

Derbyshire Family History Society



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The Soldier and the Mayor

The Battle of Loos

A Local Tale of Waterloo

Two Vicars of Eyam

Charlesworth
Particular Baptist
Chapel

Jun 2015

Issue 153

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10 a.m.-4 p.m. SATURDAY BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

The Society will give advice on the telephone [01332 363876 OPENING HOURS ONLY] and also by e-mail. Research can be carried out by post or by e-mail, both in our own library and also at Derby Local Studies and Matlock County Record Office. We ask for a donation of £5 and if more extensive research is required we will advise you before carrying out the work.

MAGAZINE CONTRIBUTIONS

The Editor will accept contributions both by post and by email. Large articles covering more than 4/5 pages will possibly appear over two issues. If sending by email please remember to include your name, address and membership number. Contributions must be received at least two months before the publication of the magazine because of our printing schedule.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Society subscription is due on joining and thereafter on 1st January each year and renewal notices will be sent out at the beginning of December with that quarter's magazine. At the moment rates are as follows:-

BRITISH ISLES per family [at one address] £15

Please pay either in person at Bridge Chapel House, by cheque or postal order addressed to the Membership Secretary, or by using PayPal via our website.

OVERSEAS—EUROPE £16 [magazines sent by air mail]

OVERSEAS—OTHER COUNTRIES £19 [magazines sent by air mail]

For both the above payment in dollars or currency other than sterling please add the equivalent of £4 to cover the exchange charge. Alternatively payment may be made by PayPal with no extra charge incurred. Standing orders are also still accepted.

Please Note! Our website now offers the facility to renew your membership online, using PayPal [an account or debit/credit card needed]. If you are unsure of your membership number please look at the address label on the bag in which your magazine arrived and you will find it the top corner. It would be helpful to quote this in any correspondence with the Society.

Please renew your subscriptions promptly. Due to the steep rising rates of postage no magazines will be sent out unless your payment is with us by the end of February. Sorry for the inconvenience but, as you can appreciate, the Society cannot stand the cost of posting magazines that may not be wanted. Thank you for your understanding and co-operation.

PLEASE KEEP YOUR SOCIETY INFORMED!

Any changes in your postal or email address etc., please let us know so that we can keep our records up to date. Many magazines come back to us as the intended recipient has moved house without letting us have the information.

FROM THE EDITOR

It is turning out to be a busy time for the Society at the moment. We have had to move out of our research room on the top floor of Bridge Chapel House to allow a structural survey to be done and the floor repaired. At the moment it is a bit like walking along the cakewalk at the fair [older members will know very well what I am talking about although nowadays you see nothing so simple at a fair]. Once any repairs are done we will be facing the decorators and the carpet layers, so it will be a while yet before we can move back. Don't worry however we still offer a warm welcome even if we can't lay our hands on exactly what you want immediately. It is great fun doing a query at the moment as we have to stop and think exactly where everything is being stored and a five minute query now takes 15. At least we have managed to have a clear out which we have been threatening to do for years.

In June we are part of the Auction for Action which is being run by Barbara Worsley of the School for the Deaf, ably backed up by Charles Hanson who is kindly offering his services for free. We will be having a stall and hopefully a little bit of money will come into our coffers to help pay for the decorating we are having to do. Great fun, but a lot of hard work.

Also starting to take shape is our 40th birthday bash next year. We are having the Central Library in Derby for the day and joining with the Derby Local Studies Library and the Derbyshire Record Office to celebrate. Look out for further details in later magazines and on the website, and meanwhile if anyone could come up with any ideas or offer any help, we would be most grateful.

There is another trip to Kew in October which we also hope you will support. Many people have asked us to run one so we have obliged, but if the bus isn't at least three quarters full we shall have to cancel, which would be a great shame as these trips are enjoyed by everyone. In spite of what most people think, not everything can be found on the Internet and the National Archives can still come up with some surprises as I found out last year.

Helen

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MEETINGS 2015

DERBY—CONFERENCE CENTRE, LONDON ROAD, DERBY—Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.

9th Jun	Two Queens and a Countess—David Templeman
14th Jul	Writing a Biography—Thorsten Sjolín
August	No Meeting
8th Sep	To be announced—John Titford
13th Oct	Transportation and After—John Barnett
10th Nov	Inspector Hopkins Discovery—Ian Morgan
8th Dec	Christmas Party

GLOSSOP—BRADBURY COMMUNITY HOUSE, MARKET STREET, GLOSSOP— Friday at 7.30 p.m.

5th Jun	Waggons Roll—Railways in the High Peak—David Firth
3rd Jul	Underground Manchester—Keith Warrender
August	No meeting
4th Sep	The Tragedy of Edith Thompson—Alan Hayhurst
2nd Oct	Chapels of the High Peak—David Firth

SOUTH NORMANTON—POST MILL COMMUNITY CENTRE SOUTH NORMANTON—Friday at 7.30 p.m.

19th Jun	Velocipeds, Dandy Horses and Penny Farthings— Rosemary Beney
17th Jul	Navajo Lands of the American South West—Ann Pocklington
August	No Meeting

DERBY MEETINGS

Jan 2015

Origins of Sayings—Ian Higley

Ian Higley gave us a talk that was full of entertainment and humour. He involved his audience in role play and most of us were picked on to take part.

A lot of his examples originated in medieval times and involved a banqueting hall and salt. The head of the household would sit in a chair at a table on a dais “Chairman of the Board”. The person he relied mostly upon would be seated on his right “Right hand man”. The guests were seated at benches on stools and depending on their station, they would be positioned above or below the salt. Salt was expensive and part of a man’s salary might be paid in salt “Worth his Salt”.

Meals were served on trenchers, giving a “Square Meal”. Dough was placed on charcoal to cook, leaving a hard sooty base, so the lucky ones got the “Upper Crust”.

Whilst waiting for various courses to arrive, games would be played. Hands would be kept in sight so everything was “Above Board”. The list continued with “Pin Money”, “Money for Old Rope”, “Keen as Mustard”, “Hobson’s Choice” and many more.

It was a cold wintery night but I think we all left feeling more cheerful having enjoyed an evening of fun.

RUTH BARBER

Feb 2015

My Family & Huntingdon’s Disease—Ruth Barber

Due to an unfortunate chain of events and circumstances, at the last minute there was no ‘official’ speaker for the February meeting. With a minimum amount of notice and with only an hour to spare, the Society’s secretary, Ruth Barber, kindly stepped into the breach and presented a talk on her own family tree. Inevitably the talk, although shorter than usual, was very interesting because her family has a tragic history of Huntingdon’s Disease.

It was the desire to find out more about the details of the disease within her family that initiated Ruth’s interest in family history and to research the cause

of death throughout the branches of her family. Ruth went on to explain that in some families it strikes at a younger age than in others. In Ruth's own family it tended to be later in life that it struck. This led to a reduced amount of data as some family members inevitably died from other causes before any signs of the Huntingdons were evident, or possibly because it was not a major cause of death so was not recorded as such. What data has been collected shows that it can be inherited from either of the parents. The chances of inheriting it are 50:50 and depends which half of the DNA from the carrier is in the embryo. If it is the one that carries the diseased gene then it is inherited, if it is the half without the disease gene then it is not. Fortunately for Ruth and her descendants [and the Society] she has not inherited the disease and, unlike other complaints, Huntingdon's Disease does not jump generations.

ALAN FOSTER

Mar 2015

The Bamford Dams—Keith Blood

Keith Blood gave a talk on the construction of the Howden, Ladybower and Derwent Dams.

In the late 19th century the demand for clean water, to keep the working population healthy, was a priority. The three dams were constructed by the "Derwent Valley Waterboard" to provide water for Sheffield, Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. The Howden and Derwent dams were completed by 1916 and Ladybower was built much later being finished in 1943. In both cases villages were destroyed in the process of flooding the area. A shanty town was created to house the workers and their families with a railway connecting it to Bamford.

The old packhorse bridge from Derwent village was moved to Slippery Slopes and after a few years the church spire, which used to appear when the water was low, had to be demolished. On occasions when the water has been very low, it has been possible to walk through the old Derwent village, where some of the original structures are still standing.

The Derwent reservoirs were used by the RAF in 2nd World War for low level flying practice and testing for the "Bouncing Bomb". This massive construction, that flooded a huge area and disrupted many lives, was supposed to solve all water shortage problems. More reservoirs have been created since this time and still there is a demand for more water.

RUTH BARBER

GLOSSOP MEETINGS

Jan 2015

Longdendale in Retrospect—David Firth

Longdendale is a long wooded valley which marks the boundary between Derbyshire and Greater Manchester. The river Etherow rises near Holmfirth and flows through a chain of reservoirs—the top three provide drinking water while the lower ones are compensation reservoirs to make sure that sufficient water would maintain the downward flow of the river.

The railway through the valley was begun in 1839 and opened in 1845, making the first railway link between Manchester and Sheffield. The first Woodhead tunnel, over three miles long, had to be constructed causing the loss of life of many navvies and was completed at the cost of £200,000. The second tunnel was completed in 1852 though around twenty eight of the workforce succumbed to cholera. The tunnels ensured great prosperity to the area and stations at Hadfield, Crowden and Woodhead handled both passengers and freight. A third tunnel replaces the earlier ones in 1954, the passenger service was withdrawn in 1970, and the goods service ended in 1981. Although the valley has been depopulated over the years there is still evidence of the communities who lived there.

David showed us photographs of some of the old buildings that were part of these communities. These included the Angel Inn, the Temperance Hotel, the George and Dragon, and the old Chapel of St James. We were also shown the Commercial Inn, Crowden Old Hall and the vicarage. Some buildings were lost to the reservoirs, including Vale House Mill. We also saw pictures of the little quarries being worked all the way down the valley to provide the massive amounts of stone that were needed to build the dams.

There was quite a long session of questions and answers, which all added to the information David had provided—an interesting evening.

Feb 2015

Lucy Boden's Slides—Keith Holford

This replacement talk was based on the slides taken by Lucy Boden. See Old and New on page 12 to learn more about it.

Mar 2015

Replacement Talk—Betty Hayhurst

We were expecting a talk by Alan Hayhurst called “The tragedy of Edith Thompson”. However he is ill and so his wife Betty deputised for him, much to Keith’s relief. Betty is an antique and collectables dealer and brought with her a considerable number of items which she takes to fairs. She is mainly interested in silver, porcelain and glass and she described some of her items. She went through several collecting areas and warned us that many objects which once fetched a good price were now not so popular.

Although the talk was unexpected it turned out to be a fascinating and enjoyable evening.

BERYL SCAMMELL

SOUTH NORMANTON

Unfortunately there have been no meeting reports received from the South Normanton group.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF MISS TURNER

The Borough Coroner [Mr John Close] held an inquest at the Town Hall, Derby, on Tuesday afternoon, with respect to the death of Miss Elizabeth Turner, aged 74, of 37 Devonshire Street.

Mrs Ann Tomlinson, of 43 Devonshire Street, identified the body and said the deceased had been unwell for some time. She had been suffering from bronchitis, but strongly objected having a doctor to see her. On Sunday morning she was taken worse and died before the arrival of a doctor.

Lily Baker, domestic servant, employed by the deceased, gave similar evidence. She did not like to have a medical man, because she thought that she would never get rid of them if they once came. [*Laughter*]

Dr St John said the cause of death was syncope and a verdict accordingly was returned.

Derby Daily Telegraph, 28 January 1903

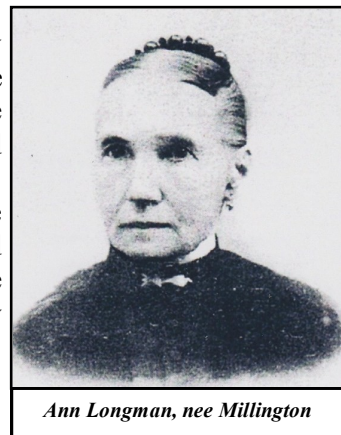
FROM MILLINGTON TO LONGMAN

My wife and I spent 10 years helping transcribe the Ilkeston Registry Office birth and marriage records and noticed several Millington entries that we felt were related. This led us to trace our family line, and were surprised to find they had lived practically on our Borrowash doorstep. One in particular was Alexander Millington, born 1789 at Denby, son of Isaac Millington and Elizabeth Chaddock. Alexander married about 1810 Ann (Hardy or Winrow). Wife Ann died in 1860 a pauper. He was a shoemaker by trade but he also went poaching, for which he was imprisoned in 1824 and again in 1828, then in 1832 and 1833 for larceny and finally in 1838 for house breaking and sentenced to 14 years deportation to NSW Australia. He was initially held in the prison hulk Justicia on the Thames before being shipped out on the Lord Lyndock 3 on 28 March 1838. He was held in Musswell Brook prison NSW. Ref, Derby Mercury newspaper 1838. He was granted a Conditional Pardon 1849, barring him from returning to UK before 1853.

The Australian Death Index has the death of **Alexander** age 64 at St Johns, Launceston, Tasmania 8 Jan 1853. Did he go to Tasmania hoping to see his son **William** who had been transported in 1842 for 15 years, house breaking and robbery, to Port Arthur prison Tasmania.? The Australian Convict Index indicated that Alexander had 2 sons and 2 daughters. These I found to be, **John** b1812, **William** b1815, **Elizabeth** b1810 and **Ann** b1822. It is through daughter **Ann Millington's** marriage at Derby St Peters in 1843 to **Alfred Michael Longman** that led me to the saga of their life.

From:-Derbyshire to Iowa

Prior to her marriage, Ann worked in the factory – probably Messrs. Towle of Borrowash – where the famous Nottingham lace was made. She must have been in her early teens, for she said that after sixteen, girls were no longer wanted. Their eyes by that time were thought to have passed the peak of seeing perfection. Ann and her husband, Alfred, emigrated from Derbyshire to America nine years after their marriage. They sailed from England from Liverpool 6 Jan 1851 on the ship Ellen, with their four children : James 8, Fannie 6, Alfred 4 and Louisa, 2 weeks.



That evening the Ellen struck a schooner and was 3 weeks being repaired, finally leaving on 23 Jan. The trip was long and rough taking 5 or 6 weeks arriving at New Orleans on 14 March. During the voyage measles broke out and nearly every child on board and some adults became ill, with ten deaths recorded during the passage.

The company left New Orleans the morning of 19 March travelling up the Mississippi River on the "Alexander Scott" and landed in St. Louis on 26 March. From St. Louis they worked for passage up the Missouri River arriving in St. Joseph, Missouri, where they spent nearly two years. During the time in St. Joseph their daughter Louisa died at about the age of 4 months and a son, William, was born. They then moved to the Grove (Iowa), arriving 12 May 1853. (Mr Longman often enjoyed relating about the severe frost that welcomed him on the morning of 13 May 1853). He bought a claim, W 1-2 NW 1-4 section 13, being the Twitchel cabin, sold the claim to Stuart Alexander in 1854, and improved a home on SE1-4 of NW 1-4 of section 13, with the usual log cabin, selling in 1856 to William Bates, moving to the farm of James B McCurley in section 30. He also acquired a large farm on the south line of Jefferson and north line of La Grange, near the mouth of Harris Grove Creek, which he owned until the year prior to his passing.

In 1861, accompanied by a group of Mormons, he fitted out several wagons, loaded with goods, and drawn by oxen, and crossed the plains to Salt Lake City. Spending the winter in Salt Lake City, he quickly became disillusioned with the church organisation. According to the newspaper account, "They were requested to turn over what they had to the church," which did not meet with the hearty approval of our friend, but as he knew that to return to Iowa meant certain death, even if he could get away from the zealous members of the church, he decided to go the other way, and he and his family made their way 1500 miles westward to California, where he immediately set to work to get enough money to get them back to Iowa.

The 1862 destination was Sutter's Mill, in the Sacramento Valley, where gold had been discovered in the 40's, but instead of gold, he turned to agriculture. After two or three years, he had acquired enough money for the trip back to Iowa, then returned by ship through the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in New York, then by train to the end of the tracks in Eastern Iowa and finally by stage coach to Harrison County and back into the same McCurley log house on NW 1-4 of section 30, Jefferson Township.

In 1854, Mr Longman split 2500 rails for the first cow that he owned in this county, valued at \$25.00. He dug many hundred rods of ditch fence in those pioneer days, enclosing lands he farmed. He was a successful and trustworthy breeder of Durham cattle and rendered his community a great service in improving the standard of cattle. He was known for being the first to introduce pure bred cattle into the area. About 1870 he moved to his farm in Section 36, Twp.79, Range 43, but in Jefferson township, where he added to his land holdings, and conducted his fine stock business. He gradually acquired 840 acres, much of it still in his name until shortly before his death.

Meanwhile Ann learned to make corn bread, something new, as maize was not known in England. What was known as corn was actually other kinds of grain, such as wheat and rye. As there was sometimes not much else to eat in the log cabin it was fortunate that the family liked the new bread. She must have made salt rising bread too for her son George Henry later remarked that he was raised on it and preferred it to light bread.

A grandson remembers the many times that Ann gave him cookies when he visited the Valley Home farm. "Oh botheration" was one of her expressions when she was annoyed by something distasteful. "She had her own convictions which her husband respected". She had an effective method when she needed money. She has a thin little leather purse. When it was empty she would turn it almost inside out and shake it vigorously in front of Alfred's face and then hand it to him. He seemed neither surprised nor interested, but after he had been down town it would be returned to her with \$20 in it. Sometimes she would lay the empty purse by his plate at mealtimes and he would put it in his pocket and return it replenished. There was no conversation. A small, quiet, frail woman who suffered in her later years. Ann nevertheless had a strong will and dry humour. Rather plain, with bluish lips which hinted of poor health, she pulled her hair uncompromisingly into a small knot at the back. Some also recall her quiet but hospitable "Sit ye down" for callers. She was not demonstrative, but always gentle and kind with her grandchildren.

Acknowledgement to Bill Longman & Jackie's Genealogy for details of the Longman life in USA.

Geoff Bramall
E-mail: geoffbram@aol.com

OLD AND NEW NEWS FROM THE NORTH

My “Chinley Parallel World Theory ” came to the rescue almost as soon as my last offering had been sent to Helen, our Magazine Editor, who with a big portfolio to fill every three months, manages admirably to fill the magazine. Rather her than me!

The new name on your horizon is “Lucy Isobel Boden”who links up with Lieutenant Wilfred Bernard Longson. M.M. from WW1. If you read your “Battle, Blood and Bullets” March 2015 magazine, you must surely remember that name ! You will get a reminder at the end

The Prologue. In the early 1970's Chinley resident, Lucy took up photography, nothing unusual there you might think, but she was then in her 70's. Her subject matter had a narrow remit, the great, the good and the ungodly residents of the villages of Chinley and Bugsworth / Buxworth going about their daily, mundane and social lives. The timespan roughly covers a 10+ year period, no firm dates are established, her chosen medium was colour slides. The advanced technology then available .

Periodically, the slides were shown to raise money for the C of E Churches of Bugsworth / Buxworth and Chinley. Eventually, with her advancing years, Lucy made the decision to hand over the custody of her photographic archive to Roy Thompson, Treasurer to the Chinley & Buxworth Parochial Church Council. She died aged 94 on the 17 January 1993. Her husband Albert died 16 September 1931, age 36, they had been married for just 7 years.

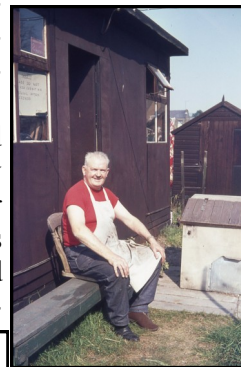
Roy, a near neighbour of mine, when his years also began to advance, enquired as to whether I would take over his role of “The Slide Custodian.” He gave me a private viewing of the slides, producing an accompanying handwritten notebook endorsed in Lucy's spidery hand writing, listing --- Who was Who and Who Lucy claimed Who to be --- depicted on the numbered and re-numbered slides. End of Lucy's story, but it isn't, the end is fittingly at the end !

Moving the story on several years, Roy Thompson gradually declined in health and memory, without Lucy's goodies coming to my hand. I disap-

pointedly formed the opinion that Roy had had second thoughts on his original overture. Roy then had an unfortunate accident, falling down the stairs while visiting friends, an incident from which he never recovered. Pam, Roy's wife, assumed that the slides had been handed over. 18 months after Roy's demise, she found them lurking in a most unlikely habitat still together with Lucy's original namebook.

The Lucy Isobel Boden Slide Collection. Lucy ambushed the unwary but in doing so she produced a unique photographic record frozen within her time span. The village butcher, baker, candlestick maker all appeared on film. Well ! No candlestick maker, but Chinley did have a shoemaker, Mr Tait, who in a little wooden hut in his back garden dispensed the local gossip at the drop of a shoe last. If your priority was the latest local scandal, or you had time on your hands, rather than having your shoes repaired, he was your man. Otherwise, to make a quick get-away one had to have the equivalent of a sick note or a Doctor's appointment.

Mr Tait outside his wooden hut



“Home-made Hovis” was available at “The Cafe” Chinley, but only on certain days and at more uncertain times, this was courtesy of Philip Murray's home bakery, cum engineering workshop, cum café. There was a wide choice, it was either --- “ Hovis or no Hovis.” The Hovis crust had more of-



Philip Murray

ten than not been eaten into by the time family children arrived home with the still warm but damaged goods. Philip was a big believer in restoring the Bugsworth Basin, the biggest inland port in England, to its former eminence. He owned an iron hulled steam tug “The Worcester” that had operated on the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, now fully restored and berthed permanently at the Ellesmere Port Waterways Museum. More philosophical philandering with Philip later.

There was a double fronted “Burgon's Stores ” later morphing into an “International ”much later into an elite fabric / decorators shop, then almost an antiques shop, now residential accommodation. Henshall's the butchers

closed in 2001, the meat was mostly home produced on their Chinley farm. Rachel a 4th generation grand daughter, reopened the shop two years ago. Her home-made black puddings won the Silver Medal at last years Bakewell Show. It would have been gold but the judges preferred the traditional shape rather than her sausage shaped delicacy. Her paternal grandparents are caught in time, standing in the snow, but smiling, outside their Lower Lane butcher's shop. This grandmother moved from Wales to work, with her sister, as nurses at the High Peak Isolation Hospital, a name that regular readers of my "Old and New" column should now be familiar.

New Mills Co-operative Society ran the other village butcher's shop and also a general stores next door. Another all change, the old Co-op butchery now houses the Parish Council Chamber / Office and the Co-op general stores is a very up market carpet shop.



The Foster Brothers

Chinley supported two greengrocers, both now closed. Lucy captured me on her film set when I was out walking with my two dogs "Peanuts and Sweep." Sweep, a rescue animal, came with that ready made monicker and that is exactly what he did, sweep up. He regarded the vegetable rack as a snack bar, other than peas, he was first and foremost a "green" supporter. Melon skins were his favourite "afters" or "before" given half a chance. One morning, "Sweep" was with our youngest daughter, chatting with a school chum outside "Foster's Greengrocers." Sweep meanwhile had other ideas. Donny Foster came out of the shop complaining that "Sweep" was munching his way through the brussel sprout display. Daughter Helen, with great presence of mind said "Very sorry ! But he's blind, he doesn't know what he's doing !" At this Donny had quick change of heart "Oh ! Poor old thing" bending down and patting the free loading dog on the head. One of Lucy's greengrocer's slide, depicts fresh eggs advertised at 25p per dozen and 10 satsuma oranges for 15p. Donny's mother is one of William Wain's daughters, the purchaser of the famed white marble statue of "Double D Delilah" linked with Carrington House and to my Parallel World !

The other Chinley greengrocers traded under the brand "Ellis Barnes" two

brothers ran the shop, it was later taken over by the McCormicks, not your usual Derbyshire surname. Lucy captured the 1930's Art Deco shop frontage as a background on many of her personality photographs. I had a first person personality run-in with Mr McCormick after I bought a weevil infested packet of rice from the greengrocers shop. Not entirely satisfied with both his explanation and his attitude the packet of rice ended up at the local trading standards office, who gave the shop a good going over. His reaction was to report me to the Income Tax Authorities for helping a son to deliver his Sunday and evening paper rounds. The shop reverted to another house conversion but is still adorned with the original Art Deco facade.

The Chinley Liberal Club was demolished, the site being filled with two houses. The Chinley Conservative Club, vacated its original home, moving into the old District Bank building. The old Chinley Con Club site was taken over by "Alderbanks Works" known alternatively as "Jamieson's Sewing Works" but known more fondly as "The Knicker Factory." Now demolished to be replaced by a row of modern terraced houses.

"Pearson's" corn merchants, ironmongers and allsorts, started life as provision merchants servicing the armada of working canal boats in the Bugsworth Basin. The canal all but closed for industrial use in the early 1920's and the family firm relocated to Chinley. Their old Bugsworth based shop was taken over by the Whaley Bridge & Buxton Co-operative Society, again now converted into dwelling houses. Harry Pearson and part family are captured on film standing outside their Chinley Emporium. The building has been reincarnated into an Indian restaurant, "Cafe Bombay" thus adding a cosmopolitan flavour to Chinley.

The construction of the Chinley to Dore & Totley Branch line in 1889-1895, plus the 1903 widening of the Midland Railway line from two sets to four was thought to herald the rosy prospect of Chinley being a major railway junction town, but the development never got past the wishful thinking stage. The low slung 19C "Squirrel" public-house was demolished, to be replaced by the towering "Station Hotel" later unashamedly renamed to the upmarket sounding "Princes Hotel." "The Prinny" the appendage that the hotel became more familiarly known, had a crown bowling green laid out on the south side. Derbyshire Crown Green Bowling Club played County matches on the hallowed turf. In the mid 70's the Chinley and Bugsworth Parish Council bought the former bowling green as an open space and sought the

help of the local schools in naming the site. The winning name, not unsurprisingly, was "Squirrel Green." Lucy Boden, with camera, attended the naming ceremony marked by a village fête. The Prinny is now converted into flats, whereas the "Crown and Mitre" public-house at New Smithy, Chinley is currently on that same route. Lucy was also at hand, with her camera, to snap a "1970's Evening Bridge Party" at the Crown and Mitre.

Caught in camera colour are the elderly village hairdressers, Israel Musslewhite and his wife. What a surname to research, not many of those to a pound in Derbyshire. Israel was a dyed in the wool Derby County supporter and swotting up on their current performance was a definite aid to any haircut. He had six styles all "Short back and sides." His opening gambit was "How would you like it cut?" The safe and only sensible answer was "The usual." Sent with his elder brother for a haircut, my younger son on Israel's query "How would you like it cut?" replied "My mother said he has to have it cut short." This was still in the era of "Beatles Mops" and long hair, mainly but not manly for boys. Women had wigs in their wardrobes, on the way home the elder son first lightly battered the younger son and then purloined a wig from a wardrobe to avoid peer embarrassment at his senior school.

Next door to Israel's crop cutting capers was "The Casket" a convenient call for "Chronic Chocoholics" Run by the Hallam family, their other ventures included a taxi-service, car repairs and a bank of petrol pumps. Victor and his son John are pictured against "VIP" pumps promoting petrol at 5/8 old pence a gallon. Oh! What a distant memory! The garage is now a builder's yard, and "The Casket" just a fondant memory, amongst former calorific counting Chocofiles.

Congregational Minister the Reverend William Simpson, known collectively by all and sundry as plain "Willy" appears several times in his traditional "Black and White" but in colour on film. When his bicycling days eventually came to a close, he was a movable accident waiting to happen. Stepping out into the road, without warning, with his arms outstretched to stop any passing traffic, opening up the conversation with "Are you by any chance going to A, B or C, sometimes it stretched to X, Y or Z" followed up with "Would you oblige by giving me a lift." On many an occasion he came much closer to heaven than God's allotted time scale. Approaching Bugsworth/ Buxworth Church from whatever direction, savvy locals knew to be aware of this likely modus-operandi apparition to manifest itself before their very eyes.

Lucy had Hilda Horsfield plus Jack, her adopted Shetland pony, in the frame outside the National Westminster Bank in Chinley, another closure and conversion into flats. It was a common sight to see Hilda plus Jack on a short leading rein when shopping in Chinley village. Both were popular attendees at the Bugsworth / Buxworth Welldressing staged in the



Mrs Horsfield with Jack the pony

Bugsworth Basin. Hilda had a sister with 3 spaced small children, There came the sad day when their labrador dog went to that great kennel in the sky and Hilda was invited to the symbolic burial, Jack was a favourite of theirs. A hole had been dug in the garden and the dog, wrapped in a blanket, was lovingly lowered into the cavity. Hilda was taken aback by the calm when she had expected torrents of tears from the children. On the way back to the house, the eldest child eight year child turned to Hilda and made the observation "It's going to be a very, very, very big hole when Jack dies!"

Baker and general factotum Philip Murray in the mid 1960's was instrumental in persuading the Chinley & Buxworth Parish Council to support the full restoration of the Bugsworth Basin. He offered to take members of the Council on a cruise in "Worcester" his tug-boat, then berthed on the Bridgewater Canal. The bonus was an offer to provide a picnic lunch with wine. It was "I make you an offer you can't refuse invitation" so no prizes for guessing that the Parish Council gratefully accepted!

Come the day, came the cruise, came the Council, several members on seeing "H.M.S. Rust Bucket Worcester" moored on the Bridgewater Canal were having not just second thoughts, but were expanding into third and fourth versions. Assurances were given that the tug had all the then required safety standards. Health and Super Safety Standards were items in the then unforeseeable future. The rust was cosmetic (allegedly) and the grime although gloriously grim was superficial (allegedly). For boat buffs, the tug was powered by a Swedish Bolinder semi-diesel engine built in 1929, a central funnel, out of scale, lent the authentic aura to a scaled down tug boat.

The sunny summer Sunday morning had brought out the local anglers in droves, most generously waved good humouredly from the opposite banks at tug boat “Worcester” cruising sedately towards Lymm, Cheshire, but things were swiftly about to change. The question was put “Does the tug have a turn of speed?” Philip opened up the diesel injector to full throttle, Worcester created a bow wave of mini-tsunami proportions surging seismically to both sides of the canal, the sudden surge was complemented by a thick blanket of black acrid smoke slowly drifting across and enveloping the now angry gesticulating anglers on the north bank. Many expressed concern that one or more anglers might be waiting in ambush on the home journey so the Parish Council members judiciously took extra time when partaking of Philip's picnic party.

Lucy's lens caught confirmed spinster Miss Miriam Prescott with her collection of cats, all biblically named. She acquired academic degrees as if learning was going out of fashion and gave a humorous “The Good Old Days Talk” at the Centenary of Bugsworth School on 23 June 1984, fortuitously the talk was recorded on cassette tape. Miriam's father was Thomas W. Prescott, known to all and sundry as Tommy, but not to his face, was the headmaster at Bugsworth School from 1902-1931. Together, with his co-conspirator Dr John Towers, the Vicar of Chinley and Bugsworth, in 1929 the pair were instrumental in the vote to change the village name from Bugsworth to Buxworth. Her daily cleaner found their original 1929 petition, with which they had blackmailed the village, dumped in Miss Prescott's dustbin. Thankfully this incriminating evidence of a still emotional crime was rescued by the cleaner for prosperity and public probity. The original 1929 voting cards, which I came across when cataloguing the Parish Council Archives, are now at the Derbyshire Record Office.

The preceding pen portraits are a selection of Lucy's slide personages elaborated on from my own knowledge, but a statue of limitations now applies in, that at a guess, there are only about 40 depicted persons that are still living on this mortal coil, and even less who can relate any wider biographical details. Lucy's notebook names names, but in what order, and in what detail will they be remembered in the future ?

The Finale. My “Chinley Parallel World Theory” promise now comes into play. Wilfred Bernard Longson. M.M. married Dorothy Vaux Haigh in September 1924, at Chapel Parish Church, it was described in the High Peak Re-

porter thus --- "a quiet but interesting wedding held up at the bride's home". Wilfred's occupation was given as "Teacher at New Mills School." In June 1929 Wilfred sailed without his wife on the Anchor Donaldson liner "Letitia" for Canada. His occupation is given "Teacher at Whaley Bridge School. " The line below Wilfred's name in the ships manifest reads --- "Annie --- wife" but this is ruled through. Wilfred now wanders off my the research radar, but was it with "Annie" in tow is now a nagging thought? I set about tracing his wife Dorothy Vaux Longson, finding her death, age 79 on the 18 March 1974 at the Cavendish Hospital, Buxton. Her stated former occupation is "Retired Gas Showroom Manageress." The informant is Lucy Isobel Boden, 20 Lower Lane, Chinley. *Have you an alternative theory to offer ?????*

Keith Holford.

Derby Daily Telegraph 24 June 1916

The mysterious disappearance of a schoolboy aged 12 years from the village of Tideswell, Derbyshire, 30 years ago, has just been cleared up through an inquiry received from the authorities of a London hospital.

The boy, John Thomas Higinbotham, the eldest son of Caleb Higinbotham, a journeyman blacksmith employed by the late Mr John Turner, of the Peacock Hotel, disappeared suddenly one day, and searches in the locality and inquiries failed to throw any light on his whereabouts. It was generally supposed that he had fallen down one of the numerous old lead mine shafts of that district.

The inquiry from the London hospital shows that the boy must have emigrated to Canada, for he is lying in the hospital suffering from wounds received at the war.

After the lad's disappearance the family removed successively to Hucklow, Buxton and Oldham, where his parents have now received tidings of their long lost son.

The Soldier and the Mayor

Are you like me? I suspect that a lot of people who are doing family history are. We keep hoping that we have a “claim to fame”, something to shout about – or perhaps not if it turns out to be a “skeleton in the cupboard!”

By this I mean that we hope to find an ancestor who was famous, such as Charles Darwin, Sir Isaac Newton, and Lord Nelson or, conversely, someone who was notorious such as Edward Teach (the pirate “Blackbeard”), Dr. Crippen or Haigh (the acid bath murderer not the whisky!).

Obviously there are people out there who ARE descended from some, if not all, of the above list and I apologise if I have offended anyone in mentioning them.

To date my male ancestors, both maternal and paternal, are not showing any real signs of being either famous or infamous. The maternal side, starting with my great-grandfather and working backwards, had jobs such as machinist, joiner, publican and labourer whilst the paternal side, again starting with my great-grandfather and working backwards, had the following jobs:- house painter, painter journeyman, painter and decorator and house painter. Several siblings of my 1X, 2X and 3X paternal great-grandfathers were also in the same trade. This probably shows why I don’t dislike house painting (but not wall-papering!) and it has been said that I don’t have blood in my veins but paint thinners!

The point of all this pre-amble is to say that: - On the direct male descendants (of both sides) of my family (I have not yet investigated the females of my family), I do not appear to have anyone, or anything, out of the ordinary. However: -Everyone is supposedly allowed fifteen minutes of fame and therefore, if I go slightly sideways, I have the following two examples to offer:-

The Soldier

The following is a copy of a report in the Derby Daily Telegraph of Friday 26th November 1920:-

TRAGIC DISCOVERY AT DERBY
SOLDIER'S BODY RECOVERED FROM DERWENT

A large crowd congregated on St. Mary's Bridge, Bridge-gate, this (Friday) morning at about 11 o'clock, when the body of a man was seen, floating in the river. The corpse was on the south side of the bridge, and lay sideways in the water, the whole of the body being immersed with the exception of the left side of the head, which was caked with mud. Police-constable Hill rowed out from the Bridge Inn, and towed the remains to the side by means of a hold on the clothing. The body had evidently been in the water for a long time, and appeared to be in an advanced stage of decomposition. The deceased was removed to the mortuary in the motor ambulance. The body has since been identified as that of Harry Stephenson Luckett (18), of 6, South-street, who has been missing from his home for about a month.

Harry is (was?) my 1st cousin 2X removed.

I have inquired with the police about Constable Hill's report but as, at the time, he would have been with the Derby Borough Police, no reports are still in existence, and therefore I have drawn a blank. Similarly I recently inquired at the Coroner's Office about any records but was told they do not have anything before 1960.

Whilst the above newspaper report states "*Soldier's body recovered from Derwent*", details from Harry's death certificate state that he was "*a silk spinner*"; it also states "*found dead in river Derwent near St. Mary's Bridge but how or by what means he got there no evidence to show*". This last information is stated as being taken from the Coroner's inquest dated 29 November 1920.

It appears that no post-mortem was carried out, (probably as the body was "*in an advanced stage of decomposition*").

Consequently I am left with several scenarios:-

Was Harry attacked and thrown/fallen into the river and drowned?

Was Harry attacked, killed and then thrown into the river?

Did he get so drunk that he fell into the river and drowned?

Did Harry serve in the Great War and was so upset about memories that he committed suicide?

Was Harry in fact a soldier? (I cannot find him in Ancestry's War records, but then a lot were destroyed weren't they?)

Perhaps I'll never know.

Harry's parents were WILLIAM HENRY LUCKETT (A house painter – what a surprise!) and MARY JANE LUCKETT (nee STEVENSON). Harry is buried in Nottingham Road cemetery in the same grave as his parents. *(details from Nottingham Road Cemetery Burial Register).*

The Mayor



Photograph on Council House wall

Alfred John Lockett was one of my paternal grandfather's brothers and therefore my Great Uncle. He was born in 1891 and died on 15th February 1966 at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, aged 75.

Alf (as he was known) served as a driver with the Royal Field Artillery during World War 1. During August 1918, he suffered a serious leg wound from shelling which kept him in hospital for two years. Two of his brothers: - Frederick William & Arthur, were both killed in 1918.

Alf became a Councillor (and later, in 1963, an Alderman) when he was elected to Derby Town Council in 1934 as a Labour representative for Arboretum Ward. He

served on various committees and was a former chairman of Derby Labour Party. He was elected Mayor of Derby in 1955.

Councillor Lockett's widowed mother, Mrs. Annie Lockett (nee Carrington), of 26 Peel Street, Derby, celebrated her 85th birthday on May 6th 1955 – and it was to her home that Alf, and his wife Edith Mary, as newly-elected Mayor and Mayoress, paid their first official visit. *(from Derby Evening Telegraph 15th February 1966)*

*Alf and his wife
visit Mrs Annie
Luckett for
their first offi-
cial visit*



Edith Mary, Alf's wife, died at home, 17 Hanbury Road, Chaddesden, in December 1964, aged 74. Twelve months later Alf remarried, to Mrs. Mary Ellen Wright, a widow, of 95 Burnaby Street, Chaddesden, on December 18th 1965.

On January 17th 1966 Alfred was admitted to the D. R. I. and died on the 15th February 1966, aged 75. His funeral took place at Derby Cathedral and was attended by 19 family members and 78 other mourners (yes - I have counted them all in the Evening Telegraph's report!), representing : - Derby Town Council, Derby Corporation, The Chief Constable, Public Cleansing & Transport and just about every other department you could think of. Also represented were Derby Co-operative Society Ltd and the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Derby No. 1 branch.

His working life began as a Saturday morning delivery boy working for Nuns Street Co-op butchery. At the age of 14 he started a 7 year apprenticeship with Mr. John Bagguley, coppersmith, sheet metal worker and pewterer, who had a business in Green Lane, Derby. He later served for more than a quarter of a century with Derby Co-operative Society Ltd, being appointed foreman of the sheet metal department in 1945.

Although he was born of working – class family Alf was a quiet and unassuming man in his public work and his special concern was for the poor, chil-

dren and old people. Alf entered the Town Council by winning a majority of 111 votes in the Arboretum Ward local elections. He was appointed to the Building Works Committee in 1934; joined the Transport, Stores and Cleansing Committee a year later and, in 1939, he became chairman. He also served on the Water, Special Purposes and the Catering and Entertainments Committees.

1951-1952	ZACHARIAH PAGDIN ESQ.
1952-1953	THOMAS DENNIS ESQ.
1953-1954	HENRY JAMES THOMAS RUSSELL ESQ.
1954-1955	OSWALD ALEC JAMES LING ESQ.
1955-1956	ALFRED JOHN LUCKETT ESQ.
1956-1957	JOHN HENRY CHRISTMAS ESQ.
1957-1958	WALTER WHITE ESQ.
1958-1959	MRS. FLORENCE RIGGOTT.
1959-1960	GEORGE ALFRED COLLIER ESQ.
1960-1961	CECIL EDGAR JOHN ANDREWS ESQ.
1961-1962	TOM EARNSHAW ESQ.
1962-1963	STUART WILLIAM HARPER ESQ.
1963-1964	MRS. ELSIE JANE MACK.
1964-1965	JOHN DILWORTH ESQ.

Plaque on Council House Wall

A long-standing member of Derby's Labour Party, and a delegate to the party's General Council, he became chairman of the party in 1936. Formerly, for 21 years, he was a member of the party's Executive Committee and for 9 years he was secretary of Rowditch Ward Labour Party. He joined the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers in 1929; was president for many years of

the union's Derby branch and served on the union's local Executive Committee. In 1938 he was president of Derby and District Joint Committee of the Engineering and Allied Trades Unions and was also a representative on the old Derby Employment Exchange Committee. It would seem that Alf had a very busy public life serving Trade Unions, the Labour Party and various Council departments.

So, there you have it, the Soldier and the Mayor are my 2 "claims to fame" (so far); not exactly earth-shattering or "Who Do You Think You Are" material but interesting, (to me), all the same.

Do you have anyone famous [or infamous] in your family? I'm sure lots of you do – if so write it up and let us share your "15 minutes of fame".

John Luckett (Mem No 7321)

Battle of Loos, Western Front, France - 1915

I recently saw a local production of “My Boy Jack”, a play by David Haig. The play shows how Rudyard Kipling exerted pressure on his son John (known as Jack) to join the Army, only to find that he was rejected by the medical board due to severe short-sightedness. His father then used his influence with Field Marshall Lord Roberts, a former commander-in-chief of the forces and the Colonel of the Irish Guards, to get Jack commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion of the Irish Guards. The following year Jack was killed at the Battle of Loos a few days after his 18th birthday. The play then examines how remorse and grief affect the Kipling family.

The play was a sharp and emotional reminder to me that my own father, Wilfrid Lanaway, had fought at the Battle of Loos. Along with thousands of other young men he had enlisted shortly after the outbreak of war and he took the King’s shilling on September 8th 1914 in his home town of Long Eaton, two months before his 18th birthday.

He was firstly in the Durham Light Infantry and was then transferred to the 14th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers. The latter part of 1914 and the year 1915 up to the end of August were spent training in various locations, including Haselmere and Witley in Surrey. Eventually they were doing 25 mile route marches carrying a 90 pound pack and their rifle.

Then on 9th September 1915 his battalion sailed to Le Havre and marched from there to Loos, a distance of well over 150 miles, sleeping in barns and fields on the way. The 21st Division was marched straight into battle, unseasoned soldiers and absolutely exhausted, on the 25th of September, the first day of the battle. In moving forwards there was little guidance or leadership and they eventually ended up in the Guards’ trenches. On that first day 8,500 British men were killed, the greatest single loss of life recorded since the beginning of the war. This was also the first day in the war when the British used chlorine gas. The wind changed direction and 2,632 of our men were poisoned, with seven fatalities – fortunately not in the Northumberland Fusiliers.

After the battle the cold weather set in – the winter of 1915/16 was very harsh – cold and very wet. My father recalls them being sent out onto the battlefield from a factory to Poperinge to repair some trenches. The shelling

started and he jumped in to a trench for cover – up to his chest in water – on the 5th of November!

Many army units, rushed into battle for the first time only a matter of days after landing in France, were devastated. My father was lucky to survive.

Then my father's luck changed. His elder brother Charles was working in the research department at Rolls Royce at Derby. People in the factory were told that if they had a relative serving in France who was a skilled man, then they were required to return to England as there was a shortage of such men to work on the war effort. My father, having left school at 13, had served five of his seven year apprenticeship and was considered to be fully skilled. He returned to England via the railhead at Steenwerck in February 1916. He then worked at Rolls Royce Aero Engines at Derby on the Eagle and the Falcon.

Amongst the various documents my father passed to me is the "Soldier's Pay Book for use on Active Service". He was paid five French francs per week (about four shillings and twopence). As the Pay Book was issued only to those on active service, it should have been collected on his return to England, but it never was. It is, therefore, a rare memento.

I also have what is called "The Small Book" which shows the soldier's own details, his next-of-kin, points to be observed when on guard, saluting of Officers, how to prevent sore feet, instructions for cleaning clothing, notes on field cooking and, lastly, soldiers' wills.

But most important of all I have the two documents which undoubtedly saved his life. The first one is a simple, crumpled piece of paper torn from a pad which says "Pte. W. Lanaway has permission to proceed to the Steenwerck station on duty." It is signed by Capt. Southgate, the Adjutant of the 14th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers and bears the Orderly Room date stamp – 12 Feb 1916. (Steenwerck was the nearest railhead to the Armentières battle-front). This gave the essential consent to leave his battalion, for it was not unknown for men to be shot for leaving their duties. As it was, he was challenged a number of times while making his way to the railway station.

The second document is entitled "Releases" and states that the undermentioned is being sent home under authority of War Office Letter dated 30th January 1916 in order that he may proceed to work with Messrs Rolls Royce

Ltd., Nightingale Road, Derby at the earliest possible moment. This paper should be retained by the soldier and must not be taken from him by any officer or other person.

Having returned to England and Rolls Royce, there was another problem that a fit young man must face – that of being presented with a white feather. At the start of the war Admiral Charles Fitzgerald founded the Order of the White Feather. The organisation aimed to shame men into enlisting in the army by persuading women to present them with a white feather if they were not wearing uniform. The campaign was effective but caused problems for men genuinely working on the war effort. This prompted the Home Secretary to issue lapel badges reading “King and Country” to indicate that they too were serving the war effort. My father wore one of these badges but it must have been lost.

British losses at Loos were exceptionally high with 50,000 casualties (including 20,000 deaths). The Germans suffered approximately half the losses of the Allies. The failure at Loos led to the removal of General French from his position as commander-in-chief of the British Army and he was replaced by General Haig in December 1915.

At the time little operational analysis was carried out. Many of the lessons of Loos were not learned, and many of the mistakes were repeated with uncanny similarity on the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916.

David Lanaway

ELEY/ELY

I have a family tree of a Joseph and Elizabeth Ely of Hilton, with children Richard 1812, William 1813 and Dorothy 1915. Eventually the family moved to Hellifield, then Skipton in Yorkshire. I was sent this tree many years ago as I was tracing Eyley of Church Gresley, but as it has no relevance to my line I would like to offer it to anyone interested.

***Mrs M.E. Dowell,
15 Wharfedale Road, Long Eaton
Nottingham NG10 3HG***

TWO DIFFERENT ROUTES TO MELBOURNE

I have been researching my wife's family [Tillson] recently and have discovered some points of interest. Her uncle, Arthur Tillson, was a POW in Burma during WWII, with some Australians. Arthur returned to England and married Jean Shaw in 1946. They emigrated to Australia a few years later and settled near to Melbourne. Arthur is now 95 and he and Jean are still alive.

Arthur's aunt [my wife's great aunt], Lily Clarke, was born in Derby in 1892 and was a nightmare to research when looking for a marriage. There were two others named Lily Clarke around at the same time and they married a pair of brothers—of course the last one to be researched was ours. She married Theodore Heales in 1926. Theodore had three children with a lady who he didn't marry, probably because she was married to someone else. On the marriage certificate he was described as a bachelor. Theodore was born in London in 1878 and I have heard from two different sources that the family had walked from London to Derby.

I met a great grand daughter from Theodore's liaison, who was very helpful. She told me that in Theodore's ancestry there is a Richard Heales. He was born in London in 1821 and emigrated to Australia. He was 4th Premier of Victoria and founded a town called Healesville, which is approximately 30 miles from Melbourne. He died in 1864 and in 1964, to commemorate 100 years since his death, medals were made and one given to each resident of Healesville.

Theodore and Lily had two sons, one was Frederick, known as Freddie, who was a policeman in Derby and then had a fish and chip shop in Mackworth. He emigrated to the U.S.A. in the mid-1970's.

Graham Rawlings, Mem 7734
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Make a 'This is Your Life' Album

It can be so difficult to think of suitable present ideas for relatives. One idea, especially for a landmark birthday, is to make an album of the relative's life. Photographic shops can make up an album of this nature for you, but it can be very satisfying to make one yourself.

Little stories and anecdotes and things like newspaper cuttings can be added. Other relatives may have a different set of old photographs that they may allow you to copy. Wedding groups, school photographs and so on. Whit walks and sports days perhaps. At your local history library you may find photographs of a house where the family lived. Many were photographed before demolition. If your family lived next to a church, a school, a monument or a bridge, pictures of these could have your house on them.

Other ideas could include wartime memorabilia, early holidays, pets, the first family car, career related subjects, childhood friends and stories about earlier ancestors. One of my own anecdotes concerned a child who was terrified of a stuffed fox in a glass case. I found a picture of a fox in a wildlife magazine. I traced that and made a little sketch, drawing a glass case around it. Sketches need not be works of art, but they do add a personal touch and help to bring your story to life.

Good luck with your album.

Enid Cresswell, Mem 27
E-mail: ec4lloyds@gmail.com

WANTED

A SCHOOLMASTER for Temple Normanton School, in the parish of Chesterfield.

A House and small donation attached. For further particulars apply to Mr Geo Poynton, of Temple Normanton.

Normanton, Nov 2nd 1842

Derbyshire Courier, 5 Nov 1842

In pursuit of Trivia - a Tale of the Unexpected

In 1970 one of my aunts took over the lease of a sandwich bar in Crouch Hill, north London. Over time it metamorphosed into a bric-a-brac shop, selling items which she acquired from numerous sources. Christmas and birthday presents from her were often strange, occasionally unidentifiable, but never dull.

Not long before she died, she gave me a painting which she thought I might like because of the subject matter. It was a watercolour, about 12 inches by 20, of a railway train and mounted in a hefty wooden frame. Obviously painted by an amateur, in a style which could fairly be described as naïve, it had a certain charm about it. For me, however, the most interesting thing was the locomotive. Despite the crudity of the image, it was instantly recognisable to any railway buff as one of Matthew Kirtley's designs for the Midland Railway and built in Derby - a conclusion supported by its colour and the letters MR on the side of the tender. In the bottom right-hand corner was the inscription "12/7/93 G F Hilton Shepperd", obviously signifying that it had been painted in 1893.

Following my aunt's death in 2010, as her executors, my wife and I had the task of sorting through her accumulation of "stuff" and re-housing as much of it as possible. We came across another painting by G F Hilton Shepperd, this time of a cottage and dated 1920; it also very helpfully had a label on the back of the frame which read "Orchard House, Upton, Southwell, Notts". It was noticeable that whoever GFHS was, his style had not developed much in the 27 years which separated the two paintings.



A few weeks later, finding ourselves diverted through Upton as a result of a road closure, we decided to see if we could find Orchard House. An enquiry in the village pub led us to the local historian who scratched his head, took my phone number and promised to be in touch. Less than 24 hours later he rang to tell me that he was standing outside it, looking at the

estate agent's board with a 'sold' sticker. I duly rang the agent, explained about the painting and offered it free to either the vendor or the new owner, if it was of interest to them. Despite an enthusiastic reaction from the estate agent, there was no response.

Winter was coming and with it the indoor research season; I just had to find out who GFHS was! After initial difficulty, easily solved by a some judicious lateral thinking, I managed to pin him down. His full name was George Frederick Hilton Shepherd, born in 1853 in Broxbourne, Hertfordshire (the Lea Valley) and he had married an Emily Harrison in 1880, in West Ham. The 1881 census finds them in Little Ilford and that of 1891 in West Ham - but in 1901 they and their family of six children were living at 60 Beacon Hill Road, Newark on Trent. Finally, in 1911 and with four more children, they were at 2 Devon Villas, Farndon Park (Newark). Despite his signature clearly spelling his surname with a 'pp', every record of him uses 'ph'.

Having traced GF's forebears back another couple of generations, I decided that it was time to search for any descendants of those ten children. I began by looking to see if he appeared in any of the public member trees on Ancestry. Although I do not store any information there myself, I confess to having occasionally made some good contacts through the facility. And this was one of them. Quite by chance, one of GF's great-great grandchildren had only just uploaded his family tree there; having made contact he put me in touch with his mother and a lively exchange of emails ensued.

GF was apparently remembered very fondly by his children. Family legend had it that he had wanted to be a doctor but eye problems had prevented that. Nevertheless, he knew the Latin names of all the flowers and plants in the area and, in addition to being an amateur watercolourist, wrote poetry. The census entries show his career as a clerk, beginning with a stockbroker and ending as an engineer's prime cost clerk. My original research had also identified his mother as Ann Howsin; born in 1819 into a farming family in Cromwell on the Great North Road just north of Newark.

Ann was obviously a woman ahead of her time; having sought her fortune in London, she met and married John Shepherd in Shoreditch and in 1871 was working as a clerk to a solicitor. Following the death of her husband in 1877 she returned to the Newark area, living with her sister until she died in 1898. It is probably fair to assume that she had some influence on her son's career.

Only one mystery remains unsolved - why did GF add Hilton to his surname?
We may never know.

As for the painting of "Orchard House" - this was in fact GF's home. At some point soon after the 1911 census the family moved out of Newark to Upton; apparently a photograph survives of them seated around the front door. The cottage today is little changed - the render has been painted white and the front door hides behind a small porch, but GF would have no difficulty in recognising it - at any rate from the outside. His paintings have, of course, been returned to his family; in the words of his great granddaughter: *"They are on the wall in my flat and it is so extraordinary to have something painted by my great grandfather who was talked about so affectionately by his daughter, my grandmother - also to have the painting of Orchard Cottage where she lived as a little girl. The train is quite delightful too"*.



Ah yes, the train picture. At the time of painting it GF lived on Beacon Hill Road in Newark and this is the Sleaford road out of town, to the east of the Great Northern Railway (now the East Coast main line). The GNR had distinctive and attractive locomotives at the time, so why did he ignore it in preference for the Midland? The Midland's line from Nottingham to Lincoln

passed not far away, but not in a cutting as depicted in the painting. Once again GF leaves us with a mystery. No matter - I was delighted, as would have been my aunt, that two items which she almost certainly bought as junk from a house clearance (and probably only for their frames) have ended up where they belong and are being enjoyed by the artist's descendants.

You will no doubt have noticed that none of the characters in my tale have any connections with Derbyshire. The locomotive, on the other hand . . .

John & Pamela Cash
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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

It was interesting to read your article in the March issue of the DFHS magazine, entitled "A sympathetic registrar". I was born at 10 Lynton Street in 1924 and lived there, apart from five years war service, until 1953, when I left after getting married.

The reference to Dr G.D. Moon brought back memories, as he was our family doctor. I can recall him bending down to speak to me in his surgery, and his strong Northern Ireland accent.

One of his sons was killed in the Great War, and his daughter Olga gave me a Derby School football shirt to wear when I was fortunate enough to win a scholarship there.

At least one of his sons became a doctor, and I can remember him standing by my bed when I contracted scarlet fever, saying "poor little chap". They were a medical family who did a great deal of good for the local community before the days of the NHS.

Has anyone else got any memories of the Moon family?

*Mr D. Keeling [Mem 4894]
105 Elms Avenue, Littleover DE23 6FE*

IS SHE YOURS?

I have just been watching a re-run of "Flog It" and one of the items sold was a tapestry by 13 year old Martha WHEELER of Derby; the tapestry was done and signed by her in 1833! I have just looked at the 1841 Census and there was a girl of the right age etc. living there in the 1841 Census. It appears she married a Francis GILBERT in 1844 in the Parish of St Peter, Derby - Ref. SP/02/108 - Derbyshire Registrars Marriage Index. Her Mother, Hannah, was still alive in 1861 and described as "widowed" living with Samuel her grandson who also appeared with Hannah and Martha in 1841.

*Alison Painter
Member No. 4131*

ALICE BIRLEY

Alice BIRLEY was born in the March Qtr. of 1866 [*Bakewell 7b 589*] to William BIRLEY and his second Wife, Hannah nee Hodgkinson; William and Hannah had married in the December Quarter of 1863 [*Bakewell 7b 1056*].

In the 1871 Census Alice was shown aged 5 years living with her family in Bakewell; William was described as a “farmer of 15 acres”. Alice’s half-brother and sister were the children of her father’s first marriage to Mary Ann Frost who had died in the June Quarter of 1863. Note how quickly William had remarried but in mitigation he did have two young children.

Hannah died in the September Quarter of 1873 aged 43 years [*Bakewell 7b 374*].

William married for the third and final time on the 21 April 1874 to Elizabeth Harris in the Parish Church of St Mary, Leicester]. They had a son, Edward in 1875. William died, aged 45 years, in the March Quarter of 1876 [*Bakewell 7b 474*] leaving the 10 year old Alice an orphan.

To my surprise the 1881 Census showed Alice living with the Community of St John the Baptist at Clewer in Berkshire which was the “mother” Convent of the Community. Much of the documentation is held by Berkshire Record Office and now includes the Admission Registers when Alice lived with the Community – *Document Reference D/EX1675/27/4*.

I approached the Convent some years ago regarding documents held by them but with no success and there the matter rested. Recently I wondered if Bakewell Library could throw any light on why Alice had been sent to Clewer and although I found the Library Staff most helpful they had no record of what had happened.

I then had a flash of inspiration and wondered if the Vicar of Bakewell had a hand in Alice’s future and this proved to be the case. Edward BALSON was Vicar of Bakewell from 1869-1891; in the 1871 Census he and his wife were still living in Windsor but in 1881 they were in Bakewell .

Alice was 15 years old in 1881 and was admitted on 1st September 1873, the year her Mother died; I had assumed Alice had been sent to Clewer on the

death of her father. Her entrance into the Convent was paid for by Mrs BALSTON and her father at a cost of £12.00. Mention is made of the fact that Alice had an older half-brother and half-sister aged 13 and 15 respectively. Shortly afterwards she went to work as a housemaid to Miss Emily CAPES in Enfield and in 1982 Alice goes to an Aunt.

In the 1891 Census, an Alice BURLEY [sic], aged 25 years, born Bakewell [sic], Derbyshire, is a servant in the household of Sophia GOODFELLOW, a widow, living in Bredbury, Cheshire. Alice is single and described as a "Housemaid". To the best of my knowledge she is the only person of this name, age and place of birth that is relevant.

In the March Quarter 1892, an Alice BIRLEY married a George ROBERTS in the Chorlton Registration District [*Chorlton 8c 957*].

The 1901 Census shows Alice ROBERTS living with husband George, a Milk Dealer who was born in Taddington, Derbyshire. Alice is shown as being born in Bakewell which is not far from Taddington. George is working on his "own account". The couple had three children:

Mabel	- 8 years
Hilda	- 3 years
George W	- 6 months

also another child of the same name and place was born in the March Qtr 1901 [*Chorlton 8c 710*]. Since the George W. shown in the Census is 6 months old, I suspect the child born in 1900 was the son of George and Alice.

Interestingly, a George William ROBERTS was born in the December Qtr of 1900 [*Chorlton 8c 890*] and in the 1911 Census the family was living at 41 Lavender Street, Hulme, Manchester. George was working as a labourer for an electrical construction company. Mabel, aged 18, was a "Sewing Machinist (Underclothing)" and the two younger children, Hilda and George William, aged 13 and 10 years respectively, are still at school. George and Alice had two more children, both of whom had died.

Additional Information:

George ROBERTS was born in 1866 and I believe he was the son of Richard and Mary Roberts [nee HODGKINSON] who had married in the June Qtr. of

1855 [*Bakewell 7b 819*]. Richard was a labourer at the lime Works in Taddington at the time of the 1871 Census which showed George, aged 5 years , and his family.

In the 1881 Census, George was aged 15 years and living with his sister, Susan aged 20 years and her husband, William Wilshaw* at 13 Lloyd Street, Hulme. Susan and William had married in the March Qtr. 1880 [*Sheffield 9c 419*]. William was a Milk Dealer aged 21 years.

*Note: William and Susan WILSHAW were witnesses at George and Alice's marriage.

By 1891 George is living with an Aunt and Uncle [Samuel and Martha Greenlees] at 29 Alton Street, Harpurley, Manchester; George was a Carter whilst Uncle Samuel a Warehouseman. I believe that Martha is the sister of George's mother, Mary Roberts.

The 1841 Census shows the HODGKINSON family which includes Hannah, Mary and Martha. I believe that Hannah married William BIRLEY [Alice's father], Mary married Richard ROBERTS who were the parents of the George ROBERTS [who ultimately married Alice, his cousin] and Martha married Samuel GREENLESS.

This was a most satisfactory conclusion because it means that Alice was restored to her Mother , Hannah's family. Alice died on 8th February 1934; husband George had pre-deceased her.

My thanks to the Staff at Bakewell Library and the Berkshire Record Office.

Alison Painter
Member No. 4131

A Local Tale of Waterloo

James Handford, son of Elizabeth Mills and James Handford, was baptised in 1782 in Kirk Langley, four miles north of Derby, and continued to live there for the majority of his life.

James, his father, was also baptised in Kirk Langley, in 1752, and his four sisters, and four brothers were likewise baptised in the small village just outside of the county town, all between 1778 and 1790.

James junior lived a somewhat colourful life, surrounded by troublesome characters prior to joining the Napoleonic war. A quarter sessions tells us that James was a butcher by trade, but outside of the butchery, he and his family caused mischief in the locality.

In 1788 James Senior appeared in court on charge of swearing one prophane oath...but the trouble didn't end there for James senior, in 1793, he made a second appearance in court for an assault on Benjamin Sheldon of Derby, and was fined 40/-, which he begrudgingly paid to the Sheriff of the court.

James Junior clearly lived up to the family reputation for trouble making, appearing in court in 1805 for making a hay rick on the highway of Moor Lane, Kirk Langley, with a cart. However, the court amended the charge, and James was fined a further 40/- for blocking the highway with said cart. Like his father, a one time visit to the magistrates clearly wasn't enough, and 1806 saw James fined 40/- for fiddling his weights at the butchers.

The Handford's were a family familiar with court etiquette, as younger brother William was fined 5/- in 1793 for drunkenness on a Sunday, followed by a further fine of 5/- for poaching in 1794. Comically, the familiar theme continues with younger brother Isaac, who was fined 5/- for drunkenness in 1819.

In 1800, the wedding bells of St Peter's Church Of England in Derby chimed out, signifying the matrimony of James and Sarah Murphin, also a local citizen of Kirk Langley.

Moving away from his home town, and the frequent visit to the magistrates, a

sprightly 33 year old James, described as a man of fresh complexion, 5 foot, 6 inches, and brown haired, left his home village of Kirk Langley on the 1st April, 1813, to join the army, enlisting in the 1st Foot Guards, which later, in 1815, became the Grenadier Guards.

However, disaster was not far around the corner, and three years and three days later, James returned from the battle of Waterloo with a wound through his shoulder. Lucky to be alive, but considered unfit for service, James was discharged from the 1st Foot Grenadier Guards, 3rd Battalion, on the 3rd of April, 1816.

A true hero, a few years down the line, James received the Waterloo medal in 1815, and a Military General Service medal in 1847, for the battle of Nive, which took place from the 9th-13th December 1813.

But James's military journey did not end there...Reverend Henry Fielden, a rector of Kirk Langley for nearly 65 years, wrote an article which encapsulated James's entrepreneurial and somewhat cheeky spirit. In this article, Henry describes how each Waterloo Day, (18th June) James Handford would wear his medals with pride, and for a shilling he would tell his tale of the battle of Waterloo to the local villagers.

41 years later, and we find James, now 55, as an agricultural labourer, and Sarah, aged 40, living at The Green, in Kirk Langley, with three children, 11 year old James, 8 year old John, and 3 year old Charles. Sarah and James also had older daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth Ellen and Mary, and as far as records show, at this point, no criminal offences attached to their offsprings' name- a miracle!

Wind down another 10 years, and James and Sarah have relocated to Langley Green, Kirk Langley, and have a house full. Son, Charles, is now 15, and my own Great Great Great Grandfather, and son of James and Sarah, William, is aged 8. Another son, Samuel, a daughter, Emma, 6, a granddaughter Mary Bull, aged 2, and a widower, George Bull, aged 32, are also all living at Langley Green.

James's life, which I am sure was lived to the full, and was one of much excitement, came to an end at the grand old age of 84. Buried in Kirk Langley churchyard, his headstone reads, "*Sacred to the memory of James Handford,*

a Waterloo veteran who died January 26th 1865 , also of Sarah wife of the above who died May 5th 1866 aged 66 years- Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord”.

And how blessed we are today to hear of the eventful life of James Handford, a man of the Foot Guard, who lived every minute to the last.

Christina Lewis, great, great, great, great, grand daughter of James Handford.

CONFESSION OF MURDERING A DERBYSHIRE MAN

At Lambeth Police Court, on Friday afternoon, John Bolton [22], now under sentence of penal servitude for robbery, was charged, on his own confession, with murdering a grocer's assistant named Day, at Walworth. The prisoner asked no questions of the witnesses examined, but remarked to the officer who deposed to arresting him "I wish it had been you instead of Day". He was committed for trial. William Henry Day was a young man whose friends live at New Whittington, where he seems to have been much respected. Some time ago he went to London and obtained employment there, and it was whilst he was endeavouring to capture Bolton, who had stolen some tea from his cart, that he was fatally stabbed in the abdomen and groin. Bolton declares that the murder was not premeditated. He says after he had stolen the tea he found himself hard pressed by the deceased, and that being determined to escape, "he had to resort to the knife". A few particulars concerning Bolton's career have come to light. He is only 21 years of age. He was born in a low neighbourhood off Rodney-road, Walworth, which was at that time infested with thieves of all classes and seems to have grown up amidst crime and vice. He fell into the hands of the police on several occasions and had been convicted at three or four different times on charges of street robbery and assaults.

Derby Mercury, 14th May 1884

CHURCHES OF DERBYSHIRE

38. Brailsford All Saints



The Domesday Survey of 1087 records that the Manor of Brailsford was in the lands of Henry de Ferrers and was held by Aelfwine, a Saxon Lord who had retained his position after the Conquest of 1066. The manor had a priest and half a church. The Manor of Ednaston also had half a church and it seems evident that the church was originally erected for the joint use of the two manors, possibly in the days of Edward the Confessor. Legend has it that a notable family in Brailsford wanted the church to be built near their house, but the villages kept moving all the stone which had been delivered, to a site between the two villages, so that is where it ended up being built.

There is nothing left of the Saxon church but the present building lies on the Brailsford side of the boundary between the two villages. When a grave was being prepared for the rector of Brailsford in 1919 the digger found the shaft of a circular Saxon cross buried beneath the base, which was all that remained on the surface. The base was relaid and the shaft set in a new stone, where it remains to this day, the only survivors—along with several Norman pillars in the church—from the first church on this site. By the church entrance there is a yew tree which has been dated and is at least 1000 years old.

Around 1300 rebuilding began and the size of the chancel suggests that the new church was planned to be a lavish building, but unfortunately the Black Death intervened. With one third of the nation's man power wiped out, la-

bour became scarce and wages rose. The plan of the church had to be scaled down so that now the nave is, most unusually, the same size as the chancel. The tower was added about 1500 and the porch in 1629. The Victorians did a partial restoration, removing a gallery, adding a vestry and replacing the old box pews with the present seating, luckily without much spoiling the appearance of this very attractive church. The carved wooden pew ends are most interesting, many depicting biblical scenes. There are six bells in the tower which are used most Sundays and also by visiting ringers.

Immediately south of the churchyard, not far from the ancient yew tree, is a small brick building with a very indistinct inscription reading “This stable was built at the expense of the parish 1754”. This is the 18th century equivalent to today’s car park. Parishioners would ride the half mile to church and park their horses in the stable during the service. As the stable would hardly hold more than three horses then the rest of the congregation must have walked—or tied their mounts to the nearest tree. The mounting steps are still in place beside the gate, but the stable is now a toilet.

The Rectory stands half way between church and village and must be at least three centuries old. A datestone over the doorway is inscribed “1682 Barnabas Poole”, but it is thought that this might be the date of the rebuilding not the original construction. The Rev Barnabas Poole died in 1698. This fine building is now listed and has been replaced as the rectory by a new building erected close by.

THE REGISTERS

The original registers date from 1647 and are at the Derbyshire Record Office, Matlock. They are available to view on film [please contact them to book a machine reader]. They also include the parish of Ednaston and also that of Long Lane before 1860.

Bridge Chapel House have the early registers and also a full copy of the memorial inscriptions, which are available to view. We also have several articles on the village.

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Application for a coach trip to
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES at KEW

Saturday 24th October 2015

Fee: £15.00 return

The coach will depart from **Full St, Derby (stop X1)** at 7:30 AM and depart
for the return journey at 16:00 PM.

*Please complete all sections and return the completed form, with
payment, to:*

*Mrs Helena Coney, Dale House, 11a Dale End Road, Hilton, Derbyshire, DE65
5FW helena.coney@gmail.com*

✂-----

I/We would like to go to the National Archives on 24th October 2015
Please supply all names below

**Cheques must be payable to DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY**

Or via PayPal at bch@dfhs.org.uk

Name.....

Address.....

Tel. No..... Email.....

**Please indicate if you have a valid Readers Ticket for The National
Archives**

I have a valid Readers Ticket Yes / No (Please delete as appropriate)

If a receipt is required, please enclose SAE or supply an Email address

Two Vicars of Eyam

My great grandmother, BETSY ROLLEY (1837-1903), was born and brought up in the delightful little village of Bonsall. Researching her ancestry has led me to some interesting and exciting discoveries.

Betsy's great great grandfather JOHN ROLLEY (1708-1779) married ELIZABETH FERN (1720-1792) by licence at Beeley on 21st August 1743. Elizabeth's father was GAWYN FERN (~1668-1748). On 26th March 1690 he had been "appointed curate at Holmesfield near Dronsfield by Bishop Wood" and was curate at Beeley from 1701 until his death in 1748. Gawyn married ELIZABETH HOLMES (1692-1767) at Bakewell on 20th February 1718.

For a number of years, together with a fellow family historian, Elaine, who lives in Australia, we searched for more information on our joint ancestor Gawyn Fern. Elaine found, in Nottingham Archdeacon Marriage Licences, a previous marriage on 17 August 1689 to a MARY HUNT and I discovered a baptism at Eyam on 12 September 1691 of William son of Gawyn Fern, clerk, and Mary his wife. Gawyn was a 21 year old schoolmaster when he married Anne aged 25. This means that Gawyn was about 24 years older than his second wife, Elizabeth, and from my reading of the Beeley parish registers I formed an impression of a very serious man with rather untidy handwriting.

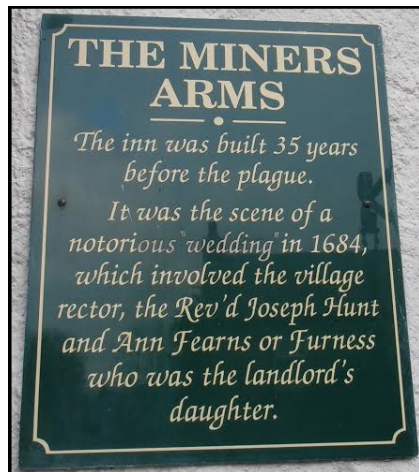
At last Elaine made a breakthrough with the discovery of the will of WILLIAM FERNE BA dated 20th February 1679 together with a bond, or obligation, dated 1680. In Eyam parish records I found the following information: "on 10th February 1676 Mr William Ferne BA was inducted to the rectory of Eyam by Mr John Walker, vicar of Hathersage". Sadly, William was vicar of Eyam for only four short years. He was buried at Eyam on 24th February 1680.



The bond was a legal document obliging his wife MARY and Sir Henry Archbold to "educate mother and bring up" William and Mary's six children "decent for their estate and calling during their mi-

nority". The names of the children were given as follows: Elizabeth, Anne, Mary, Gawyn, Kathryn and William. At last we had found Gawyn's parents. William must have known that he did not have long to live and had made safe provision for his children's future. The inventory attached to the will shows that he was a man of means, his library alone was worth £20, and the total of his assets was £268.3.6. Mary survived her husband by thirty years. She was buried at Eyam on 12 June 1710.

Less than four years after William's death a new young, single, vicar came to Eyam. JOSEPH HUNT was appointed to the living late in 1683 and



Plaque on the Miners Arms

"inducted to the rectory of Eyam signed by John Walker, vicar of Hathersage" in 21st March 1684. Elaine and I wondered if perhaps Mary Hunt and Joseph could have been brother and sister especially as they chose to baptise their son William in Joseph's church at Eyam in 1691. Not long after his induction Joseph was asked to baptise an infant who was too sick to be brought to the church. The ceremony took place in the Miner's Arms in Water Lane. After the ceremony the vicar, having consumed more alcohol than was wise for someone of his calling, began to pay rather a lot of attention to a young woman

in her late teens named Anne Fearn(s). At this point somebody joined the couple's hands together, took the vicar's prayer book and read the marriage service over them.

At that time Eyam lay in the diocese of Litchfield and the Bishop, when he heard of the event rebuked James and insisted that in the eyes of God the marriage was binding and must be made lawful in the sight of men. On 4th September 1684, six months after his induction, James married Anne in the church.

Unfortunately, James had previously proposed marriage to a lady of means who lived in Derby, and she used her wealth to sue him for Breach of Prom-

ise. As a result the young couple soon fell into debt and, learning that the bailiffs were on their way to the rectory to arrest them, they repaired to the church and claimed sanctuary. They dare not return to the rectory and it is believed that they spent the whole of their married lives in the church. The parish registers contain the baptisms of nine children born to the couple. It seems that all nine must have been born in the church.

Life would have been very hard for the family with no heating and poor lighting but they must have been well liked by the parishioners as, in order to provide them with more privacy, they built a lean to vestry on the site of the present vestry. Anne died in December 1703 and Joseph in December 1709. They were buried in the same vault inside the church to avoid the bailiffs who would have been entitled to exhume the bodies from the churchyard. Their tombstone is set in the north wall of the vestry.



Eyam Church

Tradition has it that the landlord's name was Fearn, that the child baptised in the Miner's Arms was his child, and that Anne was his daughter. There was no baptism at that time in the parish registers for a child named Fearn. There is however a baptismal entry for a sick child named Tristram Radcliffe who died a few days later. Anne Ferne, second daughter of the late William Ferne, was exactly the right age at this time, ie under 21 in 1680. She could have been a guest at the baptism, perhaps even Tristram's godmother, and is far more likely to be the lady who became the wife of James Hunt. Anne was not a direct ancestor of ours but what an fascinating story Elaine and I were able to discover in Eyam.

Joyce Rishworth

Member number 7267

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Acknowledgements:

Elaine Whatmore; Francine Clifford; John Clifford's book, Eyam Plague 1665-1666; Katherine Howarth for the translation of William's will

Bailiff's Account for the Manor of Crich, Derbyshire **1442-1443**

The Manorial Documents Register (MDR) at the National Archives (TNA) identifies the nature and location of manorial records. The MDR is partially computerised and can be searched on-line. However for several counties including Derbyshire the records have not yet been computerised and information is only available by visiting the TNA search room or writing in with an enquiry. The TNA and the Derbyshire Record Office are presently working to identify all of Derbyshire's known manorial records and to make their location available on line. For the parish of Crich (Cruche) the following manorial records are known:-

Manor of Crich

- *Account rolls, 1393-94* (Ref: **MD 218**) held by Yorkshire Archaeological Society.
- *Bailiffs accounts, 1442-43, 1446-47* (Ref: **U1475**) held at the Centre for Kentish Studies, Maidstone. Readers need to apply in writing to the Right Hon the Viscount De L'Isle for permission to consult the De L'Isle Collection before visiting the Centre.
- *Accounts rolls, 29 Sept 1457- 29 Sept 1458*, recorded as in private ownership and whose current location is unknown
- *Rental of land in Crich, 1538* (Ref: **Woll. XI. 19, 20**); *Accounts with Shirland, Stretton and South Wingfield, 1673* (Ref: **Add MSS 46458, f 175**) and *Account of chief rents, list of freeholders, undated* (Ref: **Add MS 6666 p.628, 6707 p.58**) held in the British Library, Manuscript Collections, London.
- *A survey of the Lordship of Crich in the county of Derby the lands of the Right Honble the Earle of Shrewsbury and St. George Saville, Baronett... taken July & August 1655* (Ref: **D5795**) held at the Derbyshire Record Office.

Manor of Fritchley

- *List of freeholders 1766* (Ref: **Add MS 6707 p.58**) held in British Library, Manuscript Collections, London.

Manor of Wakebridge in Crich

- *Extent, 1350-51* (Ref. **Add Mss 6668, p.709**); *Court Roll, 1444* (Ref. **Woll XI 2, a, b**) and *Rentals, 1485, 1509* (Ref. **Woll XI, 14, 15, 16, &18**) held in the British Library Manuscripts Collections, London.

With the kind permission of Viscount De L'Isle I was able to see and subsequently arrange for the translation of the 1442-1443 Latin document. The document itself was in magnificent condition and some 4ft-5ft long (1.5m). Attached to it in the bundle were also the bailiff's accounts of the manors of "**Asshove, Halome, Bolsove, Cruche (1446-1447), Sircotes & Curboro, Shirland, Wyndfield, Tidshelf, Bradsale Ferrers and Stoke**". The Crich document whose translation is reproduced below contains very detailed information on the manor and the names of nearly 100 of its people, often with their occupation and location of their dwelling. Many of these surnames are still present over 200 years later in the 1655 Survey of the Manor of Crich which I transcribed and was published in the March 2015, Issue 152 of the Derbyshire Family History Society magazine.

**TRANSLATION OF BAILIFF'S ACCOUNT FOR THE MANOR OF
'CRUCHE' (Crich), DERBYSHIRE, FOR MICHAELMAS 21-
MICHAELMAS 22 HENRY VI [1442-1443]**

**Reproduced by kind permission of the Right Honourable Viscount De L'Isle
from his Family Papers held at the Kent Record Office.**

Reference: U1475: M207 & M208

Translated by Elizabeth Finn, Kent R.O.

© Commissioned by Dr Alan Wilcockson

The folios M207 (yr 1442-3) & M208 (yr 1446-7) contain the Manorial Accounts of lands in Derbyshire and Staffordshire which came to Sir Henry Sidney as a result of the division of the estates of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the home of the Cromwell family, Tattershall College having been established in 1440 by Ralph Lord Cromwell.

The folios contain the Accounts of the manors of Asshove, Halome, Bolsove, Cruche, Sircotes & Curboro, Shirland, Wyndfield, Tidshelf, Bradsale Ferrers and Stoke. The Cruche entry in M208 has been cut off after the "Farms of Demesne Lands" entry so only the longer M207 Accounts have been translated for Cruche. The M207 & M208 entries for Cruche are very similar.

'Cruche'

Account of Robert Bowch[er] Collector of rents by John Thakker his deputy, of John Ulkerthorp Collector of farms of demesne lands and of Ralph Alsebroke, bedel of the court there from the feast of St Michael in the 21st year of the reign of King Henry VI to the same feast of St Michael then next following in the 22nd year of the same king beginning for one whole year

'Arrears'

Nothing

'Rents of Assize'

The same answers for 8s of rent of assize for 1 message and 3 bovates of land in Cruche called 'Codyngton' place' in the tenure of John Plometre per annum paid at the terms of St Martin and Whitsun equally. And for 5s 8d of Edmund Pole for free rent of 1 field of arable land called 'Playstowfeld' per annum paid at the same terms ('e.t'). And for 4s of Roger Bithewat[er] for the free rent of 1 message and 3 acres of land there per annum paid at the same terms. And for 2s 2d of Joan Kebull' for free rent of 1 toft with a croft called 'Porchecrofte' there per annum paid at the same terms. And for 2s of Ralph Alsebroke for free rent of 1 message 1 bovat of land there per annum paid at the same terms. And he should carry out ('facio') the office of collector of fees ('feodarius') and bailiff of the lord's court there from ancient custom, for the rent of the same message. And of 2s of free rent of 1 field called 'lyndonford' lying on the bank of the water of the Derwent in the tenure of the said John Plomtre per annum the whole ('tm" = ?'totum') paid at the term of St Michael. And for 1d of free rent [of] 1 piece of land called 'Brenstonbut' in the tenure of John Dudffeld' chaplain there per annum the whole paid at the term of St Michael. And for 12s of free rent of 1 message and 3 bovates of land in the vill of Fressshley in the tenure of William Merelegge paid at the terms of [St] Martin and Whitsun equally. And for 6s 8d of free rent of 1 message and 1 bovat of land there in the tenure of Nicholas Hogeson' per annum at the same terms And for 3s 4d of free rent of 1 message and 4 bovates of land called 'Collandes' in the tenure of Henry Perpoynt knight and Richard Whalley and also of 1 message and 2 bovates of land in the tenure Isabel widow of Robert Parker per annum at the same terms. Of the price of 1lb of pepper [1lb of pepper] issuing from the rent of the heirs of Peter of Wakerigge for his lands in Cruche and Shukthorn' the whole paid on the feast of St James [he does not answer] [for it] ('non r") interlineated] and delivered on account for the fee of the auditor ('Aud") But he answers for 4s

2d of rent for 1 message and 1 bovat of land called 'Lyldall' in Cruche in the tenure of the said John Duffeld' assigned to Lady Joan late wife of John Swillyngton' knight in the name of her dower as of the third part of 2 (?) perches ('percm') and 1 parcel of land opposite ('exoppositio') the tenure of Robert Thakker paid at the term of [St] Martin and Whitsun equally And for 12d of free rent of 1 message and 3 bovates of land called 'Peynlond' in the tenure of Thomas Bradfeld' 'cous' ('?custumarius' = customary tenant) now assigned in the name of dower as above

Sum 51s 1d

'Rents of tenants at will'

And for 6s 8d of William Prasse for the rent of 1 message and ½ a bovat of land in Cruche late in the tenure of Patrick Morley as demised to him paid at the terms of [St] Martin and Whitsun in equal portions. And for 10s of John Frishley for the rent of 1 waste message (mes' vast") and bovat of land in Frissheley aforesaid called 'Dawesnek' at the same at the same terms. And for 10s of John Hawe for rent of 1 message and 1 bovat of land there per annum at the same terms. And for 10s 8d of John atte Dyche for 1 ['10s' above the word 'one'] message and 1 bovat of land there and 1 croft ['8d' above '1 croft'] at the south end ('finis') of the vill there per annum at the same terms. And for 11s 9d of Richard Fleccher' for 1 message ['10s 1d' above 1 messuage] and 1 bovat of land and 1 croft ['20d' above '1 croft'] called 'Hungrehill' together with a certain 'cous' ['?customary holding] called 'le Hayred' And for 10s 4d of Henry Alsebroke for rent of 1 messuage and 1 bovat of land there per annum paid at the same terms. And 10s of John Thakker for rent of 1 messuage and 1 bovat of land there per annum paid at the same terms. And for 5s of John atte Wall' the elder ('sen") for 1 message and ½ bovat of land per annum paid at the same terms. And for 10s of Thomas Samme the younger (jun") for 1 message and 1 bovat of land there per annum paid at the same terms. And for 5s of John Strete for rent of 1 message and 1 bovat of land there per annum paid at the same terms. And for 10s of Henry Smyth for rent of 1 waste message ['?i.e. derelict messuage] and 1 bovat of land there thus per annum for the same half per year [i.e. half the rent because it's derelict?] at the same terms. And for 12s of rent of Henry Smyth for rent ['10s' above 'rent'] of 1 message and 1 virgate of land and of 1 croft ['2s' above 'croft'] beneath ('subtus') Le Hall' thus for the same half in this year. And for 10s of Ralph Alsebrok for rent of 1 message and 1 bovat of land there assigned to the said Lady Joan by name of her dower. And for 10s of Roger Herston' for 1 message and 1 bovat of land there assigned per

annum by name of her dower as above at the same terms. And of 10s of Robert Mason butcher ('Bowcher') for 1 message and 1 bovaté of land there late in the tenure of Nicholas atte Wall assigned as above at the same terms. And for 10s of John Idersey for 1 message and 1 bovaté of land late in the tenure of James Heyton' clerk and at present in the tenure of John Boler and William Bradshawe assigned as above per annum at the same terms.

Sum £7 11s 5d

'Rents of cottages'

And for 2s of John Shawe for 1 waste (vastat") cottage with garden adjoining at the north end of the vill of Cruche per annum paid at the terms of [St] Martin and Whitsun equally. And for 2s of James Hoyton' chaplain for 1 waste (Vast") cottage and 2 acres of land there late in the tenure of William Blount and before in the tenure of John Osilcok' thus for the same half a year late however for the same 5s. And for 2s of Hugh Penyale vicar of the church there for 1 cottage with adjoining croft late in the tenure of Thomas Russell thus for the same half by court roll for the term of 20 years this [being] the 13th year to be maintained and repaired in everything during the aforesaid term. And for 6s 6d of Roger Alsebroke for 1 cottage and 6 acres of land to the same adjoining late in the tenure of Richard Fletcher' and afterwards of William Chamb[er] this for the same half per annum paid at the same terms ('e. t"). And for 3s 10d of William Tornour for rent of 1 cottage with certain land adjoining the same together with 1d for a certain customary holding ('cons") call 'Hayred" late in the holding of Emma Perkyn' paid at the same terms. And for 2s of John Dey for rent of 1 cottage with garden adjoining there late in the tenure of John Saveyn' per annum at the same terms. And for 14d of Roger Alsebroke the elder ('sen") for 1 cottage with garden adjoining there per annum at the same terms. And for 14d of Alice Mason' for the rent of 1 waste ('vast") cottage late in the tenure of Nicholas Trott[er] and before in the tenure of John Bersett per annum. And for 2s 10d of the same Alice for rent of 1 cottage with a croft and 1 acre of land adjoining the same late in the tenure of John Barsete and before in the tenure of John Bradshawe per annum at the same terms And for 8d of William Blount for the rent of 1 cottage with garden adjoining late in the tenure of William Stonehewer' and afterwards of Roger Prince thus for the same half by court roll for the term of his life. And for 2s 4d of John Blount for the rent of 1 cottage with adjoining garden late in the tenure of John Harpour and afterwards of John Saveyn thus for the same half in this year at the same terms. For 4d late received for rent of 1 garden called 'Powlaghton" granted to the farmers of the quarry ('querr") for the

removal of their stones as in the aforesaid account he does not answer because ('quare') [it is] in the hands of the lord because of default of ?transport ('conduct"). But he answers for 3s for rent of 1 cottage with adjoining garden in Cruche late in the tenure of John Strete and late assigned to the aforesaid Joan in the name of dower as above thus demised to Thomas Samme the younger ('jun") late however for 3s paid per annum at the same time. And for 4s of William Olesdyche alias Smyth' for the rent of 1 cottage and 3 acres of land to the same adjoining assigned by name of dower as above late in the tenure of John Swynstowe thus for the same half by court roll for the aforesaid 20th (terminal 'j' crossed out) year of the present king for the term of 10 years to bear all services due from the same this the 3rd year. And for 2s of Hugh Penyale vicar of the church of Cruche for the rent of 1 cottage with garden and croft adjoining assigned by name of dower as above.

Sum 35s 6d

'Farm of demesne lands'

And for 10s 11d of Joan atte Strete for the farm of the site ('?scit") of the manor with a croft called 'le Orchard' and dove-cot besides ('ultra') 3s 1d assigned by name of dower as below paid at the term of St Michael wholly. And for 10s of a certain parcel of land beneath 'le Halle-Orchard' 1 piece of land called 'Morewelflatte' 1 piece of land called 'Taillour Leyes' and 1 parcel of meadow called 'Weygmedowe' thus half to the vicar of the church of Cruche ['and Adam ate Wall" crossed out] by court roll for the term of 20 years this [being] the 13th year. And for 2s of the said vicar of the church of Cruche for the farm of 1 acre of land called 'Daleacre' thus for the same demised by court roll of the 11th year of the present king for the term of 20 years in this [being] the 14th year paid at the same term. And for 9s of the same vicar for the farm of 1 parcel of arable land called 'Tenacre' together with a certain piece of meadow called 'Fisshe'pole' thus for the same demised in this year. And for 6s of Robert Thakker' for 4 acres of arable land called 'Hallyndale' in this year. And for 3s 4d of John atte Strete for 1 piece of arable land called 'Lyndall' lewe' at the same terms. And for 7s of John atte More for 3 acres of land called 'Greneweyflatte' thus for the same demised in this year paid at the same term And for 16d of Robert Thakker' for 1 acre of arable land upon 'Cruchecliff" in this year And for 22d of James Hoyton' Chaplain for 2 acres of arable land butting upon 'Cruchecliff" aforesaid thus for the same money for the term of 12 years by the advice ('consilium') of the lord in this the 8th year And for 3s 2d of Roger Alsebroke and Henry Alsebroke for 1 piece of arable land containing by estimation 3 acres beneath

('subtus') 'Cruchecliff' aforesaid in this year And for 6s of John atte Strete and Robert Thakker' for 1 piece of arable land called (?)'Hanelflate' in this year And for 20d of Roger Alsebroke for the farm of 1 parcel of land next to 'le Brokencrosse' thus for the same money by the court roll for a term of years who (?)departed And for 18d of John Strete for 3 acres of arable land next to 'Brodefeldflatte' thus for the same money in this year And for 7s for the farm of 1 piece of land called 'Burgonflatte' together with a certain piece of meadow butting upon 'Cruchemore' thus ?for themselves (?)sibi' money to the aforesaid Hugh Penyale vicar of the church of Cruche by court roll for the term of 20 years in this the 12th year And for 2s of John atte Strete for 1 piece of arable land called 'Ouerhalmore' in this year at the same term And for 7s of John atte Strete and Robert Thakker' for 1 piece of land called 'Brodemedewe' at the same term And for 3s 4d of the aforesaid Henry Alsebroke for the Henry Alsebroke in this year And for 5s of John atte Strete for 1 piece of meadow called 'Welmedewe' in this year And for 21d of John Hooke for the farm of the crop ('vestura') growing in a certain wood of the lord called 'le (?)Hassekarr" lying on the west side of the park of 'Wyndfeld" thus to the same demised in this year besides 3d debited ('onerat") in the account of 'Wyndfeld" in the heading 'Rents of Assize' under the name of 'Algerlane' then they answer paid 4s And for 4d of Henry Hatfeld' for a certain parcel of crop ('vestura') called (?)'Hoghayhune' thus debited in this year as in the years preceding And for 12d of John atte Strete for the farm of a certain pasture called 'Hawkengreves' And for 3s 1d for the farm of a third part of 2 parts of the aforesaid (?)site of the manor assigned to the aforesaid Lady Joan by name of her dower as above besides 10s 11d above debited thus money to the aforesaid John Strete ?namely with the farm aforesaid And for 18d for the farm of 1 piece of arable land called 'le Halfacre' lying below 'le Broken-crosse' assigned by name of dower thus money to the aforesaid John Strete in this year And for 8s of John atte Strete for the farm of 1 pasture called 'Moldriddying' assigned as above And for 3s of the farm of a certain pasture called 'Neth'almore' assigned in the manner in which above money to the aforesaid John Strete in this year And for 9s of Richard Fletcher for the farm of a certain piece of meadow called 'Meekemedowe' as above thus money for the same for this year

Sum 115s 9d

'New farm'

For 6s 7d late for the farm of a certain piece of land of the lord's waste upon 'le Cruchecliff' with another lesser parcel separated in the preceding account ?

in exchange ('contra') as it was demised to John atte More of 'Tyddeswall' for the term 8th [?for a term of 8 years] in the year next preceding completed namely for the said time of this account he does not answer because it lay in the hands of the lord very little occupied on account of default of (?) customary payment ('conduct")

Sum nothing

'Farm of watermill'

And for 15s 6½d for the farm of the upper watermill built there upon 'Frissh'leybroke' thus money to Richard Fletcher and debited as for a third part and 2 (?)parts ('p't") of 2 parts besides 4s 5½d assigned for dower as below. For the farm of the lower watermill built upon the same stream nothing on account of default of (?)customary payment ('conduct") and repair then he answers paid per annum 10s But they answer for 4s 5½d for the farm of the third part of 2 parts of the aforesaid watermills. Above thus debited in supplementary [?account] 20s per annum late assigned to the aforesaid Lady Joan in name of dower therefore.

Sum 20s

'Farm of kilns ('thorall') by reason of stone quarries'

And for 42s of John atte Strete Robert Thakker' Robert Hobson' John Idersey Robert Holwey William Botiler' and John Thakker' for the farm of 7 kilns ('thorall') each rendering per annum 6s for licence for collecting and obtaining stone as without (?)shaking ('ruid") of and in the quarry of the lord there called 'Cruchecliff' for burning quick lime ('calx viva') provided nevertheless that it is not permitted to anyone of them to occupy except only one kiln within that demesne for burning this lime as for the annual rent promised without command lest the lord should suffer harm or loss in the same quarry in any way whatever beyond that which he can fittingly provide ('competenter deservire') in the aforesaid 7 kilns payable in the term of St Michael for the whole year For any monies assigned to the aforesaid Lady Joan as for dower [?in] the said quarry nothing because it is not allowed to her to make waste But he answers for 20s for the farm of the quarry of mill stones ('petrarum molar") within the chase there thus money to Thomas Samme the younger per annum to hold to himself from the feast of St Michael in the taking ('prenc") of this account to the end of the term of 6 years next following in this the first year

Sum 62s

'Demesne lands in the hand of the lord by exchange'

And for 13s 4d for a moiety of 1 messuage with appurtenances there called 'Collandplace' coming into the hand of the lord by exchange made with Henry Perpoynt knight for a moiety of 1 messuage with its appurtenances in 'Holbekwodhous' by the purchase of the lord from William Babyngton' knight and John Bote his villain ('nat') as in the tenure of John Turney in this year. Paid at the terms of [St] Martin and Easter per annum equally namely for 2 terms of this falling within the time of this account besides 3s 4d of as-size rent debited thence above

Sum 13s 4d

'Pannage with agistment'

And for 20s 6d received for pannage [= pasture] of pigs within in the park there by schedule ('bill') And for 4s 8d pannage of pigs within the chase as appears by the schedule ('bill') of their names returned upon this account. For any other agistment [= herbage of a forest] within the aforesaid park he does not answer because it is reserved from the lord's command against the nourishment of the wild beasts

Sum 25s 2d

'From the mining of lead'

For a certain customary lead mine ('consuet' plumb") there called 'Coope' issuing for each load ('lod") of lead within the demesne there won without carrying ('cariat") for each load 4d he does not answer because none was won without carrying from the oath of John Ulkerthorp' and other ('al") upon account But they answer for 2s 4d for the price of 3 dishes ('disc") of lead issuing from a certain customary holding ('cons") called 'Loote' namely for each 13 dishes of lead ore ('operis plumb") won within the demesne there 1 dish thus sold in this year And be it known that each 9 dishes make 1 load And for 20d of John att More of Tyddeswall' for licence for burning lead upon 'le Cruchecliff' in a certain place there called 'Boleplace' thus for the same money by the court roll of the year next preceding for the term of 4 years in this the second year

Sum 3s 11d

'Customary holding ('Cons') called 'Cruchemole'

And for 5s 6d for a certain customary holding called 'Cruchemole' issuing from the ?tenant ('tenent") of 24 bovates of land in 'Ibull" namely for each bovat of land $2\frac{3}{4}$ d paid at the terms of the Annunciation and of St Michael

equally And be it known that since ('ex quo') the lord is owner in this demesne the money of this was received by Richard Husse claiming [it] as his hereditary right up to the term of the Annunciation in the year of the present king 13

Sum 5s 6d

'From land in the hands of the lord by reason of the minority ('minoris etatis') of the heir'

And from lands and tenements being in the hands of the lord by reason of the minority of the heir of William Plomley held of this Barony of Cruche by military service he does not answer here because in account by himself as appears in this file ('filac')

Sum nothing

'Sale of wood' ('bosc')

And for 10s 4d of the price of certain ash 'maples' and 'ollers' felled ('Sucs') both in the park and in the chase and sold to divers persons as appears by 1 schedule ('bill') of their names and sums upon this account delivered and examined

Sum 10s 4d

'Profits of the court'

And for 29s 8d of profits of 2 courts held there in this year by the roll examined whereof for the penalty forfeited ('pen' for't') for not repairing a tenement 3s 4d and for minor ('minut') profits 26s 4d For other casual profits ('Casual') there nothing in this year

Sum 29s 8d

Sum of the whole roll £26 3s 8d

Turn over ('vert')

[The reverse side of the account contains the expenses]

'Wages of the Park-keeper'

For certain accounts in the wages of John Rolleston' Park-keeper of the park there at 2d per day namely throughout the said time of this account 60s ?5d [the end of the line has been torn away] And in the expenses of the Steward holding the Court aforesaid in this year nothing because it is allowed in the account of 'Wyndfeld'

Sum 60s 8d

'Repairs'

And in money granted by the Steward to John Dey tenant within the demesne there in aid ('auxilium') of the repair of his tenement there in this year 3s 4d And in allowance of unlevyable ('illeuabil") amercements because the parties amerced are not distrainable ('indistringibil") within this lordship from the sufficient testimony and oath of the accountants 3s 4d And in regard made to the aforesaid John Rolleston' Park-keeper of the park there for his diligent work shown both upon the expenses to a certain man who came with his carts as in the payment of those carrying and recarrying ('reportans") the fencing ('clausura') of the park carried away by the violence of the waters and the fencing of the same of part 13s 4d is sought by him the same having been cancelled 6s 1d

Sum 13s 9d

'Allowances ('liberat") of money'

And in money delivered to John Sawcheuerell received of the lord there for the charge ('onus') of the Bedel of the court on account 18s 6d ['thence for ??? 18d' above '18s 6d'] And to the same received for the charge of Collector of rents from his recognisance upon account or bill 112s 8d And to the same received at the hands of John Vlkerthorp' for the same charge both in money ['60s' written above 'money'] and in parcels of land ('parcell") ['25s 11½d' written above 'and in parcels of land'] £4 5s 11½d And to the same received at the hands of the same John Vlkerthorp' as Collector of the farms of demesne lands £8 19s 5d

Sum £19 16s 6½d

Sum of all the allowances and liveries aforesaid £23 10s 11½d

And they owe 52s 8½d which being delivered aforesaid received at the hands of the aforesaid John Vlkerthorp' by security remains with him. And they are quit

*Alan Wilcockson [Member 1759]
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REFERENCES

¹*Demesne lands: lands originally belonging to the Crown but which may have later been given to another Lord*

²*Bedel (Beadle): A parish officer who had various duties including, summoning parishioners to attend vestry meetings, keeping children in order with a cane, whipping vagrants etc.*

³*Rents of Assizes: Were considered to have a fixed value that could not be changed by, for example, a new owner*

⁴*Message (Messuage): A house , usually larger than a cottage*

⁵*Bovate:-Oxgang. As much land as one ox could plough in a year, varying in amount from ten to eighteen acres according to the system of tillage.*

⁶*Free Rent: Probably refers to Freehold property, does not mean rent free*

⁷*Toft: The immediate site of a small house and its ancillary buildings*

⁸*Croft: The home paddock or enclosure round a small farm where cattle were brought in for the night or in winter*

⁹*Atte: Is short for 'at the' and is part of a locative surname. There is no modern version of 'atte Dyche', but names like Atwood, Atwater or Atwell will have evolved from 'atte Wood', 'atte Water' and 'atte Well'.*

¹⁰*Customary Holding: Are Copyhold Lands whose rents are fixed from ancient times. Only the entrances fees on change of ownership could be varied by the Lord.*

¹¹*Virgate: Land measure, varying in extent, but averaging thirty acres*

¹²*Vill; Parish or Manor*

¹³*Agistment: The price paid for cattle pasturing on the land*

WW1 WARGRAVE PHOTOGRAPHS

The article 'For the Love of a Good Mother' by Mike Hall, DFHS Journal, March 2014, Issue 148, movingly tells how his father John, during WW2 obtained a photograph (1) of his eldest brother Harold's WW1 war grave who had been killed before he was born.

Mike wrote: *Demobilisation for all troops began in June 1945 John, aged 28, wanted to get home as quickly as possible to see his wife again Moreover, he had a very important surprise particularly for his mother, for photograph 1 was taken at some point during his service in Greece. It features the grave of his eldest brother, Harold Herbert Hall, who had died towards the very end of the Great War. John's thinking was that if his mother could not visit Harold's grave to pay her respects, the next best thing would be to provide her with a photograph that she would be able look at and cherish for the rest of her life. Much later Mike asked his father John how he had managed to take this photograph because as long as I could remember I never saw him take a single photograph. He referred to the old proverb that 'Necessity is the Mother of Invention' and said no more regarding the photograph. However, he did go on to say that in life it is impossible to do too much, 'For the Love of a Good Mother'. John actually wrote in the family album: Grave visited by John Hall late 1944 while on active service in the army.*



*John Hall's photo of
Harold Halls' grave*

There is no reason to doubt that Mike's father did visit his eldest brother's grave, but photograph 1 is not what he saw, and Mike *is as certain as he can be that his father did not take the photograph*. Being a volunteer for The War Graves Photographic Project (twgpp.org), I queried with Mike the photograph of his Uncle Harold's grave, as to when, where and by whom was it taken? For it is of a freshly dug grave as are the other ones around it and has a wooden cross and not the distinctive Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone. Also, the aspect taken of the cross is the same as other photographs that I have seen in publications produced during and shortly after WW1. And even if they were allowed to have one, it was not taken using a soldier's 'box' camera of the

time for even after electronically scanning the photograph from the DFHS journal, Harold Hall's name and number can be clearly seen.

Mike has now obtained from The War Graves Photographic Project a photograph of his uncle's grave as his father would have seen it, photograph 2, but where, when and how was photograph 1 taken? It was pointed out to me that Harold's grave could have been a case where the original burial may have been elsewhere in Greece, and what is termed 'concentrated', into the Mikra British Cemetery at a later date. Many Western Front war cemeteries were also similarly 'concentrated'. The CWGC confirmed this possibility: *The earliest [Salonika] Commonwealth burials took place in the local Protestant and Roman Catholic cemeteries. The British cemetery at Mikra was opened in April 1917, remaining in use until 1920. The cemetery was greatly enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from*



**Harold Hall's grave post 1923
at the Mikra British Cemetery**

a number of burial grounds in the area. The CWGC records Harold grave in the Mikra Cemetery as number 399, it can also be seen in photograph 1 that the grave behind and one to the side is number 370, this agrees with the CWGC grave plan of the Mikra cemetery. So the photograph was taken in the Mikra Cemetery. The CWGC also stated that the *original list of casualties within the cemetery was fully compiled, checked, and completed in or by 1920 and there are other documents relating to this cemetery that suggest that the headstones were either ordered or in place in 1923.* A CWGC aerial view of the Mikra cemetery taken in the 1930's, confirms that the headstones were in place and the cemetery's shape agrees with the current map of the cemetery.

The Directorate of Graves Registration was created in 1915 and their 'Report on the Photographic Work of the Directorate' dated 29th June 1918, states: *suggestions were made that the photographing of graves and despatching of prints to relatives would meet a Public need, more especially in those cases where, owing to distance, expense, or other causes, it would be impossible for relatives to carry out their desire of visiting the graves after the War.* The first photographs *being taken in May 1915*, were just 9 months after we had

declared war on Germany. The Directorate's work was transferred to the War Office in August 1916 *from that date until May 1918, 85,000 requests for photographs have been noted The total number of graves photographed is 66,423. In Salonika photography has been undertaken since May 1917 and the number of requests complied with to date is 357.* The Report concludes: *It may safely be stated that no portion of the work of the Directorate has given greater comfort and satisfaction to the general public than the provision of these photographs. Although the photographers have been supplied by the Army, the whole cost of the cameras, film, paper chemicals and printing & developing apparatus, together with the part of the expenses of the transport has been defrayed by the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society.*



It would be interesting to know how this photographic work was initially publicised so that 'requests' could be made. Did the Derby newspapers have any relevant articles or 'adverts'? Photograph 3 is an example of what appears to be a response to such a request from a New Zealand casualty's family. A certificate in 'landscape mode', the left hand side has details of the individual buried and on the right hand side a mounted photograph of that person's grave

with a wooden cross with other crosses in the background. The details given: The Minister of Defence / begs to forward a / Photograph of the grave / of the late / name ... [a reference number and surname] / Rank and initials... / Regiment... / Position of Grave... / All communications respecting this photograph should quote the soldiers regimental number and be addressed / "The officer in charge / Base Records / Wellington". The reference number is in the same format as that on the back of Mike's father's photograph, i.e. a two digit number / four digit number. So the photograph of Harold Hall's grave would appear to be an 'officially requested' one. Presumably, a similar kind of 'certificate' would have been issued to British families by our War Office. Does any member of the DFHS have such a certificate? For we would like to

at least know the dimensions of the certificates and photographs to see if they agree with other technical data supplied by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission whilst researching for this article. It really amazes me that I have not come across such a certificate or anyone who knows of their existence, for as the following quotation shows, less than a year after the armistice, some 17% of grieving families had requested a photograph of their relative's war grave.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF GRAVES

The Secretary of the War Office announces that the Directorate of Graves Registration and Inquiries is unable to receive any further applications for photographs of graves in the various theatres of war, but it is hoped that the requests already received will be completed before the close of the present year.

Since the work was undertaken 120,000 photographs taken in France and Belgium and 2,400 photographs taken in other theatres of war have been supplied to relatives. The outstanding requests number 35,796.

The Burnley Express, 24 Sept 1919

Such photographs were still being requested 9 years later, however, by then warnings were being issued.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF WAR GRAVES

The Imperial War Graves Commission announces that a number of firms and individuals, who have agreed to certain conditions, have been given authority to photograph graves and cemeteries on the Western Front.

Relatives desiring photographs are advised by the Commission to deal only with these firms whose names may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Imperial War Graves Commission, 82, Baker Street, W.1.

The Western Daily Press, 9 June 1928

The question as to how Mike's father John obtained, during WW2, a photograph of his eldest brother's WW1 war grave in the Mikra British Cemetery before its CWGC headstone was in place and the ground levelled and grassed over, has still to be answered.

Peter J Butt (7015)
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HELP WANTED

It was after I read Valerie Jackson's article, "Royal Stewart DNA!!!" in the latest number of the magazine that I thought, maybe, someone in the society may be able to help me.

I have come to a dead end with my female line but, with the help of mitochondrial DNA, I may be able to trace someone in the DFHS connected to my family.

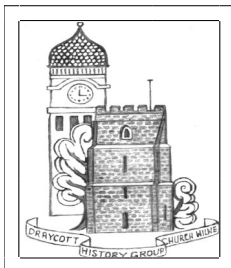
The furthest back I have been able to come with any certainty is Elizabeth CHAPMAN, born abt 1781 probably in Tibshelf; died 7 May 1826 in Pinxton. She married John NUTTALL, born 1782, on 25 Nov 1805.

Possible candidates for her parents are Elizabeth ELLIOT, Tibshelf, (1740 - 1785) and George CHAPMAN, Tibshelf, (1784 -) and possible grandparents could be Ann HOPKINSON (1716?) and William ELLIOT (1709?), married 12 Jan 1737.

I have done a mitochondrial DNA test and belong to haplogroup U1b1. This is extremely rare in the UK. Less than 0,5% of the European population belongs to this group with the majority in South and Eastern Europe. The question is how did a woman with this unusual mDNA end up in eastern Derbyshire several hundred years ago, and, are there any other members of the DFHS who belong to this haplogroup.

I would be pleased to hear from anyone who may have connections with any of the people named above or who belong to haplogroup U1b1.

*Graham Freeman
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**DRAYCOTT & CHURCH WILNE
HISTORY GROUP
2nd LOCAL & FAMILY HISTORY
EXHIBITION
AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY
WEEKEND 2015**

St. MARY'S CHURCH HALL, DRAYCOTT

**This Exhibition is run during the popular Draycott
Scarecrow Festival
(last year there were 100 Scarecrows to view)**

CAN ANYONE HELP?

The Society has been given a book that once belonged to Longdon & Co Ltd, a factory in Derby that closed down quite a while ago. This lists employees from June 1964 to April 1977. We intend placing this book at the Derbyshire Record Office, but in the meantime we have transcribed the names and addresses.

However we have a problem. Most of the employees have cryptic letters and numbers next to their names, which we think might refer to what room or what job they were engaged in. Is there anyone out there who perhaps worked at Longdon's and can help us crack the code??

Also if anyone has any background history or photos, we would be grateful for a copy so that we can perhaps put up a display in Bridge Chapel House [also, incidentally, show it off at our 40th birthday bash next year]. Indeed if you have any stories about the factory and would be willing to talk to us of your experiences and be recorded for posterity, we would love to hear from you. Please get in touch with us if you can help us out.

Volunteers at Bridge Chapel House



BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE

RESEARCH CENTRE AND LIBRARY

NEW ACQUISITIONS AS AT 1st April 2015

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-------|--|------------|---|---------|--|---------|--|
| Baptisms: | Smalley St John 1663-1958
Derby Christ Church 1844-1915 | | | | | | | | |
| Marriages: | Smalley St John 1626-1935
Derby Christ Church 1844-1916 | | | | | | | | |
| Burials: | Smalley St John 1626-1935 | | | | | | | | |
| Diaries: | The Diary of George Hadfield 1787-1879 | | | | | | | | |
| Families: | The Bewley Family of Derby | | | | | | | | |
| Places: | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Derby</td> <td>Derby School—A Short History
History of the Cathedral Church of All Saints by
Paul Bridges</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derbyshire</td> <td>The Feudal History of the County of Derby by
John Pym Yeatman, Vol IV, Section VII
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| Smalley | History & Antiquities—An Additional Volume by
Charles Kerry | | | | | | | | |
| Memoirs: | Joyous Journey by Edward H. Maddocks
Memoirs of George Gilbert born Shardlow 1817 | | | | | | | | |
| Military: | An Album of Those who Went to Fight—
Ripley Ebenezer United Methodist Circuit | | | | | | | | |

Certificates *[Copies of the following certificates can be supplied]*

Births: William Webster 1842 Derby

Marriages: Frank Cooper/Annie Yates 1887 Chaddesden
Richard Hammonds/Lucy Ann Webster 1914 Derby
Samuel Levirs/Elizabeth Copestake 1884 Heanor
Reuben Smith/Hannah Morley 1866 Basford
Samuel Wagstaff/Elizabeth Leivers 1910 Derby
Thomas Webster/Eliza Rice 1849 Duffield
Thomas Wood/Ann Webster 1842 Derby

Deaths: Samuel Leivers 1908 Heanor

OBITUARIES

The Society would like to offer their sympathies to Pauline Slack, one of our most faithful and hard working volunteers, on the death of her husband Peter, after a very short illness. Pete was a lovely person and quite happy to give a hand at the Society open days whenever needed. He will be missed by us as well as his family.

Another hard working volunteer was Peter Tidsall, who came into Bridge Chapel House for a long time and then, after his illness, was one of the very few who are happy to check work at home, a very boring but necessary job. We offer our sympathies to his family, especially Pat his widow.

JUST A BIT OF FUN

Recently we were given a few copies of the Derbyshire Yeomanry Old Comrades magazine and amongst them was the following, written in 2007. It gave us all a chuckle and I thought I might share it with members.

BEING BRITISH

Being British is about driving a German car to an Irish pub for a Belgian beer, then travelling home, grabbing an Indian curry or a Turkish kebab on the way, to sit on Swedish furniture and watch American shows on a Japanese TV, and the most British thing of all? Suspicion of all things Foreign.

Only in Britain can a pizza get to your house faster than an ambulance. Only in Britain do supermarkets make sick people walk all the way to the back of the shop to get their prescriptions, while healthy people can buy cigarettes at the front.

Only in Britain do banks leave both doors open and chain the pens to the counters. Only in Britain do we leave cars worth thousands of pounds on the drive and lock our junk and cheap lawn mower in the garage. Only in Britain do we use answering machines to screen calls, then have call waiting so we don't miss a call from someone we didn't want to talk to in the first place.

142 Brits were injured in 1999 by not removing all pins from new shirts. 58 Brits are injured each year by using sharp knives instead of screwdrivers. 31 Brits have died since 1996 by watering their Christmas tree while the fairy lights were plugged in.

British hospitals reported 4 broken arms last year after Xmas cracker pulling accidents. 18 Brits had serious burns in 2000 trying on a new jumper with a lit cigarette in their mouth. A massive 543 Brits were admitted to A & E in the last two years after trying to open bottles of beer with their teeth. 5 Brits were injured last year in accidents involving out of control Scalextric cars and finally in 2000 eight Brits were admitted to hospital with fractured skulls incurred whilst throwing up.

A CRIME MYSTERY WITH A TWIST

From acclaimed author, Nathan Dylan Goodwin comes *The Lost Ancestor* - an exciting new genealogical crime mystery, featuring the redoubtable forensic genealogist, Morton Farrier, who is called upon to investigate the mysterious disappearance of an Edwardian housemaid in 1911.

When he takes on the case, Morton has no idea of the perilous journey into the past that he is about to make. Morton must use his not inconsiderable genealogical skills to solve the mystery of Mary Mercer's disappearance, in the face of the dangers posed by those others who are determined to end his investigation at any cost.

The book is predominantly set in Rye and Winchelsea, East Sussex and sees Morton Farrier attempting to discover what happened to Mary Mercer on that fateful day in 1911. Morton visits churchyards, record offices and familiar genealogy websites to uncover crimes, including murder, that occurred more than a century ago.

The Lost Ancestor, which will appeal to fans of traditional mystery stories, neatly weaves from the present to a past reminiscent of a Downton Abbey-style country estate.

The Lost Ancestor, and its prequel, *Hiding the Past* are available in ebook or paperback format from www.amazon.com. More information on the books can be found at www.nathandylangoodwin.com

'If you enjoy a novel with a keen eye for historical detail, solid writing, believable settings and a sturdy protagonist, then The Lost Ancestor is a safe bet' - Your Family Tree magazine, November 2014

Tales to tell the Grandchildren, Part 3

Never one to duck an issue, after our Russian / Ukrainian débâcle with Roulette Rebecca in 1994, the following year we planned to return to Russia, travelling from St Petersburg to Moscow via rivers, canals and lakes. On a previous “Baltic Capitals Cruise” we had met John and Audrey, they co-incidentally lived in North Derbyshire, John had MS and they had decided to travel while he was still able. More of them in a Norwegian Coastal Voyage episode.

A Russian visa was a prior requirement, and a week prior to departure, these were conspicuous by their absence. We were flying from Manchester, joining up with main party at Copenhagen, an assurance was given by the travel company that visas had been issued and could be collected when our BA flight arrived in Denmark. “Simple” as a mere Meerkat would have said, “Not so” was the opinion expressed at Manchester Airport. An airline faces steep financial penalties if air passengers fly into Russia without the required documentation. So landing at Copenhagen, it was disembark, collect personal luggage from the carousel, locate the travel company rep, collect the Russian visas, check in, passports, visas, luggage, re-board the same plane for the onward flight to St Petersburg. A sort of Russian Roulette without Rebecca.

Beforehand in transatlantic correspondence, we learned that our American Ycas family, after our joint experience in St Petersburg with the river police, had undertaken the identical journey that we were about to embark upon. They gave us some tips, it did not contain any advice regarding Roulette Rebecca. But biros, coloured pencils, pencil sharpeners, packets of sweets were welcome items to be thrown to Russian village children lining the canal locks through which our boat, the M.V. Andropov would pass. We had three days to explore St Petersburg, before casting off down the River Neva towards Lakes Ladoga and Onega and eventually Moscow.

Lake Ladoga, at 18,000 sq kilometres is Europe's largest lake, originally landlocked, access has been made to the River Neva. Lake Onega, covering over 10,000 square kilometres, is Europe's second biggest lake, 50 rivers join the lake but only one, the Svir River flows out towards Lake Ladoga. Within 2 days of sailing, two fellow travellers stood out, Geoffrey and our allocated home grown Russian guide Eugenie. Geoffrey seemingly knew everything that there was to know about everything, especially Russia, whereas

Eugenie was more English than the English. Their personalities frequently clashed, the first was on Kitzi Island on Lake Onega.

Kitzi Island a pagan site, 6kms by 1km, is the island from the 1,300 others on the lake, chosen by the Communist Party to reflect early Bolshevik proletarian creativity and a repository for decadent old Czarist buildings. The 1714 Transfiguration Cathedral is built entirely without nails, as are all the other wooden buildings removed from sites across Russia. Aspen wood is used for the shingle roofs, depending on the amount of sunlight, this gives an ephemeral silvery sheen, an almost magical metallic glow.



Kitzi Island

Guides, especially in popular tourist venues, uniformly carry an identity kit in the form of a coloured umbrella, a short pole with either a small flag, coloured kerchief or a number atop, this to make sure that their allotted number of tourists are not unknowingly depleted. Eugenie on Kitzi Island, after giving a short history of the island, held her numbered pole aloft and give instructions to follow her like sheep. At this I began a quite loud “Baa--Bah--Baa--Bah ”sheep recognition rendering, which she countered with “Baa, Baa, Black Sheep have you any wool, yes sir, yes sir, three bags Full.” *Round 1 to Eugenie.*

The 200 passengers could be roughly proportioned as a third English, American and French. The Americans and English ate together, after a few days it was noticeable that a strategic seating plan existed at meal times, there was a marked reluctance to sit with Geoffrey. His sotto voice interruptions and corrections of the tour guides had not fallen on deaf ears. It was another form of Russian Roulette, did you or did you not get Geoffrey's company at meal-times. Against the intended wish of our English guide, he took over the rehearsals of snatches from “Gilbert & Sullivan Operettas ” bagging a plum solo for a future Gala Night production. She mounted a feeble counter coupé, but narrowly failed in her attempt to inveigle me into the role of “Lord High Executioner” from “The Mikado.” although I was sorely tempted.

There came the point on Kitzi island when the group were let loose to wander at will and achieve their own objectives. I wearing for the first time a hand-knitted sweater depicting “ The Snowman ” in full flight, but he was shortly to get some aerial opposition. Making my way across a grassy sward for photographic purposes, a pair of nesting Common Terns had other ideas. Wheeling, screaming into the heavens disgorging the contents of their stomachs as they dive bombed me with some accuracy. It was not so much a baptism of fire but certainly a whitewash for “The Snowman”.

Later I encountered Geoffrey and Eugenie who were an item, insomuch that they were walking together, it is said that poles apart attract each other, but I was in the 100% pro Eugenie camp. I was unaware of the visual spectacle that I presented to the pair, Eugenie spotted it immediately --- that is my modified appearance due the common terns, who had performed quite a turn. Eugenie was most sympathetic voicing the opinion “ that to have been so generously splattered by the birds was a good luck symbol.” Jokingly, I bolstered this suggestion, “ Perhaps I have come upon the Premium Bonds?” Eugenie, ever inquisitive, asked “ What are Premium Bonds ? ”

Geoffrey, at the mention of “Premium Bonds ” went off at the deep end, cataloguing a number of sins that should and could be laid at H. M. Government's door. Premium Bonds—legalised gambling, “The National Lottery”(at this date it had only just started to operate) and a whole host of implied sins and wickedness abroad in the U.K. His diatribe ended with the a comprehensive castigating of the scrounging Royals throwing in a defenceless Queen. Eugenie sensing a role reversal, smiling silkily and sweetly said ---”Oh! I just love your Royal Family and especially the Queen, we could really do with them in Russia! “Just the one sentence and if Geoffrey had had a crest it couldn't have fallen further. *Round 2 to Eugenie*. There was a double sequel to this exchange, but that came very much later.

Next day we cruised down the Baltic Canal, built by gulag labour, this after I had given Eugenie an informal crash course on the engineering principles involved with operating canal locks. Locks that were over 300 metres long with a 9m rise. Goritsy was the next stop. After breakfast, a ramshackle bus took us over baked mud roads to the Monastery of St Cyril of the White Lake. No, not a spoof name. It was a bone-shaker drive of some 9 kms. The temperature was in the low 90's Fahrenheit. Outward it was another “ Russian, Ready, Steady, Cook” journey , so I opted to walk back to the boat. On

later reflection it was a foolhardy decision, facing the boiling sun, the route traversed in the reverse direction, a solitary soul in a forest setting, a non Russian speaker to boot. “Passe Bo” Russian for “Thank you” being my limited vocabulary, which wouldn't go very far when being incarcerated in some squalid Russian lock-up. The previous memory of Yalta police station being a yardstick.

But there was a revelation, not a revolution, to come. Reaching the crest of the hill, looking down to Goritsy village and my floating accommodation, the field to my left contained a mixed collection of cows, goats and sheep, minded by around 12 men and boys. It was a classic case of “Villagers watching their collective flocks by day.” Suddenly with out warning, a whistle blew, the animal collective be-



Goritsy—the animals go home

came alive --- alive O, heading for the field exit, proceeding to engulf me on my downhill journey. At the bottom of the hill I could villagers emerging from rustic cottages, waiting, I assumed, to prevent the highly excited animals from invading and encroaching into their properties and personal spaces. The answer in reality was purely primitive, employing duck whistles, blowing horns, banging buckets and personal calls, the villagers attracted their own animals from the me-lee, which peeled off from the main body to follow their owners. Could this be the same rocket science that launched the Russian space programme ?

Next came Irma, a scheduled stop to meet native Russians in their own homes, unencumbered by the distant machinations of the Communist Party, allegedly then on its last legs. It was 5-30 am when we berthed, by 5-45 am I was up and out of the floating hotel, becoming the only foreign shipmate in the Tourist Shop, it was 100% proof vodka and spicy cakes on the house. The convention for Irma villagers was to invite the passing boat passengers into their homes but our agenda was to hand over photographs and personal items sent by the Ycas family for their Russian hosts of the previous year. Their wooden single storey house would not pass a UK Pat electrical inspection,

electrical cables ran nakedly criss crossing the walls like snakes and ladders. The décor and furnishings, not to put too fine a point on it were basic, but the welcome was genuine and the best they could offer or more likely afford. Lunch was a boat catered riverside picnic, the invited locals joined in bringing bunches of fresh flowers, and token gifts, while local artists sketched passengers pen portraits for a few roubles. It was very difficult to offer any Russian a genuine goodwill gesture at face value, their honour was impugned if nothing was offered in return.

Uglich and Kostroma, one of the cities of "The Golden Ring " are sited on a spur from the River Volga. The Russian rivers and lakes, when free of ice, are liquid motorways, hovercraft , hydrofoils and all manner of commercial boat craft put to good use this naturally provided facility. In winter on arrival of the big freeze the asset is used by tracked vehicles. The open market at Kostroma offered for sale an exotic concoction, mountains of assorted fruits, buckets of pickled cabbage, plastic barrels full of herrings, that could be truly described as "Red Herrings." A variety of vegetables and a panoply of pungent spices, with not a plastic tray, bag or inch of bubble wrap in sight. Uglich is accurately described in the guide book thus --- "Very little has changed since 1916"--- perhaps discounting "Their weekly undies.!" School children arrived early and were sweeping the playground and weeding the vegetables planted in the school grounds. Was this a sort of Communist Communal Charm School ?

Eugenie possessed an inquisitive demeanour, a new English word or phrase demanded a context, she had a good sense of humour, contrary to most Russians we had met in our travels. The honest truth being that there is not a lot to laugh about in Russia. In one literary interchange I told Eugenie that she was "Dressed up like a Dog's Dinner "--- looking very smart was my liberal explanation. Knowing Eugenie's propensity to re-cycle new words and phrases, plus John and Audrey's intervention, I was shamed into making a correction, this in case she ended, through my jocularly, " Being sent up the Volga without a paddle." *Round 3 to Eugenie.*

The Moscow Canal, links the River Volga to Moscow, another enterprise constructed by gulag labour, using literal manpower. The huge marble mausoleum like structures at the ends of each lock are topped with larger than life figures representative of soviet workers. There are no official ratio's given per workers death per kilometre or stone figure.

We were to spend 3 days moored up at the Moscow River Terminal. Following up hints that nearby there was a local Russian market, off we Trotskied to buy 100% proof vodka at 20p per bottle, very hard to swallow. Lemon vodka sealed with a tinfoil cap gave a new meaning to lemonade !

When we arrived at the Moscow River Terminal our M. V. Andropov was moored at the quayside, gradually later arrivals doubled and treble banked, both fore and aft, against earlier berthed craft. On the second day on walking back to our quayside mooring it was demonstrably noticeable that our floating



M.V. Andropov at Moscow River Terminal

hotel was missing and it was not due in anyway to liquor-mortis. Because boat passengers were not counted off and counted back on we honestly thought “ That we had missed the boat!” Even passengers with a pacemaker missed a beat or two, but the ever resourceful Eugenie came to the rescue appearing on the gangplank to guide us to our new outside berth. *Round 4 to Eugenie.*

We flew home via an overnight stay in Stockholm, compared to Russia the hotel food was haute cuisine . Next day it got better, it was “Breakfast Bonanza.” Breakfast at the hotel, second helpings after take off from Stockholm, a third helping came after landing at Copenhagen. Some of the offerings, in all fairness, should have been gift-aided to M.V Andropov still moored in Moscow.

Inevitably a rush to open the usual mound of a fortnights post was not the first priority on arriving home. The Snowman pullover eventually flew into the washer and Eugenie's prediction came true with a £50 Premium Bond payoff from Ernie. *Round 5 to Eugenie.* The following month Ernie coughed up another £50. *Round 6 to Eugenie.* She wins, either hands down or up.

KEITH HOLFORD.

AUCTION FOR ACTION

Charles Hanson Auctions are collaborating with Barbara Worsley of the Royal School for the Deaf in Derby to offer the inaugural Auction for Action on Wednesday 10th June.

The event brings together local charities, who wouldn't otherwise have been in a position to hold such a prestigious event, to raise funds and promote their cause. The DFHS is one of the lucky thirteen to take part, along with such as the Fire Fighters Charity, Cats Protection, Friends of the Hospital, Derbyshire Children's Holiday Centre, First Steps, Careline, etc. Plus the School for the Deaf itself of course.

Entertainment and refreshments will be on offer prior to the auction, which will be officially opened by Helene, Viscountess Scarsdale. Doors will open at 4.30 pm with the Auction commencing at 7pm. The sale will also be shown online, attracting a national and international audience who, we hope, will put in plenty of bids. All charities will be given a stand to promote their particular cause throughout the evening.

Charles Hanson is offering his services commission free, so the charities will benefit from the full price for their items. Each charity has placed three items in the sale, money from which goes directly to the charity concerned. There are other articles donated by various businesses and individuals, the price of which will be divided equally between us all. We have also been selling raffle tickets for the past month, again the proceeds being divided between us all. The winners will be drawn by Viscountess Scarsdale on the evening itself.

Why not have a look online or even come along and enjoy an evening out. It sounds great fun and you might pick up a bargain or two. Catalogues will be available on the night, but can also be viewed on Hanson's website with photographs of the lots available.

**We welcome new members who have
joined the Society by 10th April 2015**



- 7915 Mrs P Hawkins, 11 Drysdale Avenue, Chingford, Essex, E4 7NL, UK,
Email: sorceressjph@aol.com
- 7916 Mrs M E Starkes, 26 Bracken Hill, Burncross, Sheffield, South York-
shire, S35 1RS, UK
- 7917 Mr W Home, 6 Saddler Grove, Waterthorpe, Sheffield, South York-
shire, S20 7LJ, UK, Email: william@bh5842.plus.com
- 7919 Mr A R Cliff, 7 Rosewarne Park, Connor Downs, Hayle, Cornwall,
TR27 5LJ, UK, Email: tonycliff89@gmail.com
- 7920 Ms C Hill, 46 Delves Road, Killamarsh, Sheffield, South Yorkshire,
S21 1AW, UK, Email: carolh4@tiscali.co.uk
- 7921 Mr G Biggs, 11 Main Street, Seaton, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 9HU,
UK, Email: graham@5biggsbros.co.uk
- 7922 Miss K Fleming, 19 Crowden Walk, Pogmoor, Barnsley, South York-
shire, S75 2LU, UK, Email: misskaziah.eliza@googlemail.com
- 7923 Ronson Electrical Limited, 12 Woodside Crescent, The Cedars, Long
Eaton, Derbyshire, NG10 4AP, UK,
Email: payments@ronsonelectrical.com
- 7924 Ms E Kitchen, 47 West Park Place, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22
7PP, UK, Email: eunice@kitchen47.plus.com
- 7925 Mrs E M Griffiths James, 3 Alwinton Avenue, Heaton Mersey, Stock-
port, Cheshire, SK4 3PU, UK, Email: mary.griffithsjames@talktalk.net
- 7927 Ms D E Blake, 30 North Street, Cromford, Derbyshire, DE4 3RG, UK,
Email: dawnblake2000@yahoo.co.uk
- 7928 Ms B Young, 18 Sycamore Avenue, Heywood, Lancashire, OL10 2JB,
UK, Email: pbyoung1989@gmail.com
- 7930 Mr T Bullimore, 8 Ploughman's Drive, Shepshed, Loughborough,
Leicestershire, LE12 9SG, UK
- 7931 Ms G Pugson, 103 Sandringham Drive, Paignton, Devon, TQ3 1HH,
UK

- 7932 Mr D Fretwell, 9 Hebden Moor Way, North Hykeham, Lincoln, LN6 9QW, UK, Email: derekfretwell@virginmedia.com
- 7934 Ms T Beardsmore, 6 Cross Lane, Farndon, Newark, Notts, NG24 3SH, UK, Email: ralph.beardsmore@ntlworld.com
- 7938 Mr A Bradford, 22 Barclay Street, Leicester, LE3 0JA, UK, Email: samiun@ntlworld.com

Members with additional/updated interests

- 7837 Mr J Roadley, 18 Lawrance Lea, Harston, Cambridgeshire, CB22 7QR, UK, Email: john.roadley@virgin.net
- 7904 Ms J Vincent, 19 Banbury Park, Shiphay, Torquay, Devon, TQ2 7HN, UK, Email: judithvincent@hotmail.co.uk
- 7912 Ms H Peake, 68 Rufford Road, Edwinstowe, Nottinghamshire, NG21 9HY, UK, Email: heather@theurgy.co.uk
- 7913 Ms A Geldart, School House, Hebden, Skipton, North Yorkshire, BD23 5DX, UK, Email: alison.geldart50@gmail.com
- 7917 Mr W Home, 6 Saddler Grove, Waterthorpe, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S20 7LJ, UK, Email: william@bh5842.plus.com
- 7925 Mrs E M Griffiths James, 3 Alwinton Avenue, Heaton Mersey, Stockport, Cheshire, SK4 3PU, UK, Email: mary.griffithsjames@talktalk.net

Searching

Name	Parish	Cty	Dates	No.
ALLSOP	Stanley		1810-1830	7913
BATEMAN	Winster		1800-1910	5287
BOOKER	Dronfield		1800-1900.	7917
BOWMER	All	DBY	1700-1880	7837
BRADLEY	Dronfield		1870-1890.	7917
BRADLEY	Eckington		1890-1925	7917
BRIGGS	Derbyshire		1700-1950	7694
CALDWELL	Bradbourne	DBY	1680-1774	7904
CLEWES	Derby		1800-1910	7913
GREGORY	Melbourne	DBY	1650-1850	7925
GREGORY	Priestcliffe		All	7928
GREGORY	Taddington		All	7928
JACQUES	Hartshorne	DBY	1790-1900	7912
KERRY	Horsley Woodhouse	DBY	1800-1900	7912
LEESON	All	DBY	1600-1750	7837
MAKINSON	Priestcliffe		All	7928
MAKINSON	Taddington		All	7928

MEAKIN	All	1600-1850	7925
MEAKIN	Chellaston	1600-1850	7925
METTAM	Whittington	1770 +	7917
OWEN	Priestcliffe	All	7928
OWEN	Taddington	All	7928
PEGG	Derbyshire	1700-1950	7694
SHELDON	Bonsall	1700-1900	7928
SHELDON	Taddington	1700-1900	7928
SMEDLEY	Bonsall	1700-1900	7928
VICKERS	Whittington	1800-1890	7917
WHITE	Priestcliffe	All	7928
WHITE	Taddington	All	792

**WHERE NO COUNTY IS STATED IT IS ASSUMED
TO BE DERBYSHIRE**

**Changes of address to be sent to
the Membership Secretary at
Bridge Chapel House**

**Please note that you can now update your
interests online by logging in to the website
and going to the Members Interests section.**

**New/Updated interests may be sent by email
to membersinterests@dfhs.org.uk**

Derbyshire Family History Society

June Quarter 2015



Who are They?

The above picture is one of those in our library that is labelled unknown, but unlike most of them we know the names but not where or what the occasion is. Judging by the salver, or similar, that one of them is holding it could be a team of some sort. Any ideas? The names are as follows, in what order I am not sure.
J.Cotton, J.Beeston, J.Hole, E.Hitchcock, W.Astley, J.Knifton,
J.Hale, C.Hodgkinson, H.Haynes, W.Whittingham, J.Mason,
W.Webster, S.Johnson, J.Tomlinson, T.Webster