consecutively per book
Column 2	Name of street, place or road, and name or number of house
Column 3	Houses; separate columns for inhabited, in occupation, not in occupation, being built
Column 4	Number of rooms occupied if less than five
Column 5	Name and surname
Column 6	Relationship to head of family
Column 7	Condition; marital status
Column 8	Age last birthday; separate columns for males and females
Column 9	Rank, profession or occupation
Column 10	Employer, worker or on own account; answer to be written
Column 11	If working at home; answer to be written
Column 12	Where born; county/place
Column 13	Whether 1-Deaf & Dumb, 2 - Blind, 3 - Lunatic, 4 - Imbecile, feeble minded
	In Wales and Monmouthshire only, the 1901 household schedules and enumeration Books had an extra column for 'Language Spoken' which required either 'English' 'Welsh' or 'Both' to be entered.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS 2000/2001

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

Dec 13 th	Christmas Quizzes & Fun	
Jan 10 th	Grand Nights – Derby's Grand Theatre	Eric Broomhead
Feb 14 th	Love and Marriage through the Ages	Joan Ward
Mar 14 th	Old Allenton and its Environs	Audrey Longden
Apr 11 th	7pm – Annual General Meeting – Followed by guest speaker	
Apr 21 st	'NEW TO KEW' – joint day with the PRO – See inside this magazine for booking form (Please note this takes place at Landau Forte College, not St Mary's Parish Centre)	
May 9 th	History of the British Garden	Lucy Clemson
Jun 13 th	Parish Registers	Simon Pawley

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

Dec 1 st	We Shall Remember Them – Sources for World War I Soldiers	John Marsden
Jan 5 th	Would anyone knowing the whereabouts...?	Dr Colin Rogers
Feb 2 nd	Reminiscences of Royal Service	Paul Kidd
Mar 2 nd	Hannah Mitchell – Radical Suffragist	Bill Johnson
Apr 6 th	Video Evening – An introduction to Derbyshire Record Office and Well Dressing in the Peak	Keith Holford
May 4 th	Ins and Outs of Ordnance Survey	Glynis Reeve
June 1 st	Edmund Potter and Dinting Vale Print Works	

SHIRLAND: COMMUNITY HALL Friday meetings at 7.30 pm

Dec 8 th	Memories of Christmas Past	Margaret Hargreaves
Jan 19 th	Those Dark Satanic Mills	Peter Naylor
Feb 16 th	Transportation Records	Bob Dawson
Mar 16 th	A Look Back in Time (Pinxton, South Normanton & Alfreton)	Dennis Denneley
Apr 20 th	The Victorians	Jill Tanner
May 18 th	A Life Less Ordinary (700 years of domestic life)	Myra Challand
Jun 15 th	Enjoying Buildings	Rodney Cousins

TRY OUT THE SOCIETY'S NEW WEBSITE

www.dfhs.org.uk

Any articles for possible inclusion in ISSUE NO. 96 to be with the Editor by 10th January 2001

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