

# DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



MAR 2000

ISSUE 92

## DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

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### **CORRESPONDENCE SECRETARIES**

#### **This Service is for Members Only**

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

#### **A C G R S**

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

#### **B D E F L**

Philip E. Jones, 40 Regina Crescent, Ravenshead, Nottingham NG15 9AE

#### **M N W T Y Z**

For the time being, please address all enquiries to Bridge Chapel House (Address as above)

#### **H I J K**

Mrs J. Ashley, 17 Nightingale Close, Fakenham, Norfolk NR21 8NS

#### **O P Q U V X**

John Barber, 16 Tollgate Close, Northampton, NN2 6RP

#### **COMPUTER CORRESPONDENT**

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



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**FROM THE EDITOR**

First issue of the new Millennium and I still can't get used to writing 2000 instead of 1999. I'm sure those who survived the change from 999 to 1000 didn't have this trouble – they probably didn't even realise what had happened. Technology is happening so fast these days that by the next Millennium our descendants probably won't have to write at all, though I don't know what it will be replaced with.

I am fast running out of articles in my stockpile so I would like to beg for contributions. Anything, big or small, is welcome and if you are unsure of what to write I will just tell you that, judging from the letters I receive, most people love to read how other members solve their problems and stories of ancestor's lives. So get those computers working or even put pen to paper and give it a go. You might be pleasantly surprised at the amount of feedback you get.

I would like to say thank you to two members who have given a great deal to the society. Dorothy Jeffs has been a correspondence secretary for a number of years and has had to give up her post because of illness whilst Sheila Samways has been a constant volunteer at Bridge Chapel House, but is temporarily indisposed because of an operation. Best wishes go to both of them for a speedy recovery.

Finally a gruesome tale to finish. While browsing some newspapers I found an intriguing version of the chain letter, viz: *"some days ago a person of Chesterfield, a butcher, received a packet by a coach from London, which on opening, proved to be a human head, with a label in the jaws, intimating that if the receiver betrayed any secret, his head would soon be in the condition of that before his eyes"*. As yet I haven't found any ending to the tale, but it certainly is easier to tear up the paper version.

That's all folks! Good hunting, see you next time.

*Helen*



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



- 5107 Mrs A. M. & Mr I. Shaw, 35 Peters Close, Newthorpe, Notts. NG16 2ER  
 5108 Mrs G. & Mr R. Spendlove, 6 Viewmont Court, Croydon, Victoria 3136, Australia  
 5109 Mr A. E. Brown, 'Glen-Waverley', 1192 Glasshouse Mountains Road, Glasshouse Mountains, Queensland, Australia, 4518
- 5110 VOID  
 5111 Mrs S. L. Smith, 57 Thames Close, Congleton, Cheshire, CW12 3RL  
 5112 Mr K. Sanders, 95 Church End, Harlow, Essex, CM19 5PH  
 5113 Susan Johnson, 1 Heathmoor Mount, Illingworth, Halifax, W. Yorks. HX2 9LU  
 5114 Mr S. C. Heathcote, 36 Hall Close, Burley in Wharfedale, Nr Ilkley, W. Yorks. LS29 7LW  
 5115 Mr W. H. B. & Mrs S. Belch, Hall Farm Mews, Station Road, Stanley, Nr. Ilkeston, Derbys. DE7 6FB  
 5116 Mrs C. Gomm, Elmstead, 27 Queens Road, Fleet, Hants. GU13 9LE  
 5117 Mrs I. Row, 198 Bardon Road, Coalville, Leics. LE67 4BL  
 5118 Mrs L. G. Marvin, 148 Netherhall Road, Leicester, LE5 1DQ  
 5119 Mr K. & Mrs S. Munns, 'Beechgarth', Parton Road, Churchdown, Gloucs. GL3 2JH  
 5120 Mrs J. Hookway, 27 Church Street, Beckington, Bath, BA3 6TG  
 5121 Mr D. Irvine & Miss J. H. Foster, Kyle Bros. 2 Maxwellheugh, Kelso, Scottish Borders, TD5 8AY  
 5122 Mr J. A. Tucker, Penffynnon, Aberporth, Cardigan, SA43 2DA  
 5123 Mrs D. Jacques, Valley Farm, Willesley Lane, Ashby de la Zouch, Leics. LE65 2TL  
 5124 Miss L. C. Hartley, Le-Nid Cottage, Highland's Lane, St. Davious, Jersey, C.I. JE2 7LH  
 5125 Eileen D. Walmsley, 4 View Crescent, Montrose, Vic. Australia, 3765  
 5126 Mr D. J. & Mrs J. A. Bunting, 5 Lindisfarne Close, Chester le Street, Co. Durham, DH2 3TR  
 5127 Linda Leonard, 24 Finley Way, Broadmeadows, South Normanton, Derbys. DE55 4AD  
 5128 Mrs H. J. Barlow, 11 Lodersfield, Lechlade, Gloucs. GL7 3DJ email [hazel@rjhjbar.screaming.net](mailto:hazel@rjhjbar.screaming.net)  
 5129 Barbara Cocker, 16 Service Street, Hampton, Victoria, Australia, 3188  
 5130 Mr D. G. Lavender, 73 Aldreds Lane, Heanor, Derbys. DE75 7HG  
 5131 Mrs G. M. Wilmot, 53 Hanley Avenue, Bramcote, Nottingham, NG9 3HE  
 5132 Mrs B. Toms, 10 Cloves Hill, Morley, Derbys, DE7 6DH  
 5133 Mr R. C. Godber, Staverton Acres, Shuckburgh Road, Staverton, Daventry, Northants. NN11 6JY  
 5134 Mrs M. Gibson, 74 Brookside Road, Breadsall, Derby, DE21 5LF  
 5135 Mr I. J. Stevens, 87 Welbeck Road, Long Eaton, Nottingham, NG10 5GQ  
 5136 Mrs P. Dorrington, Southcroft, 18 Elm Drive, Bude, Cornwall, EX 23 8EZ  
 5137 Mr F. Redfern, High Beeches, 8 Burgess Wood Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks. HP9 1EQ  
 5138 Mrs J. M. Collinson, 10 Ferrers Close, Castle Donington, Derby, DE74 2QW  
 5139 Mr C. R. & Mrs J. Bennett, 49 Mill Lane, Kegworth, Derby, DE74 2EJ  
 5140 Mr J. Parr, 1 Glenville Avenue, Glen Parva, Leicester, LE2 9JF  
 5141 Mr R. P. Marchington, 14 Seaton Close, West Derby, Liverpool, L12 0QB  
 5142 Dorothy M. Pullan, 39 Myrtle Grove, Beeston, Nottingham, NG9 2EP  
 5143 Mrs D. & Mr D. Mansfield, 86 Borrowfield Road, Spondon, Derby, DE21 7HF  
 5144 Mr N. R. Taylor, 241 Cotmanhay Road, Ilkeston, Derbys, DE7 8PB  
 5145 Mr A. F. & Mrs M. Bull, 4 The Crescent, Chaddesden, Derby, DE21 6QB  
 5146 Mr G. W. Peck, Meridian House, 45 Bentley Close, Rectory Farm, Northampton, NN3 5JS  
 5147 Ms S. M. Turner, 24 Wyche Avenue, King's Heath, Birmingham, B14 6LQ  
 email [inanna@unisonfree.net](mailto:inanna@unisonfree.net)
- 5148 Mrs L. Bendell, 29 Greenhow Street, Walkley, Sheffield, S6 3TN  
 5149 Mr G. K. Fells, 2 Badger Close, Spondon, Derby, DE21 7TB  
 5150 Mr C. W. Greatorex, 64 Kenilworth Drive, Nuneaton, Warwicks. CV11 5XP  
 5151 Mrs J. E. Dickson, 48 Errington Road, Darras Hall, Ponteland, Northumberland, NE20 9LB  
 5152 Mr J. Bausor, Orchard View, Hunters Close, Oakley, Hants. RG23 7BG  
 5153 Mrs E. L. D. Quarrington, General Delivery, Ganges P.O., Saltspring Island, BC, Canada, V8K 2P1  
 email [dquarrington@saltspring.com](mailto:dquarrington@saltspring.com)
- 5154 Mr J. G. Lee, 86 Normanton Lane, Littleover, Derby, DE23 6GK  
 5155 Miss E. Duffield, 40 Farnworth Road, Mickleover, Derby, DE3 5ER  
 5156 Mr T. J. & Mrs M. W. Betterton, 157 Stoops Lane, Bessacarr, Doncaster, S. Yorks DN4 7JE  
 5157 Mr D. Bottomer, 5 Lade Braes, St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland, KY16 9ET  
 5158 Mrs A. M. Pollard, 35 Glebe Crescent, Stanley, Derby, DE7 6FL  
 5159 K. R. Edwards, 4902 Zschiedrich Road, Quesnel, BC, Canada, V2J 6M8  
 email [gkedward@uniserve.com](mailto:gkedward@uniserve.com)



5160 Mr L. & Mrs S. Harvey, 75 Hassock Lane North, Shipley, Heanor, Derbys. DE75 7JB  
 5161 Mr S. T. Carroll, 53 Kirkby Road, Sutton in Ashfield, Notts. NG17 1GG  
 5162 Mr D. J. Townsend, 12 Glendower Road, Peverell, Plymouth, Devon, PL3 4LA  
 5163 Miss G. Fletcher, 64 Main St. Wentworth, Rotherham, S. Yorks. S62 7TN  
 5164 Mrs D. K. Lea, The Browse, 69 Bastion Road, Prestatyn, Denbigh, LL19 7ET  
 5165 Mrs P. J. Poyser, Lovatts, Wallash, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Derbys, DE6 2JZ  
 5166 Mr K. Walker, The Hermitage, 52 Fulmer Road, Gerrards Cross, Bucks. SL9 7EF  
 5167 Ms E. M. Sharp, 5 Alexandra Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA12 2QG  
 5168 Miss R. Fletcher, 81 Alfred Street, Alfreton, Derbys, DE55 7JD  
 5169 Mrs A. Durn, 237 The Maltings, Swiss Terrace, Tennyson Avenue, Kings Lynn, Norfolk, PE30 2QS

#### MEMBERS WHO HAVE REJOINED THE SOCIETY

831 Mrs J. Steer, 478 Duffield Road, Allestree, Derby, DE22 2DJ  
 2857 Dr J. E. Middleton, 8 Blenheim Avenue, Southampton, Hants. SO17 1DU

#### MEMBERS ADDITIONAL INTERESTS

1310 Mrs P. M. McDonald, 43 Windrushway Way, Hythe, Southampton, SO45 6JF  
 3786 Mr R & Mrs S. Moore, 48 Prospect Drive, Matlock, Derbys DE4 3TA E.mail sandy.moore@virgin.net  
 4097 J. M. Beniston, 43 Leivers Close, East Leake, Loughborough, Leics. LE12 6PQ  
 4469 Mr J. Flower, 395 Elm Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5M 3W3  
 4617 Hilary Thomas, 90 Webster Road, Silvan Sth., Vic. 3795, Australia  
 4791 Mrs S. J. Oen, 1 Clos-y-Celliog, Llandre, Bow Street, Ceredigion, SY24 5AN

#### NEW MEMBERS INTERESTS NOT RECEIVED IN TIME FOR ISSUE 91

5093 Mr D. J. & Mrs A. A. Ingram, High Gables, Drinkstone, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9SX

#### CHANGE OF NAME

1847 Hilary Madeley is now Hilary Wymer  
 Mr J. & Mrs H. Wymer, 84 Weston Road, Aston on Trent, Derby, DE72 2BA

#### DECEASED MEMBERS

893 Mrs S. Llewellyn, 15 Burcot Park, Burcot, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 3DH  
 Mrs Llewellyn was a member of the Society for 15 years  
 3466 Mrs J. Greenwood, 33 Colenso Grove, Stockbridge, Keighley, W. Yorks, BD21 4DT

#### SEARCHING

NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	NO.	NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	NO.
ABERNATHY	All		All	5117	BALON	Findern		<1904	5143
AGARD	Horsley		1660-1800	4617	BALON	Mickleover		1794	5143
AGARD	Mackworth		1540-1660	4617	BALSOM	No parish given	Dor	1800-1999	5144
AINLEY	Birstall	Yks	<1825	5146	BANCROFT	Derby		1800-1900	1310
AINLEY	Mirfield	Yks	<1825	5146	BANCROFT	Leeds	Yks	<1815	1310
ALCOCK	Hucknall	Ntt	<1825	5146	BANKES	Stanton by Dale		17c-19c	5093
ALLEN	No parish given	Lei	1860	5123	BANSOR	All	Lin	1600-1900	5152
ALLEN	Radford	Ntt	<1750	5146	BANSOR	All	Lin	1600-1900	5152
ALLEN	Arnold	Ntt	<1750	5146	BANSOR	All	Lin	1600-1900	5152
ALLWOOD	Mansfield	Ntt	1750-1900	5131	BARKER	Derby		c1870	1310
ALLWOOD	Nottingham	Ntt	1750-1900	5131	BARLOW	No parish given		17c-19c	5093
ANNABLE	Arnold	Ntt	<1725	5146	BARNSBY	All		1800>	5166
ANSON	Hollingworth		19c	5119	BARSBY	Odstone		1815	5123
ANTICLIFFE	Eckington		1840	5127	BATES	No parish given	Nfk	<1840	2857
ANTICLIFFE	Barlborough		1840	5127	BATES	Wisbech	Cam	<1800	2857
APPLEYARD	Duffield		1700-1960	5129	BAUSOR	All	Ntt	1600-1900	5152
APPLEYARD	No parish given	Yks	1700-1960	5129	BAUSOR	All	Ntt	1600-1900	5152
APPS	Kingsnorth	Ken	No dates given	5159	BAUSOR	All	Ntt	1600-1900	5152
ARGYLE	Pentrich		1700-1770	4617	BAXTER	All	Lei	<1918	5138
ARNOLD	Bollington		No dates given	5159	BAXTER	All	Ntt	<1918	5138
ASTLE	Wilne		1750>	5137	BECIL	Birmingham	War	No dates given	5159
ASTLE	Ironville		1750>	5137	BECKINGTON	Plumstead	Ken	All	5131
ATKINSON	Bradford	Yks	1840>	5166	BECKINGTON	West Ham	Ess	All	5131
BAGSHAW	Bakewell		1800-1880s	5151	BECKINGTON	Devonport	Dev	<1900	5131
BAGSHAW	Tideswell		1800-1880s	5151	BELLAMY	Nottingham	Ntt	1700-1900	5131
BAKER	Derby		No dates given	5153	BENETT	Bradley le Moors	Sts	1800>	5166
BALCH	Shrewsbury area	Sal	1700s	5115	BENISTON	Smalley		<1800	4097
BALDRY	All	Nfk	<1900	5146	BENISTON	Ilkeston		<1930	4097
BALLARD	Long Eaton		<1918	5138	BENISTON	Nottingham	Ntt	1870-1890	4097



BENNETT	Duckmanton		<1830	5110	CAIRNS	Felling	Dhm	<1900	5146
BENNETT	All		<1800	5146	CAPP	All	Nfk	<1900	5146
BENTHAM	Bentham	Yks	1800>	5166	CARLIN	Heanor		<1825	5146
BETTERTON	Tunbridge Wells	Ken	19c>	5156	CATER	Duffield / Horsley		<1875	5146
BETTERTON	Bledington	Gls	18c	5156	CHAPMAN	Church Gresley		1800	5161
BIGGIN	Norton		1750-1800	5125	CHELL	All		<1841	5165
BILLAM	Eckington		1700-1800	5127	CHETHAM	Hope		<1800	2857
BINCH	Papplewick	Ntt	<1750	5146	CLARKE	Salford	Lan	1790-1860	5115
BIRCH	Leeds	Yks	<1850	4097	CLAY	Burton on Trent	Sts	<1800	5146
BIRCH	Nottingham	Ntt	1850-1930	4097	CLAY	Tutbury	Sts	<1800	5146
BIRKETT	Basford	Ntt	1750-1900	5131	CLOAD	No parish given	Dev	1800-1999	5144
BIRKS	No parish given		17c-20c	5093	COATES	Sawley		1750-1850	5131
BIRLEY	Ashford		<1900	5148	COCKER	Duffield		1600-1960	5129
BLACKER	Blackwell		1798	4617	COLLIER	Glossop		1777>	5167
BLACKMORE	Wigan area	Lan	1800-1850	5115	COLLIER	Mottram		1777>	5167
BLACKMORE	St. Helens	Lan	1800-1850	5115	COLLIER	Duckinfield		1777>	5167
BLANCHER	Etwell		<1869	5124	COLSTON	Loughborough	Lei	1840s	5131
BLAND	Derby		c1863	1310	COOK	Kersall	Ntt	1750-1850	5131
BLANKLEY	Stathern	Lei	c1800-1841	5158	COOPER	Derby		No dates given	5153
BLANKLEY	Colverthorpe	Lin	1840>	5158	COOPER	Wadworth	Yks	<1825	5146
BLANKLEY	Heydor	Lin	1840>	5158	COOPER	Doncaster	Yks	<1825	5146
BLOOR	Hartshorne		17c-20c	5093	COPLEY	Arnold	Ntt	<1825	5146
BOLLINGTON	Bollington		1800>	5159	COWELL	Lamesley	Dhm	<1900	5146
BOLLINGTON	Hayfield		1870>	5159	COWELL	Longenton	Ntm	<1850	5146
BOLSOVER	Ashford		All	5148	COWPERTWAIT	St. Helena		1832	5131
BONSAY	All		1600-1900	5152	COWPERTWAIT	Nottingham	Ntt	All	5131
BONSAY	All		1600-1900	5152	CRITCHLOW	No parish given		1850-1950	831
BONSAY	All		1600-1900	5152	CURRIE	Liberton	Min	1750-1850	5131
BOTHAM	Baslow		1660	5145	CURTIS	Faversham	Ken	1750-1850	5131
BOTHAM	Alsop-en-le-Dale		1704-1760	5145	CURTIS	Hounslow	Mdx	1800-1900	5131
BOTHAM	Bradbourne		1770	5145	CUTTS	Arnold	Ntt	<1750	5146
BOTHAM	Tissington		1765-1880	5145	DAWES	Birchwood		<1830	5132
BOTT	Newton Burgoland	Lei	1680	5123	DAWES	Summercotes		<1830	5132
BOTTOMER	All		All	5157	DAWES	Riddings		<1830	5132
BOURNE	Greasley		1870	5123	DENISON	Arnold	Ntt	<1725	5146
BOUSIE	Over Stowey	Som	1860>	5148	DENISON	Gedling	Ntt	<1725	5146
BOWMAN	Appleby Magna	Lei	1880	5123	DIAMOND	Kingsnorth	Ken	No dates given	5159
BRADFORD	Church Gresley		<1881	5142	DISNEY	Derby		c1873	1310
BRADFORD	Bretby		<1881	5142	DORRINGTON	Derby		1830-1900	5136
BRADSHAW	All		All	5133	DOWNES	Ashford		All	5148
BRADWALL	Bradwell		<1750	2857	DOFFIELD	South Normanton		No dates given	5155
BRAMWELL	Chapel-en-le-Frith		No dates given	5128	EATON	Newton Solney		1850	5116
BRENCHLEY	Kingsnorth	Ken	No dates given	5159	EATON	Birmingham	War	No dates given	5159
BREWER	Nottingham	Ntt	<1850	5146	EDGE	No parish given		17c-19c	5093
BRIERLEY	Mellor	Chs	18c	5119	EDWARDS	Findern		1900	5143
BRIERS	No parish given		All	5168	EDWARDS	Pimlico	Lnd	No dates given	5159
BROADHURST	Ashby de la Zouch	Lei	1760	5123	EKE	All	Nfk	<1875	5146
BROOKSBANK	Nottingham	Ntt	All	5131	ELLIOTT	Derby		<1840	1310
BROOKSBANK	No parish given	Yks	All	5131	ELLIS	Rossington	Yks	<1775	5146
BROSCOMB	Birstall	Yks	<1825	5146	ELLIS	Birstall	Yks	<1850	5146
BUCK	Hucknall	Ntt	<1850	5146	ELLIS	Leeds	Yks	<1850	5146
BUCK	Greasley	Ntt	<1850	5146	ELMES	No parish given		<1900	5108
BUCKLOW	Derby		<1908	3786	EVENDEN	Shirland		1900>	5147
BULL	Norbury		1774	5145	FALLOWELL	Lowdham	Ntt	<1625	5146
BULL	Roston		1774	5145	FANSHAW	Bakewell		<1750	2857
BULL	Longford		1780	5145	FEATHERSTONE	Heanor		<1800	5146
BULL	Daibury Lees		1798	5145	FELKIN	Alfreton		1770-1800	4617
BULL	Kirk Langley		1806-1912	5145	FELLS	Clowne		1800-1900	5149
BUNTING	Bradley		1830-1880	5126	FINNEY	Ipsstone	Sts	1850	5116
BUNTING	Hulland		1830-1880	5126	FISH	Gunthwaite	Yks	No dates given	5155
BUNTING	Ashbourne		1830-1880	5126	FITCHETT	Church Gresley		<1881	5142
BURGOYNE	Pleasley		<1900	5122	FITCHETT	Bretby		<1881	5142
BUTLER	Nottingham	Ntt	<1650	5146	FLETCHER	Froggatt		All	5148
BUTT	No parish given	Dor	All	5131	FLETCHER	Peak Forest		All	5163
BUXTON	Ripley		1800-1870	5113	FLINT	Duffield		1700-1960	5129
BUXTON	Pinxton		1800-1870	5113	FLINT	Nottingham	Ntt	1700-1960	5129



FLINT	Blidworth	Ntt	1750-1900	5131	HOLLAND	Buckminster	Lei	1750-1850	5131
FLINT	Nottingham	Ntt	1750-1900	5131	HOLLAND	Nottingham	Ntt	1800-1900	5131
FORD	Edlaston		1680-1800	4617	HOLLAND	Horsey		1750	4617
FOSTER	All	Yks	<1900	5146	HOLLOWAY	Birmingham	War	No dates given	5159
FOX	Sudbury	All		3786	HOLMES	Arnold	Ntt	<1775	5146
GALLANCE	Arnold	Ntt	<1800	5146	HORSFIELD	Hollingworth		19c	5119
GARROD	London	Lnd	No dates given	5159	HOUGHTON	Prescot	Lan	1800>	5166
GASKIN	No parish given		17c-20c	5093	HOWARD	Ashbourne		1850	5145
GIBSON	South Normanton		1896	5134	HOWELL	Plymouth	Dev	1920	5135
GIBSON	Selston	Ntt	1839	5134	HUDSON	Norbury		All	4791
GILLOT	Arnold	Ntt	<1800	5146	HUTCHBY	Nottingham	Ntt	>1890	4097
GILMAN	Leek	Sts	18c-19c	5156	HUTCHBY	Ilkeston		1880-1930	4097
GLAFSBY	Dublin	Irl	1750-1850	5131	HUTCHINSON	Wadworth	Yks	<1775	5146
GLASSBY	Dublin	Irl	1750-1850	5131	HYDE	Mansfield	Ntt	All	3786
GODBER	All		<1750	5133	HYDE	London	Lnd	<1780	3786
GODBER	All	Ntt	<1750	5133	INGRAM	No parish given		17c-20c	5093
GODFREY	Arnold	Ntt	<1750	5146	INSLIM	Church Gresley		1872	5161
GODFREY	Gedling	Ntt	<1750	5146	JACKSON	Norton		1750-1800	5125
GOODINSON	Rotherham	Yks	17c-19c	5093	JEFFERY	Tideswell		<1750	2857
GOSS	Wells next the Sea	Nfk	<1850	5146	JOHNSON	Chesterfield		1890-1910	5162
GOTHARD	Arnold	Ntt	<1725	5146	JOHNSON	Derby		c1870	1310
GOUCHER	Belper		c1844	1310	JONES	Measham		1825	5123
GOULD	Belper		1805-1851	4617	JONES	Moir		1825	5123
GRACE	Little Eaton		<1918	5138	KENDRICK	London	Lnd	No dates given	5159
GREATOREX	Ashlehay		c1690	5150	KERRY	Smalley		<1800	5146
GREENWOOD	Radbourne		<1900	5108	KERRY	Radford	Ntt	<1875	5146
GREGSON	Longford		All	3786	KERRY	New Radford	Ntt	<1875	5146
GRETTON	Stowe	Sts	1831	4617	KERSHAW	Basford	Ntt	1700-1900	5131
HADFIELD	Marple	Chs	18c	5119	KEW	Welton	Lin	1700-1840	5131
HADFIELD	Shirland		<1843	5147	KEW	All	Ntt	All	5131
HALL	Churchdale		All	5148	KEW	Lenton	Ntt	<1850	5131
HALL	Tideswell		1800-1880s	5151	KING	Clerkenwell area	Lnd	<1846	1310
HALL	Papplewick	Ntt	<1700	5146	KIRK	Derby		<1800	5146
HALLOM	Bradwell		<1750	2857	KIRKLAND	Mugginton		1748	4617
HAMILTON	Kensington area	Lnd	<1878	1310	KITCHENER	Pleasley		<1900	5122
HAMPSON	Nottingham	Ntt	<1800	5146	KNOWLES-BANCROFT	Derby		c1880	1310
HANSLIP	No parish given	Sfk	<1840	2857	LAMBERT	Wells next the Sea	Nfk	<1850	5146
HANSON	Stanley		18c	5156	LAMLEY	Arnold	Ntt	<1750	5146
HARDACRE	Settle	Yks	1800>	5166	LAND	Derby		c1870	1310
HARLOW	Derby		<1915	5124	LAUNDER	Plymouth	Dev	1800	5135
HARRISON	Settle	Yks	1800>	5166	LAVENDER	No parish given		No dates given	5130
HARRISON	Uttoxeter	Sts	<1907	3786	LAY	Nottingham	Ntt	<1880	4097
HARRISON	Nottingham	Ntt	<1675	5146	LEAVERS	Nottingham	Ntt	<1825	5146
HARTLEY	Southowram	Yks	19c	5117	LEE	Derby		1800-1900	5154
HARTLEY	Derby		<1915	5124	LEEDHAM	Duffield		1700-1960	5129
HATFIELD	Belper		1770-1861	4617	LEES	Bulwell	Ntt	<1825	5146
HAWKESWORTH	Meibourne		1800-1900	5164	LEES	Hucknall	Ntt	<1825	5146
HAWLEY	Monyash	All		5146	LENTON	Acton	Sts	1855	5123
HAYNES	Ashover		1800-1890	5126	LIFTEN	All		1840>	5166
HEARSON	Arnold	Ntt	<1700	5146	LING	No parish given		17c-19c	5093
HEATHCOTE	Hognaston		1800>	5114	LITCHFIELD	Duffield		1700-1860	4617
HEDEKER	All		All	5165	LITTON	All		All	4791
HEGINBOTTOM	Saddleworth	Wry	18c-19c	5156	LOMAS	Chapel-en-le-Frith		No dates given	5128
HENSON	Gedling	Ntt	<1725	5146	LOWE	Chapel-en-le-Frith		No dates given	5128
HENSON	Carlton	Ntt	<1725	5146	MAIR	No parish given	Mdx	1885-1999	5144
HERROD	Wingerworth		1830-1868	5140	MAIR	No parish given	Per	1850-1890	5144
HERROD	Nottingham	Ntt	1830-1868	5140	MANIFOLD	Rocester	Sts	No dates given	5155
HEWSON	All		1850>	4791	MANSFIELD	Burnaston		1794	5143
HICKMAN	Nottingham	Ntt	<1700	5146	MANSFIELD	Findern		1794	5143
HILL	Bradwell		<1800	2857	MANSFIELD	Mickleover		1794	5143
HIND	Brailsford		18c	5119	MARCHINGTON	Chapel-en-le-Frith		<1999	5141
HINSON	All		<1675	5146	MARKHAM	Sheffield	Yks	<1800	2857
HODGES	Bulwell	Ntt	<1825	5146	MARLOW	Hognaston		1800>	5114
HODGES	Hucknall	Ntt	<1825	5146	MARSHALL	Hope		<1800	2857
HOLLAND	Stone	Sts	<1918	5124	MARSHALL	Derby		1800-1900	1310
HOLLAND	Cannock	Sts	<1918	5124	MARSHALL	Bilston	War	c1818	1310



MARTIN	Arnold	Ntt	<1775	5146	PROUDLOVE	All	All	5111	
MARTIN	Gedling	Ntt	<1775	5146	RABONE	Birmingham	War	<1851	3786
MARVIN	Leicester	Lei	1780-1900s	5118	REANEY	Eckington		<1850	5110
MASSEY	All	All		4791	REDFERN	Wirksworth		1750>	5137
MEDLEY	Lowdham	Ntt	<1625	5146	REDFERN	Crich		1750>	5137
MEE	Stanley		18c	5156	REDGATE	Arnold	Ntt	<1775	5146
METTAM	Sheffield	Yks	<1800	2857	REDGATE	Nuthall	Ntt	<1775	5146
MIDDLETON	Bradwell		<1750	2857	RICHARDSON	North Shields	Nbl	1800>	5131
MIL(L)WARD	Heanor		1700-1813	4617	RIDGE	No parish given		17c-19c	5093
MIL(L)WARD	Belper		1851-1881	4617	RILEY	Horsley		1770-1813	4617
MILWARD	Thorpe	Sts	<1900	5116	ROBERTS	Wolverhampton	Sts	19c	5117
MILWARD	Mayfield		<1900	5116	ROBINSON	Stydd		<1900	5116
MONTGOMERY	Chesterfield		<1830s	5118	ROBINSON	Snelston		<1900	5116
MOORE	Barton under Needwood	Sts	<1840	3786	ROBINSON	Ashbourne		<1900	5116
MOORE	Sudbury		1860>	3786	ROGERS	Rotherham	Yks	<1800	5110
MORAN	No parish given		17c-19c	5093	ROLSTON	All	All		4791
MORTON	Nottingham	Ntt	1750>	5131	ROSS	Normanton		<1935	5124
MOULD	All	All		4791	ROUS	Rocester	Sts	1850	5116
MOUNTARY	Snelston		1850	5116	ROWE	Newport	Mon	19c	5117
MULLINS	Iwerne Courtney	Dor	1700-1880	5131	ROWSTON	Netherseal		1793>	4791
NAYLOR	Birchwood		<1830	5132	RUTHERFORD	Wingerworth		1793-1858	5140
NAYLOR	Summercotes		<1830	5132	SA(U)NDERS	Staveley		1840-1890	5112
NAYLOR	Riddings		<1830	5132	SA(U)NDERS	Horsley Woodhouse		1750-1900	5112
NEEDHAM	All	All		5157	SA(U)NDERS	Barnsley	Yks	1850>	5112
NEWBALD	Mansfield	Ntt	<1750	5146	SAFHILL	Haunslow	Mdx	All	5131
NEWBALD	Hucknall	Ntt	<1750	5146	SAFHILL	Heston	Mdx	All	5131
NEWBOLD	All		1623>	4791	SAFHILL	London	Lnd	All	5131
NEWBUT	Hucknall	Ntt	<1750	5146	SAFHILL	Devonport	Dev	<1900	5131
NEWBUT	Mansfield	Ntt	<1750	5146	SALT	Ellastone	Sts	1850	5116
NICHOLS(ON)	Arnold	Ntt	<1825	5146	SALT	Aistonfield	Sts	18c-19c	5156
NICHOLS(ON)	Hucknall	Ntt	<1825	5146	SARSON	Derby		1835-1900	5136
ORPE	All	All		4791	SAVIDGE	Bulwell	Ntt	1800>	5131
OSCROFT	Arnold	Ntt	<1850	5146	SAXTON	Grassmore		<1910	5147
OSTON	All		<1625	5146	SAXTON	Papplewick	Ntt	>1700	5146
OWEN	Nottingham	Ntt	<1850	5146	SCHOFIELD	Birchwood		<1870	5132
PAIN	Kingsnorth	Ken	No dates given	5159	SCHOFIELD	Summercotes		<1870	5132
PALING	Ilkeston		1850-1950	831	SCHOFIELD	Riddings		<1870	5132
PALPREY	No parish given	Som	1800-1999	5144	SCHOFIELD	Saddleworth	Yks	<1870	5132
PARKER	South Normanton		1895	5161	SCHOOLING	No parish given	Mdx	1800-1999	5144
PARROTT	Nottingham	Ntt	All	3786	SCRATON	South Normanton		1895	5161
PARROTT	Tipton	Sts	<1881	3786	SHARROD	No parish given	Nfk	<1840	2857
PASHLEY	Coal Aston		1750-1800	5125	SHAW	Glossop		<1770	5167
PAWSON	Arnold	Ntt	<1750	5146	SHAW	Mottram		<1770	5167
PEACH	Derby		1700-1800	1310	SHELDON	Nottingham	Ntt	<1800	5146
PEARCE	Wolverhampton	Sts	19c	5117	SHERWIN	No parish given		1850-1950	831
PECK	Arnold	Ntt	All	5146	SILLS	Bulwell	Ntt	1750>	5131
PEGG	No parish given	Lei	1840-1900	5136	SILLS	Basford	Ntt	1750>	5131
PEGG	No parish given		1840-1900	5136	SIMPSON	Nettleham	Lin	No dates given	5155
PEGG	No parish given	All		5168	SIMPSON	Lamesley	Dhm	<1850	5146
PEPPER	Sutton Bonnington	Ntt	17c-19c	5093	SKELLERN	All	All		5111
PIGOT	Nottingham	Ntt	<1800	5146	SLACK	Nottingham	Ntt	<1800	5146
PILKINGTON	Heanor		<1750	5146	SLATER	Horsley		<1750	5146
PLEWIS	Skipsea	Yks	19c	5117	SLATER	Boylestone		1660-1815	4617
PLEWIS	Hornsea	Yks	19c	5117	SMITH	Rocester	Sts	<1900	5116
PLOWRIGHT	Nottingham	Ntt	<1832	3786	SMITH	Mayfield	Sts	<1900	5116
POINTON	All		1687>	4791	SMITH	Etwall		<1854	5124
POTTER	Chapel-en-le-Frith		No dates given	5128	SMITH	Ilkeston		<1854	5124
POTTER	Wirksworth		No dates given	5155	SMITH	Nottingham	Ntt	1840-1900	5131
PRESTON	Ulverston	Lan	<1840	5132	SMITH	Longbenton	Ntm	<1800	5146
PRICE	Eckington		1800	5127	SMITH	Tollerton	Ntt	<1770	5146
PRICE	Barlborough		1800	5127	SMITH	Sheldon	All		5148
PRICE	Wadworth	Yks	<1850	5146	SMITH	Oldham	Lan	1900>	5156
PRICE	Rossington	Yks	<1850	5146	SMITH	Burnley	Lan	19c>	5156
PRIDE	Nottingham	Ntt	1700-1900	5131	SMITH	No parish given	All		5168
PRINCE	Newbrough	Sts	1860	5145	SMITH	Nottingham	Ntt	<1700	5146
PRITCHARD	Duffield		<1795	1310	SOWTER	Hoon	All		3786



SPENCER	Basford	Ntt	1700>	5131	WALKER	Carlton	Ntt	<1860	5131
SPENDLOVE	All		<1900	5108	WALKER	Chapel-en-le-Frith		1830>	5166
SQUIRE	Radford	Ntt	<1850	5146	WALKER	Derby area		<1871	1310
SQUIRE	Radford	Ntt	<1850	5146	WALKER-WOODWARD	Smalley area		c1837	1310
STACEY	No parish given		18c & 19c	5117	WALLIS	Hartshorne		17c-19c	5093
STAPLES	Long Whatton	Lei	17c-19c	5093	WARBLETON	Wadworth	Yks	<1800	5146
STARBUCK	Draycott		1840s	5118	WARBLETON	Doncaster	Yks	<1800	5146
START	Aston on Trent		1750-1850	5131	WARD	Nottingham	Ntt	<1850	5146
START	Long Eaton		All	5131	WARD	Arnold	Ntt	<1725	5146
STEVENS	Plymouth	Dev	1800	5135	WARDINGLEY	Wadworth	Yks	<1775	5146
STOCKS	Arkey	Yks	<1750	5146	WARDINGLEY	Doncaster	Yks	<1775	5146
STREET	Ripley		1800s	5113	WARDLE	Flash	Sts	18c-19c	5156
STURTIVANT	Arnold	Ntt	<1700	5146	WARRINGTON	Hayfield		No dates given	5155
STURTIVANT	Calverton	Ntt	<1700	5146	WARRINGTON	All		1810>	4791
STYLES	London	Lnd	19c	5156	WATKINS	Birmingham	War	<1851	3786
SUTTON	Hartshorne		17c-19c	5093	WEBB	Wolston	War	1840	5123
SWAIN	Melbourne		1885>	5164	WELLS	Nottingham	Ntt	<1800	5146
SWAN	Nottingham	Ntt	<1850	5146	WEST	Birchwood		<1870	5132
SWAN	Nottingham	Ntt	<1850	5146	WEST	Summercotes		<1870	5132
SWANN	Ryhall	Rut	No dates given	5155	WEST	Riddings		<1870	5132
TABBERER	All		All	4791	WEST	Saddleworth	Yks	<1870	5132
TAGG	Shirland		<1858	5147	WHEATCROFT	Derby		<1900	5108
TANSLEY	Leicester	Lei	1750-1900	5131	WHEELDON	Mugginton		18c	5119
TANSLEY	Nottingham	Ntt	1880s	5131	WHEELDON	Derby		<1880	5124
TAYLOR	Duffield		1700-1800	1310	WHEELDON	Belper		<1880	5124
THIMPSON	No parish given		All	5168	WHITAKER	Nottingham	Ntt	<1750	5146
THOMPSON	Derby		18c	5119	WHITTINGTON	Arnold	Ntt	<1825	5146
THORNTON	Longbenton	Ntm	<1850	5146	WIBBERLEY	Ashbourne		<1900	5116
THORPE	Ashford		All	5148	WIBBERLEY	Yeaveley		<1900	5116
THORPE	New Mills		No dates given	5155	WIBBERLEY	Shirley		<1900	5116
THORPE	Wormhill		No dates given	5155	WILDGOOSE	No parish given		All	5168
THURMAN	Tollerton	Ntt	<1825	5146	WILLDAY	Ashby de la Zouch	Lei	1800>	5123
TIDESWELL	Bradley le Moors	Sts	1800>	5166	WILLMOT	Walesby	Ntt	<1824	5131
TILLSON	Melbourne		1800-1900	5164	WILLMOT	Nottingham	Ntt	<1824	5131
TILT	Birmingham	War	No dates given	5159	WILLMOTT	Edwinstowe	Ntt	1820>	5131
TINKER	Bugsworth		<1840	5167	WILLMOTT	Nottingham	Ntt	1820>	5131
TINKER	Staylybridge		<1840	5167	WILLS	All		1700>	4791
TIVEY	Melbourne		<1860	4097	WILLSHAW	Hartington		1800-1890	5126
TIVEY	Nottingham	Ntt	1850-1900	4097	WILSON	Nottingham	Ntt	<1850	5146
TIVEY	All		All	4791	WILSON	Arnold	Ntt	<1750	5146
TOM(B)S	Chetwode	Bkm	<1850	5132	WINGFIELD	Nottingham	Ntt	<1650	5146
TOWLE	Arnold	Ntt	<1750	5146	WINNING	Salford	Lan	1800-1850	5115
TRUEMAN	Bellington		1850>	5159	WINTER	Wadworth	Yks	<1775	5146
TRUEMAN	Macclesfield	Chs	1800>	5159	WOODGER	Arkey	Yks	<1775	5146
TRUEMAN	Wildbearclough		1500>	5159	WOODS	Litchurch		1900-1920	5143
TRUEMAN	Hucknall	Ntt	<1775	5146	WOODWARD	Stanley		18c-19c	5156
TRUEMAN	Radford	Ntt	<1775	5146	WOODWARD	Breadsall		18c	5156
TUCKER	Pleasley		<1900	5122	WOODWARD	Derby ar2a		1853	1310
TURNBULL	Lamesley	Dhm	<1900	5146	WOODWARD	Horsley area		c1836	1310
TURNER	Shirland		<1839	5147	WOODWARD	Derby area		<1853	1310
TURNER	Arnold	Ntt	<1800	5146	WOODWARD	Rotherham	Yks	17c-19c	5093
TURNER	Bingham	Ntt	<1800	5146	WORTH	Derby		c1860-1938	5120
UNWIN	All		All	4469	WORTH	Stapleford	Ntt	c1860-1938	5120
UPTON	Tollerton	Ntt	<1750	5146	WRAGG	Handley		1850	5116
VARDY	All		All	4469	WRAGG	Wingfield		1850	5116
W(H)AYWELL	All	Sts	<1650	5165	WRIGHT	Bollington		No dates given	5159
W(H)ETTON	All		All	4791	WRIGHT	Radford	Ntt	All	3786
WAKEFIELD	Arnold	Ntt	<1700	5146	WRIGHT	Derby		1840>	3786
					WRIGHT	Duffield		<1875	5146

WHERE NO COUNTY IS STATED IT IS ASSUMED TO BE DERBYSHIRE



## CORRECTIONS (Apologies for any inconvenience caused)

- 5041 Mr G. Jocelyn should read Mr J. GODLEY, 27 Springhead, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN2 3NY  
Searching: ROBINSON of Dudley, Wor 1700> NOT GODLEY as stated
- 5069 Mrs P. Rothwell, 49 Upper Breeze Hill, Benllech, Anglesey, LL74 8XA  
Searching: BOOTHBY of Belper <1820 NOT BOOTH as stated
- 5070 Mr J. R. Varney address should read:  
68 Castle Avenue, Ewell, Epsom, Surrey, KT17 2PH
- 5077 Mrs M. Mantaj address should read:  
Moya Doma, 29 School Road, Langold, Worksop, Notts. S81 9PX email margaret.mantaj@btinternet.com
- 5106 Mr R. Snow address should read:  
Abergwdi', Ffrwdgrech, Brecon, Powys, LD3 8NA

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 277 Mrs P. T. Mather, 2514 Manor Drive, Apt. 2-E, Fredericksburg, VA, 22401, USA
- 575 Mr R. M. G. Stevens, 'Bluebells', 56 Grosmont Ave., Berkeley Heywood, Worcester, WR4 0RD
- 995 Miss L. Morton, 10 Redhall Close, Kirk Sandall, Doncaster, DN3 1QD
- 1445 Mr & Mrs C. M. B. Seal, The Warren, Beesands, Kingsbridge, Devon, TQ7 2EJ
- 1490 Rev. Harvey Fox, 37 Meadow Road, Henley in Arden, Warwicks. B95 5LB
- 2560 Mr J & Mrs J. Ashley, 17 Nightingale Close, Fakenham, Norfolk, NR21 8NS
- 2602 Miss S. Harfield, 26 Crowshaw Close, Lancing, West Sussex, BN15 9LE
- 2605 Mr R. Porter, 55 Wood's Hill Land, Ashurst Wood, East Grinstead, W. Sussex, RH19 3RQ
- 2647 Peter Somers, 19 Cwrt-y-vil Road, Penarth, CF64 3HN
- 2916 Mr K & Mrs L. Barfield, 9 Fleming Close, Watnall, Nottingham, NG16 1JY
- 2920 Mrs B. Burton, 10 Creggan Mooar, Port St. Mary, Isle of Man, IM9 5BB
- 3045 Mr R. P. Merriman, Birchfield School, Albrighton, Wolverhampton, WV7 3AF
- 3269 Mr R. P. Oldale, Rose Cottage, Crowden Road, Northlew, Okehampton, Devon, EX20 3ND
- 3387 Mr M. & Mrs H. Coney, 21 Birchwood Ave., Littleover, Derby, DE23 7QA  
email helena@coney.freemove.co.uk
- 3607 Mr J. & Mrs S. Finlayson, The Retreat, 52 Stuart Road, Barton-le-Clay, Bedford, MK45 4NG  
email john@finlayson2.freemove.co.uk
- 3642 Mr D. R. Wain, 27 Nottingham Road, Eastwood, Notts. NG16 3AD
- 3779 Amy Knox, RR1, 3801 Hwy 2, Economy, Nova Scotia, B0M 1J0, Canada
- 4188 Mr A & Mrs M. Brown, The School House, Brockweir, Chepstow, Gwent, NP16 7NW
- 4597 Miss J. Hickenbotham, 14 Allendale Road, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 6JA
- 4614 Miss P. Hambridge, 10 Porth-y-Waen, Bodfari, Denbigh, LL16 4BU
- 4689 Mrs G. Fynes, 14 Mansion Hill, Halton, Aylesbury, Bucks. HP22 5NL email Jon@Fynes.freemove.co.uk
- 4722 Mrs P. Cater, Rose Bungalow, Rochdale Road, Triangle, Sowerby Bridge, Halifax, HX6 3DJ
- 4770 Mr D. & Mrs D. Ruston, 83b Worthington Lane, Newbold, Coleorton, Coalville, Leics. LE67 8PJ
- 4863 Mrs M. Broad, 11 Spring Lane, Wyomondham, Leics. LE14 2AY
- 4933 Mr G. P. Russell, 1 Rectory Lane, Southoe, St. Neots, Huntingdon, Cams. PE18 9YA
- 5088 Mrs D. Gear, Biebricher Allee 168, 65203, Wiesbaden, Germany

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- 4643 Mr J. F. W. Gardiner - Johnliz.Gardiner@virgin.net
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- 5083 Mrs A. Lucas - john.Lucas2@virgin.net
- 5097 Sandra Cook - sandy5@yebo.co.za



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E.MAIL ADDRESS CORRECTIONS

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NOTE: Please send any amendments, additions etc. to MEMBERS INTERESTS ONLY to:  
Mrs S. Stock, 8 Albert Road, Breaston, Derby, DE72 3DL  
CHANGE OF ADDRESS to be sent to the MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY  
Address inside front cover

NOTTINGHAM & ILKESTON TURNPIKE TRUST  
THE FIRST ACT  
(4 George III, Cap. 83, 19 April, 1764)

TOLLS

For every horse or other beast drawing any carriage 3d

Any animal not drawing a vehicle 1d

Every pair of millstones, or blok of stone or timber,  
drawn upon the edge by six or more animals 2s 6d

Droves of oxen or neat cattle, per score and so on in  
proportion for greater or lesser numbers 10d

Droves of calves, s wine, sheep, or lambs per score as above 5d

Exempt from toll were all animals employed in carrying materials for the repair of the turnpike, or of any other road within the townships along it and those next adjacent;

those carrying agricultural manure for use in the same places, or any produce or fodder to be aid up by the local inhabitants for their own consumption and not for sale;

any ploughs or other implements and activities of husbandry (watering cattle, taking horses for shoeing etc.) in the same locality;

anyone going to their own parish Church on the Sabbath, or to and from any funeral;

any post-horses carrying the mails, or those of soldiers on the march with their baggage;

vagrants sent with passes;

any animal or vehicle conveying voters to and from elections of the County or Borough Members of Parliament, on the day before, the day of, and the day after such election;

and anyone merely passing across the road from one side to the other.

Quoted in 'The Nottingham & Ilkeston Turnpike trust 1765-1874' by Peter Stevenson  
Ilkeston & District Local History Society  
Occasional Paper No. 4 (Part) August 1972



## ??? HELP WANTED ???

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

### WHEELDON/SMITH/HOLLAND/CARROLL

I am seeking information on the marriage of William Wheelton to Mary Ann Smith. Their first child, William, was born 1879-80 and Arthur was born 29<sup>th</sup> September 1881, Court 9, Bold Lane. My grandfather John Thomas was born 1886 Court 4, Bridgegate, and last was Joseph in 1895. Somewhere between came George, Mabel, Rebecca and Elizabeth. I do not know when William died but Mary Ann was a widow when she died in 1935 at 45 Nun Street.

Mark Holland married Jane Carroll and according to the 1881 census for Yoxall, Staffs their first child, my grandmother Sarah Ann, was aged 1 and born in Hixon. I have been unable to find a birth certificate for her or her sisters and brothers, Mary, Alice, Emily, Richard and Mark. This may have been due to their being Romany travellers. Mark was born in Stapenhill, Dbys in 1857 and Jane was born in Bug Hadford, Warwickshire in 1858. We believe the Holland family originated in county Clare or Galway, Ireland.

If anyone is searching in Jersey I would be happy to help them for like assistance in Derby.

*Miss L. Hartley, Le-Nin Cottage, Highlands Lane,  
St. Saviour, Jersey, C.I. JE2 7LH (Mem. 5124)*

### HINE

Can anyone help me find the records for the Maryport and Carlisle Railway which I believe are held at the P.R.O., Kew under Rail 472. My great grandfather, Thomas Hine was born 1815 in Ireland and died in 1874 at work. He was a driver on the said railway, also his sons Bernard (also a driver, born 1840 Maryport, died 1887 at work) and John (a stoker and fireman, born 1857 Maryport and died around 1910). Thomas started working on the Maryland and Carlisle Railway from 1843, the above information taken off the 1851 census for Maryport. Cost and postage willingly given for any help.

*Audrey Henderson, 41 Bonsall Rd., West Derby,  
Liverpool 12, L12 8QH (Mem. 4559)*

### JOHN LOMAS

I am trying to trace any descendants of the John Lomas who built Hollinsclough Chapel in 1801. He was born at Alstonfield in 1747, his father was a packman and he followed in the trade. He lived in the village and was buried in the Chapel in 1823. As you can see from the date it will soon be the Chapel's bicentenary and we, the members and friends, would like to involve any of his family who are interested. John Lomas also wrote a diary and if this still exists it

would be a marvellous source of information about him, his family and his work here.

*Elizabeth Gouldstone, Home Farm, Hollinsclough,  
Longnor, Buxton, Derbyshire SK17 0RH*

### BUXTON

Samuel Buxton was born 20 December 1858 in Ripley and is my great grandfather. He moved to West Yorkshire and married in 1889. I am trying to trace the Derbyshire connections. His father was another Samuel (whitesmith and engine smith) who married Martha Street and they were living in Well Street, Ripley, at the time of Samuel's birth. He had a sister, Hannah Buxton, who married someone called Mason and we believe had two children. There was also a brother, Robert Buxton, who we believe was unmarried and maybe an older brother, George Buxton. Any information would be welcome and I can fill you in on the Yorkshire connection.

*Sue Johnson, 1 Heathmoor Mount, Illingworth,  
Halifax, W. Yorks HX2 9LU (Mem. 5113)*

### SPENDLOVE

My husband is Robert Spendlove, son of Francis Robert, son of Arthur Francis, all born in Australia. Arthur is the son of George, born in Derby, son of George, born in Derby, son of Thomas, born in Derby, son of John Spendlove, born in Duffield.

I am stuck with John Spendlove marrying Elizabeth Greenwood in Radbourne in May 1778. Their children were John, Anthony, Elizabeth, Allis, Mary, George and our Thomas, who married Frances Wheatcroft in 1811 and had children George, Eliza, John, Thomas, Anthony and Josiah. Elizabeth's parents were Timothy Greenwood and Elizabeth Aire who married in 1756 at Trusley.

We have written to a number of Spendlove's in the Derbyshire area and as yet have not been able to find anyone who is related to these families.

*Robert & Gwenda Spendlove, 6 Viewmont Court,  
Croydon Vic 3136, Australia (Mem. 5108)*

### BARTHOLAMEW

Francis Bartholamew was born in Whitwell, Derbyshire about 1853 according to the 1881 census. He was living in Stourbridge, Worcester with his wife Annie (nee Ladley) and son, Robert, aged 1 year. On his marriage lines he gives his father's name as William Bartholamew. Robert went on to own a fish and chip shop in the Somercotes area after 1913 and another son, Gathorn, was killed in a mining accident at Steetley Colliery in 1896.

Help needed to confirm the parentage of Francis.

*Margaret Mantaj, Moya Doma, 29 School Rd.,  
Langold, Worksop, Notts S81 9PX (Mem. 5077)*



### W(H)ETTON, ORPE, NEWBOLD

Thanks to the D.F.H.S. magazine I am now in contact with several members who are distantly related to me. They have willingly shared their research with me, so I've done very little research for myself. I am, however, curious about the people who married into the main branches of our family. The surnames are above and the main areas concerned are Ashbourne, Gresley, Netherseal, Norbury, Prestwood and Uttoxeter. I'd be happy to correspond with anyone who shares this interest.

*Mrs S. J. Owen, 1 Clos-y-Celliog, Llandre, Bow St.,  
Ceredigion, Wales SY24 5AN (Mem. 4791)*

### GOUGH

Has anyone got a Margeurite Gough in their family tree? Margeurite Edwards married my grandfather, George Gough, at Holy Trinity Church, Chesterfield, in 1903. They had four children, Samuel, Jack, Nellie and Margaret. The marriage failed and she left George and the children. George Gough died in 1945 aged 72. Did Margeurite marry again? I would like to know when she died but a search of the death

indexes up to 1968 have shown no sign. Any help would be most appreciated.

*Mrs S. Pumfrett, 13 Cleveleys Ave., Braunstone,  
Leicester, LE3 2GG (Mem. 2397)*

### SWAN(N)

Owing to the lack of written evidence in the records I am unable to establish which of five likely candidates are the parents of my 4x great grandfather, Thomas Swan(n) 1695-1767 of Tideswell. The five likely couples are Samuel and Gatia Swan of Stoniford (whose son Thomas was baptized 8 August 1696), Peter and Mary Swan of Sterndale (unnamed infant 14 July 1696), Rowland and Margt Swan of Bradwell (Thomas, 3 February 1695), Richard and Alice Swan of Whitehough (Thomas, 18 April 1697) and Thomas and ? Swan of Whitehough (Thomas, 4 March 1701). Any suggestions where I should look next would be much appreciated.

*Phillip Bixley, 75 High Street, Lavenham,  
Suffolk CO10 9 PT (Mem. 4085)*

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## **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING/OPEN DAY SATURDAY APRIL 15<sup>TH</sup> 2000**

To be held jointly at Bridge Chapel House/St Mary's Parish Centre

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| 10-00 am | Door open at Bridge Chapel House. Bookshop – Coffee Shop – Computer Room – Two Research Rooms. Investigate the ever growing Library and Archives. |
| 12-45 pm | Members transfer to St Mary's Parish Centre. One minute away from BCH. Ample parking. BCH will close at 12.45.                                    |
| 1.00 pm  | <b>DFHS Annual General Meeting</b>  |
| 2.00 pm  | “Those Dark Satanic Mills” – Peter J. Naylor  |
| 3.15 pm  | Afternoon Tea/Snacks.   |
| 4.00 pm  | Day closes.   |

**Tea – Coffee – Soft Drinks – Biscuits – Crisps will be on sale throughout the day.  
There are a number of establishments nearby where food can be obtained.**





## GLOSSOP MEETING GROUP

### **October 1999**

#### Death Where is They Stingaling – James Dunn

We soon discovered the 'Death where is thy Stingaling' was an audio-visual presentation on the subject of tombstones. Mr Dunn took us on a light hearted tour of cemeteries around the world, but included solitary graves of note, and monuments to past people.

We saw an enormous diversity in monumental design, from huge edifices to the simple, well tended, war graves. A variety of stones erected to the memory of composers also illustrated this point.

Apparently bodies buried in acid type soils soon decompose whilst those in alkaline areas can be preserved indefinitely. A slide of one such body was so detailed you could still see the whiskers on the face. This would be similar to the body found in Cheshire.

Mr Dunn stressed the need for copying monumental inscriptions and the wealth of detail that can be obtained from them for family history purposes. In the midst of death, however, life goes on, particularly in nature, and there were some interesting examples of flora and fauna.

Towards the end 'The White Cliffs of Dover' played while on screen daylight faded into glorious sunset scenes. A very moving end to an unusual evening.

### **November 1999**

#### Salt Lake City – Geoff Timmington

Geoff came from Bolton to visit us, but told us of a journey across the sea to Salt Lake City – home of the Mormons.

It was 1823 when Joseph Smith (1805-44) had a vision which led to the Book of Mormon (1830). Recruitment in England around 1837 was in the Preston and Stoke areas. By 1840 Brigham Young and the 12 apostles went on a mission to baptize 8,000 people.

The Preston Mormons went to New York by sailing ship, and had a horrendous journey. Those who died were sewn into bags and thrown overboard. Later ships went to New Orleans and up the Buxworth. William Clayton was clerk to Joseph Smith and took notes on doctrine and polygamy. He was to become treasurer.

They outnumbered the original people in their area, which caused some unrest, and soon after Joseph Smith decided to run for President he was murdered and Brigham Young (famous for his 27 wives) took over.

They moved west again by wagon train, over the Rocky Mountain via the Mitchell Pass, and having to build a ferry crossing over the Platte River. Later people used hand carts which was quicker.

They found a good place in Utah to build and founded Salt Lake City in a flat area surrounded by mountains. Now, with a population of 170,000, it is well set out with lots of trees. Salt Lake City Temple is in a walled area and only Mormons are allowed inside this building. Next door is the Tabernacle, home to the famous Mormon choir. Geoff told us how they heard an inspiring practice session. There is also a family history centre, like those here, and a family history library, which deals with all history.

Micro filing started in 1938 with 100 people filming continuously in 45 countries. There are now over 385,000 microfiche records and 1.8 million film records. The records were started to make it easier for believers to trace their 'sixteen' before being accepted into the faith (16 g.g. grandparents). There are four floors, including the main floor for USA and Canada, and a basement for the British Isles. Each has an information desk and lots of computers. Records are stored in Granite mountain for permanent safety.

When the new Temple at Chorley was near completion, the general public were allowed to look around. It cost 50 million pounds and is their 51<sup>st</sup> Temple. It is not used for worship, but as an administration centre with baptistery, celestial room, waiting room and laundry etc. There is a chapel alongside for worship.

Mormons give 10% of their income to the church, they don't gamble and drink very little; polygamy has not been allowed since Utah became a federal state.

Mr Timmington illustrated his talk with a variety of interesting slides – the next best thing to a personal trip.

### **December 1999**

#### Skeletons in the Cupboard – Alan Morrison

Whoever said other people's family history is boring has not Alan Morrison tell his tale. Alan teaches family history courses and likened genealogists to Sherlock Holmes. He showed us how many relations we had going back each generation in the pyramid effect, then touched on genetics before launching into his own fascinating world showing how he solved problems and unearthed his own skeleton in the cupboard.

After being told theirs was an old Stretford family he used directories to find and photograph the 'big house' his family lived in. Then he traced back to Shardlow and found the family on the 1861 census, including an Alpheus (Alfie) Thorley, a painter and decorator. His grandparents came from Ashby de la Zouch. One side came from Denmark, some emigrated to America then came back again.

He showed us entries in a family bible, warned about people using a second Christian name or nickname and mentioned family photographs. Those of people in uniform are often helpful, as are Rolls of Honour, e.g. National Roll of Honour for the Great War. Police records give detailed descriptions.

Families can be traced on the Mormon I.G.I. fiche, not forgetting to check over the border into nearby counties of course. Don't forget either to record your own history. Alan's grandmother was 85 when he started asking questions, but there were photographs, certificates and a family spoon with a motto to help. Or was it a motto?

We heard of the man who imported Spanish potatoes to beat the Irish potato blight but was not allowed to unload his ship. Palmers Index to the Times newspaper had his name listed as a bankrupt.

Then there was the elusive marriage certificate! All became clear when Alan found out that one ancestor had changed his name and the initials on the spoon were his original ones; he had been looking for the wrong name all along.



Now he was able to find the marriage and the correct certificate.

Alan also brought along a good selection of books and finding aids for us to browse through after his excellent talk. The evening finished with the raffle of a bottle of wine donated by a member, then drinks and mince pies served by Diane, who was thanked for all her hard work.

*ANN PASS*

## SHIRLAND MEETING GROUP

### **October 1999**

#### Murder, Misfortune and Mystery – Peter Hammond

This was a repeat of the talk given to the Derby group in May. For further details see the June issue of the magazine – Derby Meeting Group reports.

### **November 1999**

#### Wills and Inventories – Kay Battye

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century wills were normally only made by the rich and wealthy people of the population and it reflected their prosperity and social status. In the Chesterfield area only one in five or one in six adult males made a will in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Before the Probate Act of 1857 the proving of wills was undertaken by the ecclesiastical courts. Where the deceased had property in more than one diocese the will was proven in one of the two Archbishop's Prerogative Courts, York or Canterbury.

The wording of a will in the early years usually took a standard formula, but changed through the centuries reflecting changing lifestyles and the uncertainties of the times. A testator could choose who should inherit his personal property, but ecclesiastical law provided that at least a third should pass to his widow and a third to his children. Married women could not own property until the Married Women's Property Act of 1882 and their possessions were treated as belonging to the husband. Women could only make a will with the consent of the husband.

As we are all aware, wills can provide many surprises and disappointments, from unexpected bequests to an inheritance on condition – perhaps the widow was not to marry a certain individual or she would lose her third share. So even in death the deceased had some control over his family from beyond the grave.

One of the difficulties of reading 16<sup>th</sup> century wills is trying to interpret the handwriting. However by studying the whole document, identifying the words that are obvious or which you know must appear (months, son, wife, etc.), you can build up an alphabet of letters.

In the period 1530-1750 many courts required an inventory to be filed when probate or letters of administration had been granted. An inventory was a list of the deceased's moveable goods prepared by up to four 'good and honest men', usually friends or relations. Inventories provide an excellent insight into an ancestor's life and status. They list items such as furniture, clothes, tools and their value.

Mrs Battye then concluded her talk by showing slides illustrating examples of Eckington wills and inventories in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Amongst 541 wills, 79 were found to be metalworkers, ranging from scythesmiths to ironmongers.

A typical example of a scythesmith's inventory was shown as leaving 900 scythes valued at £45.

Mrs Battye gave a very interesting insight into the complexities of analyzing wills made in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and must be congratulated on being able to interpret the writing of those early years.

*GORDON LACEY*

### **December 1999**

#### Music for Christmas with Voices, Viols and Recorders – "Cordiale"

Our entertainers for the evening were Alison, Kathy, Mary, Alistair and Richard, who not only play together as the group 'Cordiale' but who also perform with other groups.

They opened the concert with a medieval carol, attributed to Henry VIII, for instruments and voices, called "Posterne with Good Company". This was followed by the 15<sup>th</sup> century carol "Make We Joy", sung in English and Latin; a gavotte by Bach; "The Truth Sent from Heaven Above" from carols collected by Vaughan Williams; "In Nomine" a test piece for viols by Christopher Tye; then a piece composed by Kathy for bass and sub contra bass recorders; "Angelus ad Virginum" was sung by Kathy and Alison and accompanied by Richard on the lute. This was from a 13<sup>th</sup> century Arundel manuscript. The next item was a German carol of 1640 and an anonymous lullaby for the lute. This was followed by a piece by Robert Herrick (1591-1674) which had been sung for King Charles I or II at Whitehall, and finally Alistair read a humorous poem from "A Wreath of Christmas Poems" written c1880 for the American market, recording the events of an old English Christmas. Then it was "our turn" when we joined the group to sing Christmas carols.

As the group introduced the music, they told us about the instruments they played. Alison told us that all the instruments were replicas as very few original wooden instruments had survived the centuries; mostly due to becoming lunch for woodworms! Their recorders ranged from the familiar descant to an enormous sub contra bass of around 6ft in length, which produced a rich mellow sound. Recorders have been around since the 1600s.

Richard and Mary played two viols, one in G and the other in D. They are six stringed instruments, played with a bow, which were developed in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and are the forerunners of the double bass but smaller. They were played until late into the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Richard explained that the lute was originally Arabic and came to this country with the crusaders. It originally had 6 pairs of strings, but in the 18<sup>th</sup> century the 13-cord lute was developed. It produces a very sweet sound; the last piece of music for the lute was written in 1791.

A small animal skin covered drum provided the rhythmic beat, but perhaps the most fascinating instrument was a copy of a Renaissance tenor flute which looked to be no more than a straight wooden pipe, around 2' 6" in length, with holes drilled in it. However, in Alison's hands it's properties became clear when she played a German dance, c1646. A flute like this was found intact on the Mary Rose. Our evening was rounded off with the raffle draw, our annual fuddle and lively conversation. Many thanks to all who provided the raffle prizes and "eats", and to all our volunteer helpers.

*SYLVIA WRIGHT*



## DERBY MEETING GROUP

### **October 1999**

#### Notable and Notorious Women of Derbyshire – Joan Ward

Joan Ward began tonight's talk by giving examples of current well known Derbyshire ladies. Lucy Gannon – TV script writer, Vivian Westwood – Fashion, Janet Reger – Knickers!, Tracey Shaw – Coronation St., Perweem Wasi – entrepreneur, Gwen Taylor – actress, Alison Hargreaves – climber, Joanne Guest – page 3 girl. Joan considers the modern day lady every bit as important as the famous ladies from history. She then went on to give a brief, humorous and informative history of some of those ladies.

Bess of Hardwick – worked her way through four husband, married at the age of 14, purchased Chatsworth House for £600; she carried out much building and restoration work on stately homes in the county. Phoebe Brown – lived in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was reputedly a very strong woman. She was a carpenter and horse breaker and could walk 40 miles a day living till the age of 85 and dying in 1854. Martha Taylor – lived in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and refused to eat for 15 years, this is when she presumably died. She lived only on sweetened water. Ann Fearn – married Joseph Hutt, a vicar from Derby, and lived in his church for 19 years (reasons not given) and was buried inside the church with her husband. Florence Nightingale – her life is well documented and she lived a lot of her life in Derbyshire. Caroline Smedley – the wife of John, the builder of the hydro at Matlock, she was passionately devoted to the health and welfare of women in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Angela Coutts – a member of the famous banking family was born in the county. Norah Turner – born in Derby in 1906, she became a dancer and by 1930 was earning £150 per week. Marriage to Bernard Docker bought her eventual fame and fortune as Norah, Lady Docker, who was usually the talk of the town in the 1950s and 60s.

Joan went on to tell us about her own home, which is now used to film segments of Peak Practice. She shared with us anecdotes of those we see on the 'telly' and who now look upon Derbyshire as their second home.

### **NOVEMBER 1999**

#### Behind the Scenes at Chatsworth – Simon Seligman

Most people have either heard of or visited Chatsworth House, the 'Palace of the Peak'. Our speaker tonight is fortunate enough to work there and with the aid of slides showed us scenes that we have not seen before. The visitor to the house will see 26 rooms, there are 149 that you will not see. The Cavendish family purchased the land 450 years ago, the current Duke and Duchess will both be 80 years old in 2000 and both devoted to the house and the estate. In 1950 the Duke set up the Chatsworth Charitable Trust to help overcome death duties and to ensure that the estate and house is kept for the nation. We commenced our tour by slides with a look at the sumptuous private apartments, then on to dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, offices, libraries, servants quarters, workrooms. We looked at the work of the staff, seamstresses, cooks, carpenters, plumbers, gardeners. Many of the staff are taken on as apprentices and spend their whole life on the estate, living in the estate village of Edensor (pronounced Enser) which has a thriving sports and social club and a recently opened sports hall with Jacuzzis, etc. A lot of the restoration and

cleaning work is carried out using the skills of the estate workers, outside companies are only called in when a job is particularly tricky or requires a different skill. The roof is one and a half acres in area and has been completely reroofed in the last ten years. Individuals or groups are invited to attend Chatsworth for 'behind the scenes' days where you may choose to go to parts of the house not normally seen. A full comprehensive programme is available for 2000, tel. 01246 582204. At the end of the night all of our members agreed we had been treated to one of the most fascinating talks held at Derby.

### **December 1999**

#### Christmas Social Evening

The last meeting of the year is always the chance for our members to relax a little and have some fun. We kicked off with a photographic quiz of old Derby and Derbyshire provided by Ian Wells. Ian has a knack of taking photo's of familiar buildings from such an angle that you haven't a clue where they are. After we had finished that off, it was agreed that we should tackle the food and drink provided by the members, this quickly disappeared and replete we set about quiz number two, put together by Helen Betteridge; some members began to doubt the wisdom of eating first. The quiz was a collection of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century remedies but for what? Take one fried mouse began one, beat the affected area with holly branches said another. It was difficult to know which should be applied externally or taken internally. One member swore blind that a particular remedy was given to her to help during the birth of her first child, the correct answer was that the remedy was for whooping cough; which ended our member's baby was delivered from was a cause of much speculation. As you can imagine a lot of merriment ensued throughout the evening. An enjoyable evening was rounded off with the raffle being drawn and set us up for the festive season. Thanks to everyone who contributed quizzes, food and raffle prizes.

*GILL AND ALAN HILEY*

### **SHIRLAND MEETINGS – 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER**

Our April meeting is a week earlier than usual, due to Easter being late this year, so the date is now the 14<sup>th</sup>, not as previously advertised. We are in for a family history treat when Margaret Hargreaves tells us about her famous cousin, Dame Laura Knight.

How many of us just pop our mail in the postbox without giving it a second thought? We may see the old postboxes in a different light when Malcolm Marples draws our attention to them in his illustrated talk, "Look Before you Post", an introduction to letterboxes past and present on May 19<sup>th</sup>.

"Our Heritage" open day at Shirland Village Hall is on 13<sup>th</sup> May – see elsewhere in the magazine for more details.

As we are now living in a new century in a new millennium it is appropriate that our June 16<sup>th</sup> speaker, Lila Broadhurst's subject is "A Century of Change". This covers the social, industrial, environmental and scientific aspects of the last century.



## The Cathedral of All Saints, Derby

Although a few names are mentioned this is not strictly a family history matter. Members who visit Derby and look around the cathedral may wonder why there is a magnificent mediaeval tower attached to a Georgian building. It was all down to one man - Michael Hutchinson. Michael inherited the incumbency of a church much lacking in large endowments for fabric reparations. To describe what had happened I quote part of the late Canon W. A. Pemberton's writings which was the basis for 'Echoes and Images', performed in the cathedral in 1983. Canon Pemberton had readily given his permission for me to use his material in any way I thought fit.

N.B. All Saints was not granted cathedral status until 1927 when the diocese of Derby was created.

Sandra Stock - Member 125

After the final restoration of the Church of England in 1662, the churchwardens of All Saints repeated their petition of the urgent repair of the chancel in the very words that their predecessors of 1637 had used, namely, that the roof was in danger of collapsing and that the burden of repair had been put upon the parish. Little improvement was effected, in fact the condition of the whole structure worsened.

On September 19, 1676 the churchwardens, **Daniel Bitchcraft** and **Francis Smedley** agreed with **Jonathan Massye**, **Thomas How** and **Elias Grist**, expert workmen, for the rebuilding from the ground upwards of the whole of the gable end, pillars and aisle at the north west for the sum of £26; the workmen to find all the materials. Clearly it was a very cheap and patched up job. Rents from the fabric fund, were, as usual, still in arrears, and on that same date, an order of distraint was served on the household goods and chattels of **John Reynolds**, for his arrears; and as the bells were now out of order the houses of **John Houghton** and others in St. Peter's parish, for the purpose of covering the cost of the rehangings, were ordered to be sold to the best advantage of the parish. Seven years later it was the old story. Then, as an assessment had failed to produce the necessary sum, a further assessment was ordered; in short, willing contributors were penalised because of the defaulters. By April 1689 the parish was in debt to the amount of £38 6s 11d for the repairs and the poor rate, which necessitated a further assessment of two quarterly payments, amounting to £47. It was all a hand to mouth existence. In 1691 the church, being still out of repair and very ruinous the desperate churchwardens resorted to other unprecedented and very dubious methods of assessing the wages of the inhabitants of the parish,

namely, on four and twenty weeks pay, a practice out of date and very unpopular. Then in 1696 repairs to the roof and leads of the tower were again urgent and the churchwardens were threatened with prosecution in the ecclesiastical court unless they effected the repairs: whereupon they employed **Richard Bourne** and **George Brassly** to repair the same, the churchwardens to be refunded for any monies that they had been obliged to pay out of their own pockets. The lot of churchwardens of All Saints was clearly by no means a desirable or happy one!!

It is quite evident that the continuous burden of reparation was now reaching a crisis. The fabric fund had always remained totally inadequate; rents from tenements and gardens were always difficult to assess and collect; the urban parish, like that of All Saints, was always unfavourable placed as in contrast to a rural parish, whose economy and endowments were based on the more easily calculated measures of land.

On November 2, 1713 the churchwardens informed the mayor and corporation that both the chancel and nave were still in grave disrepair and invited the corporation to join with them in applying to the Court of Quarter Sessions for the issue of a Brief, or royal letters patent, appealing to the realm in general for financial aid for the rebuilding of both the nave and chancel. But the amount raised by the brief only realised £577, perhaps less than half the total contributed, the overheads or expense of the undertakers of Briefs would be enormous, if not scandalous.

Then in 1719, no doubt influenced by the fame of his illustrious grandfather, Bishop Hacket, who had played a major role in the repair of the mutilated fabric of Lichfield cathedral after the Civil War, the Corporation chose the Rev. Dr. Michael Hutchinson, canon of Lichfield and rector of Cheadle as minister of All Saints. Further trouble arose at once. By fair means or foul Hutchinson was determined that the chancel and nave should be entirely demolished and replaced by a new structure. A vestry meeting of November 16, 1719, appointed **James Smith**, the builder of the new church at Warwick, to make a draft plan and estimate for the reconstruction of the chancel and nave, with the concurrence of the Corporation. The model submitted, however, failed to please many of the Corporation and parishioners; it being considered too drastic and radical. Such opposition only served to harden Hutchinson's resolution. Though he had promised his patron, the Corporation, to preserve the so called independence of the church from the authority of the bishop, refusing to allow to the throne of the bishop to be sited in the chancel, he threatened the Corporation with episcopal intervention and persuaded a later sparsely attended meeting to agree to the complete demolition of the structure and its rebuilding, during which the church services would be transferred to St. Michael's church. It was resolved that



the Scotsman, **James Gibbs**, who had won fame as surveyor to the Fifty New Churches Commission of Queen Anne's time, architect of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and the Senate House, Cambridge, should prepare plans and estimates. Resolved that no further opposition whatsoever to his will could occur, Hutchinson admitted, into the church, in the early hours of February 18, a body of workmen who, on his own authority proceeded to demolish both chancel and nave. When, a few hours later, the townsfolk of Derby awoke to their senses only the tower was left standing above the clouds of dust and heaps of rubble, stones and timber.

The old church had consisted of a nave, a wide south aisle, a narrower north aisle, chancel, south chancel, large porch and vestry. P. H. Ditchfield has written, *It is a matter of profound regret that this venerable and glorious church, with the exception of the western tower, has entirely disappeared, wantonly and willfully destroyed.* Algmer Vallance wrote more forcibly *This irreparable loss was brought about solely through the guile and strategy of the unscrupulous tyrant the then minister in charge, the Revd. Michael Hutchinson, D.D. the memory of whose deed and shame deserved to be handed down in undying approbrium.* But is so harsh a verdict justifiable? For centuries the nave and chancel had been sorely out of repair through the neglect and indifference of both the Corporation and people of Derby. Ecclesiastical courts had long since lost their once effective authority and the Act of Toleration of 1689 had acknowledged that the Church of England was no longer the church of all the people of England. Celia Fiennes, in 1698, had visited the church and admired the fine tower; she was unimpressed with the interior, except of the effigies of the Devonshires.

The Corporation of Derby and the parish had no choice but to accept the fait accompli. Arrogantly confident of his own ability, Hutchinson promised to raise the money for the rebuilding and the Corporation appointed **Thomas Gibson**, an alderman to assist him in opening up a subscription list. Few could resist the power of his persuasion, lords, ladies, bishops and deans fell into his net, even the miserly Sir Robert Walpole, First Lord of the Treasury and Isaac Newton the scientist. Hutchinson even charmed poor carol singers to hand over their collection of halfpence and farthings. The subscriptions raised amounted to over £3,000 but fell short of the target by some £300-£400.

In order to reduce the deficit Hutchinson now began to dispose of seats within the church, claiming, contrary to ancient custom, the right of allocating them without the consultation of the churchwardens, irrespective of social rank. Such an outrageous act caused indignant opposition and because he scorned to descent to apply for a confirmatory faculty from the consistory court he lost the support of the bishop. As the impropiators of the church, the Corporation had the right to sit in privileged seats in the chancel of the new church as they had in the old. By

compromise he sold the rights of six double seats for the sum of £475 13s. The remainder of the deficit was to be raised by the unpopular method of assessment.

There is no evidence that the bishop was present on November 21, 1725 at the opening of the new church. Hutchinson himself, indeed, preached the first sermon on the text *I was glad when they said unto me we will go into the house of the Lord.*

Wilfred A. Pemberton

The following manuscripts were found amongst Canon Pemberton's effects; the original have now been lodged with the cathedral and copies with Derby Local Studies Library.

#### TOWER RESTORATION - 1845

To the committee  
Gent.

I have to report, that in consequence of instructions which I received at your last meeting I have made enquiries as to the best means of colouring the restored portions of the tower - but without any satisfactory result. Mr Abney could not inform em as to the mode adopted at York Cathedral - nor direct me to any party from whom that information might be obtained. I must however candidly confess that my practice would be directly in opposition to my opinion - if any attempt to colour the new stone work of the Tower, were made under my direction - I consider in the first place that no mode of operation or material employed would effectually answer the purpose of rendering the new and the old so nearly to resemble each other as to escape the notice of persons in the street. The new parts present an even & nearly smooth surface, the older, an irregular and comparatively rough one, even therefore if similitude of colour could be obtained the distinction between the parts would unavoidably be considerable and when to this reason is added that of the improbability of finding any colour or mixture of colours which would not speedily be acted upon by the weather, the sun and the atmosphere and consequently increase its dissimilarity to the old parts, and feeling convinced that a few short months - at the most a few years, would tone down our restorations into harmony with the prevailing Grey tone of the remainder of the fabric and what is now from the effect of violent contrast crude and disagreeable would become every succeeding month and year more beautiful. I cannot but express my earnest hope that no steps will be taken to colour the new work. In corroboration of my opinion, I beg to enclose for your perusal a letter which has been received by me from Mr. Bloom of Rugby - a well known writer on archaeological and architectural subjects - and whose information o the subject I had requested. I found that keeping the scaffolding in one point would interfere very much with the operations of the Contractor and as it might be some time before satisfactory information could be obtained I allowed the workmen to remove it to other



parts of the work where scaffolding was required.

I have to report favourably as to the manner in which the Contractors are bringing their labours to a conclusion and except that every part of their contract will be completed in a fortnight. I have made a careful examination of the extra quantity of Ashlar used and finding that the whole amounts by my own admeasurement of 455 - superficial feet being 155 ft over and above what is included in the contract. I also find that several small matters have been done which upon referring to the plans & specifications I consider the Contractors are fairly entitled to be remunerated for and which in the course of works of this nature cannot altogether be avoided - they can all be pointed out to the Committee if further information is required.

The sum of twenty two pounds has been expended in restoring the bass mould, string and plinth of the two buttresses attached to the west end of Nave - they were not included in the original contract but were absolutely necessary. These points are all state in the accompanying paper furnished by Messrs Swinnerton and amount of sixty three pounds & six shillings and ten pence.

I feel it my duty to call the attention of the Committee to the following parts of the Tower, which if the funds at their disposal will allow, ought to be done in order to render the restoration complete.

1. There is a considerable additional quantity of Ashlar much decayed on the North and South sides - the total measure of which would not exceed 250 feet superficial

2. The label moulding over the West window is much decayed and if restored would add greatly to the appearance of that part.

3. The carving of the corbels of the niches by the sides of West doorways - the addition of four pendants to the canopy of niche and the carving of the two blocks in the spandrels of doorway should be done for the sake of rendering that first attempt at restoration complete.

4. I wish to call attention to the fact of the tunnel by which the smoke is discharged from one of the Stoves of the Church being situated so near to the N. E. Buttress - as to cover it with soot. I think it might be removed further northwards at some little cost.

5. The steps in the Tower are 189 and would cost 40£ to restore thoroughly - but perhaps this as well as the 4th point might be referred to the Parochial authorities.

I subjoin a statement of the above for your satisfaction and have the honour to remain.

Yr very obed. humble servt.

Henry J. Stevens  
Architect

Derby May 22 1845

To the Committee appointed to superintend the restoration of the Tower of All Saints Church, Derby.

Gentlemen,

We the undersigned Subscribers to the Fund for restoring the Tower of All Saints having witnessed with much pleasure the successful completion of the works for restoring and beautifying that venerable structure, we beg respectfully to suggest that we think it would be desirable to commemorate the event in some public manner to be determined by yourselves and especially to afford the subscribers generally an opportunity of testifying their approbation as well of the exertions of the Committee as of the talent and perseverance displayed by the Gentlemen appointed to carry the works into effect.

The Tower of All Saints has long been viewed as one of the noblest monuments of ancient ecclesiastical architecture to be found in the country; and as the chief structure - nay, even the boast - of our town, we deem its restoration to be a matter of mutual congratulation and interest. The ravages of Time upon the noble fabric have been most completely repaired, and we are gratified to witness the general delight evinced with the result. The Town itself has been able to furnish an architect (Mr Stevens) thoroughly competent to undertake so great a work; and his able designs have been most efficiently carried into effect by our townsmen Mess<sup>rs</sup> Swinnerton and Lee, the contractors. To all these parties unlimited praise is due, and especially commendation is merited by Mr Lee for his personal skill and industry in carving the many beautiful ornaments with which the Tower is enriched. Townspeople as well as strangers stop and admire; and it will be a matter of delight to future generations that that the present age had sufficient taste and skill to rescue from decay the most ancient and magnificent public structure which our forefathers had bequeathed to us.

Under all these circumstances we feel that the commemoration we have alluded to is highly desirable and as the fact of the present restoration is worthy of a place in history, so are the Architect and Contractors in our opinion entitled to some public acknowledgement of their talents and exertions.

In conclusion, we have only to remind you that great diligence and precaution must have been exercised (sic) by the parties employed: for notwithstanding the magnitude of the works, no accident even of the most trivial nature, has occurred during their progress.

We are, Gent.  
Your fellow Townsmen.



## COFFEE BREAK



**ENTWISTLE** Family History Association is a new society in which members can get together from time to time and put people researching Entwistles in the same part of the country in touch with one another. If you are researching the name Entwis(t)le and would like to know more, please contact the Membership Secretary Mrs Elizabeth Cook, Pen-y-Gader, Llanrwst Road, Tyn-y-Groes, Conwy, Wales LL32 8SX. E-mail: [penygader@wiss.co.uk](mailto:penygader@wiss.co.uk) or the Secretary Mrs Barbara Nightingale, 58 Earnsdale Road, Darwen, Lancs BB3 1HS. E-mail: [dn2001@hotmail.com](mailto:dn2001@hotmail.com)

**MR JOHN SWAN** a long standing member, came across some personal items while collecting charity goods. If anyone can prove their connection with this material, it is theirs for the cost of postage. Names include

Geoffrey and Ian 1946. Auntie Ethel & Uncle Harry from Evan & All 1949. Auntie Edna (Mrs Wilkes, 21 Little Barn Gardens, Mansfield) from Ivan, Helen and Kelly. From Edna & Jim (Mrs G. Wilkes, 6 Hall St., Mansfield) 1939. Jeffrey Wilkes (child's writing) 1949. To George & Edna from Dorothy, Vivienne & Walt. To Tracy from ..... & Bob, 21 Little Barn Gardens, Mansfield 1981. Mrs Percival, Playclose Ward, Victoria Hospital, Mansfield 1969. Mrs E. Percival, 9 Little Barn Gardens, Mansfield, posted Sutton 1969. 1944-45 Tax Code Mr Geo. Wilkes, 6 Hall Street, Mansfield.

There are also numerous photographs including army photos (e.g. R.A. Pine, Hurst Barracks, Farnborough, Aldershot, July 1937). Also newscuttings regarding the names Wilkes, Percival, Mrs Harriet Marriott (63) of Bole Hill, and many others. I'm sure John wouldn't mind being contacted at 38 St Andrews View, Derby, DE21 4LH. Email [jon@fswan.freeserve.co.uk](mailto:jon@fswan.freeserve.co.uk)

**MEMORIES OF RIDDINGS** A book on this subject called 'A Tale of the Old Days' has been kindly given to the Derbyshire F.H.S. Library and is an account of Margaret Gould's memories of her home village. Margaret expressed the wish to have it published just before she died and her family have done so in her memory. It is full of names and lavishly illustrated so please feel free to come in and have a look if you have any interest in the area.

**STAFFORDS.** Following the note by Graham Wells in the September 99 magazine that the pedigrees of the North Derbyshire Staffords, compiled by Mr Walter Stafford, had been deposited in New Mills Library,

Keith Holford paid a visit. Alas the bulk of information was in the process of being laminated, but what is available (as at Oct 1999) are a series of very detailed Stafford family trees, including those from Glossop, Mellor, New Mills, Hayfield, Chinley and adjoining districts. These Stafford trees included additional notes and one in particular Keith thought might be of interest to show just what a family researcher can be up against.

*"John Stafford, stonemason cutter, otherwise known as 'John William', baptized 12<sup>th</sup> August 1832 at Mellor, Derbyshire. He sailed on the ship 'Waverley' from Liverpool to Australia in February 1857. There he met a Mary Pender from Dublin, resulting in a bigamous wedding and the issue of 15 children between 1858-1881. Worked on the Victorian Railways between Geelong and Ballarat. A child, Charlotte Stafford (Charlie) born between 1868 and 1871 at Moorabool. Took the name Charles, lived as a man, the death certificate states - male"*

And I thought I had problems with my family tree!!

**THE 1881 CENSUS** has thrown up plenty of problems, some of which have yet to be fathomed. Sandra Stock, a regular contributor to this magazine, was trying to find her husband's ancestor, John Stock, on the CD-Rom version and no matter what she tried, the name came up blank. By means too complicated to go into, she finally found him living in Bolehall & Glascote under the name John Slack. That was bad enough, but his place of birth was given as Mookay Sewells, Somerset, England. Luckily, Sandra already knew where he was born else she might have had great difficulty in interpreting the above as Wookey Holes!!

**1861 CENSUS.** If anyone thought enumerators had an easy time of it, just read this plaintive description of his district recently found by John Smedley. *"Traversing the South side of Hartington Village and its localities 2 miles - from thence to Wolvescote Grange and Whim Farm 2 miles - from thence to Brighton Cottage 1 mile - From thence to Porters Folly 3 miles - From thence to Burncliff Farm 1 mile - From thence to Scanlow and Newhaven Lodge Farm 2 miles - From thence to Wagers farm 1 mile - From thence to Custard Fields and Parslehay Farm 2 miles - From thence to Cotes Fields 1 mile - From thence to Pilsbury Grange 2.1/2 miles - From thence to Dudwell Grange 1 mile - From thence to Banktop Farm and the north part of Hartington Village 2.1/2 miles - Total 21 miles through the Enumeration District No. 2 and making a total of 42 miles in delivering the Schedules and collecting the same."*



**ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CENSUS** Mrs Tilley has sent me an entry from the 1871 census for Youlgreave, regarding the household of Joseph Garrett and his wife, Julia. Along with the commonly named John and Eliza (aged 19 and 11) are twin daughters of 9, wonderfully named Wednesday and Thursday. Now I wonder if they were born either side of midnight?

**CORRESPONDENCE SECRETARY** Dorothy Jeffs has had to relinquish her post because of illness. She has done an excellent job over the years and the Society would like to thank her for all her help. For those of you with surnames starting with the letters M N W T Y or Z who would like any advice, please write to Bridge Chapel House for the present time until a new person can be appointed. Talking of which, if anyone would like to take on the job, please let one of the Society officers know. You need not live in Derbyshire and there is no need to do any research

yourself, just be prepared to advise on what and where to go next.

**FINALLY** a request from the membership secretary. When renewing your application for the Society, please, if possible, enclose your renewal form along with your cheque. If you omit to do so, Lorna has to fill one in for you herself which is very time consuming. We have actually had some cheques through the post with no form and no name and address on the back either. Trying to decide which member is renewing from a signature on a cheque can be an impossible task.

Any titbits, extracts or gossip, in fact anything that might be of interest to our readers would be most welcome.

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### MEMBERSHIP NUMBERS

When corresponding with the Society an increasing number of members tell us that they have either lost or cannot remember their membership number. It is important to include your membership number in any correspondence especially at subscription renewal time.

We have been requested to write the members number on each new membership card as it is sent out with the March magazine. With 2300 magazines to pack and dispatch on the same evening this is not possible. However your membership number is shown on the address label of each magazine envelope.

1774
Alan Hiley 6 Moorway Croft, Littleover, Derby DE23 7GH

**The number 1774 is the membership number.** If you receive a renewal reminder with the March magazine this indicates that we have not received your renewal subscription up to February 9<sup>th</sup> 2000, and therefore if no payment is received your membership will lapse.

### PLEASE TAKE NOTE

A small number of members are still paying the subscription rates that were applicable some years ago. These are usually payments made through standing orders at a bank. Please check with your bank that you are paying the correct amount. Any member who submits less than the amount required will **not** have their membership renewed for 2000. The amount submitted will be treated as a donation to the society.

Alan Hiley – Chairman

Graham Wells – Hon Secretary

Derek Meigh - Hon Treasurer



## BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE – HOW TO FIND US

In response to members who travel a long distance to visit Bridge Chapel House and are not familiar with Derby town centre, the following information may be of assistance.

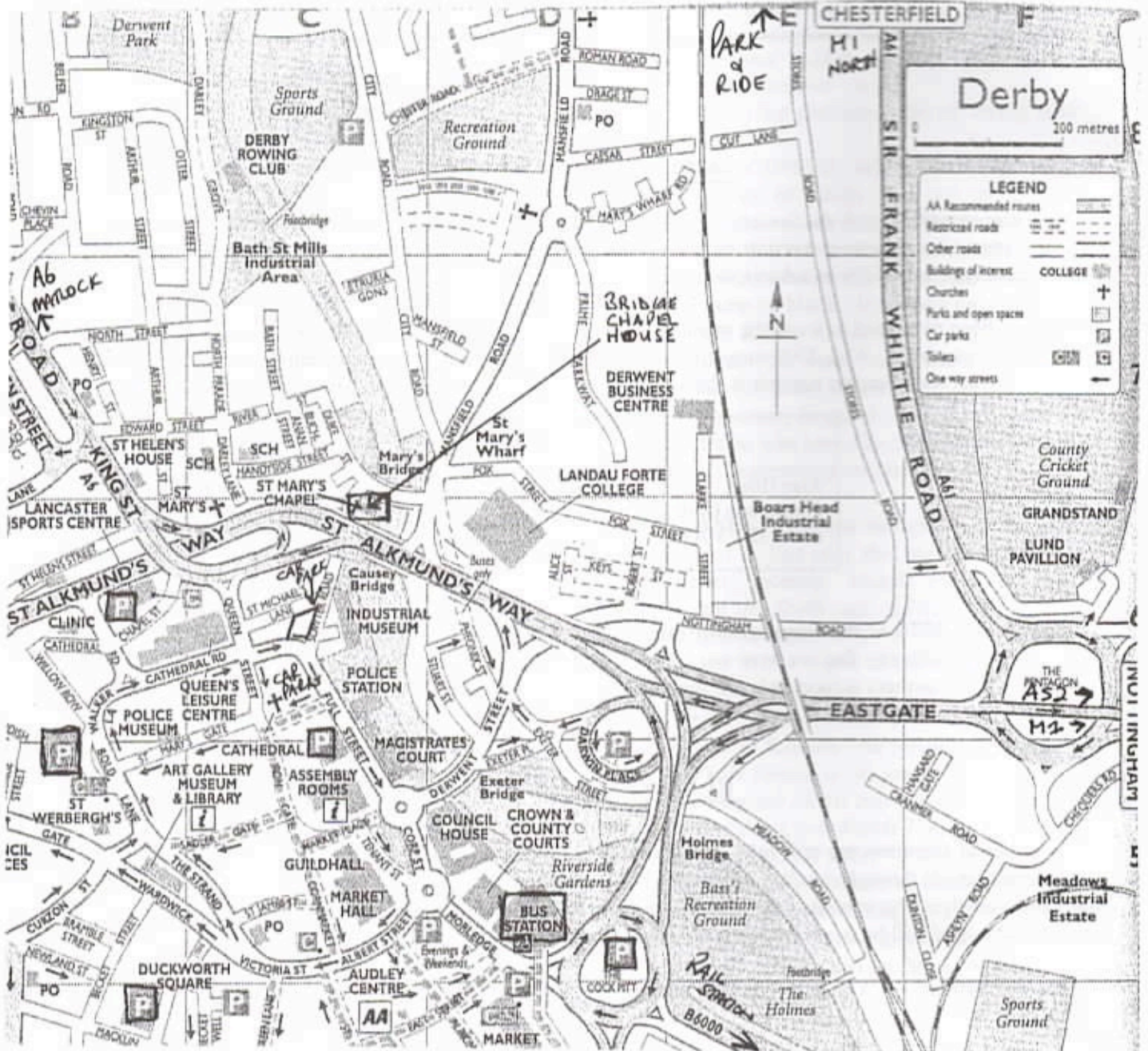
Bridge Chapel House is situated on the corner of **Sowter Road** and **St Mary's Bridge**, it is attached to **St Mary's Bridge Chapel**. There is limited parking at BCH [6 cars maximum]

There are pay and display car parks at :- **St Michael's Lane – Chapel Street – Bold Lane – Assembly Rooms** and the **Cock Pitt** which is opposite the **bus station**. There are tourist signs in various parts of the centre which point the way to St Mary's Bridge Chapel. Most car parks are within five minutes walk of BCH.

There is also a Park & Ride scheme which is operated from the **Meteor Centre, Mansfield Road**. The bus travels into the centre past BCH.

The Local Studies Library is on Irongate opposite the Cathedral.

Drinks and snacks are available at BCH, there are establishments within walking distance for meals and drinks.







## BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE RESEARCH CENTRE NEWS

Many thanks to all of you who have deposited copies of their research into the library, we could not run it without you. Not only research either, but copies of books or extracts from registers, all of which can only help fellow researchers.

The research forms are coming in thick and fast, so please be patient. When the house is full of researchers, it can delay sending out answers. Many apologies.

The house is up and running again after the Christmas break and hopefully everyone is back feeling refreshed. Remember if you are coming to visit for the whole day we can provide drinks and snacks and you are most welcome to bring sandwiches and eat them in the teashop. We're a very friendly bunch and you are assured of a warm welcome.

HELEN AND LORRAINE

### NEW ACQUISITIONS UP TO 10TH JANUARY 2000

- Ref A: Baptisms - Tansley Holy Trinity 1840-1899  
Tansley Holy Trinity 1929-1990  
Banns - Brassington 1765-1875  
Marriages - Alvaston All Saints 1614-1812 (Lloyd Simpson)  
Kirk Langley St Michael's 1654-1812 (Lloyd Simpson)  
Parish Register of the Parish Church of Ormskirk, Lancashire 1626-1678 (Donated by Miss L.C. Hartley)
- Ref C: Warwickshire 1851 Census on Microfiche:  
Edgbaston, Birmingham Ladywood, Birmingham St Paul's, Birmingham St Peter's,  
Birmingham St Philip's, Birmingham St Thomas. (Donated by H. Coney)  
Yorkshire 1851 census for Scarborough
- Ref D: Darley Dale - Rectors of Darley Dale  
Denby - Some Chapters in the History of Denby by Mark Fryer  
Great Hucklow - A Village Theatre  
Pinxton - Map of Pinxton Wharf 1841  
Military - Jacob Brooks (A Derbyshire Son)  
Names and Places - Derbyshire Names in Miscellaneous Lists Vol 3 1472-1888  
Religion - The Wesleyan Methodist Plan for the Belper Circuit 1879
- Ref E: Herefordshire - H.F.H.S. Members interests on Microfiche  
Nottinghamshire - N.F.H.S. Record Series Vol 128 Radford St Peters Rates and Arrears Book  
Nottinghamshire - White's Directory of Notts 1853-54  
Nottinghamshire - Forest Town Crier Issues 1-3  
Wales - Researching Welsh Ancestry. Edited by John & Sheila Rowlands  
U.S.A. - Genealogy in America
- Ref F: Family Trees & Histories - Heathcote of Lodes,  
Hart/Hartshorn (Donated Mrs I. Hunt Tuft);  
Hunt (Donated Mrs I. Hunt Tuft)
- Ref G: Aids to Research - Basic Facts about Using Education Records by Colin R. Chapman  
Computers - Family Search on the Internet by David Hawgood  
Trades and Occupations - Domestic Bygones  
Miscellaneous - A Curb on Vicious Tongues, The Ducking Stool by Anthony Hebdon



**NOTTINGHAM ROAD CEMETERY RECORDS**  
**includes Uttoxeter New Road, Chellaston, Mickleover, Normanton and Spondon**

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 1837-85 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.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Vicar's Visiting Book

As always I look forward to my D.F.H.S. magazine and always, like most society members, hope that there might just be a mention of my own ancestors or family members therein. Well, in the December issue, I got lucky in the article "What's in Your Library?", though I'm not sure that it's something to boast about considering that the 'Offal Man' of Overseal was one of mine. Not a direct ancestor you understand (no, I'm not trying to disown him) but Isaac Whetton was baptised in 1803 at Netherseal, the son of Samuel and Sarah (nee Shaw) and Samuel was my 4x great grandmother's cousin. Samuel and Sarah had three sons, William who enlisted in the Militia, fought in the Napoleonic Wars and returned to Netherseal as a Chelsea Pensioner; the middle son, Samuel, disappeared from the area and Isaac was the youngest son.

Although born at Netherseal the family moved to Overseal, where Isaac lived at Gorsey Leys, on the edge of the village. He lived in what were once just labourer's cottages, but are now really pretty, desirable residences. My, how times change! When the vicar wrote his visiting book Isaac was married to his second wife, Isabella Hood, whose widowed mother, Mary, also lived with them. Isabella wasn't illegitimate, her father was John Hood, a farmer of Packington, and she would have been most flattered by the Vicar's comment that she was born in 1824 as she was 10 years older than he thought!

Isaac and Isabella were childless but there were children from his first marriage to Mary Astle (married 1824 at Netherseal) although only a son and daughter survived into adulthood. The son William Whetton (born 1834) was also a coalminer (hopefully more popular than his dad) who worked in various South Derbyshire pits until he was killed in an accident at Donisthorpe Colliery at the age of 45 years. His widow, Eliza (nee Plummer), was left to care for their eight surviving children, the youngest of whom – James – was only 2 years old. The family thrived though and as young men James and his brother Samuel moved to Manchester to become police constables and brother Solomon went to Horwich in Lancashire to work for the local council. The eldest brother, William, was the only one to have children, and he followed family tradition by becoming a coalminer. Now the mines have all gone of course, but William still has descendants living in the South Derbyshire area, who I'm sure don't know that 3x great grandfather, Isaac Whetton, was once the 'Offal Man of Overseal'!

*Mrs Rae Austen, 280 Alder St., Fartown,  
Huddersfield, HD2 1AX (Mem 2550)*

### Thomas Cook

How I enjoyed reading the article "Don't just Book it, Thomas Cook it" by Michael Stock in the last issue, but to my knowledge Thomas Cook's uncle, John Pegg, never emigrated to Loughborough. His family had lived in Melbourne for four generations, he was born there and I believe he died there.

His great grand-parents, George and Sarah, brought their son John aged 10, together with sisters Mary, Jane and Martha, from Brailsford to Melbourne in 1746 to live with George's mother, Margaret. His father John Pegg had died in 1737 and was buried in Melbourne churchyard.

In 1760 John Pegg (wheelwright) married Elizabeth Hazard, the daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth of Melbourne. Their son, John (wood turner) was born in 1764 and married Mary Sheffield of Ticknall in 1783. They also named one of their sons John, who was born in Melbourne in 1793. As a matter of interest the youngest son of John and Mary was Robert, born in 1801 who married Ann Scott of Kings Newton. Robert created a special paint called 'Derby Red' and opened a huge factory called the Morledge Mills right in the centre of Derby to produce it. He also built a mansion and called it Melbourne House, near the Osmaston Road Baptist Chapel where he was a patron. He became Mayor of the city in 1856 and his portrait hangs in the Mayor's Office in the council building.

To get back to John Pegg and the Cook family. Joseph Cook of Littleover married Ann Taylor of Melbourne in 1727. Their son, Thomas, married Catherine Dodge at Melbourne in 1748 and their son, John, married Elizabeth Perkins (sister of Ann Perkins, second wife of John Pegg). They, in turn, produced Thomas Cook our celebrated hero.

*Alan Smith, 37 Milner Road, Long Eaton,  
Nottingham NG10 1LB*

(Michael Stock took his facts from several sources and points out that there are several anomalies, but the case for John Pegg going to Loughborough is taken from 'Derbyshire Characters – Some Famous Men & Women of the County' by Robert Innes Smith, which quotes 'At the age of 14 he was sent to Loughborough and apprenticed to his uncle, who was a joiner and cabinet maker'. Also in Derbyshire Life and Countryside of August 1991, in an article entitled "Derbyshire character, Thomas Cook" by Sheila Stanhope, it mentions John Pegg 'returning to Melbourne to take over the business', although it doesn't actually mention where he was returning from. As in most family history you 'has your pick and takes your choice' – Ed.)



## THE WILSONS OF STENSON

By

*Stephen Orchard (Mem. 460)*

John Wilson was baptised on 26 October 1696 at Barrow. His parents, John Wilson and Mary Holden, had married at Derby St. Peter on 7 December 1688. The Wilsons were tenants of the Harpur family at Stenson. John had two elder and one younger sister and an elder brother, but they seem to have no remarkable descendants. John, on the other hand, produced wealthy City merchants, a Lord Mayor of London, clergy and ministers of all denominations, and a range of other distinguished people among his many children, grandchildren and succeeding generations.

John married Ann Henshaw on 16 August 1717 at Derby St. Werburgh. Some of their children were baptised at Barrow, but others have left no baptismal record. John was born about 1720, Stephen was baptised 27 December 1723, William was born about 1730, Thomas was born 3 January 1731, Ann was baptised 30 August 1736 and Sarah on 14 October 1739. It is the descendants of John, Stephen and Thomas who are the subject of this article.

For the moment we note that John, as the eldest, took on the family farm at Stenson in due course. Stephen went to London to make his fortune in the new trade in silk. His marriage has yet to be traced, but his children were John, born 1752, Stephen, born 1753, William and one other son. Stephen, the father, died in 1755 and his business was taken up by his younger brother Thomas. Of Stephen's children, John (1752-1826) fathered Samuel Wilson, Lord Mayor of London 1838, Stephen (1753-1813) married Ann Collett West and their oldest son, Daniel Wilson (1778-1858) was a famous Vicar of Islington, subsequently even more famous as Bishop of Calcutta. Daniel Wilson was the darling of Low Church Anglicans and his son, Daniel, succeeded him as Vicar of Islington. Bishop Wilson's wife was his cousin Ann, daughter of William Wilson, who married Ann West's sister. There is a wonderful confusion for family historians. William Wilson's other children included William Wilson (died 1867) Vicar of Walthamstow, whose son William was Vicar of Banbury, who in his turn produced two more clergy, High Church this time; Harry William Wilson (1852-1923) and Richard William Wilson (1856-1927). Both of these served as Vicar of St. Augustine's, Stepney, in their time and Harry, after moving to the USA, became a Roman Catholic in 1917. This then was the largely Anglican clutch of Wilsons. They were still sufficiently in touch with their Derbyshire roots for a sister of Bishop Wilson to marry William Bateman of Middleton by Youlgreave.

Our original John Wilson took his son Thomas, then sixteen, to visit Stephen in London in 1747, but died on

the journey back to Stenson. Thomas then went briefly to the West Indies in search of his fortune before returning to England and marrying Mary Remington at Coventry in 1754. He was already committed to helping Stephen in the silk ribbon business and took over the firm on Stephen's death. Thomas' wife was from a non-conformist family and the Wilsons attended Independent Chapels in London. Thomas was much affected by the Evangelical preaching of George Whitefield. He determined to promote the Evangelical revival, not only in London but in his native Derbyshire. So it was that when the preachers of the Countess of Huntingdon began a revival movement in Derby in 1778 Thomas Wilson became associated with it and bought land on Brookside in 1782 for an Independent Chapel, not Central United Reformed Church. Thomas's son, Thomas (1764-1843), continued his father's work, finding a minister for Brookside in 1800 and contributing to the re-opening or building of non-conformist chapels in Alvaston, Wirksworth, Ashbourne and Ilkeston. He also gave generously to the building of Derby's second Independent Chapel on London Road, a building remembered by older people as the Coliseum Cinema. In London he was associated with the founding of the University. Thomas's brother, Joseph (born 1766), was the father of Baron Wilson, Thomas's own children included Joshua Wilson (1796-1874), who was one of the founders of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. He also promoted the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street in London as the meeting place for Congregationalists and home of a great library. It was in Memorial Hall that the Labour Party was formed. Both Thomas Wilsons, father and son, were frequent visitors to Derbyshire, friends of the Batemans at Middleton by Youlgreave, and supporters of the Congregational Chapel there. There is not space to tell of the Wilson daughters who married or mothered Liberal MPs and Congregational ministers.

Meanwhile what of stay at home John? He married Ann Carr and their three children were John, baptised 29 December 1755, Ann, baptised 21 May 1758, and Thomas, baptised 12 April 1762. Ann married Ambrose Moore who carried on business in Derby as a silk throwster in the firm Wilson, Moore and Co. Their son, Ambrose, continued the firm. John, the last Wilson to farm at Stenson, married Mary Bucknall at Barrow in 1789. His uncle Thomas recruited him as a trustee for the Derby Brookside Chapel. His children were John, baptised 23 February 1790, and William, baptised 27 February 1791. William married Mercy Gregory at Duffield in 1810 and their three children were John, baptised 10 December 1821, Samuel, baptised 9 March 1825, and James, baptised 27 August



1827. This part of the family all made their living as tradesmen in Derby, mostly in the King Street and Queen Street area. John, a brushmaker, had two daughters, Ada (1862) and Sarah (1868). Ada is of personal interest to me. She married my great-grandfather, Charles Orchard, a Derby police constable. Sarah married a Mr Binge and their son, Lawrence, fathered Ronald Binge, the Derby composer and the orchestrator of Mantovani's shimmering strings.

Who could have thought that one modest Derby yeoman family could have spread its genes so wide? But if it is true for the Wilsons at Stenson it might be true for one of your families. Just because your researches do not lead you straight into being a descendant of Joseph Wright or William Strutt or Erasmus Darwin do not suppose you will find nothing of interest if you follow things through. I left Ada Wilson on one side for years before I found her links with all those I have named above. No money or titles, but a chance to reflect on the unlikely flowering of the Wilsons of Stenson.

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## SECRETARY'S POSTBAG

### "RELATIVE HISTORY 2000"

The Society's first event of the Millennium Year organised by our colleagues in Glossop was a great success. I did not attend the Brain Trust on the Friday night but I understand from those who were fortunate enough to be there, that an entertaining and rewarding time was had by all, with the panel turning the tables on the audience by setting them a 'Quiz'. Saturday's fair was well supported and I am sure enjoyed by all. I certainly enjoyed the day. Congratulations to Ann Pass and all her helpers.

### WILFRED EYRE

I have received a letter from a Walter Williamson offering a box, containing letters, photographs and small personal possessions belonging to Wilfred Eyre who died in the Great War in 1917. Mr Williamson was given the box in the mistaken belief that they had been the property of another Wilfred Eyre, his mother's cousin who also lost his life in the Great War in 1917. Mr Williamson's Wilfred Eyre lived in the Hope Valley, whereas the Wilfred Eyre to whom the letters relate lived in Derby and had a younger brother. Included is a portrait of Wilfred Eyre and his gravestone, also touching letters to his fiancée. Like Mr Williamson I believe these intimate items should be with his family. If anyone researching the Eyre family believes this Wilfred belongs to them, they should contact Mr Williamson at Castle Hill House, Middleham, Leyburn, North Yorkshire DL8 4QW.

### FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS

**Shirland** – Sylvia Wright of the Shirland Group is arranging an Open Day at the Shirland Village Hall on Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> May 2000, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Amongst those attending will be the Derbyshire Record Office, Erewash Museum, Derbyshire Archaeological Society, Friends of Pleasley Pit, North Wingfield History Group, The Arkwright Society, Pinxton & South Normanton Local History Group, The Alfreton & District Heritage Trust and, of course, the Society's Bookstall. Please come along and support the Shirland Group's effort.

**Coventry** – Local and Family History Societies and the Coventry City Archives, Libraries and Museums, are again organising a Fair as part of the "Godiva Weekend" activities on the 10/11 June 2000 at the War Memorial Park, Coventry. The Archives, Museums, Local History and Family History Societies will all have displays, bookstalls and other activities to enjoy. The park is south of the city centre within easy access from the A45 and the railway station. Further details may be obtained on telephone nos 0247671 3625 or 024 7683 2418.

**Somerset & Dorset F.H.S.** The Mid-Somerset Group of the above Society have extended a welcome to all our members who may be in their area to attend their meetings. Among their arranged activities for the coming months that could be of interest to members are May 11<sup>th</sup>, 7.30p.m. "Visit to the Somerset County Record Office, Taunton" (visitor numbers required in advance); Aug 10<sup>th</sup>, 7.30 p.m., "Summer Outing – Sandford Orcas Manor" (Visitor numbers required). Further details of these and other meetings may be obtained from Group Secretary, Margaret Lawrence, Tel. (01458) 272728.

**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)**

"The purpose of marriage of John Goodwin of Stoake and Anne Roobothom, of the same, was published Feb 27<sup>th</sup> and March 6<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>, and the said John Goodwin were buried before they were married the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 1659.

**Phillimore Marriage Register, Gedling, Notts.**



## JAMES BOREBANK'S STORY

By

Jack Hartley, 12 Coniston Avenue, Derby DE21 7LE



Born in the Derbyshire village of West Hallam in August 1842, James was the son of Benjamin Borebank, farmer and provision dealer, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Newton, blacksmith. As the only son James bore the name of his grandfather and great great grandfather, both of whom had lived and farmed in West Hallam. James' sisters, Ann and Frances, married two brother, John and Thomas Martin. They were the 'boys next door', son of Francis Martin, licensee of the Punch Bowl Inn which stands less than a hundred yards from the Borebanks' farmhouse.

On the day after Boxing Day in 1866 James married Caroline Heath, whose father was the local miller. Sadness entered James' life very soon—his young wife died thirteen days after their wedding on the 8th of January 1867. Seventeen months later James, now 26 years old, married for the second time in St. Wilfred's church. His bride was twenty year old Sarah Maria Milnes, whose parents had moved from nearby Ockbrook. The census of 1861 records Robert Milnes as 'Victualler, butcher and farmer' at Lewcote Gate, a part of West Hallam lying on the turnpike road some two miles from the village centre.

After the death of his father in 1870, James succeeded to the tenancy of the family farm. Sarah produced their first child in the same year to be baptised John James on the 25th of May. Some measure of happiness must have returned for James and Sarah at this time.

In the ten years that followed their family increased to a total of seven. Two girls and a boy died in infancy, leaving John James, Frederick William, Annie Marina and Hannah Mary Helen. James evidently lost the tenancy of the family farm some time prior to 1881. The reason for this is yet to be discovered, but his new holding of only nine acres would have been quite inadequate to support the family at any level above bare subsistence.

After a few more years James left farming for good, his next venture being the tenancy of a public house in the town of Ilkeston. The 'Prince of Wales' in the main street, Bath Street, has long ago been demolished and replaced by modern shop premises. Tragedy struck again soon after this move. Sarah Maria died on the 1st of January 1884 aged only 35, leaving James with four children between four and fourteen. The eldest, John James known as Jack, had taken up an apprenticeship with Mr J. Wright at his hairdressing business on Ilkeston market place - no farming for him!

Some time between 1885 and 1887 James decided on a bold move, or possibly a desperate one! He took ship to Canada with three of his children and settled in Toronto, finding employment with the Toronto Brewing and Malting Company. Jack stayed in Ilkeston, but joined the family within a year or two. In Toronto James met Margaret Ann Leech, who had come from County Monaghan, Ireland, at about sixteen years of age, to live with her Aunt. James and Margaret Ann were married in Toronto on the 16th January 1888 when she was 27 and James was 47.

Happiness set in once more, we imagine. At any rate Florence Medora Borebank was born on 8th December 1888, followed by Violet Jane Borebank on 11th March 1891 and Charles Lakin Borebank on 24th December 1893. James worked at the Toronto Brewery first as a labourer, progressing to be a brewer by 1890. He had left by 1905 to set up his own grocery store and his four older children had grown up and married.

Jack had moved to Winnipeg in 1896, becoming a prosperous business man with interests in the timber business and in real estate. He eventually returned to Toronto and in 1911 undertook a holiday of a lifetime, travelling to Rome, Venice, Paris and many parts of England and Scotland with his wife, Isabel. Their only child, Eileen, had been placed in boarding school at Beaconsfield, Bucks. Leaving his wife and daughter over here, Jack set off for home on his own, no doubt to attend to business affairs.



Disaster befell the Borebank family once again, as it did with many other who aboard RMS "Titanic" on her maiden voyage. Jack was drowned on that fateful day in April 1912, aged 42. After this last blow, James died in May 1916, leaving Margaret Ann to live on to a fine old age of 88. They are buried together in Mount Pleasant cemetery, Toronto.



The Borebank family. Nellie (top), Fred and John (middle) and Annie, taken 1890/91 in Toronto.

#### "A TITANIC VICTIM.

It is now clear that Ilkeston must be included among the many places who have shared directly in the great losses due to the sinking in the Atlantic of the giant White Star Liner Titanic. There is no doubt that Mr J.J. Borebank, a first class passenger, whose name has appeared in the list of victims, was Mr John James Borebank, who formerly lived in Ilkeston, and who this spring visited England with his wife and daughter. Mr Borebank's father, now in Winnipeg, was at one time a farmer at Wesst Hallam. When he gave up farming he became landlord of the "Prince of Wales", Bath Street, Ilkeston. His son was apprenticed as a boy to the hair-dressing at Mr J. Wright's establishment in the Market Place. When his mother died his father emigrated to America and he eventually joined him at the age of about seventeen. He first of all followed his own trade, but afterwards branched out into the timber industry and fortune smiled upon him. He took several trips to England and his last was made with the object of placing his daughter in a good educational establishment in the Homeland. His wife accompanied him and when motoring through Ilkeston some time ago he called at the old shop in the Market Place, where he received a hearty welcome from his old friend and employer. His trip on the Titanic was taken alone, as he intended to return to his wife who was prolonging her holiday in Europe."

Taken from an Ilkeston paper, which made the error of putting the father in Winnipeg instead of the son.

## 'Disgraceful Row'

Another tale from Derby newspapers

by

Sandra Stock, Member No. 125

As PC Gaffney walked up the Wardwick, Derby, during the early hours of one Sunday morning in the spring of 1850 he saw Alfred Hunt looking at him. When Gaffney reached Mr Stone's fishmonger shop he noted the windows were broken. He immediately pursued Hunt and found him hiding against the new chapel, Victoria Street, with a stone in his hand. When asked what he was doing, Hunt cheekily replied that it was none of the constable's business. By this time fishmonger, Mr Stone, had appeared and said stones had been thrown through his chamber windows, three times in all, until all the panes were broken. After the third time he had run down in his shirt, opened the door and saw some people galloping away in a cart. Alfred Hunt had been standing over the road in the act of throwing a stone.

It transpired that a butcher by the name of James Young had left his wife to cohabit with Stone's daughter. Peter Gadsby, bootmaker, who lived opposite the fishmonger deposed that his family were woken by the breaking of windows. He saw Mrs Young in a cart and her husband left the shop and attacked her: her cries were dreadful, indeed they were quite fearful. Alfred Hunt was neither drunk nor disorderly, nor was he the one who broke the windows. Gadsby's statement was corroborated by another Mr Gadsby, builder, who also lived opposite Stone's shop and added, Young's wife's screams were dreadful.

In a statement Inspector Hill said there had been a general row outside Young's own shop for over an hour when he turned out his wife and took in Stone's daughter. Hill also swore that the defendant, Hunt, was drunk when brought to the station-house.

As distractions of this kind were frequent occurrences the Court was asked if there was no chance of abating the nuisance. The landlord of the property was a clergyman who resided some way off and the Mayor explained the only chance was for the facts to be laid before him.

Alfred Hunt was fined the ordinary fine for drunkenness, 5s and costs by the Bench. Stone was told his conduct and that of his family was *disreputable*.

Source: Derbyshire Advertiser & Journal April 5, 1860





## BUGGESWORTH, BUGSWORTH, BUXWORTH

1251-2000

by

Keith Holford (Mem. 3818)

The village name continued to be spelt with two 'g's and an 'e' either side of 1600, but there is ample documentary evidence in both the Duchy of Lancaster Rent Rolls and Patent Rolls, amongst the 57 Carrington wills and of many others, lodged at the Lichfield Record Office, to show that a combined 'ge' was slowly being dropped. There is other more compelling and interesting evidence to show both the change of spelling and the encroaching industrialisation of this former rural North Derbyshire village.

In 1625 the duty of a Churchwarden was looked upon as a burden and the law which compelled a parishioner to serve the office, if chosen, was strictly imposed, often to the discomfort of the person elected. A memorial dated 29 November 1625 says that "*William Bennett of the Haughe within Bugsworth elected and presented to serve Churchwarden at and for the Chappel of Heafield (Hayfield) in the Parish of Glossop above written submitted himself to the said office to be performed by him should be accepted by the inhabitants of Heafield aforesaid as formerly being performed by others his predecessors at Bugsworth it had been and noe otherwise that the inhabitants of Bugsworth and Brownside should not oftener be called to the said office of Churchwarden at Heafield than accordynge to the quantities of their lands and hindinges (sic) Robertus Crier Vicar Glossopp*"

1714. A petition to the Derbyshire Quarter Sessions. "*The freeholders and inhabitants of Chapell-en-le-Frith seek assistance towards cutting a trench four hundred yards long in length to turn the River called Blake Brook (Black Brook) betwixt Chapell Parish and Bugsworth which by rapidness and force thereof utterly ruined the King's Highway at a place called Crispind (Lower Crist).*"

1723 28 January. Diary of Dr James Clegg. "*I visited by parents, on my return, I had a remarkable deliverance. The snow had been melting on the hills and though there had not been much rain the waters near us raised considerably. Twas late and almost dark when I came to the ford below Bugsworth Hall and my mare slipped plunging her legs into the deep water, stumbled and losing her feet was borne downstream. Thro the mercy of God I continued to sit on her and with much struggling got her through the river. May I never forget that night!*"

1739 12 April. An account of the Duke of Norfolk. For repairing a tythe barn in Bugsworth £2.9s.6d.

1753 25 November. Diary of Dr James Clegg. "*We had heavy rain the greatest part of the day and especially towards the night. I baptized a child of Rawlinson of Bugsworth in publick called Sarah.*"

1801 Will and oath of Thomas Drinkwater of Jow Hole (Gow Hole) – Lichfield Record Office.

1822 Will and Oath of Joseph Ford, carpenter, the Bason, Bugsworth – Lichfield Record Office.

1846 Bagshaw's Derbyshire. Bugsworth traders; John Pott, Canal Agent, Jonathan Wright, Cotton Spinner, Daniel Hodgson, Navigation Inn, Joseph Bennett, Bull's Head Inn.

1854 Oath of Thomas Thomeley, Cotton Spinner of Bugsworth. Lichfield Record Office.

1891 Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire. Bugsworth traders; William Pitt-Dixon, Limeburner, John Drinkwater, Bugsworth Colliery, John Worth, Canal Agent, the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway.

It was a financial consideration that ended the Peak Forest Canal at Bugsworth. In 1795 the Peak Forest Canal had been barely under construction for 12 months and the building of the 16 locks at Marple, Cheshire was causing a drain on the finances of the Canal Company. In July of that year, a decision was made by the Canal Committee to end the canal at the same height above sea level, 528 feet, as that at Disley, Cheshire. This decision was by 1840, together with the discovery of ample local coal deposits, the making of Bugsworth into the "*biggest inland port in the Kingdom*" and a twentyfold increase in the population. The five coal mines, the numerous drift mines, the banks of limekilns and several gritstone quarries, led to the influx of outsiders into Bugsworth. Mainly coalminers, from Staffordshire, and canal workers from the then burgeoning national canal network. This laid down a veritable minefield and sinkhole for future family historians. Indeed, my great-great grandfather Holford came from Bloxwich, near Walsall; the fact that a census return marks him down as 'Alford' caused the not unusual blip and wobbler for a family researcher.



In order for the relevance of the saga to be retold, I come briefly forward to 1991, when I became responsible for the organising of the first 'Bygone Bugsworth'. Although the year 1930 was floated above, there was no published definitive work that could be relied upon to give the correct date for the change of the name of the village to Bugsworth. This was the one most raised query, so using the year 1930 as a baseline and a year on either side of that date, I set about browsing through a mixture of the then local newspapers held in Glossop Heritage Centre and New Mills Library. Another complicating and eventually decisive factor in the vote of 1929-30 was that Bugsworth was a village united geographically, but divided in half by the Black Brook. Half was in Chapel-en-le-Frith parish and half in the Chinley, Bugsworth and Brownside parish.

Regarding 1930 gold was struck almost at once. Although the reports showed that a vote had been taken in November of 1929 it was not a clinical, straightforward and legal change until 1935. The 1929-30 change of name campaign had polarised positions on both the 'for' and 'against' teams, pitting one side of the village against another and this then spilled out into the various Local Authorities. What, however, became quickly apparent and indeed surprising, and had never been circulated before, was the reporting of a previous and at times acrimonious attempt to change the name in 1914. Tracing back the newspaper reports of 1914, another less than half hearted attempt to change the name was shown to have been made in 1900-1901. If that were not enough, it became known from the minutes of the Chinley and Bugsworth Parish Council that there had been rumblings of an even earlier attempt in the early 1870's. So what started off with research into one attempt to change the name had, like Topsy, grown into four.

The only known legacy of the first suggested change was that legal documents that refer to the building of St James' Church, Bugsworth in 1874, state the church as being in the parish of Lymedale. Although this proved wishful thinking, this name was to reappear, together with the variation 'Limedale' in 1914. The 1900-1901 attempt seems to have been again half baked, at a parish meeting in January of 1901, Mr J.W. Broadhurst brought forward the desirability of changing the name of Bugsworth to some other suitable name. The question was to be further considered at a future meeting. One of the suggested names in 1900-1901, 'Buxworth' arose again like a Phoenix in 1914 and 1929. One of the characters that shortly appeared on the scene in 1902 was one William Thomas Prescott, the new headmaster of Bugsworth C of E School. His family connections were from around St Helens in Lancashire and he became one of the driving forces behind the attempts

of 1914 and the eventual, but not legal change in 1929-30.

The attempt in 1914 was both short and well documented. A High Peak news report of the 9 May 1914, under the headline *'Changing the name of the Village, a lively and amusing meeting'* neatly encapsulates the prevailing mood of the time. *'For a long time Bugsworth and its friends have suffered silently, it is a terrible thing to be ashamed of your village name or the village of your friends. Bugsworth people have gone away for holidays and said they came from Buxton. Bugsworth people have bought railway tickets to Chinley which cost three halfpence more and then alighted shamefacedly at Bugsworth.'*

The village schoolroom was crowded, shopkeepers left their shops and landlords their public houses. (No shops in Bugsworth now and just the one public house). Women attended in as large a number as the men. Two old residents proposed and seconded that the name should be changed. Another villager moved that the meeting be adjourned for a 12 months, because the matter ought not to be *'rushed'*, whereupon someone else said that *'they had wandered with the question for 40 years in the wilderness and it was time they reached the promised land!'*

A women proposed the name Lymedale; a man proposed Green Valley, saying that the lime industry was nearly dead. Another man said that *'they were green enough'*. Then came a suggestion that stirred the hearts of all Bugsworth.

Mugsworth, said the speaker, was the right name, so that posterity might know how foolish were those who changed an ancient name. Cries of shame and much indignation among the womenfolk greeted this statement. A serious young women, not much more than a girl, modestly suggest Dalesworth. Bucksworth was also mentioned. Nothing, however could stand against Lymedale, which received 63 votes more than any other name.

The village vote of May 1914 was subsequently discussed at the next meeting of the Chinley and Bugsworth Parish Council. A decision was taken to hold a vote on the change on the third Wednesday of September in 1914. To compound the issue even more, a proposition was also carried to spit the recommended name of Lymedale into two parts – Lyme Dale. World events then intervened. Before the vote could be taken, the 1<sup>st</sup> World War started and the matter then lay dormant for another 15 years. During the War, a postcard arrived in Bugsworth from Egypt. Addressed to Lymedale, Derbyshire, it found its way to the intended villager.



In the next chapter things become more heated. One half of the village is denied the opportunity to vote on the matter. A white knight – or black, depending on you historical or religious sympathy – arrives on the scene and joins forces with Tommy Prescott. Let the battle be joined.

Research Sources:-

*Yeomans Home. A history of Bugsworth and its Hall in Derbyshire. James Absom 1981.*

*Fragments from the History of the Parish of Bugsworth and Brownside, Hundred of High Peak, P.E.N. Butt. No date, but thought to be around 1933-34.*

*Wills in the Lichfield Record Office.*

*High Peak News – Buxton Library.*

*High Peak Reporter – New Mills Library, Glossop Heritage Centre.*

*Chinley, Bugsworth and Brownside Parish Council. Minute books.*

*The Diary of James Clegg 1708-55. The Derbyshire Record Society. 3 volumes.*

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## CHARITY BOARD - ST. MICHAEL'S, BREASTON

*'Blessed is he that considereth the poor'*

*John Charlton gentleman and Citizen of London who died at Normanton upon Soar in the County of Nottingham the 22nd day of January and was buried at Kegworth in the County of Leicester the 25th day of the said month Anno Dom. 1712 did by his last Will and Testament bearing date the 26th day of March in the year of our Lord 1711 Give and bequeath to the Minister and Churchwardens that should happen to be at his decease at the Town of Breason [sic] in the County of Derby where he was born the sum of one hundred pounds to purchase Lands or Tenements in fee simple to them and their successors forever to the Intent that they the said Minister, Churchwardens and their successors for the time being should dispose and distribute the annual Rents and Profits thereof to the Poor of the township of Breaston aforesaid every year upon Christmas Day for ever.*

*St. Luke ch.10 v. 37*

*'Go and do thou likewise'*



## FUN OF THE FAIR



The children of today look forward to a fair as much as their ancestors ever did, but for very different reasons. The fair can trace a history, often back as far as the Middle Ages, when they were the basic place for trade. In the autumn, folk from the countryside would walk into Derbyshire's towns and cities, relying on the goods brought in by the visiting merchants to see them through the long weeks when snow confined them to the homes. To these places came the jugglers and tumblers, sword swallows and other entertainment, which gradually took over until the fair's original purpose was lost.

In the rural area the purpose of the fair lasted much longer. It was the place for the master to find a likely servant and for those out of work to pick up employment and these Hiring Fairs continued to take precedence over the amusements.

It was the second part of the nineteenth century before the first humble roundabout made an appearance - nothing more than model horses on a wooden platform fitted with a central pole, the whole being pushed round manually. Later the manual operator was replaced by a pony who would trot around twelve times, the duration of the ride.

The advent of steam saw a new lease of life for the fair and now such amusements as steam organs, galloping horses and switchbacks. The fairs could also travel further, using steam engines to get the rides from place to place. In 1896 Randall Monte Williams became the first to travel with a Bioscope, flickering animated pictures that added to the glamour of the boxing booths, shooting galleries and roundabouts.

Albert Holland was one well known family member who travelled in Derbyshire extensively and he thrilled customers with his Wonderland, a magnificent 55 foot long organ that stood 21 ft high and played in a booth that accommodated 1,000. Films included a breathtaking example of how a fire brigade tackled a blaze, which excited all who saw it.

Other famous rides were Frederick Savage's Gondola Switchback with cars that ran up and down an undulating railway; this same company offered magnificent galloping horses with 36, 48 or 56 horses, ostriches or cockerels. Pat Collins, another famous showman who used to travel in Derbyshire, advertised his Venetian Gondolas which were reproductions of the Venetian rides and were loved by the public. Swingboats also used to appear in Derbyshire, but until the advent of steam had to be turned by hand.

The Cake Walk was a product of the jazz age, named after a negro dance in which a cake was awarded to the best dancer. The Carousel, another ride made possible by steam, came from an equestrian sport practised in Turkey and Arabia and intended to teach cavalry officers the art of riding. The Dodgems was an American incomer, made possible by the invention of electricity and an overhead contact system. It proved so popular it soon crossed the Atlantic. By the late 1930's electricity was also responsible for Moon Rocket, Dive Bomber and Jet Planes, controlled by their own individual joysticks, and forms of these type of rides can still be seen today, usually intended for small children.

Hydraulics and pneumatics have opened up unlimited possibilities and rides today demand stamina and nerve to be enjoyed—witness the incredible Nemesis and Oblivion, or the huge roller coasters that seem to be getting bigger and more frightening all the time. Nevertheless these newcomers have not pushed all the old rides out entirely. Fairground tradition means gallopers and dodgems are still welcome and the steam driven rides have found a new lease of life as more and more people become interested in the past. The fairground organ has not lost its value, in fact has soared and is in great demand at steam rallies. Today's showman is as essential to today's modern families, who go to enjoy the fun of the fair, as he was to the families of yesteryear, whose very existence often relied on the fair's arrival.



## HADFIELDS AND THEIR HALLS

By

*R. Hadfield (aided by Mrs Vera Squires, Tim Hadfield and very many others)*

Within a radius of four miles west and north of Glossop are to be found seven 'Halls' or 'Old Halls' in Derbyshire and just across the border in Cheshire. This term is common in Derbyshire, not only for the residences of the great landowners, but for the buildings of the independent yeoman families. Six of these date from the mid to late 1600's when construction of two storey gritstone houses became common. Hadfields were to occupy all seven for lengthy periods. Numerous accounts of the 'Halls' often confused the various Hadfield families and therefore, using Hadfield documents of all types, here is a brief account to set the record straight.

First there is Hadfield Old Hall, now a Grade II listed building, the home of Mr and Mrs Howard. This is in the hamlet of that name from whence Hadfields derive. Though there is no absolute proof, it is fairly certain it was built in 1646 by Thomas Hadfield (1603-1674). There had been Thomas Hadfields at Hadfield since the 1400's and probably long before. This one was a parliamentary Captain in the Civil War and much is known about his military activities and "the estate at Hadfield" which he owned. This estate and almost certainly the Hall, passed down in the Captain's line to 1844 after which it was the property of a none Hadfield nephew to 1861.

The Captain's son, George (1626-1672), died before him but his sons, Thomas (1653-1743) and Moses (1666-1728) prospered so that the Captain's great grandson, George (1690-1759) son of Thomas, held at his death, as well as the Hadfield place estates, lands in Yorkshire, Cheshire, Whitfield (Glossop) and Hayfield. George's son, Thomas (1718-1789) was established at Symondley Hall, also built in the 1600's; as late as 1734 it had been occupied by one Booth Waterhouse, a Glossop schoolmaster. Whether Thomas got this by marriage or purchase is not known, neither is it clear how it left the Hadfield's in the 1800's. Here were born Thomas's children, Martha (1769-1818), Moses (1770-1844), George (1772-1831), Samuel (1777-1842) and Hannah (1779-1827).

Thomas (1718-1789) had a wealthy brother, Samuel (1721-1807), a hat manufacturer of Oldham who, as well as estates in Lancashire, Ireland and possibly the USA, acquired in the late 1700's Hollingworth Old Hall (Cheshire) for centuries the home of the Hollingworths – this and much wealth he left to his nephews, sons of Thomas. After 1844 it went to Martha Wood, daughter of his niece, Hannah (1779-1827). It was demolished in 1943, though not its adjacent farm.

In 1800 Samuel (1721-1807) also bought Mottram Old Hall (Cheshire), this again property of the Hollingworths in 1750. This he left to his nephew, George (1772-1831), son of Thomas. George, born at Symondley, lived first at Hollingworth Hall and died at Mottram Old Hall, but in 1810 purchased from the Tattons, Thorncliffe Hall (Cheshire) which "he embellished". Thorncliffe, during the 1700's, was the home of the Bretlands and was always considered the most important of the local halls. It, like Hollingworth, was to pass to Martha Wood and she married Edwin Hugh Shelland – it is believed other Hollingworths later purchased it but most of it was later demolished, though bits still stand. George also held all the other estates – Hadfield, Ireland etc. He was also a captain (in the militia) and travelled widely in Europe. After his death his brother, Samuel (1777-1842), put up a statue of him at Mottram Old Hall – only its plaque now survives.

Mottram Old Hall, together with the Hadfield estate at hadfield and much of the other lands and wealth of George and his brothers Moses and Samuel passed, after 1844, to George Woodhead, son of their sister Martha (1769-1818) – it was hope he would take the name Hadfield to continue the line, but he never did. On his death and that of his sister, Betsy Woodhead, both without issue, in 1861, Mottram Old Hall went to John Wood (1815-1889) of Arden Hall, Stockport. He was the brother of Martha Wood, both children of Hannah Hadfield (1779-1827) the other sister of George, Moses and Samuel. After passing through various other owners Mottram Old Hall was purchased in 1962 by Judge Philip Curtis (1908-1998).

At Symondley there was also another hall – Lees Hall. This was much older than the other halls as it may have been the demesne farm of Abbots of Basingwerk in the 1200's – it exists today, though very much altered. It came to the Hadfield when the Rev. John Hadfield (1704-1781) – see DFHS Issue 84, 1998 – married its heiress Elizabeth Garside (1709-1782) in 1728. The Reverend came from a long line of Hadfields at Padfield – not the ones of adjacent Hadfield. It was then occupied by Charles (1735-1795), second son of the Reverend, who, amongst many other activities, built a mill and created nearby Charlestown.

His son and heir was Joseph (1779-1854). Strangely Joseph did a pedigree of Captain Hadfield's (1603-1674) line, although he was no relation. In 1801 Joseph married Mary Ellison (1782-1864), daughter of Matthew Ellison (1751-1834), agent of the Duke of Norfolk who owned most of Glossop. Their son,



Mathew Ellison Hadfield (1812-1885) became chief architect for the Duke of Norfolk and he and his son and grandson were to be responsible for designing many important Victorian buildings at Glossop and elsewhere – in particular, they were responsible for the alterations to Glossop church. Several of Joseph's daughters continue at Lees Hall to 1895.

Near the head of the Longdendale valley, then in Cheshire, was Crowden Hall, built in 1692 by another Thomas Hadfield. Once again his ancestors were Padfield rather than Hadfield Hadfields. This Thomas died in 1697 but his hall survived until 1937. The Hadfield line continues there to Thomas (1735-1804), the builder's great grandson. His son John (1756-1803) was hanged at Carlisle in 1803 and was the subject for Melvyn Bragg's novel 'The Maid of Buttermere'.

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## ELUSIVE ANCESTORS

by

Sheila Francis, Chapel House, 1 Coed Bach,  
Pontardulais, Swansea, S. Wales

Why, oh why am I the unlucky one where ancestor details are concerned. How I envy the person who writes to someone on the off chance of getting information and who received almost by return of post their full family tree complete with photos.

Yes! I do know I am exaggerating slightly but you know what I mean.

When I began my research about fifteen years ago I thought I would have no problem tracing my family as they had, what to me, was quite an unusual surname. I soon discovered that this was not so, as in the area of research I was concerned with, it was quite common, so why am I complaining?

The answer lies with the people of the area who for some reason best known to themselves do not wish to help an 'out of town' find their roots.

I have advertised locally, put a letter in the local church, written to the incumbent, advertised in this magazine and even gone to the village personally to no avail. I have also written to numerous people of the same surname who live in the village and have advertised, at cost, in well-known directories. I have now come to the conclusion that they all must know something I don't.

The family I am trying to research is Wheelhouse, of Killamarsh and possibly Eckington. They were a large family and there are many Wheelhouse names still

living in and around the village and many others buried in St. Giles church.

My line descends from William who married Mary Harris in 1804. They lived for years (until about 1875) at Gannow Farm. Their son, Thomas, married Hannah Gregory, of Clowne; his son, also Thomas, married Roshannah Hammond. Nethergreen features in the story and the local Chemical works. The Christian name Isaline also appears, which should be easy to find – not so, however.

Lastly, if any reader thinks they can help, not too far back a family member was buried at the church in about 1953, namely Oscar Wheelhouse, who had married Rose Newton. I believe he lived next to the school in later years, and before that in the houses near the church called Church Lane.

If any kind person feels they can shed any light whatsoever on this family, please, please let me know, so that I can draw a line under my research after all these years 'in the dark'.

*(I can sympathise with Sheila, as I also seem to have no luck with relatives. Both sides of my family seem remarkably short of anyone who can remember my various relations. It is possible, of course, that anyone who remembers those she is tracing is not interested in family history and therefore would take no notice of her pleas. Still, if anyone can, a Derbyshire FHS member can! Over to you folks – Ed.)*

### ABSCONDED

**From his Majesty's Service on Wednesday  
April 9, 1806**

PETER GELL, Apprentice to Mr Samuel Bacon, of Alfreton, in the county of Derby, Joiner and Cabinet Maker; He is 17 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has light Hair, light grey Eyes, fresh Complexion; had on when he went away, a round plated fur Hat, dark potted Silk Handkerchief, ruffled Shirt, Blue Coat double breasted, light Blue and White Waistcoat, Fancy Cord Breeches, light grey Worsted Stockings, and Shoes laced about 5 holes on each side.

This is to discharge all persons Civil or Military, from harbouring or employing the said Apprentice; and any person lodging him in a place of confinement; and giving information to his Master, shall receive Five Shillings Reward, and all reasonable Expenses; and any Person harbouring or employing the said Apprentice after this notice, will be prosecuted according to Law.

*Derby Mercury, 17 Apr 1806*



## DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE NEWS

### FAMILY HISTORY SURGERIES

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, New Street, Matlock, or by post from Derbyshire Record Office, County Hall, Matlock DE4 3AG (Tel. 01628 580000 ext. 35202).

### INTRODUCTIONS TO THE SEARCH ROOM

Another regular feature of the Record Office's programme of activities is the chance to join an introductory session. If you have never used the Record Office and want to know more about the facilities, services and equipment available, contact the Record Office for details of the dates and times. There is no need to book – just turn up. Everyone is welcome, the presentations are free of charge and this will be a chance to find out about how the Search Room operates and so make the most of your research time.

### EXPLORING THE PAST

This highly successful meeting with Stella Colwell and Paul Carter of the Public Record Office was so popular that it was fully booked several weeks in advance – despite moving into the capacious accommodation provided by the Council Chamber in County Hall. For those who would like to know more about the resources for family historians held at the PRO in Kew, it is hoped to arrange a special visit, guided by Stella Colwell, later this year. If you want further details of this, please contact Margaret O'Sullivan at the Record Office.

### 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 nonconformist registers of baptisms and marriages from Methodist Chapels in the county. Further registers have been received for Breadsall, Overseal, Coton Park, Linton Heath, Morley Moor and Ockbrook, amongst others. In many instances, Sunday School records and 'cradle rolls'

have also been added and these can be very useful sources for genealogists with Methodist ancestors.

Another important acquisition has been the long series of detailed inventories and valuations of properties in and around Derby by Messrs Heathcote, dating from the 1890s to the 1960s. The earlier volumes, in particular, are room by room lists of furniture and fittings, providing a fascinating insight into social history. Pubs and licensed premises are especially well represented. Some of the valuations are for probate purposes, others are for sale or in cases of bankruptcy. There are even some inventories of jewellery. So if your ancestors were in Derby in the early years of this century and you know where they were living, it may well be worth checking these volumes to find out more about their lifestyle. The inventories also include some unusual premises like the shop at Repton School. All the sweets, chocolates, tinned food, etc. which the boys could buy are itemised. Healthy eating was not a characteristic of schoolboys then, either, although amongst the confectionery there are one or two savoury goods such as 'curried fowl' and 'canned lobster'.

More traditional school records continue to be added to series here. Recent acquisitions include logbooks from Marlpool Infants School from 1892, Killamarsh Junior School from 1902, Killamarsh Junior School from 1902, Taxal and Fernilee School from 1930 and Stoney Middleton from 1865, as well as from several schools in and around Derby.

Archives of voluntary societies are often quite fragmentary. Pressures of work on part-time secretaries mean that records are sometimes scrappy and disorganized. Where they do exist, early archives of such groups are often very entertaining as well as informative. In this context, it is particularly nice to have received recently records of Buxton Cricket and Bowling Club from 1880 onwards.

Sometimes what you find in early documents is very surprising. It was interesting to note in a late 18<sup>th</sup> century plan of Allestree Hall that space had been allocated to an 'archive room' for the then owner, Bache Thornhill. However, the architect didn't appreciate the universal characteristic of archives – the fact that they grow and expand. He decided that a space 9ft by 3ft 6in would be big enough for Mr Thornhill's needs! The building was never completed to this design – perhaps they realised the architect had underestimated? Another unexpected entry in what appeared to be a straightforward list of buildings newly erected in Bakewell in 1598 was the sidelong comment



about one person not only that he had anew property, but that he kept 'an whore' in it. No other evidence was supplied and so this may well just have been local gossip four hundred years ago.

### **FAMILY HISTORY SEARCH SERVICE**

Many DFHS members live outside the county, and, indeed, the country. If you are one you may like to know of the Record Office's family history search service. For a half-hourly fee, archive sources in the Record Office will be checked for you and a report by one of our archivists sent with the results. The fee includes copies of entries from microfilmed sources and a leaflet describing the service is available, together with search order forms, on request to the Record Office.

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

### **A THOUSAND YEARS OF HISTORY**

To mark the Millennium, the series of short talks on centuries of Derbyshire's history in archives continues at the Record Office. Each month, there is an introduction to sources for a particular century and displays of documents of the time, with suggestions for further research.

The purpose of these events is to draw attention to the wealth of original sources to be found in the Record Office in New Street in Matlock.

The talks are free and it is not necessary to book in advance. For details of the programme please contact the Record Office.

### **HOW TO FIND OUT WHAT ARCHIVES ARE AVAILABLE**

Derbyshire Record Office has an extensive series of handlists 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 to the Record Office.

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 now available to researchers in the Record Office Search Room.

You can find out what parish registers there are in the Record Office by consulting finding aids in the Search Room or by purchasing the Record Office's *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 from Derbyshire Record Office.

### **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 know 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 of this magazine will know that Derbyshire 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 from the Record Office.

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*

WHEREAS THOMAS CLEMONS (living near Ticknall in the parish of Repton in the county of Derby) was on Sunday the 23d day of February last apprehended by the Constable of Derby-Hills, in the said county, for stealing Hay, but on the same day made his escape.

*This is to give Notice*

That whoever will apprehend the said Thomas Clemons and deliver him to Mr Thos. Thompson, the Constable of Derby-Hills aforesaid, shall receive TWO GUINEAS Reward from the Treasurer of the Melborne Association, and all reasonable expenses paid.

The said Thomas Clemons is between 30 and 35 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout made, and stoops in the shoulders; had on when he escaped, a red under-waistcoat and fustian top-waistcoat, and has lately navigated a boat belonging to Messrs. Evans and Co. from Derby to Manchester.

*Derby Mercury, 13 March 1806*



*This biography of Jacob Brooks, is reproduced with permission, from the original booklet (1981) of Lt. Col. (Ret.) Edward De Santis, US Army Corps of Engineers, to whom I am deeply indebted.*

*I obtained a copy of his research from him in the early 1990's, not knowing for sure, but suspecting, that Jacob was a relative. Confirmation of a relationship was further complicated by the fact that two Jacob Brooks are commemorated on a plaque in Wirksworth church, both killed in WWI.*

*Further research has now found that he was my third cousin twice removed. As we move towards the new millennium, it seemed more and more of a shame to have a typed copy of Jacobs biography on the shelf, without ensuring it was recorded for posterity in the DFHS magazine and available for other researchers to use. I am now working on a more permanent copy for the Derbyshire Records Office and DFHS library.*

*Further Brooks family connections in Middleton-by-Wirksworth, Wirksworth, Milford, & Duffield are to be found at my website :*

[http://www.brooks500.freereserve.co.uk/homesite/gen\\_1.htm](http://www.brooks500.freereserve.co.uk/homesite/gen_1.htm)

**K. Brooks [Mem. 2472] 3 Banks Close, Congleton, Cheshire CW12 1LF**

## JACOB BROOKS M.M.

"NOTHING IS HERE FOR TEARS, NOTHING TO WAIL...  
... NO WEAKNESS, NO CONTEMPT, DISPRAISE OR BLAME,  
NOTHING BUT WELL AND FEAR --- IN A DEATH SO NOBLE."

*From the second title page,  
R.E. ROLL OF HONOUR, 1939-45.*

Jacob Brooks was born on the 1<sup>st</sup> of February 1887 at Greenhill, Wirksworth, Derbyshire. He was the eldest son of William and Mary (formerly Else) Brooks of 18 Chapel Lane Wirksworth. Jacob had two sisters and two brothers; Florence (b. 1885), Ada (b. 1889), James (b. 1891), and William (b. 1896). Jacob's father worked as a quarryman in Wirksworth, the former capital of the lead mining district of Low Peak. When Jacob was old enough, he too went to work in the quarries.

On the 12<sup>th</sup> of April 1908 Jacob married Martha Ellen Byard, aged 23, at St. Mary's Parish Church at Wirksworth. Martha Ellen was employed as a mill hand at the time of their marriage. Jacob left the quarries two years later to join the Derby Borough Police Force on the 10<sup>th</sup> of March 1910. He and his wife moved to Derby where they resided at 29 Fleet Street, and had a son, Jacob, Jr. Constable Brooks remained with the Derby Police force until the 20<sup>th</sup> of November 1915 when he enlisted as a sapper in the Royal Engineers.

Sapper Jacob Brooks (Regimental No. 1572) was posted to the 1/3 rd North Midland Field Company, Royal Engineers. His company formed part of the 59<sup>th</sup> (North Midland) Divisional Royal Engineers. The 1/3 rd North Midland Field Company was recruited from the towns of Nottingham, Derby, Mansfield, Birmingham and Leicester. It carried out its early training at Shenley, in Hertfordshire, under the command of Major David Benny Frew, MC, RE, who had previously been the Adjutant of the 59<sup>th</sup> Divisional Engineers. The company's Second -in - Command was Captain B.C. Deacon, RE.

On the outbreak of the Rebellion in Ireland, during Easter of 1916, the company was drafted to Dublin on the 25<sup>th</sup> of April along with the remainder of the division. Sapper Brooks took part in restoring peace in the Irish capital by constructing strong points for the Infantry during the "comb out" of the rebel infested districts of the city. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of June 1916 the company arrived at the Curragh where it completed its mobilisation training. From there it was transferred to Salisbury Plain on the 4<sup>th</sup> of January 1917, and on the 26<sup>th</sup> of February Jacob Brooks embarked at Southampton for Le Harve. From this port the company, now re-designated the 467<sup>th</sup> Field Company, immediately entrained for the Somme area and moved into line at Belloy on the 6<sup>th</sup> of March, in front of the retiring German Sixth Army. Here Sapper Brooks had his baptism of fire, and the company suffered several casualties while engaged in trench improvements behind the front line.



The 59<sup>th</sup> Division (C.R.E. Lt. Col. G.B. Roberts), at this time, made up part of the British III Corps (Chief Engineers, Brigadier-General A.L. Schriber), under the control of the Fourth Army (Chief Engineer, Major General R.U.H. Buckland). The division was directed to move eastward in pursuit of the Germans who were withdrawing back to their Hindenburg Line. The pursuit was hampered by the requirement for bridging the Somme-Oise canal, and by the communications required over the devastated area left between the opposing armies. As the Germans fell back, they carried out a most thorough destruction, long prepared and scheduled. Not only were the roads mined, but all buildings were demolished to deny their use as billets or as a source of useful materials for the advancing British troops. The destroyed buildings were also very effective in blocking the roads. Fruit trees were cut down, wells were polluted by manure and the carcasses of animals, and booby-traps were set to do as much damage as possible to the advancing British. All of these actions by the enemy served to multiply the problems faced by Sapper Brooks and the other engineers of the 59<sup>th</sup> Division.

In addition to the obstacles described above, the Fourth Army had the further problem of bridging the Somme. The 59<sup>th</sup> Division had only one river crossing on its front, at St. Christ, some three miles ahead of its line on the 17<sup>th</sup> March, but no reconnaissance was made until the 19<sup>th</sup>, when the Adjutant of the divisional engineers, Captain K. Neville Moss, RE, went forward to examine the possibilities.

Moving eastward in pursuit of the retiring enemy, Sapper Brooks and his company spent the night of the 26<sup>th</sup> of March in assisting to complete a bridge over the Somme at Brie, thence proceeding to Estrie-en-Somme, where they were accommodated in water-logged shelters which had been used as a German bombing school. While in this area the company went into the line at Flechin, to hold it against enemy counter-attacks. Continuing to move eastward in the wake of the Germans, Sapper Brooks was fully occupied in repairing roads, bridges and water supplies, and in the dangerous task of searching for booby-traps which had been freely set by the enemy. Halting at Bernes on the 10<sup>th</sup> of April, the company was given a well-earned rest. Here Sapper Brooks was employed in the reconstruction of roads, preparing shelters and billets for the infantry, and in training for the sterner duties he was yet to face.

From Bernes, by stages, the company moved north, still carrying out road and bridge repairs, and developing water supplies, eventually going into the line in front of Gouzeaucourt Wood. It was here that the company began preparations for the Battle of Menin Road. Several weeks were occupied in repairing trenches and in the construction of forward posts in front of the existing front line for the attack, which was to be carried out later. In spite of continued gunfire and shelling by trench mortars, Sapper Brooks and his comrades carried out the work most successfully with but few casualties. On the 4<sup>th</sup> of September the division, now with the V Corps (Chief Engineer, Brigadier-General A.J. Craven), arrived at Ypres and the company went into shelters in the Ramparts. For three weeks Brooks worked on building tracks and consolidating the positions to the east of the city. Owing to the nature of the country combined with the exposed position of the sector, which was fully under observation from Passchendaele Ridge, the work carried out was difficult and extremely perilous. No sooner was a track laid down or a trench consolidated than it was blown to pieces by shelling, and had to be reconstructed. Gas shells were a particular source of annoyance to Brooks and the other men of the company, and caused many casualties.

Following the Battle of Menin Road which lasted from the 20<sup>th</sup> to the 25<sup>th</sup> of September, the company left Ypres on the 30<sup>th</sup> September and went into line at Lievin, opposite Lens. This move was made during the Battle of Polygon Wood, which lasted from the 26<sup>th</sup> of September until the 3<sup>rd</sup> of October. At Polygon Wood the 59<sup>th</sup> Division was responsible for the capture of a long line of hostile strong points on both sides of the Wieltje-Gravenstafel Road. Brooks, now Acting Sergeant assisted in building tracks and consolidating the captured positions at Lens.

Lens was occupied by the enemy and Brooks worked day and night with his company in restoring and draining the water-logged trenches and cellars in the front line. Cellars in the hands of the enemy actually abutted against those in which the company worked. Many mines and booby-traps had to be located and removed by the engineers while they worked in the cellars. The company continued with this work until the 28<sup>th</sup> of October when it moved into billets at Ablain.

On the 31<sup>st</sup> of October, Sergeant Jacob Brooks was awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field, by 59<sup>th</sup> Division Routine Orders 737 of the same date. This award was made to recognise Brooks' gallant conduct during the actions at Menin Road and Polygon Wood.

From Ablain the company moved to Lievin on the 8<sup>th</sup> of November and remained there until the 17<sup>th</sup> of November when it returned to Ablain after handing over its sector to the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Divisional Engineers. The company then moved in stages to Gouy via Artois (19<sup>th</sup> November), thence to Courcelles le Comte (21 November), and on to Houdcourt (23 November). These moves were all made as part of the Battle of Cambrai, which began on the 20<sup>th</sup> of November and lasted until the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December. The 59<sup>th</sup> Division was held in reserve for most of the battle, finally



relieving the Guards Division near Cantaing on the 27<sup>th</sup> of November. This movement was followed by a period of action around Flesquieres in which the company assisted in resisting enemy counter-attacks against the forward positions.

The 59<sup>th</sup> Division was finally moved out of the front line, moving back to Denier where Sergeant Brooks spent the Christmas of 1917 in special training for the Spring Campaign. On the 28<sup>th</sup> of January 1918 the supplement to the London Gazette contained the following announcement on page 1381:

**His Majesty the King has been graciously  
pleased to approve the award of the Military  
Medal for Bravery in the Field to the  
undermentioned:  
490055 SPR (A. SGT) J. Brooks R.E. (Derby)\***

After the much needed rest at Denier the company moved south again reaching Ervillers on the 30<sup>th</sup> of January, and went into the line at Noreuil in the Bullecourt area with the Third Army. Sergeant Brooks work in this sector consisted mainly of consolidating front line trenches, developing water supplies, and laying minefields. The defensive preparations in this sector were carried out with great vigour, as most of the men of the 467<sup>th</sup> Field Company now realised that a German attack was expected sometime in the near future. Many men received letters from home saying that newspapers there were freely discussing the probability of a German offensive on the Western Front, and the obvious concentration on defensive works and training made the soldiers realise that their own commanders thought the same.

At some point during the winter of 1917, Jacob Brooks was promoted to Lance Corporal, and then to Corporal. Sometime during this period he returned home on leave.\* He returned to the front however, in time to be with his unit for the German offensive of March 1918.

The Intelligence Branch of the British Army had predicted that the Germans would launch a major offensive in the spring of 1918. The closing down of the Russian front in 1917 released huge forces, at least a million more German soldiers becoming available for the Western Front. Intelligence reports indicated that the first onslaught would be directed against the British Third and Fifth Armies. It was in preparation for this great enemy offensive that Jacob Brooks, now Acting Company Sergeant Major, and the men of the 467<sup>th</sup> Field Company worked to prepare the division's defensive positions in the vicinity of Ecoust.

*"Those first days of March 1918 were the quietest time I ever had in all my time in France",* wrote a soldier on line at the front. There were many men who remember the peaceful days which persisted right up to the eve of the German offensive. The weather was fine, at least until the 18<sup>th</sup> of the month, and the fronts of the British Third and Fifth Armies were unusually quiet.

The quiet was ended in the early morning hours of the 21<sup>st</sup> of March. The attack began in a thick fog with an intense bombardment at 4.40 a.m. Several thousand guns and mortars opened fire. Along fifty miles of front, it was as though the most violent of storms was raging with the thousands of gun flashes and one continuous roll of thunder. The firing of individual guns could not be heard; conversation was impossible. The earth trembled as though there were an earthquake.

The men of the 467<sup>th</sup> Field Company took what shelter they could find. The lucky ones were able to get down into dugouts where they were safe from anything but a direct hit by a heavy shell. The walls of the dug-outs appeared to rock with the explosions of the nearest shells and vibrate steadily from the more distant ones. Fine, dry earth kept trickling through the joints in the roof timbers and candles were always blowing out. But many of the Sappers had to remain in open trenches, huddled tight into corners or little scrape holes in the wall of the trench or down in the floor of it. The shells crashed all around them making it seem like *"all hell was let loose"*.

Great hot lumps of jagged metal did fearful things to the men's bodies. Trench sides were blown in and men were buried beneath a tangled mass of splintered timbers, sandbags and earth. The air was full of smoke, dust, fog, gas and burnt explosives. This was when a man's sense of duty and discipline were under the severest test – the officer of sergeant who had to visit his posts and give comfort to his men, the sentry with his body flattened against the parapet, crouched down so that he could just see to the front beneath his helmet, the stretcher-bearer, the company runner given a message to deliver to higher headquarters because the telephone wire was already cut. Most of the men of the 467<sup>th</sup> Field Company could do little at this stage except protect themselves as best they could. The majority of the men had



been under shellfire before, but the endurance of all would be tested by this prolonged and intense bombardment. No man could be sure that the next moment would not be his last, let alone that he would still be alive when the Germans decided to send over their infantry. The men tensed themselves to see out the bombardment.

In the midst of this man-made hell, Company Sergeant Major Brooks, being the brave man that he was, left the relative safety of his shelter to see to his men. The violent explosion of a German heavy shell rocked the company area. The shell had landed only a few feet from CSM Brooks as he moved about giving instructions and comfort to his men. His body was never recovered.

## EPILOGUE

The War Diary of the 467<sup>th</sup> Field Company, Royal Engineers contains an entry dated Ecoust, March 21, 1918, listed its gallant Company Sergeant Major as "*killed by shell fire*".

The name of Jacob Brooks is immortalised on the Arras Memorial at Faubourg-D' Amiens Cemetery at Arras, France. This memorial honours the memory of soldiers of the forces of the British Empire who fell in the neighbourhood of Arras, and have no known graves. For his service during the Great War, Jacob Brooks received the Military Medal, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

### **THE ARRAS MEMORIAL AT FAUBOURG-D' AMIENS CEMETARY, ARRAS**

**Bearing the names of Sailors and Soldiers  
Of the Forces of the British Empire  
Who fell in the Battles and  
Engagements in the neighbourhood  
Of Arras, and Officers and Men  
Of the Air Services who fell on  
The Western Front, and have  
No known graves.**

- *Brooks Regimental Number was changed from 1572 to 490055 in early 1917 when the 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Field Company was redesignated the 467<sup>th</sup> Field Company.*
- *Unfortunately the military service records of Jacob Brooks were destroyed during enemy air actions in 1940. The exact dates of his promotions cannot be fixed. However, two photographs in the book show him wearing the stripes of both ranks.*

#### **COUNTY HALL, DERBY, Friday July 6 (before Dr. PEACH and Major MOSLEY)**

George Bull, of Kirk Langley, was charged by his daughter in law, Mary Eley, with assaulting her. She said that on Sunday he commenced knocking her clothing about and when she told him not to do that he struck her and turned her out of doors. In answer to Mr Borough, she said the defendant had married her mother with six children, he also having three. On the Sunday in question they ate their dinner in his absence and let the fire out without cooking his dinner. She did not see him wash his shirt, that was done in her absence. She denied kicking him, though she did lift up her foot, and also took in her hand a domestic utensil. Dr Peach said the case was a very painful one, and he hoped a settlement would be come to without examining the wife against her husband (if they had a right to do so), and the son against the mother. After a good deal of parleying the defendant consented to pay the costs and the case was adjourned.

*Derbyshire Advertiser and Journal November 9 1860*

## WANTED

Does anyone know the existence of an old style 35mm film projector, of the kind that used to be commonly used in schools some time ago. Maybe there is one lurking in a school cupboard somewhere, or in an attic or garage. The Society would like to get hold of one to help with a project currently being worked on if anyone can help.

## M.I. RECORDING DATES

The following two dates are the first of this year's M.I. recordings. If you can help, please come along, we will be delighted to see you. Meet at the churchyard at 10a.m. and lunch will be at the local hostelry.

**20<sup>th</sup> May – Hope**

**24<sup>th</sup> June - Hope**



## NEWS FROM THE NORTH

### RELATIVE HISTORY 2000

On Saturday 8 January 2000, from 10am to 4pm, local societies met with others from farther afield, to prove how interesting history can be. Glossop librarian, Sue Essex, had researched the history of Glossop library and the Glossop Historical Society showed how they have formed four interest groups as a new way forward (or should that be backwards?).

There are lots of Goddards in the area so their Society had been invited.

New Mills Local History Society and Tameside Local Studies Library were also there with relevant information. Interestingly, there were two winners of the Tameside Family History Awards present. This year's winner, Pauline Storrs, answered queries, while previous winner, Margaret Buxton, displayed her books based on photographs her father took whilst working for the local paper.

Other books were available from Brian Mills, Glossop bookseller, and the society's own bookstall from Derby. Peggy Davies, from the Glossop Heritage Centre, had her new book on display 'Annals of Glossop', detailing Glossop from its early time to the present day.

There were computers and people to answer questions on the different history programmes available. You could also have found out how to get on the Internet.

Children were interested to see the costumes and artefacts of the English Civil War Society (Sir Thomas Tyldesly's Regiment), while parents could find out how to join the society.

This event had been well advertised, resulting in phone calls from as far away as Wallasey and Buckinghamshire, and resulted in visitors from many counties.

Thanks go to Graeme Hadfield for getting us on the Internet, John Moulton for his beautiful room plans, and everyone who helped on the day. Jill Hadfield's Civil War display was singled out by the photographers from two local newspapers. Well done everyone!

### GLOSSOP GROUP MEETING

On January 7<sup>th</sup>, the Brains Trust, with Colin Rogers and Ray Sarfas, proved to be an interesting and informative evening with questions on a variety of topics, including information wanted on a Scottish clergyman, continuation of local surnames, effect of 1901 census being digitised, Army records and pensions, availability of English divorce records, how to build a

web site, and plenty more. These were answered well and there was lots of interaction from the audience, making it a lively event.

The panel got their revenge by setting a quiz for the audience. The most points on the night was 14, see if you can do better! The winner was Pauline Storrs, who received a book for her efforts.

1. We've all heard of 'hatches, matches and dispatches', but what is a hatchment?
2. When is a bride or groom, though already married to a living spouse in England, allowed to put 'spinster' or 'bachelor' in the condition column when they marry?
3. In what circumstances can a bride or groom put their mother's name in the father's column on their marriage entry?
4. The 1841 census was taken on 6 June but all later censuses have been in March or April. Why?
5. What is the difference between <.co.uk>, <.com>, <.org>, and <.net>?
6. How many pre-1973 English counties began with the letter M?
7. Annette Philips is the Superintendent Registrar in Manchester, but she refuses to register any birth or death. How can she get away with this practice?
8. What are the implications of finding the signatures of both mother and father on a birth entry in the last 120 years?
9. Which of the following were legally possible in 1850? Divorce/fostering/adoption/civil probate/a Jew-Gentile marriage
10. What do the following initials stand for? AP BT FWK HTML IPM PCY RAM RBD ROM SOG
11. Why would St Mary's maternity hospital, Manchester, never appear as the place of birth in a birth entry?
12. What is a woman's 'maiden' name?
13. What is GEDCOM?
14. When was a baby said to be "half-baptised"?
15. Which two of the following are available on the internet? The English GRO indexes, the IGI, the index of pre-1858 Lancashire wills, the Derbyshire FHS, the 1881 census.

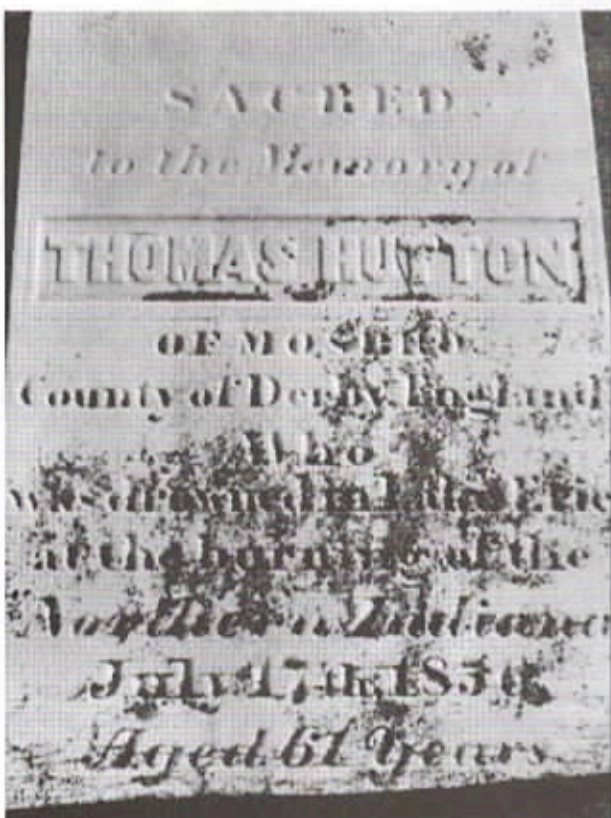
This is for fun only, please don't send your answers in, but wait for the next issue and see just how clued up you are.

*ANN PASS*



THE BURNING OF THE 'NORTHERN INDIANA'

Whilst on holiday David Hutchfield of Etobicoke, Canada could not resist the lure of the aptly named Lakeview cemetery on County road 42 in the county of Elgin about 200 kilometres south west of Toronto. Overlooking Lake Erie it lies equidistant between the small towns of Port Burwell and Port Bruce. During his search David discovered the following inscription.



Sacred to the Memory of  
 THOMAS HUTTON  
 Of Mosbro  
 County of Derby, England  
 Who  
 Was drowned in Lake Erie  
 At the burning of the  
 "Northern Indiana"  
 July 17th 1856  
 Aged 61 years

Intrigued, David visited the library in Port Burwell and in 'Sims History of Elgin County' Vol 2 by Hugh Joffre Sims, found the following reference:-  
 1856

*In the Lakeview cemetery lie the remains of Thomas Hutton, a victim of the burning of the steamer Northern Indiana off Point Pelee on July, 17, 1856. On her way to Toledo from Buffalo, she took fire with 150 passengers on board. The ship was under the command of First Mate Wetmore. Captain Phealt was in Buffalo because of illness. The fire broke out when the ship was near Point Pelee and immediately Wetmore ran down to the engine room to stop the engines, but the engine room was deserted and the steamer continued on her way, a blazing torch. At the time the steamer Mississippi was five miles astern followed by the propeller Republic. The nearest ship was a schooner. Because the Northern Indiana did not stop, she drew away from the schooner and continued her way. Meanwhile men flocked to the hurricane deck to release the life preservers, which consisted of short pieces of planks tied together with ropes, but the flames drove the men off the deck. They resorted to tearing up the deck in the fore part of the ship and throwing the pieces overboard for the passengers. When the engines were finally stopped, the steamers were able to pick up the survivors, but not before some fifteen or twenty had drowned. Many of the bodies, some badly burned, were washed ashore at Grovesend and Lakeview, and many were buried near the shore line in unmarked graves. The number of ships lost that year was 597 and 407 lives were lost.*





## THE MILLS AT DARLEY ABBEY

### DARLEY COTTON MILL

**WANTED Families, particularly Women and Children, to work at said Mill. They may be provided with comfortable houses and every necessary Conveniency either at Darley or Allestree: particularly a Milking Cow to each Family.**

**It is a very good Neighbourhood for the Men getting work who are not employed in the Manufactory.**

The above advert appeared in the Derby Mercury of 25 January 1787 and no doubt attracted many applicants, but Darley Cotton Mill was only the latest of a long line of mills to be situated in the charming village of Darley Abbey.

Darley Abbey, of course, gets its name from the Abbey of Saint Mary of Darley, founded in 1137 and one of the richest and most powerful in Derbyshire. Land and property owned by the Abbey was extensive throughout the county and into Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire. Unfortunately after the Dissolution it vanished completely, apart from one small building and very little remains in the shape of either drawings or plans. The lands and estates were leased to Sir Henry Sacheverell before being granted to Sir William West, who used stone from the Abbey to build the first mansion on the site of Darley Hall in Darley Park. The beautiful house which replaced it in 1727 was demolished as recently as 1962.

It seems probable that the first corn mill on the west bank of the Derwent existed as part of the monastery, but the real development came about thanks to Thomas Evans. Born in 1723 he inherited the family business of mining, processing and dealing in copper and lead. He founded the Crompton and Evans Bank in Derby and two of his most successful friends became his customers – Richard Arkwright and Jedediah Strutt. By 1782 Evans was operating the corn mill, a paper mill, a red lead mill and a brickworks on the west bank and Arkwright persuaded him to found a new cotton mill there, using the successful Arkwright methods established at Cromford.

To ensure a constant volume of water to power the system of belts and drive shafts operating the spinning machines, a huge weir, 360 feet long, was constructed across the Derwent. Construction of the building was quick and by 1783 the six storey high Long Mill was completed and operating on the east bank. The Darley mills were, between them, employing 450 people by 1789 and it has been recorded that there were seven separate mill wheels.

Five years later came disaster. The cotton products, timber beams, floors and machinery, combined with candles, oil lamps and grease, makes cotton milling a particular hazard and Long Mill was almost completely destroyed by a fire. Nothing daunted Evans not only rebuilt it, but extended it, although he took the precaution of having thousands of tin sheets nailed onto the timber as a fire precaution. This most significant industrial building in Darley Abbey was an empty shell for years, although now it has become home to several small businesses in adapted units.

There was another fire in 1791, this time destroying the paper mill on the west bank. Again it was rebuilt, this time standing until 1930, when it was demolished. The paper mill is popularly supposed to stand on the site of the original Abbey Church, but no remains have ever been found.

Thomas Evans died in 1814, but the cotton mill grew and flourished in his family's ownership throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Darley House was built as the family home in 1782 on the hill overlooking the mill and the Evans family found it essential to attract a work force into the village, hence the advert which began this article. The cotton mill workers were mainly women and children while the menfolk had the opportunity to work at the lead and paper mills. They were offered good wages and the whole family housed in smart new brick and slate cottages. By 1795 there were 60-70 'Evans Houses' in the village and by 1840 this had grown to 200, including some in Allestree village.

The community of Darley Abbey was complete and self sufficient. A Sunday school was run in the attic of Long Mill and in 1819 Thomas's son, Walter, endowed the Church of St Matthew. He then provided the fine purposes built school in Brick Row, a grand building with generous proportions and well lit rooms. There was a free medical service and even a convalescent home in the seaside village of Llandudno.

The workers' houses varied considerably in size. Families were expected to move house as required to suit their size and there are still a number of houses in the village whose upstairs rooms overlap an adjoining house below, where the house has been modified internally to cope with an extra big family. Individual privies were provided with an underground sewage system. Food and coal were subsidised and hot meals supplied to the old and sick. The family cow could be grazed on the allotments between West Row and Brick Row.

In return for all this luxury the villagers were expected to work hard for the Evans family and abide by their



set of rules. Men and boys were warned to doff their caps as the family passed by and the women and girls would curtsy. Drunkenness meant a spell in the lock-up and a night watchman was on duty, hoping to catch girls returning after 10 p.m. from Derby when they would be fined.

Walter Evans, the great-grandson of Thomas, died in 1903 and his wife Ada inherited the village. She sold the cotton mills, but continued to live in Darley Abbey until her death in 1929. She is still remembered by villagers for the attention with which she followed the affairs and progress of the village school.

## COMPETITION

The last competition caused rather more problems than I thought it would – but then I did have the answers in front of me. We raised a sizeable amount for the GRO indexes and there were six people with an all correct list. Congratulations to Barbara Weaver, Roger Gordon Stirland, Derek A. Mycock, Iris Salt, Linda Bull and Mrs & Mrs D. Allsopp. These correct entries were numbered 1 to 6 and a dice thrown on the evening of the December Derby meeting. Linda Bull was the successful entrant and she has opted for a certificate from the Family Records Centre as her prize.

For those of you who are wondering where you went wrong the correct answers are as follows:-

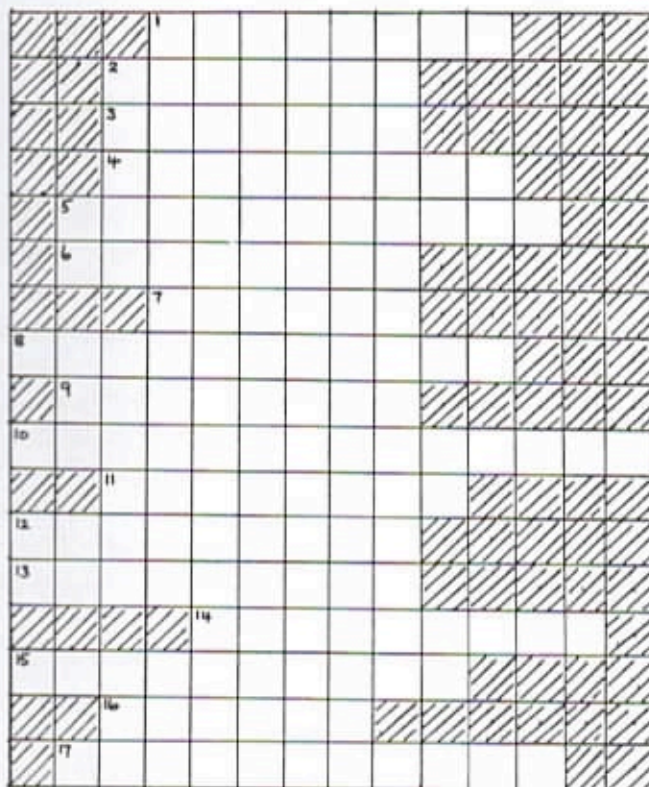
1. 1754 HMA – Hardwicke's Marriage Act
2. 1086 DB – Domesday Book
3. 1695-6 AOR – Association Oath Rolls
4. 1882 MWPA – Married Women's Property Act
5. 1696 WT – Window Tax
6. 1834 PLAA – Poor Law Amendment Act
7. 1837 CR – Civil Registration
8. 1704 QAB – Queen Anne's Bounty
9. 1830 SR – Swing Riots
10. 1940 BOB – Battle of Britain
11. 1641/2 PR – Protestation Returns
12. 1783 S A – Stamp Act
13. 1840 NPRA – Non-Parochial Register Act
14. 1661 FAVP – Free and Voluntary Present
15. 1813 GRA – George Rose's Act
16. 1870 FEA – Forster's Education Act

For this time we have chosen a straightforward (?) crossword. Simply complete all the clues across, dealing with aids to research and a word should appear reading downwards which is where some of these records may be found. Send in the 'clueword' (not the completed grid) to Bridge Chapel House – address as

in the front of the magazine – together with your entry fee of £1, marking the envelope 'competition' and the winner will get a choice of prize as usual. The closing date is June 30<sup>th</sup> and if there is more than one winner, the names will be put in a hat and drawn at the Derby July meeting. Answers and winner will be announced in the September issue of the magazine. Good luck!!

## CLUES

1. Close relations
2. Not justice for the rich
3. First class return follows confused limit
4. Charge for daylight
5. Everyone muddles gate charges
6. Popular searches
7. Cost of keep-fit without the Queen
8. A box of paper treasure
9. Willing to try a hill
10. John Prescott's problem?
11. Dead centre of parish
12. Sounds as if Aladdin should have studied this
13. Another charge for heat
14. Some panic to form businesses
15. Not wanted by 14
16. Can you hear incense burners
17. Pair scent P.E. for learners



## CLUEWORD ANSWER



## COMPUTER CORNER

Have you had a look on the Internet for genealogy related information yet? Only a small fraction of genealogy-related information is on the Web. Most is in the form of books, documents (many hand written), photographs, microfilm and microfiche held by tens of thousands of libraries, genealogy societies, churches, local, state and national government archives, and other organisations.

Much of the best information is located in the attics, file cabinets, book shelves and computers of millions of individual genealogists. If you are frustrated in searching the Web for genealogy information, there is good reason. Most of what you are looking for is not yet there.

The quickest way to make progress in genealogical research is to connect with someone who is further along or is more experienced than you are.

A mailing list is simply the e-mail party line. Every e-mail that a list subscriber sends to the list is distributed to all other list subscribers. There are more than 20,000 genealogy-related mailing lists. Subscribing to a mailing list is one of the best ways of connecting to people who share your interests.

There is a Derbyshire list on RootsWeb: To subscribe to DERBYSGEN-D, send a message to

[DERBYSGEN-D-request@rootsweb.com](mailto:DERBYSGEN-D-request@rootsweb.com)

that contains in the body of the message the command

subscribe

and no other text. No subject line is necessary, but if your software requires one, just use subscribe in the subject, too.

The Derbyshire Lookup Exchange Page can be found at:

<http://www2.cybercities.com/f/fulkes/lookup/derbys.htm>

The Genuki Page for Derbyshire can be found at:

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/DBY/>

The Derbyshire Surname Interest List can be found at: <http://homepages.ihug.co.nz/~hughw/dby.htm>

Someone sent me a listing for the acronyms often used:

<http://www.oz.net/~markhow/acronym-uk.htm>

A list Archaic Medical Terms for Genealogists can be found at:

<http://www.gpiag-asthma.org/drpsmith/amt1.htm>

Peak District Mines Historical Society who have wealth of information regarding lead mining in Derbyshire.

<http://www.tidza.demon.co.uk/Pages/pdmhs.htm>

You cannot just expect others to give you information to fill your family tree as this relies on

sharing information. You could consider uploading your tree as a GEDCOM file (remember to remove living persons and any subjective comments on a person before you do so). There are several places that you can do this, for instance on the RootsWeb

<http://worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com>

Which is a database of family trees submitted by thousands of RootsWeb researchers. The RootsWeb Surname List (RSL):

<http://rsl.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/rsllsql.cgi>

is a registry of more than 788,000 surname entries that have been submitted by more than 165,000 online genealogists. Associated with each surname are dates, locations, and information about how to contact the person who submitted the surname.

Have you considered building your own web site with your family history on it? If you have done so, don't forget to tell others where to find it, and to use the relevant mailing lists and indexing sites to make it easy to find.

Finally, keep in mind that a large part of the fun of genealogy is the relationships you develop with people along the way. Be kind, courteous, helpful, slow to take offence, quick to forgive, and you will be rewarded.

More and more software can now be ordered or updated over the Internet. This includes a wide range of genealogy software and data. I have recently ordered some CDs from the LDS site <http://www.familysearch.org> over the Internet and received them in less than a week from the USA. In order to safeguard yourself, you may wish to make your first order by ordinary mail and request that they hold the details of your credit card on file together with your e-mail address. You can then make further orders, later, without having to send your credit card details over the Internet. With one USA company I arrange a Bankers Giro Credit (BGC) to their account, which also gets over the security problem when paying over the Internet.

The PRO has a web site for the 1901 census:

<http://www.pro.gov.uk/census/update.htm> that gives details of the current progress.

If you have the 1881 census CDs and have names in Sutherland, you may have noticed that the CDs have them in Sunderland, Durham. Updated Scottish disks can be ordered from the LDS distribution centre in Birmingham (Tel: 0121 784 9555, Fax: 0121 789 7686). There are, at present, no plans to correct the English & Welsh CDs.



# OUR HERITAGE

HISTORY OPEN DAY

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY 2000

At

SHIRLAND VILLAGE HALL

High Street, Shirland,  
Nr. Alfreton, Derbyshire  
(A61 Alfreton to Chesterfield)

10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Hosted by:

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

With displays by:

EREWASH MUSEUM  
THE ARKWRIGHT SOCIETY  
THE FRIENDS OF PLEASLEY PIT  
DERBYSHIRE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE  
DERBYSHIRE ARCHEAOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
ALFRETON & DISTRICT HERITAGE TRUST  
NORTH WINGFIELD LOCAL HISTORY GROUP  
PINXTON & SOUTH NORMANTON LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY  
CIVIL WAR SOCIETY  
COMPUTERS IN FAMILY HISTORY DEMONSTRATION

DISPLAYS—BOOKS—MICROFICHE—INFORMATION

REFRESHMENTS—DISABLED FACILITIES—FREE PARKING

FREE ADMITTANCE



## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS 2000

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

Mar 8th	"Because my grandmother said" - Family history frustration	Pauline Marples
Apr 12th	South Derbyshire Potteries	Pat Paling & David Ash
Apr 15th	<b>AGM/Open Day at BCH and St Mary's Parish Centre - see inside magazine</b>	
May 10th	Nonconformity & Dissent	Simon Pawley
June 14th	Sir John Gell and the Civil War in Derbyshire	John Hughes
July 12th	Streets of Bygone days - Slides	Ken Day
Aug 5th	<b>Repton 2000 - East Midlands/Four Counties Conference</b>	
Aug 9th	Visit to Local Studies Library - Irongate 7.30 (Maximum number 25)	
Sep 13th	Churchyard Research	Margaret Hargreaves
Oct 11th	A Backward Glance at Everyday Things	Maureen Newton
Nov 8th	Tracing Your Family Tree - Back to Basics	Dorothy Hartley
Dec 13th	Christmas Quizzes & Fun	

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

Mar 3rd	Computers for Absolute Beginners	Joe Houghton
Apr 7th	The RAF Mountain Rescue Team	Peter McGowan
May 5th	Games and Pastimes	Maureen Newton
Jun 2nd	To be confirmed	
Jul 7th	To be confirmed	
Aug 4th	A Simple Cross of Cornish Granite	Tony Catchpole
Sep 1st	Windmills in the Family	Tony Sant
Oct 6th	Strines Villages, Printworks & People	Geoff & Rosemary Taylor
Nov 3rd	The Development of Chatsworth	Jim Brown
Dec 1st	Peveril Castle	Geoff Hill

### SHIRLAND: COMMUNITY HALL Friday meetings at 7.30 pm

Mar 17th	The Development of the English Village (continued)	Peter Naylor
Apr 14th	My Cousin, Dame Laura Knight	Margaret Hargreaves
May 19th	Look Before You Post	Malcolm Marples
Jun 16th	A Century of Change	Lila Broadhurst
Jul 21st	Title Deeds	Dudley Fowkes
Aug 18th	Paupers & The Workhouse	Bill Shaw
Sep 15th	History of the Adelphi Ironworks	Neil Bridgewater
Oct 20th	Computers and Family History	Ian Care
Nov 17th	The Museum Service	Julie Biddlecombe
Dec 8th	Memories of Christmas Past	Margaret Hargreaves

**Any articles for possible inclusion in ISSUE NO. 93 to be with the Editor by 10th April 2000**

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