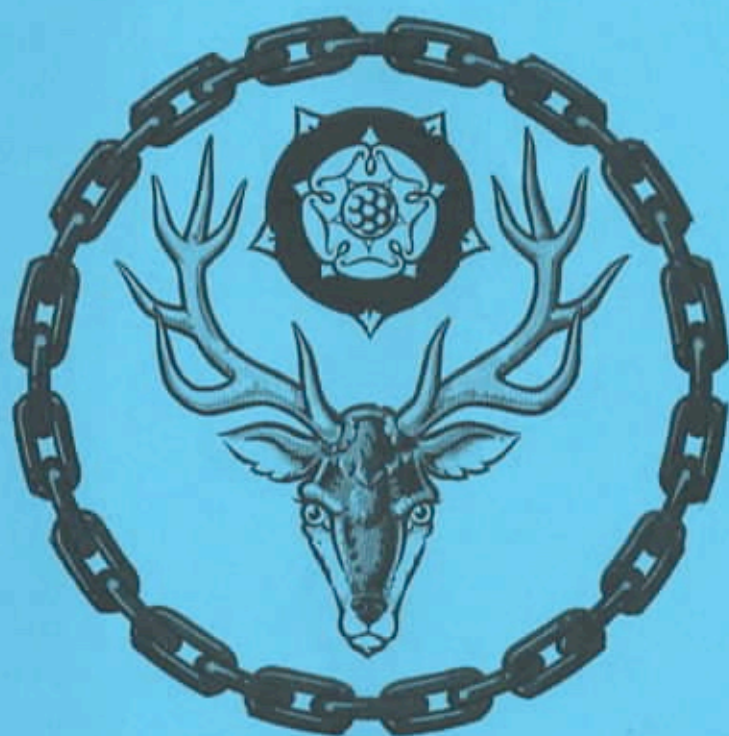


DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



SEPT 2001

ISSUE 98

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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SOCIETY WEB PAGE ADDRESS

www.dfhs.org.uk

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44	THE FAMILY NAME OF BRAILSFORD (A new book)
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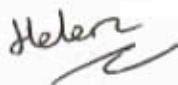
FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to a very full edition of our magazine and I must thank all those who have sent me articles after my plea in the last issue. Please keep them coming, a 48 page magazine takes a lot of filling and I am sure most of you have some interesting stories to tell.

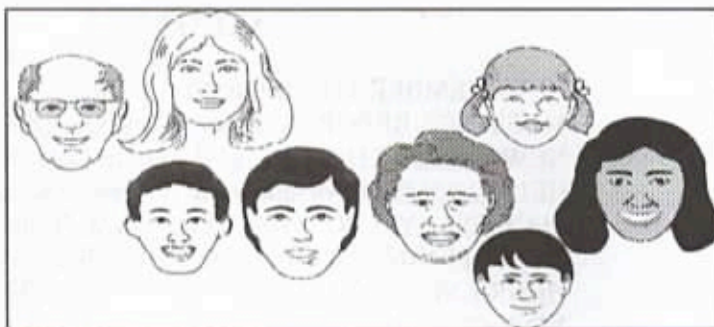
The Society recently ran a trip to the PRO at Kew, which was much enjoyed. Perhaps more of you would like to give it a try. I think we all know that it is the place to go for tracing military ancestors and especially those who went through World War I, but it is a vast treasure house of much more and worth a browse through the Library alone. I found all sorts of printed books on every county and subject imaginable, which would take weeks to go through.

Any of you who have read the papers recently should now realise that it is perfectly possible to log on to the Internet and trace your complete family tree back to Domesday in a couple of hours – I wish!! I think it is a wonderful tool, but please remember every bit of information must be checked and not taken at face value. I have lost count of the members who have downloaded a family tree going back several generations, but when they have come to check the original records realised it is full of errors. If you are happy with an impressive looking chart then fine, but if you want a tree that is as accurate as possible then every detail should be checked and double checked.

Finally a gem from the 1881 census. While searching for a particular family in the library we noticed the youngest child was named Erlickerhan! Researchers and visitors alike were scratching their heads but we believe we have the answer. When the enumerator knocked, dad reeled off his family and finally declared 'and a little 'un'. Nothing daunted, the enumerator wrote it down. Think about it! Till next time.



*We welcome new members
who have joined the society
by 10th July 2001*



- 5650 Mrs P. Bell, 8 Conery Lane, Enderby, Leicester, LE9 5AB
5651 Mr R. Spotwood, 4 Milton Bridge, Wootton, Northampton, NN4 6AT
5652 Mrs D. E. Freeman, 86 Albert Street, Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts. NG19 8BH
5653 Mr I. Wilson, 10 Crummock Close, Burnham, Slough, SL1 6EN
5654 Mrs M. E. Wilson-Jones, 7 Millicent Grove, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 7QB
5655 Mrs S. M. Fitzgerald, 49 Woodrow Avenue, Marton, Middlesbrough, TS7 8HH
5656 Mrs C. J. Chambers, 7 Terrington Ave., Highcliffe, Christchurch, Dorset, BH23 4RL
5657 Mr R. C. Cockayne, 14 Tees Avenue, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex, UB6 8JH
5658 Mr C. & Mrs B. Kinsey, Southdown House, Kelly, Lifton, Devon, PL16 0HL
5659 Mr E. De Carte, 'Tintern', Main Street, Barnby Moor, East Riding of Yorks, YO42 4EJ
5660 Mrs J. E. Johnson & June D. Shaw, 33 Ridgeway Drive, Kirk Hallam, Ilkeston, Derbys. DE7 4JP
5661 Mr C. & Mrs J. Bagshaw, 150 Scalpcliffe Road, Burton on Trent, Staffs. DE15 9AD
5662 Mrs D. Dinsdale, Queensgate, 80 Hartburn Lane, Stockton on Tees, TS18 4EN
5663 Mr D. L. Halton, 10 St. David's Road, Hextable, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7RJ
5664 Mr D. & Mrs A. Lowe, 21 Betjeman Way, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. HP1 3HH
5665 Mrs G. L. Johnson, 24 Normandy Road, Hilton, Derby, DE65 5GW
5666 Miss S. M. M. New, 67 The Tithings, Halton Brook, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 2DT
5667 Mrs J. Marshall, 102 Victoria Road, Portslade, East Sussex, BN41 1XB
5668 Mrs M. J. Stapleford, 11061 Fuller Crescent North, Delta, B. C. Canada, V4C 2C9
5669 Mrs M. Harrison, 21 Longhurst Lane, Marple Bridge, Stockport, SK6 5E
5670 Mrs E. Thornton-Heather, 47 Celandine Court, Yateley, Hampshire, GU46 6LP
5671 Mrs M. A. Bedenham, 19 Radford Close, Yew Tree Est. Walsall, West Midlands, WSJ 4HW
5672 Joan Bestwick, Gaitgil Cottage, Twynholm, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, DG6 4PH
5673 Mrs J. Little, 58 Richmond Road, Handsworth, Sheffield, S13 8TA
5674 Mrs S. M. Lote, 66 Friezland Lane, Shire Oak, Brownhills, West Midlands, WS8 7AR
5675 Mrs I. M. Maund, 29 Caswell Crescent, Leominster, Hereford. HR6 8BE
5676 Mr G. K. Gregson, 10187 Wildflower Place, Sidney, B. C., Canada, V8L 3R3
5677 Mr G. W. Smith, 'Greenacre', Top Road, Calow, Chesterfield, S44 5AE
5678 Gene Riley, 44 Moat Road, Loughborough, Leics. LE11 3PN
5679 Mr J. W. Bradshaw, 7 Garnett Close, Stubbington, Fareham, Hampshire, PO14 2HJ
5680 Mr D. Taylor, 2501 S. Palm Aire Dr., #101, Pompano Beach, FL 33069-4215, USA
5681 Mr E. J. Brown, Flat 10 Marlborough Court, 16 Marlborough Road, Bournemouth, BH4 8DG
email: ted@tedbrown.freemove.co.uk
- 5682 Miss W. S. E. Chapman, 260 Bellhouse Road, Firth Park, Sheffield, S5 6HT
5683 Mr N. Wilson, 13 Nursery Ave., Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4GW
5684 Mrs C. Gillard, 51 Dudleston Road, Little Sutton, South Wirral, CH66 4PG
5685 Mrs H. C. Middleton, 9 The Ray, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 6JU
5686 Mrs A. J. & Mr D. W. Roberts, 31 High Green, Severn Stoke, Worcs. WR8 9JS
5687 Mrs E. P. Millward, 20 Ascot Ave., Cantley, Doncaster, S. Yorks. DN4 6HE
5688 Mrs J. E. Roberts, 44 Brunel Road, Fairwater, Cwmbran, NP44 4QT
5689 Mr J. J. Marsden, Waddon Barn, Dottery, Bridport, Dorset, DT6 5HR
5690 Jane Hall, 5 New Street, Pilsley, Chesterfield, S45 8BJ
5691 Ms A. J. Ratti, Oakleigh, Wernffrd, Gower, Swansea, SA4 3TY
5692 Mrs J. A. & Mr G. H. Parker, The Chevin, 4 Le Close de la Hamptonne, St. Lawrence, Jersey, C. I., JE3 1FD
5693 Mrs M. A. Bury, Fair View, Butterton, Leek, Staffs. ST13 7TD
5694 Mr W. Bunting, The Bungalow, Alsop en le Dale, Ashbourne, Derbys.
5695 Mrs A. & Mr B. Williams, 28 Edge Road, Matlock, Derbys. DE4 3NH
5696 Mr C. A. Cooke, 130 Church Street, Paddock, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD1 4UN
5697 Mrs T. C. & Mr M. R. Bradbury, 35 Kingsmuir Road, Mickleover, Derby, DE3 5PY
5698 Mr J. Platt, 57 The Plain, Brailsford, Ashbourne, Derbys. DE6 3BZ
5699 Mrs E. H. Burke, 27 Barnfield Crescent, Sale, Cheshire, M33 6WJ
5700 Janet R. Pumblett, 37 Church Street, St. Albans, Herts. AL3 5NG
5701 Mr P. H. Rowbottom, 14 Derwent Close, Addlestone, Surrey, KT15 2JQ
5702 Mr H. A. Marshall, 152 Buxton Road, Newton, Disley, Stockport, Cheshire, SK12 2RQ
5703 Mrs A. F. Elliott, Park End, Ufford Place, Lower Ufford, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP13 6DR
5704 Mr J.E. Russell, Springside, Chapel Hill, Ashover, Nr. Chesterfield, Derbys S45 0AT
5705 Miss K. Furness, 19 Spinney Close, New Malden, Surrey, KT3 5BQ
5706 Mrs S. Garrett-Lane, 32 Fir Road, Paddock, Huddersfield, HD1 4JE
5707 Denise Theakstone, 9 Lane Field Road, Londonderry Farm, Bideford, Devon, EX39 3QY
5708 Sheila G. Mee, 10 Rainham Gdns, Alvaston, Derby, DE24 0DJ
5709 Mr A. T. Glossop, 73b Braithwell Road, Ravenfield, Rotherham, South Yorks. S65 4LL

5710	Mr H. Furness, 10 Loveday Close, Atherstone, Warwicks. CV9 3AT
5711	Mrs L. Haycock, 19 Nant Eos, Holway, Hoylwell, Flintshire, CH8 7DA
5712	Mrs A. M. Wilson, Dunbaddin, 6 Jubilee Close, Hunstanton, Norfolk, PE36 5EE
5713	Mrs D. Ruddle, Mews Cottage, 19 Victoria Street, Craig-y-Don, Llandudno, North Wales, LL30 1LX
5714	Mrs S. Seabridge, 52 Clarendon Road, Lytham St. Annes, Lancs. FY8 3NG
5715	Mr K. White, 188 Gainsborough Road, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 3REQ
5716	Mr A. T. & Mrs A. E. Newman, gGreenways, Warmington, Banbury, Oxon, OX17 1BU
5717	Mr A. W. Plackett, 28 Tunnel Hill, Worcester, WR4 9SD
5718	Mrs J. M. Prigmore, 15 Wharncliffe, Gilroyd, Barnsley, S. Yorks, S75 3QA
5719	Julie H. Cameron, 33 Discovery Drive, Whitby, Wellington, New Zealand, 6006
5720	Mr V. C. Kendall, Summerhill, Fen Lane, East Keal, Spilsby, Lincs. PE23 4AY
5721	Penny L. A. Burton & Audrey Featherstone, 144 Danebridge Cresc. Oakwood, Derby, DE21 2HF
5722	Mr N. B. Hand, 65 Broadway, Duffield, Belper, Derbys. DE56 4BW
5723	Mrs F. Cayton, 20 Bracken Close, Springhead, Oldham, Lancs. OL4 4PB

DECEASED MEMBERS

690	Mr W. P. Pridley, 23 The Riding, Kenton, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE3 4LQ Mr Ridley had been a member of the Society since 1983
2617	Mr H. Walton, 9 Fairfield Drive, Ravenshead, Nottm. NG15 9HR Mr Walton had been a member of the Society since 1990
4174	Mrs O. Walker, Spring Cottage, 4 Gerrards Terrace, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs. FY6 7NB Mrs Walker had been a member of the Society since 1996
5380	Mr W. D. P. Bainborough, 68 Sandown Road, Toton, Nottm. NG9 6JW Mr Bainborough was a recent member of the Society

MEMBERS WHO HAVE REJOINED THE SOCIETY

3249	Mr T. A. Shaw, 4 Duffield Road, Little Eaton, Derbys DE21 5DR
4437	Ann F. Pilbeam, 'Mayflower', 15 Pear tree Road, Frampton, Boston, Lincs. LE20 1DD
4528	Mr S. P. Baldwin, 11 Appledore Drive, Oakwood, Derby, DE21 2LN
4585	Mrs S. Gregory, 102 Bury Road, Brandon, Suffolk, IP27 0BT

MEMBERS WHOSE INTERESTS WERE RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INCLUSION IN ISSUE 97

4680	Jennifer M. Weaver, Swn-y-Ddeilen, 12 Dol Ystwythn, Llanilar, Aberyswyth, Ceredigion, SY23 4PB
5222	Mrs D. Ritchie, 38 Ladram Road, Thorpe Bay, Southend on Sea, Essex, SS1 3PY email: ritmarr@waitrose.com
5525	Mr J. D. Eley, 3 Walesby Drive, Kirkby in Ashfield, Notts. NG17 7PD
5579	June Whitehouse, 75 Helendale Drive, Helicon, QLD, 4344, Australia email: jtwhitehouse@uq.net.au
5646	Mr A. Bagshaw, 42 Bay View Avenue, Slyne with Hiest, Lancaster, Lancs. LA2 6JS

MEMBERS ADDITIONAL INTERESTS

4106	Mrs J. Evans, 5 Canford Cliffs Ave., Canford Cliffs, Poole, Dorset, BH14 9QN
5543	Mr D. Smith, 7 Boulton Drive, Cantley, Doncaster, DN3 3QX email: here@onetel.net.uk

SEARCHING

NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	No.	NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	No.
ACKERLEY	No parish given	Sal	19c	5684	BALDWIN	Egginton		1800>	4528
ADAMS	No parish given		<1884	5691	BANTON	Church Gresley		1890	5650
ADAMS	Alsop en le Dale		1800s	5693	BANTON	Ticknall		1860	5650
ALLEN	Derby		<1881	5669	BARKER	Walton		<1877	5695
ALLEN	Matlock		<1884	5691	BARNARD	Halstead	Ess	<1850	5656
ALLSOP	Wirksworth		Any	5690	BARROWCLIFFE	Ilkeston		Any	5654
ALLSOP	Tansley		Any	5690	BARROWCLIFFE	Stapleford	Ntt	Any	5654
ALLSOP	Crich		Any	5690	BASHAW	Whitworth	Lan	1900>	5646
ALLSOP	Winster		Any	5690	BATEMAN	Derby		<1850	5579
ARAM	Cotmanhay		1800s	5681	BATTY	No parish given	Yks	<1805	5656
ARROW	Darley Dale		1800>	5717	BAYLISS	Northern parishes		Any	5708
ASPINWALL	No parish given	Lan	19c	5684	BAYLISS	No parish given	Ntt	Any	5708
ASQUITH	Batley	Wyk	Any	5706	BEARDMORE	Stanshope		1800s	5693
ATIKINS	No parish given		1820-1880	5671	BEARDMORE	Tutbury	Sts	1800s	5693
AUSTIN	Ashbourne		<1867	5692	BECK	Sandiacre		1800>	5717
AXON	Chorlton on Medlock	Lan	<1850	5543	BECKETT	Clerkenwell	Lnd	1851-1901	5660
BACH(E)	No parish given	Sal	<1800	5671	BECKETT	Bethnal Green	Lnd	1851-1901	5660
BACON	Clay Cross		<1890	5683	BEDENHAM	Any		Any	5671
BAGSHAW	Poplar	Lnd	1800-1900	5661	BELLAMY	Ilkeston		1901	5660
BAGSHAW	Hope		1600-1750	5718	BENTLEY	No parish given		<1930	5722
BAGSHAW	Eyam		1700-1900	5646	BENTON	Sheffield	Yks	<1811	5706
BAGSHAW	Hope		1700-1900	5646	BERESFORD	Milldale		1700-1890	5693
BAILEY	Dronfield		<1779	5706	BERESFORD	Alstonefield	Sts	1700-1890	5693
BAKER	Brassington		1750-1850	5658	BERRY	Glossop		1859	5667
BAKER	Wirksworth		1750-1850	5658	BIBBY	Liverpool	Lan	<1840	4106
BAKER	Hognaston		1750-1850	5658	BILLINGTON	No parish given	Chs	Any	5666
BAKEWELL	Ilkeston		Any	5654	BILSTON	Derby		1737-1893	3249
BAKEWELL	Stapleford	Ntt	Any	5654	BLANKSBY	North East parishes		1800-1920s	5705

BOCKING	Hope		1600-1900	5718	ELSE	Matlock		1880-2001	5712
BOTT	No parish given	Sts	<1800	5671	EPERSON	Epperstone	Ntt	1770-1890	5712
BOUCHER	No parish given	Dor	1800-1900	5661	EPERSON	No parish given	Lan	1800s	5712
BOWMER	Heage		Any	5697	EPERSON	Pinxton		1800s	5712
BOWMER	Belper		Any	5697	ESPLIN	Tideswell		1800s	5685
BRA(E)TT	Derby		1800-1860	5716	EVANS	Ilkeston		Any	5654
BRADLEY	Pentrich		Any	5668	FAIRLEY	Belper		1860-1910	5686
BRADSHAW	Derby		1600-1700	5679	FAIRLEY	Ripley		1860-1910	5686
BRAMLEY	Shepshed	Lei	<1840	5664	FALLOWS	Bosden	Chs	<1841	5543
BRAMMER	Eckington		1850-1900	5674	FALLOWS	Hazel Grove	Chs	<1841	5543
BROCKSOPP	North East parishes		1700-1920s	5705	FALLOWS	Bramhall	Chs	<1841	5543
BROMLEY	No parish given	Sts	1850>	5579	FARNSWORTH	Sutton cum Duckmanton		1800	5652
BROOKES	Rainow	Chs	<1812	5543	FARNSWORTH	Ntt/Dbv Borders		1900	5652
BROWN	No parish given		<1881	5656	FINCH	Etwell		<1850	5719
BROWN	Burton on Trent	Sts	1800>	5688	FINNEY	No parish given		<1881	5656
BROWN	Stapenhill		1800>	5688	FITZGERALD	Middlesbrough	Nyk	Any	5655
BRUNT	No parish given		<1885	5691	FITZGERALD	Cargo Fleet	Nyk	Any	5655
BULL	Shepshed	Lei	<1825	3249	FITZGERALD	Derby		<1860	5664
BULLOCK	Derby		1790-1900	3249	FITZGERALD	Conemara	Irl	<1860	5664
BUNTING	Bonsal		<1800	5690	FLETCHER	Pentrich		<1800	3249
BUNTING	Worcester	Wor	<1800	5690	FLETCHER	Prestbury	Chs	<1880	5543
BUNTING	Alderwasley		Any	5690	FLINT	Tideswell		1800s	5685
BUNTING	Duffield		Any	5690	FLINT	West Hallam		Any	5696
BUNTING	Atlow		1700-1900s	5693	FLINT	Mapperley		Any	5696
BUNTING	Roystone Grange		1700-1900s	5693	FORD	Willington		<1789	3249
BUNTING	Atlow		1700-1880	5694	FOREMAN	Duffield		1675-1700	5674
BUNTING	Hognaston		1800s	5694	FORRESTER	No parish given	Sal	1750-1820	5671
BUNTING	Hulland		1840-1900s	5694	FULLELOVE	Wilson	Lei	<1841	5711
BUNTING	Tissington		1840-1900s	5694	FURNESS	Eyam		<1700	5710
BUNTING	Bradbourne		1700s	5694	GADD	Rotherham	Yks	19c & 20c	5673
BURROWS	Pentrich		<1792	3249	GADD	Sheffield	Yks	19c & 20c	5673
BURROWS	Any		1831-1920	3249	GARLICK	Hadfield	Chs	1880>	5723
BUXTON	Mickleover		1800-1850	5699	GARRATT	Litchurch		1866	5714
CHAMBERS	No parish given	Ntt	<1821	5656	GARRETT	Batley	Wyk	1790>	5706
CHAMBERS	No parish given		<1821	5656	GARRETT	Rotherwell	Wyk	<1790	5706
CHAPMAN	Grindleford		1800>	5682	GERARD	Barkstone	Lei	1700 - 1800s	5694
CHAPMAN	Tideswell		1800-1900	5685	GIBSON	Kirk Langley		<1820	5664
CHAPPELL	Any		1800-1930	5704	GIBSON	Littleover		<1820	5664
CHELL	Newhall		1860	5650	GILBOURNE	Cotmanhay		1800s	5681
CHELL	Ashby de la Zouch		1860	5650	GILES	Darlaston	Sts	<1888	3249
CHILTON	No parish given		Any	5666	GLOSSOP	Staveley area		1538-1900	5709
CLARK(E)	Mickleover		1800-1850	5699	GOBBIN	No parish given	Lan	18c	5684
CLARKE	Derby		<1930	5722	GOODMAN	No parish given		1800>	5688
CLARKE	Kenninghall	Nfk	<1930	5722	GOODMAN - RILEY	No parish given		1800>	5688
CLOUGH	No parish given	Chs	Any	5666	GRAVEN	No parish given	Wyk	19c & 20c	5673
COCKAYNE	Glossop		<1833	5657	GREGORY	Awsworth		Any	5687
COCKER	Windly		Any	5697	GREGSON	Longford		1600s - 1800s	5676
COCKER	Idridgehay		Any	5697	GRIFFIN	No parish given	War	<1750	5671
COFFIN	Manchester	Lan	<1850	5543	HALL	Castleton		1500-1850	5718
COLLINS	Clerkenwell	Lnd	1851-1891	5660	HALL	Hope		1500-1850	5718
COLLINS	Clay Cross		1850-1870	5716	HALL	Eckington		1900>	5646
COLLINS	Plymouth	Dev	1830-1880	5716	HALLAM	Burnaston		1700>	5665
COLLIS	No parish given		<1884	5691	HALLAM	Derby		1870>	5665
COOK	Halstead	Ess	<1850	5656	HALLAM	Bradwell		1800-1900	5673
COOK(E)	West Hallam		1870>	5696	HALLS	Old Brampton		1800	5652
COPE	Draycott le Moors	Sts	1700-1900	5693	HALLSWORTH	No parish given	Wmd	c1900	5711
COPE	Norbury	Chs	<1881	5543	HALTON	No parish given		<1850	5663
COPE	Bosden	Chs	<1881	5543	HAMBLET	Butterton	Sts	1700-1900	5693
COPE	Hazel Grove	Chs	<1881	5543	HAMBLETON-HAMLET	Milldale		1700>	5693
COWLISHAW	Crich		<1818	5672	HAMER	Eckington		1800-1900	5680
COXEN	Uttoxeter	Sts	1800-1850	4680	HAMMOND	No parish given	Sal	<1800	5671
COXON	Chivers Coton	War	<1849	3249	HAND	Derby		<1930	5722
CROSS	Seaforth	Lan	1798	5684	HANSON	Barton under Needwood	Sts	1700-1750	5674
CROSS	Long Eaton		1800>	5717	HARDY	Winstar		<1900	5672
DAKYN	Castleton		1600-1800	5718	HARDY	No parish given	Chs	17c	5684
DAKYN	Hope		1600-1800	5718	HARRISON	Belper		1860-1910	5686
DANIEL	Presbury	Chs	19c	5543	HARRISON	Ripley		1860-1910	5686
DAWSON	Cotmanhay		1800s	5681	HARRISON	Chorley	Lan	<1820	3249
DAY	Matlock		1820	4106	HARTOPP	Sandiacre		1800>	5717
DICKENS	Newton area		1800-1900	5525	HARTSHORNE	Heanor		1800-1900	5689
DOOLEY	No parish given		Any	5666	HARTSHORNE	Ilkeston		1800-1900	5689
DOXEY	Bonsall		1841	5713	HASLAM	Ashover		Any	5672
DOXEY	Wirksworth		1841	5713	HAYCOCK	Birmingham	War	c1907	5711
EDEN	Kegworth	Lei	<1840	5664	HELSBY	No parish given	Chs	Any	5666

HEMINGWAY	Littleover		1841	5714	MIDDLETON	Bradwell		19c & 20c	5673
HENSHAW	Didsbury	Lan	19c	5543	MIDGLEY	Whitworth	Lan	1900>	5646
HEWSON	No parish given	Any	19c	5684	MILLER	Eiswick	Lan	19c	5222
HIGGINBOTHAM	No parish given		<1910	5691	MILLER	Preston	Lan	1800-1850	5222
HILL	Ashby	Lei	<1810	3249	MILLER	Roseacre	Lan	19c	5222
HIND	Whitwell		<early 1800s	5692	MOON	Salford	Lan	<1891	4106
HOBSON	West Hallam		Any	5696	MORTON	Bradwell		19c & 20c	5673
HOLLAND	Cossall		Any	5687	NEALE	Whitehaven	Cma	<1840	4106
HOLMES	No parish given	Wor	<1800	5671	NEEDHAM	Buxton		1820-1871	4106
HOOLEY	Northern parishes		Any	5708	NEEDHAM	Taddington		<1820	4106
HOOLEY	No parish given	Ntt	Any	5708	NEEL	Whitehaven	Cma	<1840	4106
HOUSLEY	Youlgreave		1750-1850	5658	NEIL	Whitehaven	Cma	<1840	4106
HOUSLEY	Stanton		1750-1850	5658	NEW	No parish given	Chs	Any	5666
HOUSLEY	Stanton Lees		1750-1850	5658	NEWMAN	Long Sutton		No dates given	5678
HOUSLEY	Stanton in the Peak		1750-1850	5658	NEWTON	Stanton Lees		1800>	5646
HOWE	No parish given		Any	5656	NIELD	Bunbury	Chs	19c	5222
HOWE	Hope		1600-1750	5718	NIELD	Haslington	Chs	19c	5222
HOWITT	Holbrook		1851	5669	NIELD	Monks Coppenhall	Chs	19c	5222
HUDSON	Manchester	Lan	<1850	5543	NORMAN	No parish given	Lei	1800-1900	5699
HUMPHREY	Middlesbrough	Nyk	Any	5655	NORMAN	No parish given		1800-1900	5699
HUMPHREY	Cargo Fleet	Nyk	Any	5655	NORMAN	Eckington		1900>	5646
JACKSON	Handley		<1751	5706	NORMAN	Derby		1850-1890	4680
JOHNSON	Ilkeston		1901	5660	NORTON	Buxton		<1880	5543
JOHNSON	Misterton	Ntt	<1860	5709	NORTON	Burbage		<1880	5543
JOHNSON	Glossop		1800>	5723	OAKES	Derby		1600-1700	5679
JONES	Leicester	Lei	<1834	3249	OAKLEY	No parish given		<1885	5691
JOULE	Chapel en le Frith		1880s	5703	OLDKNOW	Horsley		<1806	5669
JOWLE	Chapel en le Frith		1880s	5703	ORME	Derby		1780-1920	3249
KEATINGE	No parish given	India	1800-2000	5698	OWEN	Hanley	Sts	<1863	3249
KEATINGE	No parish given	NZ	1800-2000	5698	OXLEY	Sheffield	Yks	19c & 20c	5673
KEETON	North Wingfield		1619-1700	3249	PAGE	No parish given		1800-1900	5715
KEETON	Duffield		1700-1808	3249	PARKER	Derby		<1900s	5692
KENDALL	Derby		1867>	5720	PARKER	Shardlow		<1900s	5692
KENNERLEY	Derby		<1930	5722	PARRAMOORE	Wingerworth		1700	5652
KIDD	Quarnford	Sts	1800-1930	5222	PARSONS	Lockington	Lei	<1800	3249
KIRKE	Castleton		<1800	5718	PAUL	Any	Any	Any	5706
KIRKE	Chapel en le Frith		<1800	5718	PAYNE	Burton on Trent	Sts	1800>	5688
KITCHING	No parish given		Any	5666	PAYNE	Stapenhill		1800>	5688
KLOCH	Clerkenwell	Lnd	1851-1891	5660	PEACE	Gresley		<1801	3249
KNOWLES	Elton		1750-1850	5658	PHILLIPS	Cardiff	Wls	<1919	5711
KNOWLES	Matlock		1750-1850	5658	PLACKETT	Sandiacre		1700>	5717
LANGTON	No parish given	Lan	17c & 18c	5684	PLACKETT	Breaston		1700>	5717
LANGTON	No parish given		17c & 18c	5684	PLACKETT	Long Eaton		1700>	5717
LAURIE	Dinting Vale		1875>	5659	POTTER	Mackworth		1726-1880	3249
LEADBEATER	No parish given	Sts	<1860	5671	POTTINGER	No parish given	Irl	1800-2000	5698
LEVICK	Eckington		1800-1900	5680	POTTINGER	No parish given	India	1800-2000	5698
LOCKER	Lichfield	Sts	1846	5711	POTTS	Derby		<1870	5664
LOMAS	Hognaston		1800s	5694	POTTS	Disley	Chs	<1881	5543
LOWE	Idridgehay		1700s & 1800s	5664	POWELL	Haslington	Chs	1800-1930	5222
LOWE	Radbourne		1700s & 1800s	5664	POWELL	Islington	Mdx	19c	5222
LOWNDS	Fenny Bentley		Any	5692	POWELL	Monks Coppenhall	Chs	19c	5222
LYCETT	No parish given	Lnd	1800-1900	5715	POWELL	Lambeth	Lnd	18c & 19c	5222
MAITLAND	Dinting Vale		1875>	5659	POWELL	Derby		Any	5720
MARCH	No parish given	Lei	1800-1900	5715	POWER	Caerphilly	Wls	Any	5655
MARRISON	Castleton		1800-1950	5222	POWER	Waterford	Irl	Any	5655
MARSDEN	Birchover		<1851	5707	PRIESTLEY	No parish given		<1751	5706
MARSDEN	Brampton		1840-1900	5707	PURDY	Heanor		1800-1900	5689
MARSHALL	Crich		1700s	5702	PURDY	Ilkeston		1800-1900	5689
MARTIN	Heanor area		1759-1800	5525	RADFORD	Mickleover		1860>	5665
MASON	No parish given		1800>	5688	RAY	Rotherhithe	Lnd	1800-1900	5661
MATHER	Alton		<1900	5672	RHODES	Pentrich		Any	5668
MATHER	Ashover		<1900	5672	RICHARDSON	Runcorn	Chs	19c	5684
MATKIN	Kirk Ireton		Any	5697	RIDGARD	Hartington		1750-1850	5658
MATKIN	Idridgehay		Any	5697	RIDGARD	Newhaven		1750-1850	5658
MATSEY	Eyam		No dates given	5678	RIDGEWAY	Mellor		1500-1850	5718
MATTHEWS	Mossley	Lan	<1891	4106	RIDGEWAY	Peak Forest		1500-1850	5718
McCORMICK	No parish given	Chs	Any	5666	RIDGEWAY	Handley		1500-1850	5718
McKITTON	West Derby		1842>	5662	RIDGWAY	Adlington	Chs	<1840	5543
MEARS	Long Eaton		1800>	5717	ROACH	No parish given	Wor	1700-1900	5661
MEARS	No parish given	Nth	1800>	5717	ROACH	Shipley		1800-1900	5689
MEE	Derby		Any	5708	ROBOTHAM	Castleton		1700-1800	5718
MELBOURNE	Belper		<1856	5692	ROE	Clay Cross		1800-1870	5716
MELBOURNE	Broadhome		<1856	5692	ROOTH	Ashover		18c & 19c	4437
MELLOR	Duffield		1650-1870	3249	ROOTH	Stretton		18c & 19c	4437

ROOTH	Wingfield	18c & 19c	4437	TOWLE	No parish given	Sts	<1930	5722
ROWBOTTOM	Charlesworth	1772-1806	5701	TRAVIS	Morecambe	Lan	<1900s	5692
ROWBOTTOM	Hyde	Chs 1831	5701	TRAVIS	Heaton	Lan	<1900s	5692
ROWBOTTOM	Stockport	Chs 1831	5701	TROTTER	Stockon on Tees	Dur	Any	5655
ROWBOTTOM	Broadbottom	Chs 1835-1861	5701	TURLEY	No parish given	Wor	1800-1900	5661
ROWBOTTOM	Manchester	Lan 1859-1898	5701	TURNER	No parish given		Any	5656
ROWBOTTOM	Ardwick	Lan 1864-1909	5701	TURNER	Duffield		<1800	5579
ROWBOTTOM	Derby	1887-1897	5701	TWISS (TWIFS)	Bunbury	Chs	1750-1850	5222
ROWBOTTOM	Willesden	Lnd <1900-1926	5701	TWISS (TWIFS)	Tilstone	Chs	19c	5222
ROWBOTTOM	Sheffield	Yks 1903	5701	TYRER	Formby	Lan	<1790	4106
ROWBOTTOM	Southport	Lan 1906-1908	5701	URE	No parish given	Sal	<1800	5671
ROWLEY	No parish given	Wmd c1900	5711	WADE	Batley	Wyk	Any	5706
RUSSELL	Any	1800-1930	5704	WAIT(E)	Derby		Any	5720
SALT	Butterton	Sts 1700-1950	5693	WALTON	No parish given		<1930	5722
SANDFORD	No parish given	Sal Any	5671	WARD	Atlow		c1787-1868	5694
SCATTERGOOD	Elton	1750-1850	5658	WARDLE	Kegworth	Lei	<1840	5664
SCATTERGOOD	Brassington	1750-1850	5658	WARREN	No parish given		Any	5666
SCATTERGOOD	Wirksworth	1750-1850	5658	WARREN	Derby		18c	5543
SCATTERGOOD	Kirk Ireton	1750-1850	5658	WARRENER	Whitwell		1700-1800	5718
SEYMOUR	Stapleford	Ntt Any	5654	WARRENER	Handley		1700-1800	5718
SHAW	West Hallam	1901	5660	WARRINGTON	No parish given		1800>	5688
SHAW	Etwall	<1850	5719	WATSON	Millford		<1904	5691
SHAW	Derby	1745>	3249	WATSON	Batley	Wyk	Any	5706
SHELDON	No parish given	<1910	5691	WATTS	Hayfield		1838-1840	5667
SHEPHARD	No parish given	<1884	5691	WEATHERBY	Market Drayton	Sal	1740-1900	5693
SHINGLER	Runcorn	Chs Any	5666	WESTWOOD	West Bromwich	Sts	1907	5711
SIMPSON	Leeds	Yks <1830	5709	WHEELDON	Butterton	Sts	1750-1850	5693
SIMS	Hartington	1750-1850	5658	WHELLDON	Matlock		Any	5672
SLATCHER	Newhall	1910	5650	WHELLDON	Matlock Moor		Any	5672
SMITH	Glossop	1910	5670	WHETTON	Overseal		1860	5650
SMITH	Woolley Moor	1910	5670	WHITE	No parish given		1800-1900	5715
SMITH	Whitwell	1910	5670	WHITEHEAD	Eckington		1800-1900	5680
SMITH	Hodthorpe	1910	5670	WHITEHEAD	Clay Cross		1830-1880	5716
SMITH	Darley Dale	1800>	5717	WHITEHEAD	Liverpool	Lan	1830-1880	5716
SMITH	Mackworth	<1810	5543	WHITEHEAD	Ilkeston		<1850	3249
SOUTER	Wardlow	<1841	5675	WHITEHOUSE	Dronfield		1850>	5579
SPENDLOVE	Atlow	c1755	5694	WHITEMAN	Millford		Any	5697
SPENDLOVE	Risley	c1755	5694	WHITEMAN	Belper		Any	5697
STAPLEFORD	Any	Lei Any	5668	WI(Y)DE	Heanor		1800-1900	5689
STAPLEFORD	Any	Any	5668	WI(Y)DE	Ilkeston		1800-1900	5689
STEEL	Staveley	1700-1900	5718	WIGLEY	Chesterfield		1850-1900	5707
STEVENS	Ockbrook	1700>	5665	WILD	Heanor area		1800-1900	5525
STONE	Elton	1750-1850	5658	WILD	Cheadle	Chs	<1852	5543
STREETS	No parish given	Chs Any	5666	WILKINSON	Elswick	Lan	19c	5222
SUMMERFIELD	No parish given	<1884	5691	WILKINSON	Roseacre	Lan	19c	5222
SUTTON	Cardiff	Wls 1800-1900	5661	WILLIAMS	Caerphilly	Wls	Any	5655
SWIFT	Staveley	1800-1850	5674	WILLIAMS	No parish given	War	Any	5655
SWIFT	Chesterfield	1800-1850	5674	WILLIAMS	Llandudno	Cae	1904	5706
SWIFT	No parish given	Chs 18c	5684	WILSON	Stapleford	Ntt	Any	5654
SWINDELL	Crich	1900d	5712	WILSON	Wardlow		<1841	5675
SWINDELL	Cromford	1800s	5712	WILSON	Clay Cross		<1900	5683
SWINDELS	Cheadle	Chs <1820	5543	WILSON	Ashover		<1900	5683
TAYLOR	Derby	1850-1980	5655	WILSON	Castleton		1600-1750	5718
TAYLOR	Belper	1850-1980	5655	WINDLEY	Ockbrook		1850>	5665
TAYLOR	Eckington	1800-1900	5680	WINDLEY	No parish given	USA	1850>	5665
THOMAS	Newhall	1893	5650	WINTERS	Stapenhill		1700-1800	5674
THOMAS	Westbury on Severn	Gls <1900	5709	WISHER	Cropwell	Ntt	<1840	3249
THOMASON	Bonsall	1841	5713	WOOD	Alsop en le Dale		1860-1960	5694
THOMPSON	Parwich	1800s	5694	WOODDISSE	Alstonefield	Sts	1750-1800s	5693
THOMPSON	No parish given	1800-1900	5699	WOODRUFFE	Heanor		early 1900s	5689
THOMPSON	No parish given	Lei 1800-1900	5699	WOODRUFFE	Ilkeston		early 1900s	5689
THOMPSON	Cardiff	Wls <1919	5711	WOOLEY	Belper		Any	5655
THORLEY	Ilkeston	Any	5687	WOOLEY	Derby		Any	5655
TOMISON	Bonsall	1825	5713	WOOLLEY	Kegworth	Lei	<1840	5664
TOMLINSON	Ilkeston	Any	5654	WOOLLEY	Diseworth	Lei	<1840	5664
TOMLINSON	Bradbourne	1700s	5694	WORBOY	Clay Cross		1800-1930	5704
TOMLINSON	Norbury	Chs <1790	5543	WRIGHT	Staveley		1800-1850	5674
TOMLINSON	Bosden	Chs <1790	5543	WRIGHT	Darley Dale		1800>	5717
TOMLINSON	Hazel Grove	Chs <1790	5543	YATES	Coddington		1850-1910	5712
TOMLISSON	Mackworth	<1800	5543	YATES	Crich		1850-1910	5712
TOWLE	Twyford	<1930	5722	YATES	Parwich		1700-1800	5712

WHERE NO COUNTY IS STATED IT IS ASSUMED TO BE DERBYSHIRE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

290 Mrs M. Howard, 6 Chester Road, Midanbury, Southampton, SO18 2BR
2719 Mrs K. G. Chambers, 9 Millfield, Old Harlow, Essex, CM17 0BL
3450 Mr J. A. K. & Mrs D. R. Moilliet, 27 Maple Road, Bramhall, Stockport, Cheshire, SK7 2DH
3794 Mr J. Clayton, 35 Grangefields, Street, Somerset, BA16 0HT
3043 Mr R. P. Chippington, 3 Broome Acre, Broad Meadows, South Normanton, Derbys. DE55 3AW
5025 Mr K. V. S. Marshall, 13 Winwood Road, East Didsbury, Manchester, M20 5PE
5188 Mr L. H. Waller, 20 Pearce Drive, Chipping Norton, Oxon, OX7 5HY
5286 Mrs C. Leach, 14 Wadi El Nile Street, Nohandiseen, Giza, Egypt email: carolleach18@hotmail.com
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CHANGE OF NAME

5552 Miss G. L. Gilbert is now:
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CORRECTIONS (with apologies for any inconvenience)

1205 Dr. J. H. Davis, 'Pepperyeat Fold', Far Sawrey, Ambleside, Cumbria, LA22 0LH
Dr Davis' interests were omitted from Members interests books and fiche

HANCOCK	Barlow		1580 - 1730>
HANCOCK	Chesterfield		1700 - 1830>
HANCOCK	Pinxton		1810 - 1900>
ALVEY	Edingley	Ntt	1810>
BAUGHDON	Barlow		1640>
BARDL(E)Y	Brampton		<1730
BRO(U)MHEAD	Barlow		1670>
CHEETHAM	Pinxton		<1810
DRABBLE	Chesterfield		<1775
EL(L)IS	Baslow		<1600
FROGGATT	Chesterfield		1670>
HORSPOOL	No parish given	Any	<1840
HOTEN	Selston	Ntt	1800>
ROSE (Widow)	Nottingham	Ntt	1840
SHERWIN	Any	Ntt	1800
SHERWIN	Any		1800
STRAW	Pinxton		1850
TROUTE	Barlow		<1600
WALKER	Edingley	Ntt	1840>

Change of Address
to be sent to the
Membership Secretary:
Address inside front cover

Please send any
amendments, additions etc. for
MEMBERS INTERESTS ONLY to:
Mrs S. Stock
8 Albert Road
Breaston
Derby
DE72 3DL





DERBY MEETING GROUP

April 2001

A Family Mystery – Dr Stephen Orchard

Stephen's tale kept the audience enthralled from the beginning when he showed a picture of Alice Orchard, born 1893, the eldest daughter of Joseph Orchard and Edith (nee Legg). Alice married firstly Cyril Warden, who was killed in France in 1917. She then met and married, in 1919, Charles Henri Schwartz from Alsace Lorraine. A son Clifford was born in 1920 and then the couple emigrated to California where two more children were born. This was where the story became interesting and two versions were put forward. 1. Henri was killed in a gunfight in the street in 1925, Alice returned to England and while waiting for the insurance money married Edgar Stanton Bell, a lawyer. 2. Henry had been caught out in fraud, fled to Mexico and committed suicide.

In October 2000 Stephen went to San Francisco and decided to do some detective work. The newspapers of the day provided an exciting story. Whilst married to Alice, Henri wooed a Swiss woman, Elizabeth Adams, who sued him for breach of promise when he didn't turn up for the wedding. Later headlines showed that he had been found dead after an explosion in his laboratory while fuller reports said the explosion was not an accident, but murder. By 2nd August papers were telling of an \$180,000 insurance claim and that the body was not Henri but a Chinese who had been killed by 3 hammer blows. The victim was later identified as 'Portugese Joe' whilst two cars had been seen fleeing the scene. Alice meanwhile had identified the body as her husband and, to confuse matters even further, Portugese Joe turned up.

Stephen cleverly used newspaper reports and pictures to finally explain the story. It seemed that the body was that of a preacher, presumably killed by Schwarz, who fled to an apartment house in Oakland under the name of Warren. The owners recognized him, informed the police and when they arrived to arrest him, Henri shot himself. A map of Mexico and a Pullman ticket was found in his pocket.

And what of Alice? Was she part of the plot? She collected the insurance payout, married the lawyer who was helping her and became a citizen of California. When Bell died after the war she married for a fourth time, outlived all her husbands and all her children and died in her nineties. What a fantastic story and didn't we all wish we had something similar to boast about.

May 2001

History of the British Garden – Lucy Clemson

Lucy gave us a tour of her favourite gardens, all over Britain, mixed in with a potted history. Before the Romans, land was cultivated for food and medicine, not flowers. It was the Romans who had gardens for pleasure and also to show how wealthy they were. They also introduced water features, used in Italy to help them feel cool in their climate. After the Romans the main garden keepers were the monks who used the garden for herbs and

also enclosed them so as to keep out wandering animals and any thieves.

In medieval times came the pergolas covered with roses or ivy, a beehive for honey and a herb garden. Castles at first had no garden because of the fighting, but later very small gardens were kept for the use of the lady and close friends. Archways were built to walk under so that the lady could keep her white complexion. Often there would be a mound that could be climbed to admire the view.

During the Tudor period green and white were traditional colours with painted edges and statues. The Botanic Gardens were first founded in 1632 with four acres surrounded by a wall. The practice first started here of swapping seeds with other gardens and this still happens today.

Ideas of Italian gardens were bought back by those men who went on the Grand Tour and Charles II bought French ideas when he was restored to the throne. The Dutch, of course, used water as a central theme and this can be seen in many gardens dating from that time.

At one time paths were always straight, but Lord Burlington went on tour and was impressed by continental gardens. In his house at Chiswick he introduced winding paths with 'surprises' and views around every corner, such as grottos, statues and glimpses of buildings.

Finally came the Victorian era, when labour was cheap and ideas were grand. This was the time of the big glasshouses and beds which were changed three or four times a year. This lavish talk was illustrated by some lovely slides which no doubt gave all of us ideas.

JUNE 2001

Parish Registers – Simon Pawley

Simon began his talk by telling us how, when he started research, parish registers were mainly still in the church and what a thrill it was to handle the old books. However, this was open to problems with pages torn out or defaced. Now, of course, they have been copied numerous times and the originals are kept in ideal conditions.

The beginning of parish registers as we know it began in 1538 when an order was given by Thomas Cromwell to keep a record of births, marriages and deaths. Some parishes were already keeping records, e.g. Tipton, Staffs began in 1513. Also many vicars assumed people would one day be interested in the records, thus it is usual to find comments on storms, earthquakes, royal accessions etc.

The books were expensive to buy, so many parsons didn't bother. Elizabeth I repeated the order in 1558 and in 1597 a book was provided for each parish and previous entries were meant to be entered up with a copy sent each year to the Bishop. Even then it was not uncommon for these early registers to be neglected, burnt or thrown away.

The Commonwealth period is often regarded as a blank period, but it depends on where your interest lies. There are many gaps, for instance, in the Midlands, which was badly affected by the Civil War. Other places carried on as normal and the war passed them by. During the Commonwealth period registers were handed over to Lay Registrars and fees were payable for each baptism –

naturally many didn't bother. Full records of marriage are likely, however, as they took place before a JP with the banns being called at the Market Cross. It is also worth looking at a parish constable's book, where these survive, as some were also entered there.

In 1667 came the Burial in Wool Act, where coffins had to be lined with wool to help boost the wool trade. Within 5-10 yrs this was ignored, although the act remained in place much longer. In 1694 another tax was made on entries to help the War with France and this stayed in effect until 1706. Between 1783-94 all entries were taxed 3d with poor people exempted, which is why your ancestor may be down as a 'pauper', even though he wasn't.

Simon finished with an explanation of non-conformists, which meant low baptism but normal marriage and burial rates, and the Hardwicke Marriage Act. Because of the limits on where and when marriage could take place marriage shops, such as the Fleet Prison, were springing up all over the country. The Government ignored this until the prime minister's sister ran off with a highwayman. Marriage shops immediately became a scandal and the Hardwicke Marriage Act was introduced to put an end to improper marriages.

A wonderful talk which taught us all quite a lot.

HELEN BETTERIDGE

SHIRLAND MEETING GROUP

April 2001

The Victorians – Jill Tanner

Jill came dressed for the part, that of a Victorian mother with stories to tell of her very many children's lives in that era. However little did we know we were all to take part in the Victorian story. Jill also came with many Victorian articles, ranging from clothes and toys to tools.

She commenced her story by saying that the older children would look after the babies of the family, whether playing or working, because the mother was too busy in the house, and confounded the audience by passing a doll to a lady member to be nursed. This set the scene for the rest of the night, by introducing each son and daughter to the members, supplemented by an article representing what job they were doing.

Many of her sons went as apprentices for seven years to farmers, coopers, bricklayers, cobblers, gardeners and butchers. One son worked on the railways, inspecting the lines for faults during the night with an oil lamp (duly presented). Another son, rather rebellious and lazy with no job, eventually became a boxer at a fairground travelling the country. Yet another son bought a dog and became a ratcatcher (yes, the rat was there).

Many of the daughters lived and worked at the 'big house' as housemaids, scullery maids and parlour maids. One daughter worked in a lemonade factory, where exploding bottles were a common occurrence (a bottle was produced with a marble inserted in the top). Another daughter was very clever, as she could read, write and add up. She was hoping to become a teacher, even though she would never be able to marry. Jill handed out a small slate with shells as counters, which she said was brought back from a faraway country by sailors who sold them to schools. Other daughters worked in an ironmongers shop (tin

opener) helping a farmers wife making ice cream (scoop) sold wrapped in paper, as cones and wafers were not thought of until later. Butter was taken to the market wrapped in dock or cabbage leaves for retention.

At the end of the talk Jill explained that of all the 36 sons and daughters, only 10 lived at home showing that having a large family did not necessarily mean a large drain on the purse. Nobody asked what the husband did.

Jill gave a wonderful talk showing in a different way how a 'typical' Victorian family lived in that era, and audience anticipation made it all the better.

MAY 2001

A Life Less Ordinary – Myra Challand

Myra started by saying that most people living today would not be able to exist in past centuries. Films romanticize the past and avoid showing actual living conditions and how people existed from day to day.

The Romans left Britain in a state of chaos and the Normans brought brutality, but also order and organization. The history of many villages begins with an entry in the Domesday Book of 1086. Castle and manor houses were built and ruled over by the Lords and only men lived and worked in them. The women lived and looked after the nearby villages. Castles were cold, damp and draughty and everyone occupied the same room for eating and sleeping. As few people had good teeth, the bread was eaten but used as a dish to hold the food, however it was saved and given to the poor. Villagers lived in wattle and daub huts with a fire in the middle of the floor. The Norman overlord gave protection to the village from attack, providing a secure relationship between castle and village. Invention of gunpowder contributed to the decline of castles as the enemy could destroy the once defensive walls.

Manor houses were improved and made more comfortable. A solar was built on a higher level thus providing him with more privacy. Wooden shutters were replaced by glass windows and parlours created. Timber paneling was installed to improve the appearance of stone walls. Cleaning and washing was not regarded as important and pots were scoured with sand. The church frowned upon washing oneself! Cooking changed rapidly as different vegetables and fruit were brought back from newly discovered countries, e.g. potatoes and tomatoes. Roasting and boiling hearths were built and sometimes small dogs were used on treadmills to turn meat on spits.

In the 16th century brick replaced wattle and daub and manor houses were now like palaces. Villages were moved at a whim, e.g. Edensor on the Chatsworth estate.

The Victorian era changed the way of life in middleclass households, heralding a much stricter regime and separation between family and servants. The Victorians were obsessive about cleanliness and feared cholera, typhoid and smallpox. It became normal for the average household to have at least one domestic servant.

The First World War came and many households lost the breadwinner and employers their employees, which, followed by the depression of the 1920s, caused extreme hardship and poverty. After World War Two local authorities began building houses and clearing away slums. Goods were much more expensive and the

rationing of clothes and food lasted until 1954. By the 1960s mortgages and higher purchase were readily available, enabling people to improve their way of life. Another excellent talk, supplemented by a lovely display of drawings, pictures and other items.

JUNE 2001

Enjoying Buildings – Rodney Cousins

Throughout Britain there is an enormous variety of old houses and farm buildings, the appearance of which we usually take for granted. These traditional buildings are a far cry from the grand houses normally called works of architecture, but they are just as interesting and certainly more revealing about the lives of those who inhabit them. A closer look may raise many questions about how and why a house was built, who may have lived and worked there, and how it acquired its particular features.

Rodney explained that sometimes dating buildings can be calculated by looking at the various bonding of the brickwork. The header bonds (end of a brick) can be related to early Georgian period townhouses, whereas the stretcher bond (side of a brick) is mainly used in modern buildings. The English and Flemish bonds are a mixture of headers and stretchers.

Rodney continued with slides showing various buildings in Nottinghamshire that he had visited. There were a number of houses that had raised gable parapets, which indicated that the original roofing was thatched. Pantiles were originally from Holland; pan meaning tile. They are often seen on steeply pitched roofs.

A Wealdon house was shown, taking its name from the Weald of Kent and Sussex and mainly built for prosperous farmers in the 14th-16th centuries. A medieval building in Newark dating back to 1399 had an archway over the pavement near to collapse. It was rescued by the intervention of a Building Society and restored to its former glory, now recognized as one of the finest buildings of its kind. Many buildings showed different constructions – timber framed infilled with wattle and daub, other panels infilled with brick (in the trade called a noggin) or where the bricks stand proud (a coggin), each having its own regional personality and character.

There was a tendency for some buildings to be designed for specialized functions, such as a windmill and dovecote. A large dovecote could house 1000 birds.

To date the age of a building can be difficult as very few houses survive unaltered and one may need to date successive phases of change to the front or rear elevations. With the coming of railways in the mid 19th century it became possible to build with materials from the other end of the country, i.e. blue-purple Welsh slates.

Rodney gave a fascinating and sometimes amusing talk on how to enjoy buildings.

GORDON LACEY

GLOSSOP MEETING GROUP

April 2001

Video Evening

Four miles of original documents are held at the Derbyshire Record Office, which contains archive material for the county, the diocese and Derby city. Survey

archivists travel out to check material offered to them and bring back relevant material to the New Street office in Matlock where it is recorded and stored in special acid free boxes. After appraisal and accessioning the material is allocated a piece number. Repairs are dealt with in the Conservation Department. A map may need rebacking or parchment mending using hide. Other materials used include flour and water paste and sausage skin. Seals on documents are repaired with beeswax, while modern documents with sellotape residue need careful cleaning by the conservator. Examples from 1250 to 1950 are available to the 10,000 members of the public who visit the office each year. These range from old enclosure awards, apprentice indentures in their matching halves, surveys and conveyances, to a more modern 1914 servant diary and even school scrapbooks. The old Manor Court presentations may be three feet wide and being legal documents have no punctuation. Those in Latin, heavily abbreviated or with different letter forms can take time to read, but the information obtained is invaluable. Church records and some wills have been microfilmed and a viewer needs to be booked to read these.

The ancient craft of well dressing encourages a community spirit and brings visitors to Derbyshire from all over the world. In bygone days wells and springs were the main source of water and could sometimes dry up, compelling people to carry water long distances, not just for the home but for cattle, sheep and other livestock. Even now people remember their debt to the wells and many villages and towns have an annual dressing ceremony using purely organic materials. It all starts with strong boarded frames being soaked in the river. Clay is puddled with water and salt to a plaster consistency and added to the boards, which have hundreds of nails embedded in them to key in the clay. A paper drawing is applied over the clay and the design pricked out with a sharp awl. The design is then picked out using wool or perhaps sweetcorn. Character features on faces and limbs can be painted or depicted with eggshells. Sometimes they are built up in light relief to add light and shade, then painted in natural materials like ground earth or chalk. First greenery is added then flowers. Some places use whole flowers whilst others build up the design in petals starting from the bottom, creating a tile like effect as the picture is built up like a giant jigsaw. On the morning of the blessing the heavy boards are carefully and securely erected in place around the well and finishing touches added ready for the service. While the scene depicted is usually biblical some will celebrate local or national anniversaries.

May 2001

The Ins and Outs of Ordnance Survey – Keith Holford

The official mapping of Britain began out of Military necessity. During the Jacobite rebellion of 1745 the English troops got lost in the Scottish mists and fell prey to Scottish ambushes. So that this did not happen again General Roy was detailed to make the necessary maps and the 1" maps of Scotland began, but Roy wanted to see this extend to all Great Britain. In 1801 Napoleon's impending invasion led to the County of Kent being mapped and subsequently the whole country was surveyed at the 1" scale, taking nearly 50 years to complete.

By 1803 the Irish Rebellion led to staff being sent over to survey the county boundaries of Ireland at 6" to the mile. In 1841 the Ordnance Survey Act was passed, giving the power to enter property for mapping and they can still do this.

The War Department took over from 1855 to the late 1960s and during this time there was the 'Battle of the Scales'. Eventually it was decided to use 25" to a mile for cultivated land, 6" to a mile for uncultivated and 1:500 for towns with a population of over 4000.

Various Government Acts between 1925 and 1931 required accurate maps and eventually continuous revision was brought in, with rural areas mapped at 25" to the mile and urban areas at 50" to the mile.

Keith read extracts from an old diary of 1819 telling of workers in Scotland having to cover 586 miles in 22 days and giving details of their meals, and of the midges (Keith says it is just the same today!) He also brought along mapping instruments such as dumpy levels and theodolites (which measure horizontal and vertical angles by means of telescope). Now aircraft take overlapping aerial photographs for updating by computer.

Keith told us of the camaraderie between field staff and of some of the humorous adventures he had been involved in during his time with the Ordnance Survey, then finished by inviting us to look at some of the old maps he had brought along for us to see.

June 2001

Edmund Potter and Dinting Vale Printworks – G. Reeve

Edmund's Presbyterian family used to have land near Ardwick Station and a warehouse in Manchester. Although his parents had 6 children only Edmund, born 1802, and his brother survived to be brought up under the ethics of work and education. After his father died Edmund and his cousin Charles came to Glossop looking for business premises and in 1825 set up a Calico Printing Works at "Boggart Mill" (now a fabric warehouse) at Dinting. Soon after government taxes had a disastrous effect on the printing trade and Edmund took the stage to London to protest at the House of Commons.

Marriage to popular Jessie Crompton came in 1829, leading to a family of 4 sons and 3 daughters. Sadly the taxes took their toll on Edmund's business and by 1831 he was almost bankrupt. His cousin left to run a wallpaper business in Darwen but Edmund vowed to pay off all his debts and managed it within 5 years.

By 1842 he had made enough money to build Dinting Lodge and moved his family near to the factory at Glossop. Edmund and Jessie were a popular couple, entertaining such people as Richard Cobden, John Bright and Sir William Gaskell. The approach to the Lodge was across the brook by the little bridge and along a rhododendron lined drive to the site now taken over by a modern factory. Their son, Rupert, spent most of his boyhood years here, before marrying Helen Leech of Stalybridge and becoming father to the famous children's author Beatrix Potter of Peter Rabbit fame.

Edmund was also a man who cared for his workers and set up a school at Logwood Mill, where the pupils were encouraged to be clean and tidy as well as learning the 3 Rs. He had farms to provide food for the workers and built

a reading room and library at the works, which later became the main offices.

The factory was constantly added to, eventually stretching about half a mile down the present A57. It had 3 tall chimneys and used water from the reservoirs opposite. Material was sent to many countries and pattern books still survive today in the Victoria and Albert Museum archives. In 1861 Edmund Potter won the Carlisle election and, leaving his eldest son Crompton to take over the Printworks, he moved to Camfield Place, Hertfordshire. By the time Edmund died in 1883 Crompton had died and Rupert was living in London, so managers were brought in. After Jessie's death in 1891 the firm went public, later to be taken over by the Calico Printers Association. His ideas still remain however, captured in the text of a lecture given by him in 1856 at the Littlemoor and Howardtown Mechanics Institute in Glossop. "Picture of a Manufacturing District" uses Glossop as a role model, preserving for posterity a picture of the town as this philanthropic millowner knew it.

ANN PASS

NEWS FROM THE NORTH

I've heard the Mormons will be having family history exhibitions, including ones in Ashton 27th-29th September and Manchester 17th-20th October. For more details log on to www.lds.org.uk

Apparently there is now a new number for G.R.O. certificate enquiries and applications, ☎08702437788 I've not tried it yet as I prefer to approach local offices first.

A researcher has found some valuable information for me at a County Record Office, which I cannot get to. If you are having difficulty do try this method. A fresh mind, local knowledge and lateral thinking can often solve a difficult problem.

This is the time of year when group organisers are booking speakers for next year. If you know of an interesting speaker do let us know so that we can approach them. I am particularly interested in those willing to travel to Glossop and would appreciate details sent to me at Kohima, Hague Street, Glossop, SK13 8NS.

ANN PASS

??? HELP WANTED ???

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

JOHN SOARE

Does anyone have any information regarding John Soare of Derby who in 1790 was transported to Australia for seven years as a convict in the Second Fleet.

*Mrs E.J. Hemingway, 3 Newcroft,
Selby YO8 9AA (Mem. 4313)*

TOMLINSON

I am looking for the ancestors and siblings of John Tomlinson of Heath. He married Hannah Jackson in 1766 at Langwith and had a son John. He married secondly Sarah Riley in 1798 at Ault Hucknall and he describes himself as yeoman and wheelwright. He was buried in Heath churchyard and two stones record details of his family. The son John (bapt Heath 1778) married Mary Routh and they moved to Little Rowsley where he was a farmer and woodman to the Duke of Rutland. Can anyone help me with this branch of the Tomlinson family, especially where John was born?

*Barrie Raynor, Greengates, High Street, Church
Stretton, Shropshire SY6 6BY (Mem. 990)*

THOMPSON, AUGER

My great grandfather was Arthur Thompson, born 1886 in Shaftesbury Avenue, Derby, the son of Thomas and Sarah Ellen (nee Wayne). My great grandmother was Ada Annie Auger, born 1884 at Brunel Crescent, Osmaston, Derby, the daughter of John and Ann Sophia (nee Borman). Arthur and Ada married at St Thomas Church in 1906, living somewhere in Derby before moving to 135 Granville Avenue, Long Eaton around 1912. They had seven children, viz:-

Winifred (1907, married Edgar Salsbury in 1928 at Shardlow), Arthur (1909, married Marjorie ?), George (1910, married Ruby Richards in 1935 at Long Eaton, had son Barry James), Ada (1912, married Harry Hitchcock in 1934 Shardlow, had son Colin), Edna (1916, married Joe Calladine in 1936 Shardlow, children Margaret, Peter and Joe), Gladys (1917, married George Frederick Richards in 1939 Ilkeston, had son Michael), Joyce (1923, married Arthur Berrington in 1942 at Long Eaton, children Keith and Nigel).

Ada Annie tragically died after falling from a bus at Long Eaton in 1938 and Arthur remarried Mary Ann (Peggy) Adkin, a widow, in 1944. They lived at Thirlmere Crescent in Long Eaton, he died 24 March 1964. If anyone can help with ancestors or descendants I would be most grateful, especially if anyone has a photograph of Arthur.

*Gill Appleton, 19 Sherwood Way, Selston,
Notts NG16 6PY (Mem. 3883)*

WOODWARD

Does anyone have any knowledge of coaching in Derbyshire in the late 1700s? I am trying to find why my ancestor Joseph Woodward, who was born about 1761-65 and was said to be a coachman, did not marry for the first time until 1815, when he would have been at least 50 years old.

His bride, Elizabeth Ward, came from Dronfield, Derbyshire, but they were married in Hanwell, Middlesex. Elizabeth's parents are thought to be Samuel Ward and Martha (nee Hancock). Elizabeth was probably baptised in Dronfield on 12th September 1794 so she was only about 21 years old when she married Joseph.

Did she work at a coaching inn and meet Joseph there? Was Joseph in the Napoleonic Wars and hence not able to marry sooner? Was there a well off family in the Dronfield area who employed Elizabeth and took her down to Middlesex to another property they owned?

Joseph and Elizabeth went on to have a number of children, the first known being John, baptised at Hanwell in 1817. Any information would be most appreciated.

*Pamela Sim, Fairlight, Playstreet Lane, Ryde,
Isle of Wight PO33 3JJ (Mem. 4767)*

JOHNSON

My 2x great grandfather, Charles Johnson, was born in 1800 at Whitwell and was probably baptised there in 1810, parents Thomas and Mary Johnson. Charles married Elizabeth Ward in 1821 at Walesby, Notts, and lived most of his life at Bothamsall, dying aged 88 at West Retford.

According to the IGI three children were baptised at Kirk Ireton to Thomas and Mary Johnson, two at Crich and one at North Wingfield, all between 1805 and 1810. I presume that they are different families. I am anxious to know if anyone is researching Thomas and Mary. Perhaps by a process of elimination I can discover who were my 3x great grandparents and whether Charles had any siblings. So if one of the families is yours, I would really like to hear from you.

PALMER

On Sept 14th 1864 in Aldbourne, Wiltshire, Mary Jane Palmer was born, her birth certificate states that her mother was Ann Palmer, there are no details concerning the father. Then on July 9th 1874 in Purton, Wiltshire, Ann gave birth to another daughter, Elizabeth Ann, once again there are no details concerning the father on the birth certificate.

Mother and daughters can next be found in Derby, when on November 20th 1875 at St James Church, Litchurch, Ann Palmer married Edwin Haynes (my great

grandfather), who had moved to the area from Naseby, Northamptonshire.

The 1881 census shows both Mary Jane, age 16, and Elizabeth Ann, age 5, have taken the name Haynes and are living at 78 Stanhope Street, Normanton, with Edwin and Ann and Charles Edward age 1 (my grandfather). The family are living at 66 Rutland Street, Litchurch in 1891, with an addition to the family, Rose Hannah, age 8.

My appeal for help concerns Mary Jane at the time of the 1891 census. Age 26 she is not at the family home and after 1881 I have no idea of her whereabouts or even if she continued to go by the surname of Haynes or became known as Palmer again. Family members I have been in contact with have no recollection of her. Does anyone know what became of her? Did she marry into your family? Maybe you have come across her while carrying out your own research. Any information, no matter how small, would be greatly appreciated. If anyone would like to contact me concerning the Haynes/Haines family name please get in touch, I will reply to all correspondence.

*Derek Haynes, 7 Spa Well Drive, Wear View Estate,
Sunderland SR5 5TS (Mem. 4580)*

STEEPLE(S)

I am trying to trace the birth/baptism of George Steeple(s), son of George Steeple and Ann Birks, who married at Alfreton on 30th July 1832. The 1851 census shows:

George Steeple hd 40 Cordwainer born Matlock

Ann Steeple wi 36 born Ashover

George Steeple s 18 Coal miner born Ashover

William Steeple s 17 Coal miner born Alfreton

Their son William was baptised on 28th Mar 1834 at Alfreton, when they were living at Greenhill Lane. Was George born before George and Ann were married? Did George and Ann leave Ashover immediately after the birth of their son George and before Ann was church? I understand the Rector of Ashover at this time, Revd Short, followed an improper custom of not recording baptisms until the mother was church.

I am also trying to trace the birth/baptism record of William Steeple, who married Ann Mather at St Giles Church, Matlock, by licence on 24th Jan 1803. On the licence William is shown to be from Bonsall.

Any help would be much appreciated.

*J.M. Steeples, 15 Heath Ride, Strensall,
York YO32 5YW*

LANGTON/LAUGHTON

Has anyone any information on my Langton/Laughton brothers? Ralph Laughton c1697 was buried in Disley 1753, husband of Sarah. He left a will in which he mentions his brothers Aaron (c1710, buried Upholland 1772, wife Elizabeth), Moses, James, Peter and John. Ralph used the name Laughton, but all the other brothers seem to have the surname Langton. Ralph mentions in

his will that he has a turnpike leading from Hucklow in Derbyshire through Cheshire to Manchester. Has anyone any information on where that is.

Any information gratefully received on the name Langton, Laughton or any variation.

*Mrs C. Gillard, 51 Dudleston Road,
Little Sutton, CH66 4PG 9 (Mem. 5684)*

HICKINGBOTHAM

Can anyone help with the ancestry or descendants of Elizabeth Hickingbotham who married Joseph Pickford, a soldier, at St Werburgh's in 1803. Was she a Derby girl and did she and Joseph have any offspring? Proof hoped as to whether she was married to a relation (son?) of the famous Joseph Pickford, architect.

If you can help please write direct to the Society Library at Bridge Chapel House.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DIE

THE SAME DAY

MR AND MRS BOWN, OF CHESTERFIELD AND ASHOVER

The unusual occurrence of the death of a husband and wife the same day took place on Friday, when Mr Herbert Bown died at his home, 2 Victoria Terrace, off Victoria Street West Brampton, Chesterfield, and his wife, Mrs Emily Bown, of the same address, died later the same day in the Chesterfield Infirmary.

Both were buried in the same grave on Monday at Boythorpe Cemetery.

Mr Bown, who was 69 years of age, had been ill for the past three months. He was a miner, and at one time was a horsekeeper at Bond's Main Colliery. He was last employed as a miner in the Tupton Pit at Grassmoor. He had been unemployed for five or six years, and during that period was a casual labourer for various farmers in the district. Mr Bown was a native of Ashover and came of a family of agriculturists. He had resided in Brampton for over 25 years.

Mrs Bown, who was 58 years of age, had been ill for a considerable time. She was a native of Renishaw, but had resided at Brampton for many years.

There are three daughters and three sons.

Derbyshire Times, March 29th 1933

SECRETARY'S POSTBAG



CHESHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES in conjunction with the Superintendent of the Cheshire Register Offices are compiling an alphabetical index of the Births, Marriages and Deaths from the books held at the various offices. The results so far completed can be found on the Internet at cheshirebmd.org.uk/inside

I received a letter from member Simon Goodwin drawing my attention to a television programme due to be shown sometime in September this year. The programme will examine the events in Eyam of 1665 and will try to prove if an immunity from the plague has been carried down from those who did not die of the disease to the present day. The series is called 'Secrets of the Dead' and whilst it may be of especial interest to members with a connection to the village, I am sure it will be of interest to us all to discover what may have been passed down to us from our ancestors, Bubonic Plague and all.

On May 18th 2001 I attended an interesting evening's talk on the British Long Bow at the Ashover Parish Hall, organised by our colleagues of the Shirland Group. On the following day, at the same location, a very successful Open Day, 'Our Heritage' was held. I met many old friends, including Valerie and Ivor Neal. Valerie and Ivor have again been busy and kindly donated the results of their work in the form of two C.D.s to the Society's Library. The C.D.s are of the parish registers of Matlock St Giles and Ashover All Saints. Thank you Valerie and Ivor. Anyone requiring information of these C.D.s and a further disc containing lunacy in 19th century Derbyshire, should contact Valerie at 50 Main Street, Middleton by Wirksworth, Derbyshire DE4 4LU.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES AND FAIRS
EAST MIDLANDS FAMILY HISTORY CONFERENCE 2001 is this year being hosted by our colleagues at Leicestershire & Rutland F.H.S. It will be held on Saturday, 22nd September, at the Parklands Leisure Centre, Wigston Road, Oadby, Leicester. There will be four speakers and the theme will be "THEY LEFT HOME". Buffet lunches will be available, bookstalls and a prize raffle. Full details can be obtained from Mrs J. Perry, 48 Blackbrook Close, Shepshed, Leicestershire LE12 9LD or The Conference Website: www.lrfhs.co.uk

NORTH WEST GROUP OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES are holding a Family History fair at the Guild Hall, Preston, on Saturday 27th October 2001 10am to 4pm. Representatives from various Family History Societies, the P.R.O., the Family Record

Centre, the Office of National Statistics & G.R.O. and many other stallholders. Further details may be obtained from Mr E.W. Gullick, 4 Lawrence Avenue, Simonstone, Burnley, Lancashire BB12 7HX, e-mail: ed@gull66.freemove.co.uk

WEST SURREY FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY are having an Open Day on Saturday 3rd November 2001, 10am-4.30pm, at the Woking Leisure Centre, Kingfield Road, Woking. Represented will be 19 Family History Societies, the S.O.G., seven various local history groups and nine commercial organisations of genealogical interest plus research material of the Surrey Marriage Index, many Surrey Parish Register indexes and Poor Law records. Free entry and car parking.

GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES are hosting a Family History Conference "DAMNATION, CO-OPERATION, EDUCATION, SALVATION" at the University of Warwick, Coventry. There will be talks by top speakers, social events, bookstalls and places to visit. Booking forms are available on the Guild's website www.one-name.org or send an S.A.E. to Mrs Jeanne Bunting, Firgrove, Horseshoe Lane, Ash Vale, Surrey GU12 5LL.

ULSTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY are holding a Family History Conference 24th-29th September 2001 in Belfast. The theme of the Conference is "PLANTATION AND COLONIAL MIGRATION". Full details may be obtained from Fintan Mullan, Executive Director, Ulster Historical Society, 12 College Square East, Belfast BT1 6DD, e-mail enquiry@ufh.org.uk website www.ancestryireland.com

DONCASTER & DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY are holding a Family History Day at the School & College for the Deaf on Saturday 27th October 2001. There will be three speakers. John & Beryl Hurley on "Do you really want to know your Ancestors", David Smith on "Gypsies, Tinkers & The Traveller in Family History" and Anne Batchelor with her new talk "Times Footsteps". Further details from Mrs June Staniforth, Marton House, 125 The Grove, Wheatley Hills, Doncaster DN2 5SN, tonyjunes@aol.com

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW are holding a series of Open Days and Events during the Autumn. On the 22 September 2001 there is an Open Day "VICTORIAN TIMES". Costumed interpreters will lead the activities for all ages, including music hall performances, dressing up workshops for children, and

an audience with Queen Victoria. Visitors will be able to sample food prepared from authentic Victorian recipes and explore an exhibition of original treasures. There will also be behind-the-scenes tours and talks, and the chance to find out how and why they preserve over 900 years of history. Time 10am-4pm. Admission free.

October 1st-31st 2001 is "BLACK HISTORY MONTH: FROM STRANGERS TO CITIZENS", a selection of the material relating to Britain's immigration history from the Norman settlers to the passengers lists from the S.S. Empire Windrush. The exhibition, exploring 1000 years of immigration will be supported by a series of talks by leading historians.

On November 5th visitors can join Guido Fawkes and other discontented Catholics discussing their grievances and the quickest way of redressing them. Listen to their arguments as they try to persuade you to join their gang of conspirators, but beware Secretary Cecil's men are lurking, gathering incriminating evidence. Tickets £7.50 or £15 family.

On the 22nd there will be a lecture "TITANIC: THE FINAL HOURS", presented by Geoff Robinson of the British Titanic Society. Tickets £5.

Further details of these events and many others may be obtained from "Interpretation", Public Record Office, Kew, Surrey, TW9 4DU, Tel: 020 8392 5202/5323, Fax: 020 8392 5266, e-mail: events@pro.gov.uk or visit the website: www.pro.gov.uk/events

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)



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We need you to keep us open, so please come and join us. Other volunteers would be most welcome.

HENRY SEAL AND THE ELLIS ISLAND DATE

by

Mrs Christine Seal, 3 Vallenders Road, Bredon, Tewkesbury, GL20 7HL (4889)

I expect all of us have been confronted with a photo album with not one photo labelled or written on the back. This is what we encountered when we first started on the first family history and we are in the unfortunate position of not having any relatives alive who are able to identify the images.

I am researching my husband Richard's family SEAL and WELLS, but will concentrate this article on Henry Seal, Richard's grandfather.

Born in Derby in 1883 to **Edwin Brown Seal** and **Hannah**, he is to be found employed as an engine driver, living at Todmorden at the time of his marriage in 1906. **Clara Hefford**, daughter of **Richard Hefford**, a model maker living at 90 Chester Green Road, was the lucky bride.

Richard had been told his grandfather spent some time in America working for General Electric in Newark, New Jersey but returned to England as the weather did not suit one of the children (it did not suit the other when they returned to England!) From looking at the photos we estimated they went to America in 1911/2, but as you will see shortly, we were wrong. There is one photo in the album of **William Henry** (b 1907) and **Leslie Richard** (b 1910) taken in Beeston, Nottingham with a pencil date written on the back of 1915. From this we estimated the family were in America from 1911/2 to 1915. I am not good at estimating peoples' ages but there is another photo taken, we believe in America, when the children were about 3 and 5 years old.

Our breakthrough has been the newly opened Ellis Island web site (www.ellisland.org) which details information on all those passing through New York immigration between 1892 and 1924. Very quickly we found Henry Seal with the name of the boat he travelled on, the date, his age and place of birth under the Passenger Record. Further screens enable you to look at a typed abbreviated copy of the Ship's manifest, access information on the boat, (size, no of passengers, what it was used for etc). The highlight and most revealing was the original ship's manifest. It gives you some wonderful information as to whether the immigrants had \$65, where they were going to, whether they were going to relatives, eye colour and height. All this personal information we did not know but the enlightening piece was that he travelled to America by steerage in 1909 (how wrong we were with the dates) and was going to an Uncle, **H Hardwick** at 313 North 6th Street in Newark. We have not come across this Uncle in our research but would expect him to be Derbyshire or Leicestershire

born (the Heffords were from Syston, Leics). Has anyone come across them in their research?

Richard's father Leslie was born in Derby in Oct 1910 and therefore the family had returned to this country for the birth. Searches began to see if they returned to Newark, New Jersey and there to our amazement was Clara with William (age 3) and Leslie (age 5 months), returning to New York in 1911. Henry had remained in the US while on the ship's manifest we have her listed as returning to her husband, living at 285 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Newark and travelling second class on The Cedric.

We are no nearer to finding out the precise date, and on which ship they returned to England. On his return Henry took up employment at L M Ericsson (Ericsson Telephones, Beeston) in Nottingham with skills from his time in the US in great demand. He was never to meet his grandson Richard and died age 55 of heart failure as a result of contracting rheumatic fever as a child. Richard followed in his grandfather's footsteps, taking up an apprenticeship at Ericsson's in 1959.

The Passenger Record print out from Ellis Island Web Site

PASSENGER RECORD

Here is the record for the passenger. Click one of the links on the left to view material related to the passenger.

[ADD TO YOUR ELLIS ISLAND FILE](#) [VIEW ANNOTATIONS](#)

Name:	Seal, Henry
Ethnicity:	England
Place of Residence:	Derby, England
Date of Arrival:	18 Sep 1909
Age on Arrival:	26y
Gender:	M
Marital Status:	M
Ship of Travel:	Campania
Port of Departure:	Liverpool, England, UK

VINE COTTAGE AND ITS MYSTERIES

by

Brenda Ray, 22 Rangemore Close, Mickleover, Derby DE3 5JU (Mem. 4112)

My grandmother, Lilian Maude Shotton, was born at Vine Cottage in Quarndon in 1885. The cottage stands to this day, almost opposite the old chalybeate well just below the Joiner's Arms about half a mile from Quarn Turn, where the road branches off to Kedleston. It was just a short walk across the fields from my home at Allestree, so I sometimes went to look at the cottage as a child, but only went inside it once as the family had long since moved on and the cottage had been divided into two with the former outhouse at the end later converted into a third dwelling, although a very small one. A childhood friend had briefly lived there, before she knew me, so I entered it when she decided to visit an old lady who still occupied it, but it is now too long ago for me to remember. Yet the image of the house, as it once was, with its tailor's tables and rows of button boxes, the paintings and the polyphon, is still with me in the form of hearsay.

My great grandfather, Thomas Forskut Shotton, moved to the village around 1881, having trained as a tailor in London. The city life had affected his health and he decided to return to the country. He was born in Walton on Trent, Derbyshire, in 1856, in a room over the Shoulder of Mutton Inn. His father, William Shotton – described on Thomas' birth certificate as a tailor and innkeeper – had married his cousin, Ann Shotton, also of Walton, rather against the family's wishes. A photograph unearthed recently by a distant cousin shows Ann Shotton as a dark-haired beauty, whose features, even beneath the unflattering hairstyle of the time, were decidedly striking. The family later moved to Barton under Needwood, just over the border into Staffordshire, where they lived for many years.

Almost all the Shotton family had been tailors for endless generations, while some were also innkeepers as well. The Shotton women were renowned for being good looking and many were clever too, one becoming a headmistress and another a silent movie actress, but more of them later.

Thomas Forskut Shotton – and we have never discovered where the odd name Forskut came from – returned to the Derbyshire of his birth and married Sarah Elizabeth Wheildon in Quarndon in 1882. Their first child, Florence Ann, was born in 1883, and my grandmother, Lilian Maude, in the August of 1885. Then the mysteries began. When my grandmother was five days old, Sarah Elizabeth left the cottage and simply vanished without trace. My grandmother thus never knew her mother and never, ever made reference to her. Sarah Elizabeth was the picture with its face turned to the wall.

For years, this story haunted me, as it did my mother. Quite what effect it had on my grandmother doesn't bear thinking about, but it was obviously very profound. My great grandfather had a sister, Polly, who was much younger and came to look after the girls for a time until she herself married around ten years later in 1895. This too was the beginning of a curious story, but that is for another time.

Despite their missing mother, childhood at Vine Cottage seems to have been a happy one. The girls grew up to be both pretty and popular, with Florence in demand as a local musician. Photographs taken around the turn of the century show two beautiful dark haired young women, fashionably dressed in the lovely clothes their father made for them, and wearing large plumed hats. In 1907 Florrie married Reginald Smith Hood, a coachman at the White House, further up Quarndon Hill. This marriage did not seem to have been entirely to family approval either and was to end in tragedy. They had three children, Edna, born in 1909, Tommy, born in 1911, and Florence, born in 1913.

A few days after the birth of the youngest child, Florrie went to play her violin at a local wedding. Returning home across the fields that evening, she was caught in a storm and arrived home soaking wet. Rheumatic fever set in and she died shortly after, in early April 1913. The baby, named Florence after her mother, was born on 8th April 1913 and remained unregistered until 12th June. An undated funeral notice in an old scrapbook refers to Florence's children only as Edna, Tommy and 'baby'. In 1914 the small boy, Tommy, died and later that year Reginald Smith Hood enlisted. By 1915 he too was dead in the Dardanelles and my great grandfather found himself once more with motherless children to bring up. Of Florrie's family, only Reginald Hood's name remains on the village war memorial.

Maude, the younger sister, had already left home to marry my grandfather, Charles Neal, shortly before Florrie's death, which left her severely traumatised since the sisters had been very close. She too had given birth to a baby later in 1913, who was to become my mother, Marjorie Maude Neal. Polly, whose marriage to a feckless charmer of the old school had not been a great success, came to help for a while, but was obliged to leave again to deal with her own problems, so my great grandfather took on a young woman as a housekeeper. The older grandchild, Edna, was by now of school age and people in Quarndon still remember her, but the younger child, Florence, stayed at home in the care of the housekeeper. Then one day

in 1917, the child and the young woman who cared for her simply disappeared.

Try as I may I can find no lead to this second disappearance. There are no police records, no news reports, no records other than her birth certificate to indicate that Florence Shotton born on 8th April 1913 ever existed. No-one I spoke to even remembered her, although they remembered Edna, probably because she was a pupil at the village school. All I know of little Florence is the rumour that she was taken by the housekeeper (whose name I have been unable to establish) who may have fled with the child to America. But why? And how? There was a war on and it is certain that despite their problems, the family had no wish to part with the child or had any idea of what had really happened to her. When her sister, Edna, died in Bournemouth where she had lived for many years it was discovered that her grandfather, Thomas Shotton, had left money in his will when he died in 1939 for *both* his granddaughters 'should Florence ever be found'. But Florence never was found, and could still be alive to this day, probably with a different name and knowing nothing of her true identity.

Over the years I have come up with various theories about what might have happened to Florence. One I tend to favour is that the housekeeper was involved with a deserter or someone trying to escape military service and they could have fled together posing as a family. Although, as my mother said, they could have been killed by a bomb, or a torpedo had they got as far as the Atlantic. Maybe there was a more mundane explanation. But who was the housekeeper? What was her name? And why did nobody miss her?

There was indeed a more mundane explanation regarding the vanishing of my great grandmother almost thirty years earlier. Although a popular assumption was that she might have wandered off in a fit of post-natal depression and possibly drowned, suspicions were aroused when one of my uncles discovered a letter in the attic from a private detective who had been sent to look for her. There were a number of these and it was clear that Sarah Eliabeth had been very much alive and well for some considerable time after her departure from the marital home. One letter claimed to have sighted her playing the piano in a public house. Sadly my uncle's own investigation was interrupted by a phone call and when he returned to the attic, grandma had got there first. All records of great grandma's activities had vanished and he never found them again.

Some ten years later, in the 1970s, my mother met an elderly lady about the same age as my grandmother, who had lived in Quarndon. Although too young to remember the event herself, her relatives remembered

the scandal all too well and the simple truth was that great grandma had run off with a man. She had fled initially to Sunderland, where she lived with him until he grew tired of her – or vice versa – and she eventually drifted back to Derby where she lived a hand-to-mouth existence as the detective had claimed. Apparently my great grandfather, to his credit, had tried to help her but, hardly surprisingly, did not welcome her back to the family home. I am certain that my grandmother did know the awful truth and probably shuddered in fear of encountering her, since it is fairly certain the scandalous runaway lived for many years and may well have lived and died on the street. No-one knows.

A number of things still puzzle me and I try, when I can, to investigate these strange events. Why did my great grandmother leave home so soon after the birth of her child? Had she been having a long running affair, or was her elopement something entirely spontaneous that could indeed have resulted from post natal depression? A story which may have a connection is the one in which my grandmother became the missing baby. Apparently when she was very tiny, the thatch on the cottage was removed and replaced with tiles. During the general upheaval, the baby was accidentally mislaid and a great panic ensued until a faint whimpering was heard from under a heap of tarpaulins in an upstairs room. This was my grandmother who could well have suffocated, but luckily lived on to be almost ninety. Could this event have precipitated my great grandmother's early departure or did it happen the other way round? Either way, babies and reproofing are not a wise combination and it is possible that a mighty row could have erupted. But my great grandfather was known as a kind and gentle man who was much loved by his children and grandchildren and a popular figure in the village, and his wife's behaviour distressed him terribly. Sarah Elizabeth came from a good family who must have been equally traumatised by it all and her own father made every effort to help both her children and his orphaned grandchildren.

Another possibility also lurked in my own mind for some time – the fact that my great grandmother's maiden name was Wheildon. As many people know the perpetrators of the infamous Peartree Conspiracy involving pacifists, international socialists, First World War draft dodgers and an alleged plot to kill Lloyd George, bore the same name. Could there have been any connection, either with Sarah Elizabeth or her missing granddaughter? Disappointingly this seems unlikely, as the Wheildons of Peartree spelled their name with a double 'e' and my great grandparents with an 'ei' or, according to some records, an 'ie'.

I actually know very little about our own Wheildon family, except that they lived in Quarndon and were considered to be well-off. The census of 1881 tells me

that family consisted of Thomas, aged 37, described as 'annuitant', his wife and seven children, the eldest being Sarah E. aged 18. This would tally, as my mother believed Grandpa Wheildon was a retired local police chief who can't have been too pleased at having such a wayward daughter. If Sarah E. was 18, then she would only have been 19 when she married my great grandfather who was seven years older. Was the responsibility of marriage and motherhood simply too much for her? Was she a weak woman who couldn't face the problems of family life, or a strong woman who wanted, and was determined to have, a life of her own? Whatever she was, wherever she finished up, her actions undoubtedly damaged many lives. But perhaps most of all, they damaged her own. And I intend to go

on searching the records until one day, in some doss-house, workhouse or asylum I may find her.

And what of the child, Florence Hood? Even my mother, born later the same year, could not remember actually seeing her, yet she and Edna spent so much time together. The missing Florence haunts the family like some little lost ghost. Yet I have never discovered what efforts were made to find her, and wartime records were so poor as to be non-existent. Could there have been any possible connection between her disappearance and that of her grandmother whom she never knew? And if she still lives where is she now? Probably, we will never know.

NEW ACQUISITION FOR THE LIBRARY



OLD MARKET HOUSE, WINSTER.

Photo by A. Marshall, Winstanley

The above picture is just one of a number of postcards found in a collection sent to us by Basil Sutton. His wife's great aunt, Nellie Brunt, collected them from 1902 to 1912 and they include many from Derbyshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire. Basil kindly scanned them onto a CD for us and presented it to the Society.

The library is already in possession of a great number of pictures, both postcard and otherwise, which may be

of interest to members and with the increase in technology it is now possible to scan in the image and provide copies for anyone interested. Obviously the amount of pictures is too great to give a complete list, but if you have an interest in a particular place then please write in and we will try to help.

In the meantime, many thanks Basil, for this most welcome addition to the library.



BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE RESEARCH CENTRE AND LIBRARY

NEW ACQUISITIONS AS AT 10TH JULY 2001

- Ref A: Ashford in the Water Baptisms 1745/6; Marriages 1669-1767
 Atlow Chapel Baptisms 1682-92; Marriages 1682-92; Burials 1682-92
 Bradley Marriages 1813-37
 Darley Dale Baptisms 1564-1837
 Derby St Alkmunds Marriages 1538-1812
 Findern baptisms 1813-1879
 Matlock Marriages 1637-1837
 Smisby Marriages 1720-1812
 Wingerworth All Saints Baptisms 1664-1812; Marriages 1664-1812; Burials 1664-1812
 Derbyshire People extracted from the York Marriage Bonds (Plenty of lost ancestors here)
On C.D.: Ashover All Saints (includes Dethick & Lea) baptisms 1621-1837; marriages 1653-1860 and burials 1659-1910
 Matlock St Giles baptisms 1637-1837; marriages 1637-1860; burials 1637-1910
 Bockerton (Hereford) baptisms, marriages and burials from 1574-1837
 Belton (Lincs), Marriages 1542-1753
 Graffoe Deanery (Lincs), Marriages 1754-1837
 Isle of Axholme Deanery (Lincs), Marriages 1813-1837
 Barston (Warwks), Baptisms 1773-1812; Marriages 1754-1812; General 1720-1772
 Offenham (Wores), Burials 1538-1899
On C.D.: National Burial Index, Volume 1
- Ref B: Amcotts St Mark (Lincs) Memorial Inscriptions
 Epworth Cemetery (Lincs) Memorial Inscriptions
 Keadby with Althorp Memorial Inscriptions
 West Butterwick St Mary Memorial Inscriptions
- Ref C: 1841 Census—Croxall, Edale, Hadfield, Hartshorne, Ingleby, Matlock
 1851 Census Index for Bristol & Avon - Vol 1 Bedminster St Paul; Vol 2 Bristol St Stephen, St Thomas, St John the Baptist; Vol 3 Bristol St Nicholas, castle Precinct, Christ Church; Vol 4 Temple; Vol 5 Redcliffe St Mary; Vol 6 St Augustine The Lees; Vol 7 Bedminster St John; Vol 8 St Philip & St Jacob
- Ref D:
- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Bugsworth | Disbursement to the Poor by the Overseers of Bowden Middlecale |
| Calow | History of Calow |
| Derby | Brushmakers and Apprentices of Derby |
| Horsley | Horsley Residents 1800-1941 |
| Mackworth | 1760 Map of Mackworth/Markeaton |
| Pentrich | 1871 Depositions regarding the Pentrich Revolution |
| Repton | List of Vicars of Repton 1578-1680 |
| Riddings | Riddings Congregational Church |
| Military | Musters of the Derbyshire Militia 1781-82 |
| Newspapers | Southeast Derbyshire Heritage News (Issue 7)
Derbyshire Tup |
| Photography | CD Various Photographs of Derbyshire places |
| Trades/Occupations | Journal of the Society of Brushmakers |
| Wills | Chesterfield Wills & Inventories 1604-1650, edited J.M. Bestall & D.V. Fowkes |
| Miscellaneous | The Derbyshire Agricultural and Horticultural Society 1860-1978
Derbyshire Born—A Derbyshire Family History Society Anthology |

Ref E:	Lincolnshire	A Gazetteer of Historic Lincolnshire for Family and Local Historians Deposited Parish Registers at Lincs Archives Office Registration Districts in Lincolnshire in the 19th century Directory of Members Interests
	Middlesex Notts	Research in London—Researching London Ancestors by Lilian Gibbons N.F.H.S. Record Series—Miscellany No. 135 Sutton in Ashfield—In Times Past by W. Clay Dove Kirkby in Ashfield—Church Street & Chapel Street
	Oxfordshire Warwickshire	Oxfordshire Prisoners Transported to America 1753-69 Map of Nuneaton
Ref F:	Family Trees	Val Boyd Insley Family History of Mrs J.K. Greenwood, including Brown, Guyler, Kirk, Bonner, Rawson, Rollinson, Robinson, Elliotts, Downs, Bullimore, Betts, Spencer, Bennett, Dove, Stendall, Haslem, Downs, Copeland, Wilbraham Holland/Riley Ernest Holland Every—donated by Mr J. Neale Leeson Meakin Tilley Family of the Mayflower William Burt
Ref G:	Computers Maritime	Family History on the Web by Stuart Raymond Passenger List of the S.S. Etruria arrived New York 17 Dec 1888 Passenger List of the S.S. Caroline Middleton arrived Australia 29 Sep 1854
	Military	Court Martials/Soldiers Executions 1914-1921—Extracted from WO71 and WO93 in the P.R.O.
	Misc	Identifying your WWI Soldier from Books and Photographs by I. Swinnerton Gypsy Genealogy
	Newspapers	Using Colindale and other Newspaper Repositories by Audrey Collins
	Trade/Occupations	Domestic Service—Servants Nurses and Nursing

PLEA FROM YOUR LIBRARIANS.

Has anyone got a film reader that could be used for transcribing the 1861 and 1871 census? We have the films at the library, but they are difficult to read and indexing is taking time because we only have one film reader which is in almost constant use. If you have a reader we can supply the film for the area you are interested in. Alternatively are you willing to sit in your local library and transcribe some local returns for us, especially if you are in the Derby area and could use the films at the Local Studies Library. The other area we seem to lack returns for is the north of the county such as Glossop, New Mills etc. Any help welcome.

COFFEE BREAK



MASKREY. On September 2nd it is the annual Maskrey Get Together in Wirksworth. If anyone has an interest in this surname please contact Carol Beadle, 5 Marshall Hill Drive, Mapperley, Notts NG3 6FY [☎0115 969 1996]. The data base and information held on this family name means that anyone contacting Carol can be slotted into the large family tree which they hold.

DAVID MOSLEY obtained a copy of a death certificate for George HANCOCK, but unfortunately it was the wrong George! He has passed it on to the Society in the hopes that another member may be able to make use of it. He died in 1898 aged 65 years in Barlow, his death registered by his son in law Fred Bowler. Does this ring any bells? Drop us a line if so and we will gladly pass it on.

NOTTINGHAM ROAD CEMETERY RECORDS

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

Reg. Charity No. 51762

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

NAME OF DECEASED.....

CEMETERY TO BE SEARCHED OR LAST KNOWN ADDRESS

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

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

COURIER/SEARCH SERVICE

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

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

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

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

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

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS.....

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

The Society has the birth, marriage and death indexes for 1837-1920 and will carry out a search for £2 per name, per event, per 3 year search. Matching references will then be supplied. Fill in the above form and send a cheque/PO for the appropriate amount, made payable to Derbyshire F.H.S. plus an S.A.E. PHOTOCOPIES OF THIS FORM ARE ACCEPTABLE IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO SPOIL THE MAGAZINE.

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

Reg. Charity No. 51762

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



From Jennifer M. Weaver (Mem. 4680)

I would like to offer to research items in the National Library of Wales, at cost photo copies and postage only required. However they will let me look at wills on other people's behalf, but only if accompanied by an authorising letter. They will not permit me to have photocopies of such.

Tithe maps and tithebook pages can be obtained. Graveyard lists are available for some areas. Ceredigion Archives are very good in Aberystwyth Town. They hold all sorts of county records from Cardiganshire only. Not Carmarthenshire, where their own Records Office is excellent, and not Pembrokeshire. The interchange of Welsh terms and English can be confusing, but I do know Wales fairly well.

*SWN Y Ddeilen, 12 Dolystwyth, Llanilar,
Aberystwyth SY23 4PB*

From J. Bocking

I notice in the latest magazine that three different members are seeking information on Bunting. I may be able to save them a wildgoose chase in one case.

Some time ago I sent off for several wills of Bocking in the Sheffield area. One of them was the will of John Bocking who died 1882, age 74. He left £14,000, a very large amount for those days, especially as he was listed as a butcher. He had no surviving children, so left various amounts to about twenty persons, usually listed as nephews or niece. However he left some money to sister Caroline.

I have a list of over 700 Bockings, but there is only one Caroline, born 1815, daughter of William and Alice (nee Dearneley) Bocking of Bradwell. I did not have this John Bocking on my lists, although I had extracted all I could find in IGI and then from all church registers in the Hope area. William Bocking lived only in Bradwell, in fact he is recorded in Seth Evans book "Methodism in Bradwell" as teaching Sunday School for sixty years.

I went through the film of the Hope Baptism register for 1805-1810, but did not find any fresh entry. I then went through again line by line and found John, son of William and Alice Bunting of Bradwell. I searched the IGI marriages but could not find a William Bunting to an Alice at any time in 300 years. I am confident that the vicar of Hope made a mistake in the register.

PO Box 246, Lugoff, SC 29078, USA

From Terence Lancashire (Mem. 3548)

I refer to the piece by Alan Barker in the June issue, page 29. He writes and I quote "After the abdication of George VI..." George VI died peacefully in his bed in 1952, of lung cancer. It was his elder brother, Edward

VIII, who abdicated in December 1936, in order to marry American divorcee Mrs Simpson.

I Bridge Lane, Weston on Trent, Derby DE72 2BU
(Quite right Terry. In fact I typed it and didn't notice and Alan didn't notice either until the magazine came out. He assumed the postman would be staggering under the weight of mail putting us both right, but in fact you were the only one to notice - or at least to let me know. Can I get away with saying it was last issue's deliberate mistake? - Ed)

From Arthur Bagshaw

I'm writing regarding Alan Barker's letter in the June issue, in which he talked about a plaque that was awarded to the next of kin of servicemen/women who died in the First World War.

I have one of these plaques given for my grandfather, the original Arthur Bagshaw. It is circular and about 5 or 6 inches across, I think made of bronze rather than brass. There is a figure on it, possibly Britannia, and a lion in front of her, with grandad's name above the lion. There is no service history or date of death recorded on it and the back is plain as is the edge. Round the top are the words 'He died for Freedom and Honour'.

You may be interested to know that these plaques were designed by one E. Carter Preston and presented by the King to the next of kin. There was also a scroll that was sent containing similar sentiments 'in greater detail' to those expressed on the plaque.

"He/she whom this scroll commemorates was numbered among those who at the call of King and Country, left all that was dear to them, endured hardness, faced danger, and finally passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and self sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom. Let those who come after see to it that his/her name be not forgotten."

With the name, rank and regiment here below. I hope this is of some interest.

*42 Bay View Avenue, Slyne-with-Hest,
Lancaster*

DID YOUR ANCESTOR PLAY CRICKET?

A cricket match was played at Sudbury Park on Tuesday last between eleven married and eleven single of Sudbury, which was won by the single. The married scored 25 in the 1st innings and 62 in the 2nd innings. The single scored 37 in the 1st innings and 51 in the 2nd innings with five wickets to go down. The Hon. William Vernon presented new bats to the one on each side who scored the most, which were awarded to Mr John Lane and Mr Scott. Mr Walker of the Vernon Arms provided an excellent dinner on the occasion, which was ably presided over by Mr Mould.

*From the Derbyshire Advertiser 24 Sep 1852, with
thanks to the Magic Attic, Swadlincote*

DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE NEWS

THROUGH THE TELESCOPE...

What did my ancestor look like? Are my hair and eye colour typical of my family? Are we taller today than our forebears? These are questions which often cross the minds of family history researchers. Before the advent of popular photography, a very small proportion of the general public had their appearance recorded in drawings or paintings. But there are ways in which you can find out more about your ancestor's appearance – if you are lucky. Many series of personnel archives from official series – like police staff records – note height, eye colour and hair colour of employees. For different reasons registers of convicted criminals will also specify distinguishing facial features. A more unusual source of information though, are the enrolment books for sailors drawn up following the Navy Act of 1795. Despite its distance from the sea, the Napoleonic wars had a major impact on Derbyshire as on other counties. Each parish had its quota of sailors to find to ensure an adequate supply to man the ships in wartime and the lucky (or unlucky) men had their details taken down by local JPs. From the enrolment books we can find out for each potential sailor his age, height, description, hair colour, complexion, eye colour and trade or occupation. There are not many names – only 13 for Appletree Hundred in 1795, for instance – but if one of these is your ancestor it is fascinating to find such evidence of their appearance.

Even if you are not fortunate enough to find the individual you want, you can still learn much about general appearances. A very high proportion of the enrolled men are 'marked by the smallpox', for example. By modern standards, they are small – between 5ft 1in and 5ft 7in – and hazel or grey eyes are much more common than blue.

Only one, Joseph Tomlinson, a 17 year old weaver from Duffield, is described as 'well made', even though he is only 5ft 5in. 18 year old John Archer from Walton on Trent is the tallest in the Appletree hundred list at 5ft 7¼ inches and amongst the most distinctive – 'long visaged, stout made and with a scar near the right eye'. No mention of tattoos, though!

These enrolment books form part of the Mundy of Markeaton and Allestree papers recently transferred from Derby Local Studies Library (ref. DRO 5477).

These complement the Miller Mundy archives already held at the Record Office (D517)

ACCESS TO ARCHIVES

June saw the launch at the Public Record Office at Kew of the first phase of the national 'Access to Archives' project. Catalogues of archives from the

Derbyshire Record Office to be found on this website include the very long series of Derbyshire County and Derby Borough Quarter Sessions records from the 16th to the 19th centuries. Family historians will perhaps already be aware of the wealth of information to be found in these series – from the calendars of prisoners in the County Gaol to the names of alehouse keepers in the series of recognizances, jurors' lists and registers of badgers, swailers and drovers, amongst many others. You will now be able to search these catalogues on line and identify material you may wish to consult at the Record Office before you come to Matlock. The website address is www.a2a.pro.gov.uk. More catalogues will be added to the site over the next two years.

E-MAIL ADDRESS

Regular users of Record Office services will also be pleased to learn that at last they can contact us by email at record.office@derbyshire.gov.uk. If you want to use the Record Office's fee paid search service, you can download a request form from the Derbyshire County Council site, www.derbyshire.gov.uk. Fees are charged on a half-hourly basis and for this archive sources in the Record Office will be checked for you and a report by an archivist sent with the results. The fee includes printouts and suggestions for further research. If you do not have access to the Internet, a leaflet describing the service is available by post on request to Derbyshire Record Office, postal address: County Hall, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3AG.

FAMILY HISTORY SURGERIES

The regular one-to-one sessions for family historians, whether beginners or more advanced researchers, continues into the autumn at the Record Office. Each session lasts twenty minutes and gives you an opportunity to discuss ways forward using original sources. An information pack is included in the fee. Advance booking is essential because these sessions are very popular. If you want to check availability and future dates either email us as above or telephone 01629 580000 ext. 35202.

NEW GUIDE TO DERBYSHIRE PARISH REGISTERS

Parish registers of baptisms, marriages and burials remain prime sources for the family historian, especially if you are researching years before the introduction of civil registration in 1837. As well as the registers, parish records often also include other material which may help in tracing your ancestors.

The Record Office's holdings of parish registers are constantly increasing as a result of our survey and fieldwork. Now the time has come for a re-issue of our

summary guide giving details of the datespan of registers newly available for researchers at Matlock.

The 2001 edition of the *Parish Register Guide* is an indispensable research tool for anyone with Derbyshire ancestors. Further details and order forms are available from the Record Office at the addresses above. You can also ask for a full list of our publications. This gives details of the 39 titles in our *Beginners' Guides to Archives*. As well as topics such as the history of your house, crime and punishment, history of schools, etc, there are introductions to reading early handwriting, understanding Latin words and phrases and interpreting personal and place names.

BACK FROM AMERICA

Derbyshire Record Office has recently received an unusual gift from America. Many heritage items have been taken from England to America to form part of collections in museums and libraries there. It is uncommon for English material to come back, but this is what has happened in respect of Derbyshire archives formerly in the Library of Congress in Washington DC. Through the efforts of a Warwickshire local historian, the Library of Congress agreed that the material it held, called the Wakefield collection, would be better in the places to which it referred so that local researchers could use it. So we have received title deeds from 1667 to 1908 for Chesterfield, Derby, North Wingfield, Ockbrook and Tibshelf. Several of the deeds relate to the Sharpe family of Chesterfield, but others include a fascinating glebe terrier (list of lands owned by the parish) for St Alkmund's, Derby in 1738. It describes the vicarage as 'newly built next to the churchyard' and notes that the chapel at Little Eaton is 'much decay'd'.

The return to their place of origin of these documents will mean that they will now be used much more regularly and will be much easier to understand in their proper context.

ARCHIVE SKILLS WORKSHOPS

The skills workshop on military records held at the Record Office in the Spring proved so popular that it will be re-run this Autumn. As well as an introduction to sources available nationally, the workshop provides an opportunity to examine and analyse original sources for Derbyshire's soldiers, whether volunteers or in the Regular Army.

This is one of a series of workshops to help researchers make the most of original sources. To find out more about future events, please contact the Record Office for details and booking forms.

INTRODUCTIONS TO THE SEARCH ROOM

If you have not used Derbyshire Record Office yet in the course of your research, come to one of the regular

monthly sessions to introduce you to our services. There is no need to book in advance for these and there is no charge. The introductions begin at 9am and last for about half an hour. Afterwards, you can register as a reader if you wish and begin your research. Everyone is welcome at these sessions which provide an informal opportunity to learn more about the archive service.

NEW ARCHIVES IN THE RECORD OFFICE

As well as the new archives noted above, we have taken in from a very wide range of sources historical documents of Derbyshire origin.

Two long-established Chesterfield families, the Milnes and the Soresbys, are represented in one series, which also includes a copy of the will of Dame Mary Dixie in 1709 and marriage settlements of Susanna Arkwright, daughter of Richard Arkwright, to Charles Hurt in 1780 and of Mrs Dorothy Gell, widow of Philip Gell of Hopton, to the antiquary Thomas Blore in 1798.

Large scale maps of Hadfield in the 1870s are also useful additions for a part of the county where they are relatively scarce. Charity records added to our holdings include historical documents from the Youlgreave branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters and more material relating to the Rebecca Fowler Charity in Derby. Descendants of one of Ashover's most distinguished families, the Nodder family, have also transferred more archives to augment their existing archive and bring the story of their contribution to the life of the parish and community into the mid-20th century.

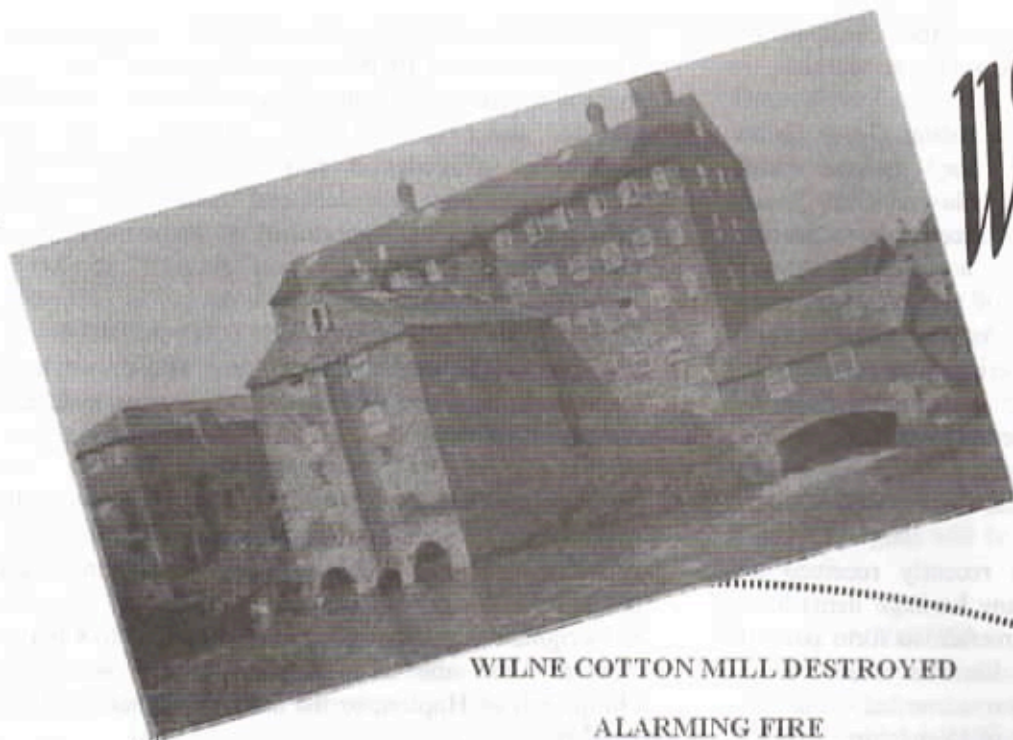
Another addition, this time found in a local car boot sale, was a wages ledger from Richard Cooper and Co Ltd of Ashbourne, corset makers and major employers in the town for many generations.

The Record Office is very grateful to the many individuals, groups and organisations who have safeguarded unique original sources for present and future researchers to use by transferring them here for appraisal, conservation, cataloguing, proper safekeeping and use by the public.

We are always interested to learn of archival material of Derbyshire origin, irrespective of date. Do not hesitate to contact the Duty Archivist on 01629 580000 ext. 35207 if you know of such documents in need of preservation.

Margaret O'Sullivan
County and Diocesan Archivist

Wilne Mills



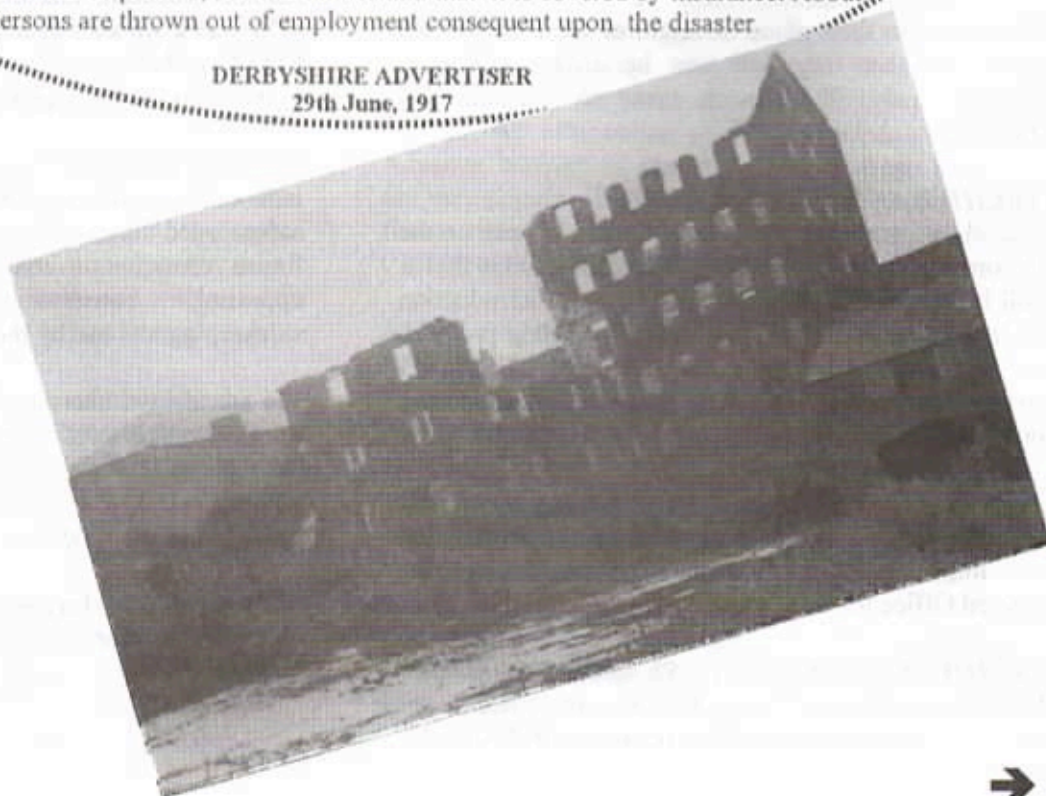
WILNE COTTON MILL DESTROYED

ALARMING FIRE

Between eight and nine o'clock on Friday night the alarming discovery was made that Wilne Cotton Mill was on fire. The premises are occupied by Messrs. Marcus Astle, Ltd., cotton doublers and finishers, and are within a short distance of the parish church which was burnt out only a comparatively short time ago. The mill, which is a five storey building, is a very old one, and as soon as the flames were discovered as much of the stock and furniture as could be removed was taken out to a place of safety. The cause of the fire is unknown, and at the time of its outbreak only half a dozen hands were at work in the place. Both the Nottingham and Derby Fire Brigades were appealed to for assistance, but it was not forthcoming, as the scene of the conflagration was too far away. It will be remembered that upon the occasion of the fire at Wilne Church the Derby Brigade was allowed to attend, and rendered valuable aid. It so happened that the alarm was received at Derby during the sitting of the Borough Council, and as the sacred edifice was a very historical one, the members of the Council decided to break the rule for once and to allow the brigade to go. Upon the present occasion those fighting the fire had to rely upon the service of a manual engine brought from Shardlow and a small fire extinguishing apparatus kept at the mill. After the fire had been burning some hours one of the walls collapsed but fortunately no one was injured. The mill contained about 15,000 spindles, all of which were completely destroyed, together with a large quantity of cotton. The loss is estimated at some thousands of pounds, but we understand that it is covered by insurance. About 140 persons are thrown out of employment consequent upon the disaster.

DERBYSHIRE ADVERTISER

29th June, 1917



NO FIRE BRIGADE AVAILABLE

A disastrous fire broke out on Friday night at the Wilne Mills, Draycott, a large old building occupied by Messrs. Marcus Astle, Ltd., cotton doublers.

As to the cause of the outbreak, no direct suggestion can be offered, but it is assumed that it was the result of the bearings of some of the shafting in one of the mill rooms becoming overheated.

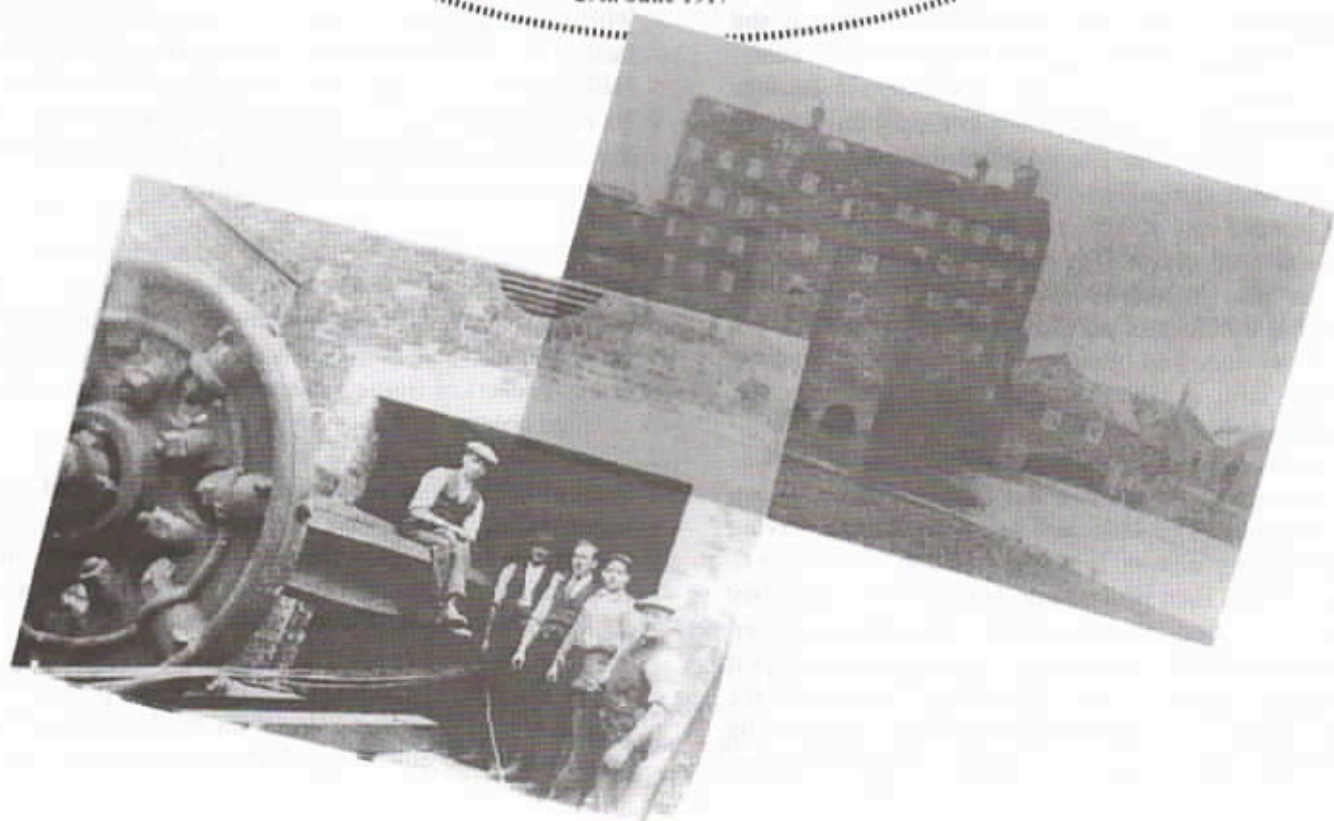
At 6 p.m. when the manager left the premises everything appeared to be in order, but at about a quarter past eight, one of four men, who were working a night shift, observed smoke coming through the floor of the room in which he was occupied. He immediately gave the alarm, and an attempt was made to enter the room in which the fire had occurred, but the dense volume of smoke prevented this from being accomplished. Patent extinguishers were resorted to, and good service was rendered by a small manual engine from Shardlow.

At 9.30 the Derby Brigade were asked to render assistance but were unable to respond, and an attempt to obtain assistance from Nottingham and Long Eaton was also unavailing. The many oak beams and other woodwork which had been in the main building, a large oblong structure five storeys high, for a great number of years and were saturated in oil and grease, were ready fuel for the flames which spread with lightning rapidity, until the whole building was involved and the roof fell in. Fanned by the westerly wind, the fire raged with unrestrained fury and some idea of the immense heat can be obtained by the fact that all the machinery was charred, burned and twisted, and completely destroyed. A water wheel, which was erected in 1847, the year the late Queen Victoria succeeded to the Throne is, however, still left standing. Part of one of the side walls of the principal block of buildings collapsed, but fortunately nobody was injured by the fall of debris. All the frames were well covered with material and the loss is considerable.

It is a matter for congratulations that another portion of the mill, a separate building, connected with that which was destroyed by a covered in gangway, and situated a little to the west did not also become involved, and in this connection the wind, which was blowing from the west, did good service. In this building there is a good deal of valuable stock and machinery. The books and other important business documents were saved, and although it is hardly possible to give an accurate estimate, it can be said with assurance that many thousands of pounds worth of damage has been done. This is all covered by insurance. About 130 work people, mostly females, will be idle as a result of the fire. The police on duty were Police sergeant Brooks and Police constables Hill and Hancock, with Supt. T. F. Richardson.

Mr. Marcus Astle, who is turned 50 years of age, is serving in the Royal Naval Air Service, being second in command at Hendon.

LONG EATON ADVERTISER
29th June 1917



AN INTRIGUING TALE

Taken from the Derby Mercury of 17th November 1869, the following tale was discovered by Ian Wells during his research into the history of Bridge Gate, Derby. Thanks to Derby Local Studies Library for providing a copy of the newspaper.

"On Wednesday morning Mr Coroner Vallack held an inquest in the Grand Jury-room, Town-hall, on the body of Louisa Victoria Cheeseborough, aged 33, the wife of the landlord of the White Hart, Bridge-gate, who committed suicide by poisoning at an early hour on Sunday morning. The following evidence was taken:

Mr Frederick Borough, surgeon, practising in Derby, deposed that he was called in to see the deceased about four o'clock on Sunday morning last. He accordingly examined the deceased and found the body quite warm, but dead. He afterwards made enquiries of the husband, who said that he was afraid that his wife had taken poison, also giving him at the same time the remains of some blue material in a cup. The aunt of the deceased's husband told him that she had seen Mrs Cheeseborough put down a cup in the club-room, as though she had just taken it from her mouth. The witness took the liquid home with him, and informed them that an inquest would necessarily have to be held on Monday. He had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found that in the stomach there was a great deal of congestion. There were remains of food in the stomach and, having put the contents into a bottle, he took the stomach away. He also examined the heart and found it very pale and flabby. All the other organs were comparatively healthy; the liver was friable.

Hannah Stone, aunt of the deceased's husband, said she acted as a servant in the house. On Saturday evening, while they were going to bed and whilst witness was undressing, the deceased came into the room, went up to the bedside, awoke her daughter, and whispered to her, but what she said the witness did not know. The child jumped out of bed, but the deceased closed the door and went away. The child followed her mother, and she also followed them to the deceased's bedroom, but the door being closed, they then went to the club-room door and opening it they saw the deceased standing with a candle in one hand. The daughter stayed with her in the room whilst the witness went downstairs to fetch a candle for herself, and as she was returning up again she saw the deceased put a teacup on the table. The little girl began to scream, saying "Oh aunt, my mother is going, but don't let her go". The deceased then walked into her bedroom, and they went and stood at the door whilst the deceased undressed herself. The daughter and the witness then returned to their bedroom. Presently they went to see if the deceased was in bed, but she was sitting on the floor with her arms on the bedside. Her husband was

sitting in a chair fast asleep. The witness pulled her on the bed as well as she could.

Ann Louisa Cheeseborough, a little girl, said that the deceased was her mother. On Saturday evening last, about twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, she went to bed, leaving her mother and aunt downstairs. Her aunt came to bed as usual. By and bye, her mother came into her room – before the aunt had retired to rest – and awoke her. She told the witness, in a low voice, 'that she should have all that she had got, adding that she should also leave her her watch, as she was going to die'. She did not tell her aunt what her mother had said, but followed her directly into the club-room, where she saw her drink something from a cup, which she afterwards placed on the table. Her mother then went into her own room and shut the door. She screamed and called her father, who was downstairs. He came up and went into her room. The witness then went to bed and fell asleep. She did not hear any noise or quarrelling in the house after going to bed.

Police-constable Webster was on duty in Bridge-gate on Saturday evening last, about twenty minutes to one o'clock. He knew the White Hart public-house in Bridge-gate, and as he was approaching that place, he heard a woman scream as though at the back side of the house. The witness went to the door and heard the deceased keep saying 'Will you be quiet and go to bed'. The reply was most disgusting, and the language which the police-constable said was uttered by the husband of the deceased, was immoral in the extreme. He heard the poor woman keep pressing her husband to go to bed quietly, and eventually he saw him through the keyhole of the door pass and go upstairs, his wife having gone up a minute or so before.

Inspector Fearn deposed that on Sunday morning last, after he had heard of the deceased's death from supposed poisoning, he went to Cheeseborough's public house, and found in the club-room two nearly empty packets of Battie's Lincoln Vermin Killer – each labelled poison.

Several of the Jury here intimated that they had seen some marks on the deceased's neck, as of blows, and expressing a desire that the surgeon should return, and re-examine the body. This was accordingly done, after which the following evidence was taken:

Mr Borough said that he had examined the body of the deceased and observed a mark on the left side of the neck, which he considered had come on since death.

He thought it was the commencement of decomposition.

This was the evidence, after which the jury returned a verdict "*That the deceased took poison whilst of unsound mind*" and requested the Coroner to censure the deceased's husband.

The Coroner told Cheeseborough that he was a disgusting brute, and that the jury only regretted that law could not reach his brutal conduct. However he had had a narrow escape. It was their belief that his poor wife, who was driven to her own destruction by his brutal treatment, would have been a living woman that day except for his cowardly conduct towards her.

The inquiry, which had lasted a considerable time, then closed."

WHAT TO DO WITH THE DEAD!

By

Keith Holford, 10 Buxton Road, Chinley,
High Peak, SK23 6DJ

The title may seem a little squeamish and macabre for a family history magazine, but a recent 'File on 4' programme on BBC Radio 4, highlighted problems now, and in the future, for those researching their ancestors. So please read on, one day your problem could be 'What did they do with the dead?'

With 600,000 new corpses every year, the UK is fast running out of burial space. Morpeth, with only burial space for the next 6 months, has over the last seven years, investigated over 29 alternative local sites without success. The Inner London boroughs have, on average, only seven years burial space each to bury their dead.

Cremation in the last 100 years has risen by 74%, but now the emissions from the mercury in dental fillings is causing problems to air quality, falling foul (no pun intended) of the 1990 Environmental Protection Acts.

New and expensive filtration systems are having to be introduced.

Both public and private cemeteries are finding it difficult to keep their properties within the bounds of decency. Every cemetery in England is heading for bankruptcy. With fewer and fewer grave plots revenue is falling and, without this income, cuts are being made in their general maintenance and appearance.

Last year six people were killed from falling gravestones. One of these deaths resulted in the 16,000 headstones sited in the Harrogate Municipal Cemetery being investigated by the Health and Safety Executive. Over half of these headstones were found to be in danger, while the cost to the Borough Council to stabilise them was estimated at £1,000,000. The sequel to this Health and Safety Investigation was that all the 'dodgy' headstones in the cemetery were laid flat. By this action alone, anybody who has been involved in the day to day recording of 'Monumental Inscriptions' can see the problems being stored up for future family researchers.

Private and public cemeteries, as opposed to church based graveyards, have different powers over the removal of grave markers. The Church of England needs a faculty before alterations can be made to their graveyards. The former can remove both gravestones and the remains of corpses, when it can be established to the Home Office's satisfaction that it is 75 years since the last interment. This is a legacy of former Victorian legislation, which stated that to create new room when burial space became limited, permission was granted to remove human remains from earlier burial sites. Recently the Home Office gave permission for 14,000 corpses to be removed from an area of Wood Green Park Cemetery, London. The cleared site was then used for a mixture of housing and commercial development. A case of now you see headstones, now you don't!

One answer, it seems, could be more burials at sea. How many of you family researchers have diving qualifications? In future will wet suits be added as an aid to family history research?

Source: BBC File on 4, Radio 4

MI RECORDINGS

Join us for the last two MI recording days of this year. Fairfield is a huge cemetery and we have only just started so the more volunteers the better. Gravestones and pub lunch equally available.

22nd September and 27th October – meet at the churchyard 10am

THE SHIRLAND MEETING GROUP

Two special events organised by the Shirland Group took place at Ashover Parish Hall on the 18th & 19th May. Visitors from as far afield as the southern counties to Scotland and Canada attended the second of our annual "Our Heritage" open days on Saturday 19th May.

A lively interest was shown in displays by the Derbyshire County Record Office and the Libraries and Heritage Service, Steeple Grange Light Railway, the Peak District Mining Museum, the Old Dronfield Society, Ashover on the Web, Aspects of Ashover History, Line by Line and our society's Family History exhibition. Our bookstall and refreshments did a roaring trade and free "goody bags" provided by our society and items kindly provided by Matlock Mercury proved very popular and were soon depleted. The computer demonstration and microfiche reader were continually busy and the raffle went extremely well.

Old friends met and new ones were made as information was exchanged and family trees were discussed at this very sociable occasion. Local scenes and family photographs were a popular talking point. Many visitors took the opportunity to explore the village and the local Inns reported a brisk trade.

We hope to continue these open days at other venues throughout the county. Many thanks to everyone who contributed to both occasions and to all those who attended, without whose support the events would not have been the successes they were.

18th May 2001

The British Longbow – Nigel Eyre Bower and Alan C. Rogers

This talk and exhibition on the history and making of longbows and arrows was held in Ashover Parish Hall as part of the 'Our Heritage' Open Day event. Nigel and Alan are members of the Royal Toxophilite Society and they travel all over the UK in the summer months, competing in longbow contests. Nigel has won no less than 12 national titles for shooting the longbow during the past 15 years. Alan, who has been an archer since the 1950s, was invited on two separate occasions in the past 10 years to the Guildhall in London, as representative of the Worshipful Companies of Bowyers and Fletchers and also in 1999 by the Honourable Artillery Company, to give a practical demonstration of making longbows and arrows.

The name Bower has been associated with the village of Ashover for about 600 years. In 1587 John Bower was summoned to Chesterfield in the capacity of an archer to prepare for the Spanish invasion. This John is thought to be the grandfather of George Bower of Goss

Hall, Ashover. George Bower, who was Nigel's 8x great grandfather, died in 1679. The hall remained in direct descent from George Bower until 1958, when it was sold out of the family.

Nigel began his talk by saying that the earliest bow was found in a Jutland peat bog and was probably used by Stoneage people in 2000BC. The longbow as a weapon of war was one of the great technological advances in military history.

The English longbow gained prominence in the 14th century when a company was formed to supply bows and arrows, namely the Bowyers and Fletchers, who still exist today. From the end of the 13th century through to the 16th century, the longbow was an effective part of the English army. The motto of the Bowyers is the sites of battle honours in the 100 years war 1337-1453 "Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt" and of Fletchers "True and Sure". The first sea battle, when long bows were used, was in 1340 at the Battle of Stuyts. Nothing was written about the longbow until 1545 when Roger Ascham wrote a book titled 'Toxophilite', in which is recorded the daily diet of the archers: 1 gallon of ale, 5lbs of beef, together with bacon, bread and vegetables. 5000 men could fire 12 arrows per minute so many tons of arrows were needed to be transported to the battlefield in carts. Henry VIII was a great supporter of archery and supposedly one of the best shots in England.



Alan then took over the talk on the practical side of making bows and arrows. He said that bow making first started in Wales in 1298 and they were made of elm. The Welsh bow measurement was 45 inches long and 6 inches thick, whereas the English bow was

between 6ft and 6ft 4 inches and was made of yew. The yew had to be straight grained and be part sapwood to stretch and part hardwood to compress. Yew was imported from Spain and Italy and to ensure a regular supply, each ton of certain imports had to be accompanied by 10 yew staves. The yew took 5 years to season and was often hung under the eaves of houses to mature. The sawdust of yew is very toxic and early bowyers (a maker or seller of bows) had a poor state of health.

Alan demonstrated how bows were made and how carving tools were used, like a tiller for accuracy. The bow had a compression rate of 22,000lb per square inch, so it is not surprising that bowmen suffered from arthritis and back distortion problems. Many bows were found on Henry VIII's man of war ship the "Mary Rose". These bows had sharpened horns at each end and, presumably, these were used to prod the enemy when arrows ran out.

Bowstrings were very thin and made of hemp, linen or even silk, using about 14 strings twisted together and moistened with beeswax. Bowmen often carried spare strings under their hats, some of which were also found on the 'Mary Rose'.

Arrows were about 31½ inches long and ½ inch thick and were usually made of black poplar, which is very dense but light in weight. The flights were made of goose feathers, which needed an equal mount off each wing, i.e. 3 left and 3 right, otherwise the flight of the arrow would be distorted. Glue was made from the kernel of a bluebell bulb that was boiled in water. Pine is now used for target arrows, with hardwood added, using special instruments to determine accuracy as the arrow moves in flight. The arrow actually sways from side to side before it reaches its target, so the saying 'as straight as an arrow' is not strictly true. Arrows could easily slice through leather or padded armour and were equally effective on chainmail.

By the beginning of the sixteenth century defensive technology improved with the advent of plate armour, which arrows could not penetrate, and the hand gun, which took less strength and skill to fire effectively and could be fired from any position, whereas a longbow had to be fired from a standing position.

Nigel and Alan gave a very interesting talk and demonstration to a well attended and enthusiastic audience, who were encouraged to ask questions and to look at the exhibits at their leisure.

SHIRLAND MEETINGS – 4TH QUARTER

Our speaker on October 19th is Paul Chandler, who is a member of Masson Caving Group and the Peak District Mines Historical Society. His talk on Caves and Lead Mining will be illustrated with a slide show, so we can expect some spectacular pictures. This topic will be of interest to everyone, but especially to those of use with lead mining ancestors and allied trades, or who are from areas of Derbyshire, which were or are associated with lead mines. The history of lead mining is a fascinating one with laws guaranteeing free mining dating back to 1288.

"People and Places in Parliamentary Papers" is the subject of Maureen Newton's talk on the 16th November. These documents can be useful for adding 'meat to the bones' of our ancestors and Maureen will tell us where they can be found, what they contain and how we can make use of them.

Our last meeting of 2001, on December 14th, will be a Members Evening when you are invited to do a short talk on your favourite ancestor or to bring along photos, documents, i.e. military records and educational achievement certificates, or anything else you associate with a special ancestor. All will be displayed for us to view and chat about. The subjects of your choice don't have to be heroes to be special to you, but remember the illegitimate girl who made good or the one who died in the workhouse can be just as endearing as any rich ancestor. Our social get-together will include our usual raffle and fuddle, for which any contributions will be most welcome.

WHEREAS I JOSEPH STANLEY, of Alfreton, in the County of Derby, Servant man, on Friday the 22nd day of December last, unlawfully shot a Greyhound Dog belonging to Mr William Kirkland, of New Grounds near Alfreton, in pursuit of a Hare, for which Offence an Action has been brought against me, and is now agreed to be relinquished on my paying the Costs and making a Public Acknowledgement of my Error; which I now Submit to, and thank Mr Kirkland for his Lenity. Witness my Hand this 20th January 1810.

JOSEPH STANLEY

Derby Mercury, January 25 1810



Having recently transcribed around thirty early eighteenth century letters I thought the following extracts, although sent to Nottingham, would give our

members some insight to our ancestors reaction to this new form of transport.

The extracts appear by permission of the owner of the original letters Miss H. J. Berrisford MBE.

Sandra Stock - Member 125

To:
Miss Needham, Needham and Green, Nottingham

Sunday Aug 22 1830

Birkenhead

My Dear Ann

.....I am grateful for having passed a very good night on Friday as well as the whole of Saturday - in the afternoon of which we went to the Manchester & Liverpool Railway to see the new invented Steam Carriages carrying each a great number of persons at the rate of 20 miles an hour - they are intended, when the road is finished, to go from Liverpool to Manchester, 36 miles in 2 hours and a ¼ at 2d each person - there were 300 tickets issued for yesterday, but as those were disposed of amongst the directors and their friends, and not one to be purchased on any account, we were obliged to be merely spectators, as well as many thousand others who were in the same situation as ourselves

I intend at present to leave this place on Wednesday morning and return home by way of Chester and Shrewsbury on that day - on Thursday to Birmingham - and on Friday home - making three short days of travelling which will suit me so much better than a long journey at one time, which did me such harm on my journey from home.

Your affc. Uncle?
Saml. Green

[A year earlier the Manchester & Liverpool Railway was the scene of the first railway accident when William Huskisson MP, was run over by Stephenson's 'Rocket' during the official opening]

On an earlier visit to London Samuel visited the Thames Tunnel which was under construction at the time. During November of the same year Marc and Isambard Kingdom Brunel held a banquet within the tunnel arches.

London May 28th 1827

My Dear Jane

.....We yesterday dined with Mr Cooper and spent a very pleasant afternoon - I have this morning been into the Thames tunnel and was very much pleased - I left the girls in the Surgery at Tom Coopers during the time I went to the tunnel, and on our return home we purchased a quart of fine green peas for 1/6 - some fine ham to broil - 10½ - potatoes 4d and lettuce 1d - of which we have made a very excellent dinner, and plenty of Ham left for Breakfast.

Yours ever My Dear Jane

Saml. Green

Almost ten years later young Charles Green writes to his mother:-

To: Mrs Green, B S Gate [Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham]

Tavistock Square
May 22nd 39

My dear Mother

Where to begin, I hardly know, I am completely flabbergasted

here goes

We arrived here last night by 9 o clock performing the distance by railway in 3 hours & ½ - 84 miles - I cannot describe the way in which we came along better than by saying the country appeared to be glad to get rid of us - now plunging into the bowells of the earth & now elevated above the tops of church steeples, Now under a canal & then over a river - The noise is dreadful - especially when going thro' tunnels - it together with the darkness, which you may indeed feel is almost enough to frighten ones wits away we frequently, for several miles together accomplished each mile in one minute & about 20 seconds - sharp work - wasn't it?

Yours very affect....

Charl. Green

An extended letter to Charles' mother followed:

My Dear Mother

I have risen earlier to write or at least to commence a long letter whether or not I shall finish remains to be seen. The weather on our journey here was very cold as far as Leicester while staying there for dinner the sun, which had hitherto been invisible, broke out in all his majesty, & made it very pleasant travelling.

The signs of the march of intellect travelling between Nottm & Rugby are very numerous. Here you see a bank being raised some 30 or 40 ft above the road - there, a passage is cutting many yards below it - there again arches 3 times as high as the Trent bridge & extending for perhaps a mile or more are in the course of erection - the country from Lester to Rugby (26 miles) is very thinly inhabited, there being only one village the whole distance - on arriving at the Railway station a wood & Brick building 20 or 30 yds below the level of the line we had to wait for the mail train from Manchester. While standing on the rails I heard at a distance a noise which became louder every moment till it resembled thunder - presently after I saw the smoke of the engine which appeared like some monster from the nether regions, vomiting fire & smoke as he passed thro' the earth from the time that elapsed from the moment I first heard the noise, to his stopping - the train must have been four or five miles off - indeed, I was told that by putting the ear close to the rails the noise might be heard ten or twelve miles off. We started from Rugby at ½ past five with about 10 carriages, we were on the last but one; behind us was the Marquis of Waterford in his own carriage raised on a [illegible] What I remarked in a former letter about steeples, is literally true for a few miles on the road, we were level with the top of a village church, close by the yard of which the road lays & immediately afterwards the top of the hills as much above as the church was below, on looking out of the window of the carriage I was almost frightened to death to see an immense but distance mass of fire, smoke, wheels, human heads &c passing us so close & so quick that I fell back into the carriage with a loud yell, being almost blinded by soot & smoke. We now came to a long tunnall & in about a second were in total darkness. The noise which before was so great that we were obliged to shout at the top of our voices, now increased tenfold - Indeed the noise, the worse than Egyptian darkness, the damp air &c combined rendered it almost too horrible to endure, this we had a repetition of several times between Rugby & London. When we arrived at Watford we were told that we were ¼ of an hour before our time; so we had to wait.

I cant describe railway travel being better & more concisely than by saying it is as if we were as

[illegible] of the country & wanted to get through it as quickly as possible. We arrived here at 9 o clock, having travelled 85 miles in 3 hours & a half, hurra for Railroads.

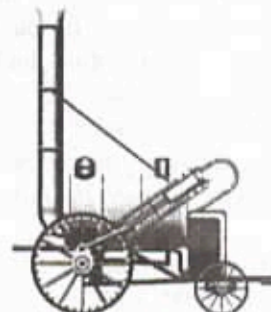
I think I made a regular mess of my letter from Hodgson & Graves. Breakfast is ready so goodbye for the present.....

Good bye

Yours most affectionately

Chas. Green

*To: Mrs Green
BSGate
Nottingham*



.....

TRESSPASSING ON RAILWAYS

On Friday last, four youths named Isaac Ogden, Frederick Ogden, James Rainsford and William Frost, were summons to appear before the Magistrates at the Petty Sessions, at the County Hall, in Derby, for trespassing on the North Midland Railway at Duffield, in this county, and in consequence of it being the first time that any person had been summoned before the Magistrates for a similar offence, the before named parties were allowed to compromise the matter by giving 10s to the Infirmary and also paying the expenses; the Magistrates at the same time stating, that in all future cases, the law should take its course. The penalty for the above offence is £10 or three month's imprisonment.

Derby Mercury 22 July, 1840

MISHAP ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY

Last Saturday morning the express train due in Derby at 10.22 was delayed for an hour at Whatstandwell Station, owing to a slight mishap. Several trucks were being shunted out of the sidings when the buffers of two of the waggons became locked, and the points could not be turned. The consequence was that both trucks got off the rails and blocked the up and down lines. Superintendent Mugglestone proceeded to the place on an engine and with the aid of "jacks" and a force of men the waggons were replaced on the metals. The 9.20 a.m. train from Derby was fully an hour behind time. No blame is attached to anyone, the cause of mishap being attributed to the sudden jerks made by the engine.

*Derbyshire Advertiser and Journal
January 19, 1883*

THE NOT SO GOOD DAYS

by

Jean Shannon, Sunny Grove, Chaddesden, Derby (Mem. 5235)

When I read the article on Court Hearings extracted from the Derby Mercury, 17th November 1869 (page 44 of the Derbyshire Family History Society Magazine, June issue 2001), I could not help feeling sorry for John Lambert, who was fined 5s plus costs for driving a horse and cart furiously down St Peter's Street, Derby. What rotten luck to be seen by Alderman Madeley, who said he *'was passing down the street about half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst; and saw the defendant driving his horse very recklessly through the narrowest part'*.

While researching my family history I have become very familiar with Alderman Thomas Madeley and it seem to me he had little regard for the workforce of Derby. As a prominent business man I suspect that Alderman Madeley profoundly exaggerated the offence committed by John Lambert when he stated *"The escape of a woman who was crossing the thoroughfare at the time with a perambulator was little less than miraculous."* The addition of these words to his statement secured a hefty financial punishment for poor John Lambert.

Mr Thomas Madeley was the eccentric Swedenborgian Silk Throwster who built the Little City around his silk mill about 1818/9, one of the poorest areas in Derby during the nineteenth century. The settlement, for this is what it was, consisted of *"very mean housing"* as described by Derby Historian Maxwell Craven.

Thomas Madeley had two sons, one became the Mayor of Derby in 1853 and the other became a Swedenborgian Minister at the church in Babington Lane, Derby, where the sect had established themselves.

The Swedenborgians were a Meterodox Sect that was founded in the eighteenth century by Emmanuel von Swedenborg, a mystic radical Swedish aristocrat. This sect believed in the unity of the three elements of the Trinity in the person of Christ.

The Madeley family of silk throwsters founded and built the ornate chapel in London Road originally in 1818, which was named the Jerusalem Chapel. They moved to King Street in 1836, then Babington Lane in 1863.

Alderman Madeley kept his workers in dire poverty, large families of two parents and perhaps ten children living in extremely cramped conditions in houses that would today be condemned. The Derby Evening Telegraph published photographs in 1946 of the pitiful existence of the Alderman's workers, known locally as

Little Harlem. The caption reads *"Some of the grimmest houses were built by Alderman Madeley for his workforce at Little City, a small enclave at the south end of Green Lane"*. They were the last of Derby's slums to be demolished in the 1950's and the area is now a large car park at the Burton Road, Green Lane and Babington Lane Junction.

In spite of all the poverty and hardship suffered, the existing generation of the Little City close knit community, although dispersed throughout the Derby area, do still have an annual reunion.

UNUSUAL OCCUPATIONS

by

Colin White (Mem. 2800)

Extract from North Wingfield census 1851:-

Locco Lane, Pilsley

Thomas Cooke	hd	mar	61	framework knitter	b Tibshelf
Jane		wi	mar 64		b Matlock
Harriet		niece	30	concubine of her uncle	
					b Ault Hucknall
Thomas		son	6	by her uncle	b Pilsley
Elizabeth		dau	3	by her uncle	b Pilsley
John Henry		son	2m	by her uncle	b Pilsley

Locco Lane, now Locko Road – or Watterlew in my youth – is the western end of a road leading east to Hardstoft and the Cookes were living quite close to the Park House crossroads. There was no school in Pilsley in 1851 and few would know the word 'concubine', so I am sure that Harriett did not use the word on her doorstep when the enumerator called. I assume that the use of the word was an act of spite by an enumerator who went beyond his duty. He was William Henry Wilson. I am not certain he was the same person, but in 1841 a Henry Wilson was at Seanor, a farm between Lower Pilsley and Broom Ridding Wood.

If the children stayed on Locko Road, they might still have been alive there when I was at school a few yards away in the 1930s.

BAGSHAW, Henry (Harry), born at Foolow, Tideswell, Derbyshire on September 1 1861, died at Crowden, near Glossop on January 31 1927, aged 65, and was buried in his umpire's coat and with a cricket ball in his hand.....

The Wisden Book of Cricketer's Lives (Benny Green)

STATION ROAD, HADFIELD - THEN & NOW

By

Graham Hadfield, 85 Heythrop Drive, Acklam, Middlesbrough, TS5 8QX (Member No 4038)

When I was growing up in Hadfield in the 1950s and 1960s, Station Road was - as it still is - the main shopping street in the village. During the summer of 2000 I was transcribing details from trade directories. My purpose was to create a searchable database on our web site of entries for the Ancient Parish of Glossop. Whilst I was using the 1926/7 Trades' Directory the thought struck me that, although there were many more businesses in Station Road at that time than now, how few of the names were familiar to me. In fact, apart from the two pubs in the street there is only one business still going that was there 75 years ago. I decided to take a walk down Station Road to see just how much things had changed since the 1920s and, as I also had access to extracts from Kelly's Directory of 1908 printed on the Godfrey Edition of the 1907 Hadfield OS map, since the early years of the 20th century.

Our walk starts at a place familiar to anyone who has watched the TV programme "The League of Gentlemen" as the top end of Station Road is shown at the opening of each episode. These days the block of properties between the Cenotaph and Salisbury Street is all dwellings apart from "Today's Supermarket" at number 152. That building wasn't even listed in 1908 but by 1926 W. P. Sidebottom had his Bakery there. In 1908 we would have found William Walsh's Grocery business at number 154 with Alan Hinchliffe the Greengrocer at 150 and Miss Jessie Wishart's Drapery at 148. Numbers 146 and 144 were occupied by two men in direct competition - Arthur Ashton and Joseph Fidler were both Ironmongers. Samuel Hodges was a Tripe Dresser at number 142 but it appears that numbers 140, 138 and 136 have probably always been dwellings as they have no businesses listed at them. At the corner of Salisbury Street, number 134 (together with 1 Salisbury Street) was occupied by John W. Webb, a Hairdresser. The door to this property used to be on the corner but has been closed up in recent years and the entrance is now on Salisbury Street. Apart from number 152, only two of these properties are listed in 1926. Number 142 was occupied by E. Andrew, a Fish & Chip Potato Dealer, whilst J. W. Webb was still cutting hair at number 134. This latter building - well, the upper floor at least - was still used as a Hairdresser's when I was a lad. My Mum went there regularly to have her hair done by Olive Mackay.

Crossing Salisbury Street we come to number 132 which is now merged with 130 as Sylvia Dutton's Florist shop. It is mentioned in neither of the directories but I remember it as Hadfield's only bank around 40 years ago. The 1908 directory lists a branch of the Manchester & County Bank without a number.

Perhaps it was here. Number 130 was occupied in 1908 by Alfred Edward Derbyshire, a Decorator and in 1926 by Meadow Dairy Co, Butter Factors. The 1926 directory also lists another Butter Factor - Hadfield Dairy Co - but gives no indication of which building it occupied. Moving on to number 128 we find that it has changed from William Meredith's Bakery & Confectionery in 1908 to W. Fidler's Ladies & Gents Outfitters in 1926 and is now Bronzers Tanning Studio. I wonder what our forebears would have thought of people going to a shop for an all-over tan!! Albert Jakeman was a newsagent at number 126 in both 1908 and 1926. I remember buying papers from there myself, first from Mr Crowshaw and then from Roger Wilkinson who bought the shop in the 1960s. Roger extended the shop into number 124 (Albert Bowden & Co, Drapers in 1908 and 1926) before it was taken over by the Forbuys chain which runs the shop to this day. Samuel Challoner was shown as a Grocer at number 122 in 1908 and a Grocer and Tea Dealer at number 120 in 1926. Perhaps the two buildings had been converted into one prior to that - they are certainly one now, being the site of the Post Office. J. K. Milne, Chemist, converted numbers 118 and 116 into a single shop about 30 years ago and the company still occupies them now. If memory serves, Milne's started out in number 118 which was J. Hodson's Herbalist shop in 1926 (run for the same purpose in the 1930s by Thomas & Mary Fielding), having been Edward Clayton's Drapery in 1908. Number 116 was a Bakery in both directories, being run by Edward Hoylands (also described as a confectioner) in 1908 and A. N. Nines in 1926.

Number 114 appears to have had multiple uses in days gone by. Kelly's Directory of 1908 has it occupied by James William Fernaly, a Printer trading as Jagger & Fernaly, and by Edward Clayton, Butcher, and John Swire, Clogger. By 1926 the Clogging had finished - if that is the correct expression. The Trades Directory lists Fernaly and Glossop Printers Ltd plus the Butchery business in the name of Hamson's. Nowadays things are a lot simpler, the shop being the premises of Hadfield Bakery. Next door, number 112 is an empty shop. Perhaps that was also the case in 1908 and 1926 as neither directory lists it. In 1908, number 110 was occupied by a Builder named John Woodcock Storey but by 1908 it housed the Joinery and Undertaking business of W. Bamforth. Today it has been converted into a dwelling. Number 108 showed consistency through the early years of the 20th century, both directories listing it as the premises of Joseph Billinge, a Saddler. In 2001 it is a Greengrocer's shop. Number 106 shows even more consistency, being a Hairdressers in both 1908 and

1826 and the same today. The business names have changed, however, from James H. Senior to J. C. Woodward to "Whistles". Number 104 is another shop now converted to a dwelling. Kelly's 1908 directory lists two Millinery businesses there, Miss Sarah Ratcliffe and James Livesley & Co but by 1926 Mrs A. Watts was selling Sweets, Cigarettes etc. in the property. Thomas Bennett & Son, Drapers and Furniture Dealers, are listed as the occupants of 102, 100 and 98 in 1908 but of just 100, as a Draper, in 1926. In May 2001 numbers 102 and 100 contain the Village Cafe and next door, in a large detached building, is the Carmel Christian Centre.

Numbers 96 down to 88 are now all dwellings but were all previously businesses. In 1908 number 96, which was not listed in 1926, was where Michael Powers had his Provision Dealing business. Edwin Rothwell is listed as a Grocer at number 94 in 1908 and as a Grocer and Tea Dealer 18 years later. In between the two directories number 92 had changed from being where John Poyner was a Bootmaker to where W. J. Morrow sold Confectionery. Number 90 had gone somewhat the other way, being the Bakers & Confectioners premises of Misses Mary & Sarah Ellen Haigh in 1908 and Miss Warhurst's Millinery business in 1926. Number 88 is another not mentioned in the 1926 Trades Directory but Kelly's of 1908 lists it as the Grocery business of John Rhodes. Number 86 has been a Butcher's Shop all these years and - apart from the two pubs - is the only business with the same name as in one of the directories. George Woolley was the occupant in 1908 but by 1926 the business was that of J. W. Mettrick - and the business is still owned by his descendants to this day. Those who watch "The League of Gentlemen" will know this shop as that of the fictional Hilary Briss. Number 84 is now a dwelling but in 1926 was E. Hall's Hairdressing business. It is not listed in the 1908 directory. Number 82, on the corner of Kiln Lane, was empty when I took my walk but I remember it as Dowling's Greengrocers in the 1950s and 1960s. It was already a Greengrocers in 1926 when it was run by W. Hill. In 1908, however, it was occupied by Edward Ratcliffe, Stationer & Newsagent.

The Mason's Arms is on the opposite corner, being listed as occupying number 78 (and presumably number 80 as well) in both directories, the landlords being John Nelson and Joseph Brown respectively. Today it has been extended to include number 76, the premises of Mrs Richard Bennett, Milliner, in 1908 and Holden's Repair Shop, Watchmaker, in 1926. Number 74 is not listed in the 1926 Trades Directory but Samuel Nelson, Tailor, was there in 1908. In that year, number 72 apparently housed Mrs Mary A. Wright, Stationer & Postmistress, and Walter Ellis, Draper. In 1926 the occupant was J. Livesley & Co, Tailor, Clothier, Outfitter & Milliner. Today Gregson's

Confectioners occupies both numbers 74 and 72. Number 70 was occupied by John William Webb, Umbrella Maker, in 1908 but was not listed in 1926. By way of contrast, number 68 was only listed in 1926, as the shop of E. A. Fountain, Draper. Both buildings are now dwellings. Number 66 wasn't listed in 1908 either. In 1926 it was occupied by J. Cooper, Butcher and is now the shop of Gordon Clegg, Domestic Appliance Repairer. The last two premises before Wesley Street, numbers 64 and 62, are now both dwellings but neither were listed in 1926 so maybe they had been converted from shops by then. In 1908 the occupants were both named Howarth. Miss Agnes Howarth was a Dress Maker at number 64 and George Frederick Howarth was an Undertaker & Furniture Dealer at number 62.

I remember the first business on the other side of Wesley Street, occupying numbers 60, 58, 56 and 54, as the Equitable Co-operative Society Ltd and it is listed as such in both directories. Kelly's tells us that in 1908 John William Pogson was Secretary and Charles Loxley was Treasurer. The 1926 Trades Directory lists the business as a Grocer and Tea Dealer but I'm sure they sold a much wider range of goods in the 1950s and 1960s. Today number 60 contains a closed down Wine shop and "Gina's Brekkie Bar", number 58 is also two shops - both empty - whilst number 56 is a Tattooist and number 54 is the "Kids Millennium Club". The 1908 directory lists both Miss Ann Fielding and William Rutherford as Confectioners at number 52. In 1926 it was still a Confectioners, being run by the Misses Lawson. Now like numbers 50 and 48, neither of which were listed in the directories, it is a dwelling. Number 46 wasn't listed in the directories either and numbers 44 and 42 are missing from the 1926 directory. In 1908 both were occupied by John Richardson M.P.S, Chemist & Drug Stores. These latter three properties no longer survive, being the site of a car park just before we arrive at Albert Street.

On the other side of Albert Street, number 40 was occupied in 1908 by William Brooks, Hairdresser, but the 1926 directory has it listed as F. Cartwright, Wireless. Today it has reverted, being occupied, together with number 38 (which is listed in neither directory), by Denair Hairdressers. In 1908, Mrs Mary Cocks, a Nurse, was at number 36. The property is not listed in the 1926 directory and is now a dwelling. Number 34 is another property which apparently had multiple occupants in 1908, both George Greenwood, Fried Fish Dealer, and Mrs Emma Taylor, Shopkeeper, being listed there. In 1926 it was a Confectionery run by Miss Nelson. Mrs Selina Patchett was a Butcher at number 32 in 1908. She had inherited the business from her husband Henry who, prior to being a butcher, was a Brickmaker at the same address. By 1926, Henry & Selina's son Tom had taken over the Butchery business. These latter two properties are now both

dwelling. It would appear that the rest of the properties on the even numbered side of the road have always been dwellings with one exception. The only one of them mentioned in either directory is number 2 on the corner of Bank Street which, in 1926, was the Butchery business of Hadfield Meat Stores.

Crossing the road we find that number 1 is - as I remember from my youth - a Fish & Chip shop. It isn't mentioned in either directory but Kelly's 1908 lists both Thomas A. Bentley, Butcher, and Joseph Shufflebottom, Clogger, at number 1a. The rest of the properties in this block up to the junction of Jones Street are now dwellings but they all formerly housed businesses. Jonathan Kershaw, Butcher, occupied number 3 in 1908 and is also listed there in the 1926/7 Trades directory but also listed by the latter is Wyatt's, Confectioner. In 1908 number 5 was the Grocery of James Crowther but had changed to T. Hall's Watchmaking business by 1926. Not quite such a change of style had happened to number 7. From being William Cannon's Bakery in 1908 it had become Miss Moore's Confectionery by 1926. Numbers 9 to 13 retained consistency in the early years of the 20th century. Both directories list Samuel Woodhouse Chadwick, Ironmonger at number 9 and William A. Martin at numbers 11 and 13 - though as a Draper in 1908 and a Milliner in 1926.

On the other side of Jones Street 1908 saw number 15 as the Chemist's shop of the luxuriously named *Tibertius Bertram Townley*, next door to George Harry Garner's Bakery at number 17. By 1926 these two properties were occupied by F. Rogers, Fruiterer & Greengrocer and Mrs E. Sutcliffe, General Dealer. Neither of numbers 19 and 21 are mentioned by the 1926 directory but in 1908 they were the premises of John Murphy, Shopkeeper, and Samuel Torkington, Fried Fish Dealer & Fishmonger. Samuel also had another shop further up the road at number 69. In 1926 number 23 saw J. Wildgoose combining the diverse businesses of Confectioner & Hardware Dealer, having been where Charles W. R. North was in business as a Provision Dealer 18 years earlier. We find another luxurious name at number 25 in 1908 where Frederick Bismark Fisher was a Painter & Decorator. By 1926 it was somewhat different, as Sykes Shaving Saloon, Hairdresser. Number 27 was another consistent shop. Wright Ellis was a Confectioner there in 1908 and it was a Confectionery & Bakery trading as Robinson's Bakery in 1926. Situated on the corner of Albert Street, number 29 was the premises of Hugh Harrop, Tailor in 1908. In 1926 J. Maycock was a Plumber & Glazier there. Today it is the only shop on the block, PCF Electrical, all the others having been converted into dwellings - in the case of number 23 into three dwellings numbered 23, 23a and 23b.

On the other side of Albert Street, number 31 was

occupied in 1908 by Thomas Hall, Watchmaker, possibly the occupant of number 5 in 1926. The shop isn't listed by the 1926 directory but is now the premises of Country Sport Countrywear. Number 33, in 1908, was the Greengrocers of Francis Taylor, taken over by 1926 by W. Bush who was also described as a Fruiterer. Mrs Elizabeth Hinchcliffe was a Shopkeeper at number 35 in 1908, both A. Oldham, Confectioner, and Bentham's, Fancy Goods Dealer, being listed there in 1926. Both these properties are now dwellings. Number 37 isn't mentioned in either directory but is now Hadfield Dental Practice. Hunters The Tea Men, Grocers, are listed at number 39 in 1908 and 39a (as Hunter's Tea Stores, Grocer & Tea Dealer) in 1926, number 39 being E. Ellis, Tripe Dresser, at the latter date. Number 39 is now Wedding Belles Bridal shop. Number 41 is now an empty pet shop but in 1908 was occupied by Alonzo Robinson, Beer Retailer, and in 1926 by Bagshaw's Tobacco Stores. Alonzo's neighbour at number 43 in 1908 was Abraham Earnshaw, Butcher, but the shop is not listed in the 1926 directory and is now a dwelling. Merrick TV Repairs, Sales & Service now occupy number 45 where Richard Herbert was a Furniture Broker in 1908 and Miss Hulme was a Milliner in 1926. Tom Bentham occupied number 47, being described as a Stationer in 1908 and a Newsagent in 1926. His neighbours in 1908 were Matthew Woodcock, Boot & Shoe Maker, at number 49 and William Hampshire, Ironmonger, at number 51. We used to buy papers from Mr Morris in the 1950s and I think that would have been number 47. The properties have been combined in recent years though and numbers 47, 49 and 51 are occupied by M. Foley, trading as Bankswood Builder, who has converted number 47 into a dwelling. There is also now a number 51a, occupied by Sunny's Cafe. William Mansell was described as a Shopkeeper at number 53 in 1908 and as a Confectioner in the same shop - now a dwelling - 18 years later. Number 55, on the corner of Osborne Place, was occupied by Richard Dearnley, Draper, in 1908. It isn't mentioned in the 1926 directory but I'm pretty certain that I remember one of the first legal Betting Shops opening there in the early 1960s - a status which it enjoys today.

All the properties between Osborne Place and Lambgates are now dwellings, with the exception of number 63, the only wooden building in a street of stone properties, which is the Village Barber Shop. Numbers 57 to 63, 67 and 71 are mentioned in neither directory so perhaps they have always been dwellings. In 1908, number 65 was occupied by Edwin Butterfield, Artificial Teeth Maker but it is not mentioned in 1926. We have already seen that, in 1908, number 69 was Samuel Torkington's second shop. In 1926 it was still in the same trade, being the premises of Central Restaurant, Fish & Chip Potato Dealer. The 1926 Trades Directory has an un-

numbered entry for Wilde & Bennett, Blacksmith & Wheelwright, but as numbers 73 and 75 were occupied in 1908 by John Wilde, Blacksmith, and as I remember the business occupying these properties, at the junction with Lambgates, in my youth, then I'm sure they must have been there in 1926.

I remember number 77, across Lambgates, as Pownalls Shoe & Sports shop where we used to buy bladders for our footballs - proper casies with leather laces so you really knew when you had headed the ball. It isn't mentioned in Kelly's 1908 Directory but in 1936 W. Rogers, a Tailor, Clothier and Outfitter was there. Today it is The Dressmaker by Ted & Elsie. Number 79, the shop now occupied by B's Crafts, used to be a Greengrocers. It was the premises of John Woodrow in 1908 and J. R. Moss in 1926. Both directories show William Dawson at number 85, as a Plumber & Painter in 1908 and (as W. Dawson & Co) a Plumber & Glazier in 1926. The shop is now a Mini-market. When I was a lad numbers 87 and 89 (now The Gables Hotel) was where Dr Curtis had his surgery. Neither was mentioned in 1926 but in 1908 Peter Johnson was a Herbalist at number 87 and John James Roberts was a Pianoforte Dealer at number 89. Kelly's Directory of 1908 lists Percy Edward Ireland B.A., Solicitor; Manchester & Liverpool District Banking Co Limited and H. Etchells, Grocer, at number 91. Perhaps the latter is a misprint as the 1926 directory has number 93, not mentioned in 1908, as Etchells Wholesale Grocer & Tea Dealer. The 1926 directory has A. V. Thomas, Musical Instrument Dealer, at number 91 and also lists "A. Thomas, Wireless" without a number which was possibly the same person. Number 91 and 91a are now dwellings. Like number 93, number 95 was not listed in 1908. In 1926 it was Broadbent's Bakery. Today the Rajni Indian Takeaway occupies both 93 and 95. Samuel Shaw Woodhouse is listed at both 97, as a Butcher, and 99, as a Confectioner, in 1908. Eighteen years later he was still there but the shop descriptions had switched round. Today number 97 is occupied by Sweeten's Laundry & Dry Cleaning and number 99 is the Methodist Church. Squire Livesley is listed as a Draper at number 101 in both 1908 and 1926, the shop being empty now. Number 103, by the entrance to the car park is now a dwelling. William Greaves used to be there, as a Baker in 1908 and a Confectioner in 1926. The 1908 directory also lists Henry Newton as a Shopkeeper at 103a. He may have moved to number 105 by 1926, a General Dealer by the name of H. Newton being listed there. Also listed at 105 was E. M. Walker & Son, Draper, next door to W. Fidler, Draper (was this the same person who occupied number 128 across the road?). In 1908, both 105 and 107 had been occupied by Elliott Morton Walker, Draper. Number 105 is now Cafe Royston, named after the fictional village in The League of

Gentlemen, whilst 107 is empty having latterly been the premises of Marple Estates and County Pianos.

In 1908 Ernest Batty, a Photographer, was at number 109, followed in 1926 by Mrs Edwards, Milliner. Today it is two dwellings (109 and 109a). Number 111 used to be a Grocers, being occupied by Thomas Braddock in 1908 and C. Sanders in 1926, but is now Brigadoon Clothes Shop. Albert Brooks, a Greengrocer, is listed in both directories at number 113. The shop is still a Greengrocers - Brenda's - today but is also the offices of Arthur Worsley, Funeral Director. The name of Arthur Worsley is found in both the 1908 and 1926 directories, at 40 Brosscroft, firstly as a Joiner and then as an Undertaker. The earlier Arthur was the grandfather of the present Arthur, the Brosscroft premises now being the Chapel of Rest. Number 115 was not mentioned in 1908 but in 1926 was Miss Parker's Confectionery. Henry Booth is named as a Butcher & Grocer at number 117 and as a Pork Butcher in 1926. As with number 115, numbers 119 and 123 were not mentioned in 1908 but the shop in between was occupied by James Booth, Clothier & Outfitter. In 1926 the three shops were Moscrop's, Watchmaker; J. Ratcliffe, Draper and M'Hale, Fruiterer & Greengrocer. Charles Willis was a Boot & Shoe Maker at number 125 in 1908. By 1926 the shop, still a Bootmaker's, was owned by H. Swire. When I was growing up in the village we used to buy our shoes from that shop, which was then run was run by Mr Swire's daughters, Mary and Annie. All the properties from 115 to 125 are now dwellings. In 1908, numbers 127 and 129 were Abel Taylor's Confectionery with William Pott, Tobacconist, next door at 131. The latter is not mentioned in 1926 but 127 had become James' Ideal Supper Bar, Fish & Chip Potato Dealer, whilst 129 was A. Trueman, Refreshment Rooms. The three shops have now been converted into Peak House Flats.

We have now reached the end of our walk - The Palatine Hotel at number 133. In the directories it is called the Palatine & Railway Hotel with Samuel Slack the landlord in 1908 and Arthur Daniels in 1926. The Railway Tavern used to be next to The Palatine and it can be easily seen that the current pub is the result of combining two buildings.

The 1908 directory also lists a James Bellfield, Cab Proprietor, at number 141 but this property must have been demolished. There are also a few businesses listed for Station Road with no numbers - William Thomas Chadwick, Clothier & Outfitter and Refuge Assurance Co Ltd in 1908 and M. Bellamy, Milliner; Hadfield Dairy Co, Butter Factor and H. Wild, Butcher in 1926. Finding their locations will have to wait for another day.

THE SLATER QUEST

by

Eric Cooper, 22 Kiln Lane, Hadfield, Glossop, SK13 1AU (Mem. 5493)

I have two aims. One is to find the baptism of my great grandfather, George Slater, born at Belper c.1832 (according to the census for Stockport 1891) and the other is to see if there is any connection between 'my' Slaters and the family of Samuel, the founder of the American cotton industry.

In the first part, my great grandfather George was born at Belper c.1832, father William, also born at Belper c.1806. His mother was Sarah, who could have been born at Stockport. I believe I have found George's parents with their 3 sons and 5 daughters in the 1851 census living at Stockport, some of the children born at Stockport and some at Belper. But no George.

My most likely candidate for George so far is in the 1851 census for Belper and district at Bridge Hill, where there is a George Slater, aged 19, unmarried and a groom. On the negative side 'my' George married Eliza Froggatt at Stockport in September 1853.

So, I would like to find George's baptism, which must surely be in one of the churches or chapels in Belper or perhaps at Duffield. I have looked several times through the I.G.I., there is a George to Sarah Beeson at Duffield in 1831, but I'm not convinced he's my George. I have also looked at the baptisms at Belper Methodist Chapel, where I believe I have found baptisms of three of George's sisters, and I've also looked at baptisms at Belper St Peter's.

My other quest is to see if 'my' Slaters and those of Samuel are in any way related. I think that if there is a connection it will be through Samuel's brother William and I wonder if anyone has done a more comprehensive family tree for William and Phoebe?

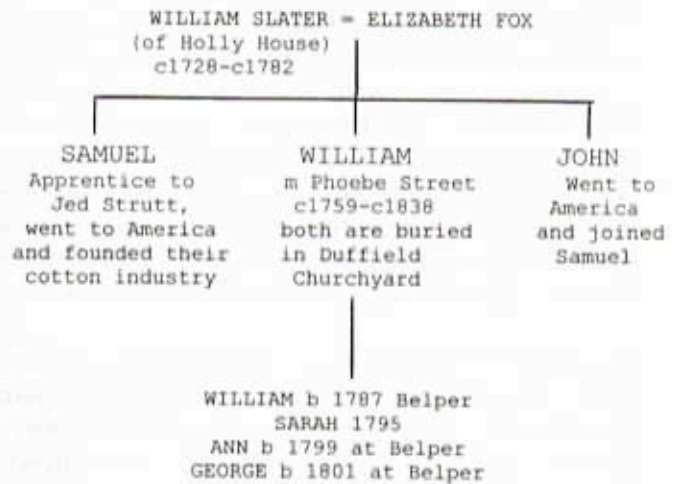
Samuel's parents lived at Holly House in the Shottle and Postern district while close by, at Chapel House Farm, lived John Slater, Samuel's grandfather. Perhaps there were other Slaters at Chapel House farm who didn't go into cotton, but stayed as farmers.

Much of my information has come from Belper Historical Society, Mr Maxwell Craven and a recent publication by Mary Fletcher 'Shottle, Postern and its People'.

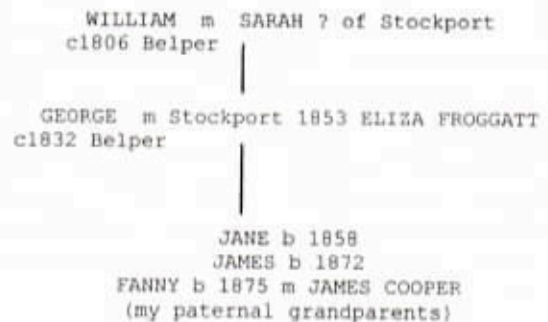
In 1981 Mary Fletcher also published a booklet 'Shottle - a Short Account of its History 1086-1981. Does anyone have a copy they would kindly look through to see if there is any further information on these or other Slater families.?

If any member can offer any help or advice I would be most grateful.

THE BELPER SLATERS



MY 'OWN' BELPER SLATERS



Jackson, Capt. Guy R., who died in a Chesterfield hospital on February 21 1966 aged 69, was a left-handed batsman who captained Derbyshire for eight years....After serving in the First World War, during which he was twice Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the M.C. and the Legion d'Honneur, he played for Derbyshire from 1919 to 1936, becoming captain in 1922...He was joint managing director of the family iron and steel business, the Clay Cross Co. Ltd.

The Wisden Book of Cricketers' Lives
compiled by Benny Green

DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRES

by

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

The name Derbyshire can be found all over the County and far beyond; in the village of West Hallam the Parish Registers record the name year by year from 1602 up to modern times. Information from the 1600s is delightfully sparse, but there is a later family which we do know something about, that of David and Eliza. In 1861 David was 23, an ironstone miner living in Mapperley village with his wife, formerly Eliza Hallam, and daughter Elizabeth, not yet one year old. By 1871 he was a coal miner, as were most of Mapperley's men, the pay was just a little better than farm labouring, the only real alternative. Elizabeth was 10 years old, with Jane, Mary, Caroline, William and Thomas nicely graded down from eight years to one.

Brook Farm was an inconspicuous little place, just over the boundary in West Hallam parish. Only a few acres but there was a good water supply from Mapperley Brook – just one field to walk across with the buckets! Back in 1718 the occupant had been William Derbyshire, clearly shown on Sir Windsor Hunloke's estate map as the tenant of 20 acres. His neighbour was Thomas Derbyshire, possibly his brother or cousin, with 14 acres. Their holdings were on the north side of High Lane, extending eastwards from Mapperley Lane. By 1838, when the Tithe Survey of West Hallam was made, another Derbyshire was in command of Brook Farm. This was John, an ex coal miner, with a reduced tenancy of seven acres. His wife Elizabeth, nee Flint, and their children Joseph, Mary, Violet, Patrick, Anne, William and David were there too. Joseph at 19 was old enough to help his father, but David was only two! Neighbours of John were Joshua Derbyshire with 14 acres, Christopher with somewhat less and Patrick with a close and garden amounting to 2 acres 3 roods and 23 perches.

In June of 1874 old John Haslem departed this life and Brook Farm became vacant. Haslem had married John Derbyshire's widow in 1846, outlived her, married again at the age of 76 and lived on at the farm until his own demise at 84. So, after an interlude of 28 years, here was another Derbyshire with the chance to exchange the hard life of a coal miner underground for a different hard life on the surface. David took up the tenancy and no doubt found much work to do in bringing his land and buildings into a workable state. He now had four small boys, even the oldest one not yet strong enough for farm work. The four girls, aged 8 to 15, must have come in for whatever farm duties they could manage as well as household tasks.

Elizabeth was mother's deputy in this respect. One of her brothers is said to have remarked in later years "Our Lizze, her's th'only one ah know as can start wi'

half a pound o' butter, spread a loaf o' bread an' finish up wi' half a pound o' butter!" This may have been an exaggeration but it shows how they had to do things, with many mouths to feed and little money coming in. By 1881 "Our Lizzie" was a cook-servant at Denby Old Hall, just a short distance across the road from the present Denby Pottery. She left this job in the autumn of 1882 and married Josiah Hollingsworth of West Hallam, stonemason and bricklayer. They were married at Long Eaton Congregational Church, some seven or eight miles from West Hallam. Why there, you may wonder. So do I! The only plausible reason is that Josiah could have had a hand in building the church, which had only recently been completed. An interesting relic Josiah left for us is a quotation for work to be carried out at Brook Farm, for his father-in-law David. It seems unbelievable, even allowing for the considerable value of a pound in 1885. We hope he did get the work!



*Josiah Hollingsworth and Elizabeth, nee Derbyshire
circa 1882*

David and Eliza's family steadily increased; after Thomas had come Joseph, John, Violet Anne and Charles, the last in 1878. As happened with depressing frequency in those times, mother gave up the struggle and died at 39, when Charles was a year old. She had to be replaced, so some months later, on the 4th July 1880, Rebecca Newbold of Derby became the second Mrs David Derbyshire. She was 34, ten years younger than her husband; they produced a son within the year and christened him David. A later one, George, lived for only one month. Rebecca must have been a brave

woman to take on a ready-made family aged from two years to eighteen.



Rebecca Hollingsworth

By 1891 David had three strong lads of 23, 21 and 18 to help on the farm, with full time or after they came home from work. Rebecca's son, David, was at school and Charlie, at 13, was working away from home, apprenticed to another farmer. Brother John, a little earlier, had been taken on as apprentice by a well-known farmer and butcher in West Hallam village, Mr John Else. The training he received was to serve him well all his life, at West Hallam, then at Smalley with his own shop, and back eventually to West Hallam. Here he became tenant, and later the owner, of his old employer's farm and shop. As years passed he was a pillar of the community in 'his' village, serving as a churchwarden, parish councillor and county councillor. His son, Edward, became a farmer and his daughter, Dorothy, married a farmer. White House Farm stood in the village main street, at the spot now occupied by the 'shopping centre'.

In due time David died and was buried in West Hallam churchyard on the 30th October 1905, one year short of "three score and ten". Son Joseph, now married, continued at Brook Farm for several years, then left to take the tenancy of the Bateman Arms in nearby Stanley Common. Charlie returned home to the farm, but had to give up the tenancy in 1914 when the whole parish was sold by the Squire, Sir Francis Alexander Newdigate. The new owner was Albert Ball of Nottingham, Land Agent, or as he might be termed, 'Speculator'. Mr Ball quickly set about reselling the farms, cottages and everything else, either to the existing tenants or to newcomers. Many existing

occupants decided to take the plunge, John Derbyshire for one. Others could not, or dare not, take on the burden of debt. Charlie, at 36, left the farm for a cottage half a mile away and applied for a job at the pit. His sister, Violet, had been very young when her mother died, so grew up with Rebecca. She was the only girl still at home by the age of eleven so would no doubt have been 'mother's helper' to Rebecca. She eventually married Joseph Trueman, a local man who made a career as a colliery manager at Pinxton, Notts. Her name, Violet, was favoured by the Derbyshire families being used five times between 1786 and 1930.

Back now to Elizabeth and Josiah, their married life only lasted ten years as Josiah died suddenly in 1892 when their youngest child, Frances, was nine months old. Two older children, William and Alfred, grew up, married and lived in or around Nottingham. Frances learned the trade of dressmaking in Ilkeston and continued at home for many years after leaving employment. She and her mother lived together until Frances married Thomas Hartley in 1921 and, as the saying goes, 'Mother came too'. Elizabeth was a widow for over fifty years and died in September 1944. Her modest funeral cost £24.17s.6d, equal to three or four weeks income for a farm worker at that time.

MELLOR BURIALS

The following were extracted from the Mellor parish register by Marion Wilkinson, who thought they may be of interest.

23 Dec 1839 The Body of Thomas Goddard of Long Hurst Lane Pronounced by the Coroners jury Felo de Se was privately interred in Mellor Church Yard, between 9 & 12 o'clock in the Night.

5 Jan 1834 Robert s James and Betty Cooper. NB Both sexes were so internited in his formation as to render it difficult to assign to which he properly belonged.

27 Jan 1875 Joseph Mace of Longhurst Lane, aged 81 years. In his early days he had been in the Royal Navy & in some of the conflicts arising out of the French wars in the early part of this century & also in the War with the United States of America in 1814.

13 Mar 1889 Peter Bradley, aged 98 years. Supposed to be the oldest Oddfellow in England, having been a member of that association 73 years.

29 Jan 1887 George Thomas son of George and Elizabeth Mace of Dukenfield, aged 3 months. Parents present residence is at Montreal in Canada, but the child died while the mother was staying with relatives in England.

1 Mar 1879 Henry Nield of Slack in Mellor aged 30 years. Found nearly dead at night on a road near Stockport.

HOW WE USED TO LIVE

By

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

I have recently been transcribing Terriers for the Glebe lands held by the Rectory of Eckington for the years 1679, 1732, 1758 and 1786. In addition to details of field names and the names of those who held the land and the pieces adjacent, they also included details of tithes and other monies due to the Rector, as under – this example for 1732.

There are diverse Tyths Profits and Customary dues belonging to the Rectory of Eckington in the County of Derby and paid as forthwith

<u>Easter dues</u>	s	d
For the house	0	2
Offerings for a man and his wife	0	4
Every single person of 16 years of age the offering	0	1
Every Tradesman for his hand	0	2
For Every Cow that hath a Calfe within the year	0	2
A Cow that hath not a Calfe within the year	0	1
For Every Foale	0	1
For Every swarm of bees	0	1

Tyth Eggs

For Every Cock	two Eggs
And for every hen	one egg
And so for Turkeys and Ducks	

Tyth Wool and Lambs in kind

Every tenth Fleece of Wool
 If the Parishner have One two three or four Lambs and no more he then pays for Tyth one halfe penny a Lamb
 If five Lambs then halfe a Lamb for Tyth
 If six one Lamb for Tyth the Rector allowing the Parishner two pence
 One Tyth Lamb at seven Allowing the Parishner three half pence
 And so on Allowing half pence a piece for what wants of Ten
 If the Parishner have 14 Lambs he payeth one Lamb for tyth and two pence in money
 The Layman is to take up two Lambs first and the Tything man the third and Then the Parishner Draws seven to make up to ten and so on

Pigs and Geese are tythed as Lambs are

If the Parishner sell or dispose of any sheep after Candlemas Day and before May day or Tything time then the Parishner is to pay one penny to the Rector for every sheep so sold or disposed of
 All Couples sold at Lady Day or before pay for Every Sheep one half penny and for Every Lamb one penny
 Couples sold after Lady day or before tything time pay one penny a Sheep for tyth and the tenth part of what the Lambs are sold for
 Winterers that come into the Parish and go out at Lady day pays for Every Lamb one penny and for Every Sheep a half penny by the owners of the Land

Tyth Hay in Eckington Mosbrough and Spinkhill Quarters pays for Every Acre of Meadow Land one shilling and for Every Acre of High Land Eightpence
 Customary Rates for Tyth hay in Troway Quarter viz
 There is one farme pays one shilling
 There are some farms pays ten pence a farme and some six pence and some Eight pence a farme and some three pence and some four pence a farme some two pence and some three half pence and some one penny a farme. These are paid with the Easter dues due at Easter

Tyth Corn in kind and all sheaf Corne the tenth Stack

Pease the tenth Cock

The Usual Maner of Tything but Sometimes They throw out their Corne in sheaf bound

The parishners sets up 12 sheaves which is called a Stack then Lays on sheaf bound for

Tyth then sets up a second Stack Lays out one sheaf more for Tyth and then sets up a third

Stack then Lays out two Sheaves one over cross the other for Tyth and so on Every third

Stack a cross and throws out the tenth reap of pease

Tyth of Flax and Hamp the tenth part after it is watered or according to Act of Parliament

Turnips and Rape a tenth part for Tyth

Pastorall Tyth for Land that is rented by (those) that Live out of the Parish two shilling pound rent

Surplice fees

Mortuaries are Customarily paid here but none at Killamarsh which is an appurtenance to Eckington

	s	d
A Lycence weding	5	0
Weding upon bands publishing	2	6
A buriall and registering	0	5
Churching	0	6
Registring Births	0	4

N.B. The full transcription, along with copies of the Enclosure and Land Tax maps have been sent to Bridge Chapel House for inclusion in the library and are well worth studying if you have connections in the area. Much of the land, especially in Mosbrough, has been built upon since that village was incorporated into the City of Sheffield, but vestiges of the ancient fields do remain in other parts of the parish.

THE FAMILY NAME OF BRAILSFORD

The family name of Brailsford is unique in England as it is one of the few which can be traced directly from the Anglo Saxon tenant holding the same land from before the Norman Conquest of 1066. Elfin de Brailsford is recorded as tenant of Henry de Ferrers, who kept the same piece of land 1066-1086. This land is in the village of Brailsford in Derbyshire – the only place of that name in England. There are various known descendants such as Nicholas de Brailsford, John de Brailsford, Henry de Brailsford, and since those early times the many Brailsfords are all descended from this family.

So writes local historian Maxwell Craven in his recent review of the Millennium Book entitled 'Brailsford and Ednaston – A Thousand Years On'. The book is a snapshot of Brailsford Parish at the present time and also chronicles some of its history over the millennium. It is attractively presented with 118 pages of articles, photographs, maps and drawings. Over 80 local residents contributed to it, providing items about the four main areas of the parish – Brailsford, Culland,

Ednaston and The Burrows, providing a 'real attempt to chronicle the history of the parish over the millennium'.

Anyone with the family name of Brailsford would undoubtedly find this book fascinating. To know more about the place of their ancestors must surely captivate those researching their roots. If we as a race hadn't travelled to seek our mates and our fortunes then perhaps this piece of land in Brailsford, Derbyshire would still be the home of all those with that family name. The book would also be of great interest to those wishing to know more about English village life now and in the past.

Published by Brambles Books, 51 The Plain, Brailsford, Ashbourne, Derbyshire DE6 3BZ, copies can be obtained from that address for £15, also from local bookshops in the area. Alternatively, phone Chris Booth on 01334 360402 or email Chris@Brambles-Books.co.uk

Review by Mary Cox of Brailsford

FAMILY MEMORIES

by

June Morris, 25 The Glade, Furnace Green, Crawley, West Sussex RH10 6JS (Mem. 1833)

The following are extracts from an incomplete copy of a letter written by Salome Whitaker, later Sowter (1830-1915), a niece of John Stanesby, a Derby China Painter. She appears to have been writing to one of John's sons, who would have been her first cousin, possibly Alexander Stanesby (1831-1916). There is no date shown.

".....the dear old lady Mrs Hannah Tatem, formerly Miss Spencer of Belper, where she was born about the year 1735. Afterwards she resided with her uncle, the Rev. J. Haycock at Etwall, where she married John Tatem and became the mother of John, Thomas and Ann Tatem (your grandmother). After the death of her husband she went to live with her son John at the Rock House, Newton Solney (near) Burton on Trent, now the residence of [?] Paten's, the great brewers. Going from Etwall she had to cross the Trent in a ferry boat. When she landed she declaimed "He hath set my feet upon a rock". I don't know how long she lived there but she took cold with planting out her lilies of the valley and died and was again taken over the river to be buried at Etwall.

The earliest information I can gain of the Stanesby family is that they resided at Stanesby House near Smalley, Derbyshire, now in the possession of the Sitwell family. My great grandfather (Stanesby) resided in Full St., and carried on the business of cooper. His son William, my grandfather, was apprenticed to Mr [?] Caten then the first confectioner in the town. Afterwards he was sent to Bath for improvement, where he remained twelve months and when he returned it was said of him that he had learned much in his business but had lost all his religion in the Gay City. He then commenced business on his own account in Derby on the spot where the Shot Tower now stands. He married Ann Tatem of Etwall who was the mother of John and Ann Stanesby (Salome's mother), also several other children who died in infancy.

The above was written to send to Sydney Stanesby who intended making up a family tree."

The Sydney Stanesby mentioned was my grandfather and he was born in 1866 in London. He went to Derby in 1890 where he met a Thomas Stanesby who was living at 18 Market Place in Derby. Thomas gave him details of his own family, going back to his grandfather, a James Stanesby born in 1764. My grandfather left signed notes of this family and regretfully wrote at the bottom 'Apparently not nearly related to my great grandfather William Stanesby'.

In fact, the James Stanesby at the head of the family tree he had been given was the brother of William Stanesby, the confectioner. How very lucky we are in this day and age to have access to so much valuable information to enable us to trace our forebears. How lucky, also, that some of those forebears kept papers, which have survived to give us some insight into their lives and thoughts. We have never, however, been able to substantiate any connection between our Stanesbys and Stanesby House.

(June also sent in a very interesting article on Edward 'Rabbi' Stainsby, published last quarter. However the third paragraph should read 'Edward and Sarah were married at Heanor in February 1852 and their second daughter, Harriet, was baptised on 11th April 1852, together with her elder sister.' My apologies for putting 1851 and making a nonsense of the article - Ed.)

A correspondent at Melbourne informs us that Hannah Pegg, an inhabitant of that place, was on Saturday evening last, soon after having drank her tea, seized with a violent and uncommon trembling, so as not to be able to hold anything in her hands, which continued during the night; on examining the tea kettle next morning, a Toad was found in it, which had been taken in with the water unperceived by her (it being dark) when she filled the kettle the evening before; medical assistance was called in, and she is in a fair way of recovery.

Derby Mercury, January 4th 1810

REPTON PARISH REGISTER

The following was found in the parish register by Gill Hiley, whilst transcribing it for the Society library.

BURIALS

15 Feb 1606 - A young child suspected to be murdered by her mother, Gamble, a jury called for yt.

1609 - Md., that the 12th day of September was buried at Repton a child born at Scansil in Uttoxeter Psh & ther baptised and dyed at Milton in repton Psh at Rafe Haries house, supposed to be a child of Henry Gilbert (word illeg) of this psh, his mothers name was Johan Shelton borne at Aston

9 Mar 1611 - Henry Wayte, the elder of Milton, called black henrie (*was this name used due to his occupation?*)

SUBSCRIPTIONS 2002

After several years of holding the annual subscriptions at the same level, the Executive Committee have taken the decision that the subscriptions need to be increased from January 1st 2002. The increases are due to rising costs. The Committee feels that these increases are necessary in order to maintain the levels of service provided and the excellent quality of the magazine.

Would all members please note the following:-

- The new rates are applicable from **January 1st 2002** and where necessary members need to amend their standing orders with their bank.
- Would those members who do pay by standing order please check with their bank that the account identification details are provided to the DFHS by the bank.

e.g. Account name A & B Smith rather than just "Smith" it is almost impossible to identify which "Smith" is paying

SUBSCRIPTION RATES APPLICABLE FROM JANUARY 1ST 2002

UK FAMILY	£11	(please note; from January 2002 this will be the only UK rate and will replace all previous rates)
EUROPEAN FAMILY	£12	
OVERSEAS FAMILY (other than Europe)	£15	

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS 2001

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

Sep 12 th	Shops and Shopping since the 1800s	Maureen Newton
Oct 10 th	Victorian Derby – A Slide Show	Harry Butterson
Nov 14 th	Charles Dickens – His Life and Times	Margaret Hargreaves
Dec 12 th	Social Evening – Quizzes, Eats and a Few Laughs	

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

Sep 7 th	The Story of Nonsuch	John Hughes
Oct 5 th	Merchant Navy Records	Michael Watts
Nov 2 nd	Melandra	Michael Brown
Dec 7 th	Social Evening	

SHIRLAND: COMMUNITY HALL Friday meetings at 7.30 pm

Sep 21 st	Cromford & High Peak Railway	Martin Smith
Oct 19 th	Caves & Lead Mining	Paul Chandler
Nov 16 th	People & Places in Parliamentary Papers	Maureen Newton
Dec 14 th	Favourite Ancestors – Members Evening	

**TRY THE DERBYSHIRE WEBSITE AT
www.dfhs.org.uk**

Any articles for possible inclusion in ISSUE NO. 99 to be with the Editor by 10th Oct 2001

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