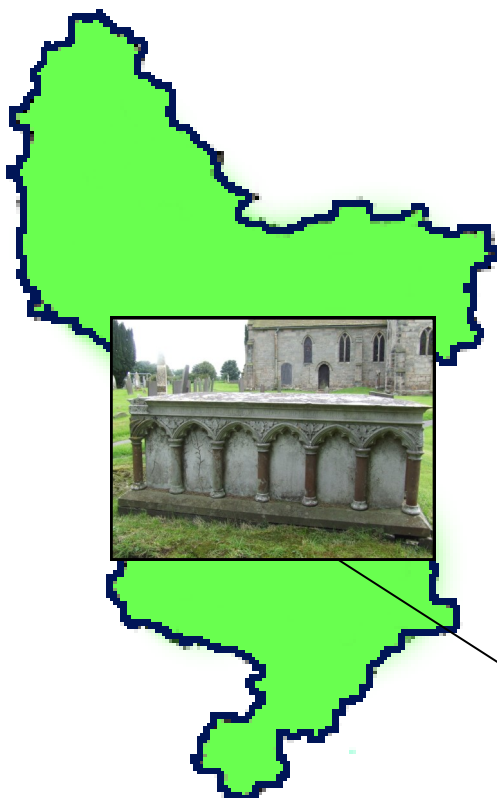


Derbyshire Family History Society



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stable**

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Grammar School**

**Researching Church of England
Clergy**

**The Gell Tomb
in Kirk Langley
Churchyard**

Mar 2015

Issue 152

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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 ex-
tensive 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 arti-
cles covering more than 4/5 pages will possibly appear over two issues. If
sending by email please remember to include your name, address and mem-
bership 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:-

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

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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

Welcome to the first edition of 2015 and I hope you will find something of interest. I have struggled to fill it this time and dithered over removing some pages or filling it with odd bits and pieces that I have in a folder. I chose the latter, which is why there is a lot from newspapers this time. Please take pity and think about an article or two, its much better than a load of waffle from your hard pressed editor. Anyway I hope you find something enjoyable inside.

Our AGM will be held in April, and we hope you will come along and after the meeting have a drink and perhaps do some research in the house. To all those thinking of visiting us, please put some dark glasses on. After months of waiting for builders to finish in the house so that we can decorate, the trustees have started yet another project and we have refused to wait any longer, so the paint is going to go on the walls. That will mean a lot of upheaval as all the books and files will have to be moved. I'm sure it will be worth it in the end to have a nice bright environment to work in, but meantime we have to shut our eyes to the mess around us. Never mind, you are ensured of a warm welcome and we are still a friendly bunch.

There is also an announcement of a charity auction to be held at Charles Hanson's auctions in June [see page 70]. Hopefully it will provide some much appreciated funds for our society and help us continue into the future, please give it your support.

Finally we have had a request for some photos of the top part of Chester Green, around the City Road/Mansfield Road junction and including the old railway sidings, on behalf of Derby Office Machines. We can find plenty of photos, but none of this particular part of Chester Green. Again your help would be much appreciated to help this firm celebrate their birthday next year—funnily enough they will also be 40, just like us.

See you next time

Helen

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MEETINGS 2015

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

10th Mar	Bamford Dams—Keith Blood
14th Apr	History of Theatre & Theatrical Families—Ann Featherstone
12th May	Demon Drink—Stephen Orchard

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

6th Mar	The Tragedy of Edith Thompson—Alan Hayhurst
3rd Apr	St Kilda the Islands at the Edge of the World—Donald G. Reid
5th Jun	Waggons Roll—Railways in the High Peak—David Firth
3rd Jul	The Tragedy of Edith Thompson—The Abolition of the Death Penalty—Alan Hayhurst
August	No meeting

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

20th Mar	From Zeppelins to Ballistic Missiles—Jonathan Layne
17th Apr	How to Sell your Wife—Richard Stone
15th May	The Making of Last of the Summer Wine—Susan Mallinson
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

Oct 2014

Captive Queen Part 2—David Templeton

David began with a recap of the previous talk reminding us that Mary had fled to England after losing the civil war in Scotland. She had hoped to receive help from her cousin, Queen Elizabeth to regain her throne, instead she was held captive. George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury and his wife Bess of Hardwicke were given the task looking after her and her entourage. She was kept in various houses in the Midlands, well away from London and Scotland. The cost of all this bankrupted George and his marriage to Bess came to an end.

After the failed Throckmorton Plot in 1583, George was now very ill and asked to be relieved of his duty to guard Mary. No one else wanted to take over the job but in the end Sir Ralph Sadler was appointed. Initially she was kept at Wingfield Manor and then moved to Tutbury. En route they stayed overnight at Babington Hall in Derby. At Tutbury Sir Ralph allowed her to go riding and hawking but when Elizabeth heard of this, she was not pleased. Ralph was reprimanded and he withdrew from his position.

Sir Aymas Paulet, a rigid puritan was the next to take on the custodianship of Mary. Mary was not happy as she thought that as a Queen she should have had someone with a higher status to look after her. Paulet imposed severe restrictions on Mary. In 1585 she was moved to Chartley House, near Uxtoxeter where she was allowed no correspondence, except diplomatic documents which had to be read and approved first. She was allowed a catholic priest, Gifford who turned out to be a double agent in the pay of Walsingham. A plan was contrived to trap Mary.

At this time Anthony Babington was plotting to kill Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne. Walsingham became aware of this plot and used it to his advantage. Babington was arrested but Walsingham sends letters to Mary, supposedly from Babington, in an attempt to get her to incriminate herself in writing. A stag hunt is arranged and Mary thinks it is Babington coming to rescue her but she is arrested for high treason. She is taken to Fotheringhay Castle and all her possessions confiscated.

Mary is put on trial but she will not submit to the authority of the council.

Eventually the trial continues but the outcome has already been decided. The jury has been selected carefully, evidence obtained by torture and letters forged. Elizabeth does not want to sign the death warrant. She suggests that Paulet might poison her but he refuses. Eventually Elizabeth signs.

At her execution Mary is dressed all in black but on the removal of her dress she is wearing a red petticoat, the sign of Catholic Martyrdom. The Earl of Shrewsbury has the task of ordering the executioner to proceed. It takes three strikes to remove her head and when it is lifted in to the air it falls away leaving the executioner with a wig in his hand. People were wild with joy afterwards but Elizabeth was not. She claimed that although she had signed the death warrant, she never intended to act upon it.

Mary requested that she be buried in France with her first husband the Dauphin but her son, James has her buried in Westminster Abbey opposite to Elizabeth. Although Mary was Queen of France and Scotland but never England, her legacy lives on today in our Royal Family.

Nov 2014

Derby & Sandiacre Canal Trust

This was not the advertised talk as we were unfortunately unable to contact Alex Shaw, who was going to tell us about Shardlow Boat People. We must thank two members of the Canal Trust who kindly agreed to come along instead.

In the second half of the 18th century there was a need for improved transportation for coal, iron and lime. The Derby Canal Act was passed in 1793 and by 1796 the canal system was built and operational. It ran for 14 miles from the Trent and Mersey Canal at Swarkestone to Derby and Little Eaton, and to the Erewash Canal at Sandiacre. It crossed the River Derwent in Derby and there were locks, aqueducts and bridges built along its length. The canal needed to be wide enough to take the broad beamed Trent barges as well as the narrow boats. The barges either had sails or were towed, so towpaths were required for the horses, e.g. Longbridge towpath. Coal was brought from Denby via a tram road to Little Eaton and then on by barge to Derby. This system was a great success until the 1840s with the arrival of the railways.

As the railways became more important, the use of the canals declined with

sections gradually being closed. Commercial traffic on the remainder of the canal ceased in 1945. In 1964 the canal company gained permission to close the rest of the canal. Over time areas have been built on while others have just become overgrown.

The Trust's intention is to create "The Derby Ring" opening up the old canal as near to the original route as possible. Part of the canal is "in Water" already and some bridges and locks rebuilt. Wilmorton Culvert is already incorporated on Pride Park and "The Derby Arm" planned near town to lift boats over the river, with locks also allowing access to the river and on to the Silk Mill.

When complete it will have created a cruising ring that incorporates footpaths, cycle tracks and part bridleways and a haven for wildlife.

Dec 2014

Christmas Party

There were Christmas Celebrations at our December meeting. The Conference Centre provided a buffet and wine and we had a Christmas quiz which tested our memories with regards to all the old carols. Thanks go out to all those involved with the organisation although the turnout was disappointing. I think I can say that those that did come had a lovely evening and are looking forward to next year's speakers.

RUTH BARBER

GLOSSOP MEETINGS

Oct 2014

As we had no speaker Keith started off the evening by showing us a postcard he had found relating to WW1. He, with help from Ernie, had researched the sender, a soldier from Buxton who apparently won the Military Medal. We then spent the evening discussing the local events featuring WW1 and our own experience of finding out more about family members who had served in the forces.

Nov 2014

Manchester at the Outbreak of WW1

War was declared on 4th August 1914—technically a bank holiday as the Bank of England was closed. News of the outbreak of war did not appear on

the front pages of the local papers. They were still full of the usual adverts. Sports news, particularly cricket filled the back pages. Parks, concerts, cinemas, Belle Vue and the Botanical gardens were all open as usual. Later on many of these activities were cancelled.

Newspapers often began their coverage by publishing maps of places such as Sarajevo, although the struggle for Irish Independence was still very much in the news. However there were still adverts for holidays on the continent including trips down the Rhine!

There was a large German population in Manchester, many of them naturalised. On Aug 5th aliens had to register with the police and were subject to many conditions. Many churches, political parties and councils were urging neutrality as they realised that business would suffer and there would be many unemployed. Naval reservists began all over the country and it wasn't long before horses were being kept on the Manchester City ground on Hyde Road and on other sports grounds while camps were being established on places such as Platt Fields. Trade was suffering as it became more difficult to export and import goods.

On 8th of May the Defence of the Realm act came into being. This gave the Government wide ranging powers including censorship. Kites could not be flown or bonfires lit as they may attract Zeppelins, while feeding wild animals was thought to be a waste of food. The press were not allowed to report troop movements and other operational information. Anyone breaching the regulations could be sentenced to death.

Chris illustrated his talk with newspaper reports and speeches of the time which gave us an insight into Manchester events of August 1914.

Dec 2014

Brabyns Park and the Iron Bridge—Judith Wilshaw

Brabyns Park in Marple is now an area for walking and recreation, but it started life as the gardens and grounds of Brabyns Hall. Judith had prepared a family tree for us all so that we could easily follow the ownership of the estate. In the eighteenth century the land belonged to the Lowe family and Elizabeth Lowe brought the land into her marriage to Dr Henry Brabin, who was a surgeon. They were married in 1741 and the house was built in 1745. Their daughter married Nathaniel Isherwood in 1765, the heir to Marple Hall,

but in 1765 sadly he died and in 1776 she married Edward Whitehead who had made his money from coal mining. He and his family lived at Brabyn's for 18 years and made many changes. It was Nathaniel who paid for the iron bridge to be built—quite an innovation in 1813. He died in 1818 and is buried at All Saints in Marple. His son, John, who was a bachelor stayed at Brabyn's Hall till his death in 1866. The estate then passed to a relative Ann who married Thomas Hudson. By 1868 her two sons and her husband had died and she lived at the hall with her daughter Maria and her granddaughter Fanny Marion. The Hudson ladies who were Anglo Catholic were not impressed by the simplicity of the church in Marple so they proceeded to have built St Martins in Lower Marple near their estate. No expense was spare and William Morris was in charge of the design. The window in the chancel is by the Morris company and it incorporates designs by Edward Burne Jones, Dante Gabrielle Rosetti, Ford Maddox Brown and William Morris. The organ was built by Henry Willis. Judith showed us pictures of the interior of the church which is beautiful and well worth a visit.

The Hudson family died out by 1941 and the building was offered to the local authority who at that time had more pressing needs for their money so the offer was rejected. By the time decisions were made about the future of the hall it had become derelict and was demolished in 1951. The gardens are now sports grounds and parkland and are well used by the local community.

BERYL SCAMMELL

SOUTH NORMANTON

Oct 1914

Rambles in Derbyshire by Ashley Franklin

Nov 2014

Local Views by Dennis Dennerley

Both the above talks took the form of slide shows and it is virtually impossible to write about them. They were excellent talks and much enjoyed.

Dec 2014

The Christmas Party was attended by very few people, so ended with everyone swapping memories of games played as children. Refreshments followed and it was much enjoyed by everyone. One to repeat in the future.

AVERIL HIGGINSON

Had trouble with a parish register?

Leading up to the modern registration system in 1837 there were various enquiries and lobbying by interested parties, such as lawyers and nonconformists. This report, from the Sheffield Independent and Yorkshire and Derbyshire Advertiser, August 30th, 1834, throws some light on that process and the difficulties modern researchers sometimes encounter with old registers.

Part of the evidence of Mr J S Burn, a solicitor, author of the History of Parish Registers in England.

From your enquiries, are you persuaded that the greatest inaccuracies exist in the entries, and that great frauds are practised in their falsification?

Most decidedly so.

I have been allowed by Mr Rickman to peruse the papers as to registers accompanying the population returns, which have not yet been printed, and I see there are many particulars which show the negligence of the parties in keeping the registers. At East Markham, in Nottinghamshire, a late parish clerk made old pages legible with fresh ink, but one date was falsified. In the register, No. 3, the christenings, from 1773 to 1774, are written on a fresh leaf in his own handwriting entirely.

At Clee St. Margaret, in Shropshire, the clergyman says the register prior to 1813 were all much defaced and mutilated, having in some places whole pages, and in others single entries cut out. In another parish, in the same county, the clergyman says there are no deficiencies in the register, with the exception of an erasure in 1682 and the false entry of a marriage.

At Wix, in Essex, the clergyman says, it is understood there are some earlier registers but they are in the hands of a solicitor with reference to some legal proceedings.

At Hannay, in Berkshire, the marriage register from 1754 to 1760 was lost, but some years ago found in a grocer's shop.

At Castle Bytham, in Lincolnshire, by a memorandum of Wade Gascoyne, who became curate in 1758, he states, that no registers had been kept at Little

Bytham and Holywell for the last seven years.; but he inserted a few omissions extracted from the pocketbooks of his predecessor and the parish clerk.

At Washenburgh, in the same county, there were no burials from 1748 to 1758, the rector being, as was frequently reported, non compos.

At Baumber, there are two old paper manuscript registers, containing baptisms, burials and marriages, from 1695 to 1779, in the various parishes of Bamburgh, Binting, Gautby, Sotby, Waddingworth, and Hatton, apparently made for the purpose of being re-entered in the regular registers, by some minister who had officiated at these parishes.

At Gladestry, in Radnorshire, there are only two register previous to 1813, and they are marriage registers, commencing in 1754; two other register books are supposed to be in the possession of the late curate.

At Harlow, in Essex, about the 18th of August 1814, the vestry room was broken open and the iron chest conveyed away, in which were all the registers, commencing from almost the earliest dates; and though a diligent search was made, and rewards offered, the same have never been heard of. The evils of that theft would have been obviated if duplicate registers had been made and deposited in some place of security.

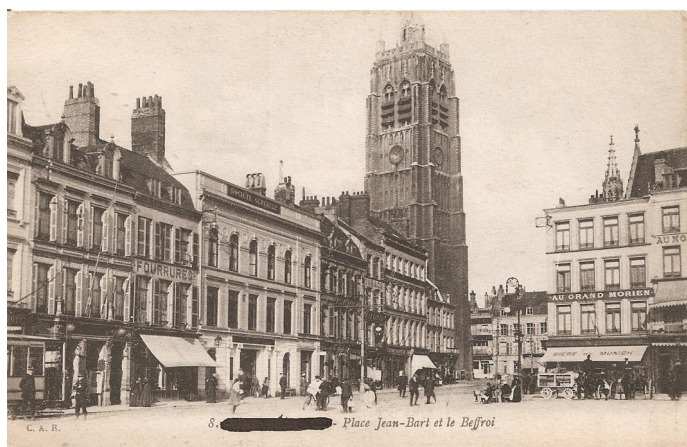
At Renhold, in Bedfordshire, the clergyman says several leaves are very deficient, parts of them having been cut out; the mutilations having apparently been made by children, who have evidently scribbled and drawn figures on these documents; which evil results from their not having been consigned to a proper place of security.

At Waynefleet, in Lincolnshire, the register has been mutilated apparently to write bills upon, as a butcher's bill remains on part of the last leaf.

OLD AND NEW NEWS FROM THE NORTH

2015 comes not with singing and dancing girls, but with the announcement that this is the year of the “Big 80 for the Holford Household.” Forward planning is a must, scanning the obituaries in the “local rags” to see if either of our names appears in print. A quick check on the pacemaker, all systems go - -- to composing not composting, more on that last manoeuvre later and Mr Micawber, helps out again. I am left with the positive feeling that there is a parallel universe hovering over the High Peak. Some dark humour at the end, but this offering is largely a sober sides production, based largely on two postcards, the award of military medals, a spot of personal family history and that old chestnut of mine, the High Peak Isolation Hospital. So nothing really complicated or initially new there or so I thought. The piece de resistance is a call from 93 year old Father Christmas, on Xmas morning 2014.

I still have an inquisitive mind, and a WW1 postcard posted on ebay attracted my attention, not least because it was sent to a Buxton address --- 79 Windsor Road. The PC had been censored, and I saw it as both intriguing and a challenge. It was posted in France on 19th August 1917, to a Mrs Simpson, signed plainly --- “Harold.” The correspondence was quite mundane, it referred to the weather, and to his receiving a copy of the Buxton Advertiser. No battle, no bullets, no bully beef and no blood was mentioned.



I knew that the Field Censor's stamp on the reverse, 2385, covered the British 4th Army HQ Distribution Office based at Malo St Bains, Dunkirk. The front pictorial scene was described as --- Place Jean Bart et le Beffroi. The town

name had been blacked out, but the censor had failed in his objective. By angling the card to the light it could be seen that the printed text had been embossed into the card and the name Dunkerque could be deciphered,



thus dispensing with the services of a certain Mr J. Bond. Googling the street name and Dunkirk came up with a perfect mix and match, the pictorial scene had changed --- but there had been the ravages of both WW1 and WW2.

Following familiar research sources, Harold was gradually fleshed out to be -- Harold Simpson, born on the 30th December 1896 at Halifax, Yorkshire to Cora (sometimes Clara). In the 1901 Census he was living with his ma, sisters and stepfather Alexander Armstrong in Sheffield. Harold's birth name has now been expanded to Harold Armstrong Simpson. This additional "Armstrong" appendage proved to be a critical filter when searching through army records. By the 1911 Census Harold was lodging with his mother and other family members (no Alexander Armstrong) with the Penneyston family in Lightwood Road, Buxton, occupation given --- Office Boy, (newspaper errand) age 14.

Harold, barely aged qualified, entered military service with the Royal Army Service Corps, service no T4/043477, transferring as Pte 42682 to the 9th Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers known as "The Tyrones." Research then switched to the domestic resources found within the Derbyshire Family History Society Registrar's Project. Harold fleshed out, 1st September 1923 he married May Fearn at Buxton Road Primitive Methodist Church. However, it was his subsequent death on the 9th February 1970 and his short obituary, in the Buxton Advertiser 20th February 1970, that opened up a whole new dimension into "The life of Harold." The obituary stated --- "For bravery in the field during WW1 he was awarded the Military Medal. He served with

the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, in France where he was both badly wounded and gassed." I was Shell shocked.

The Regimental Museum of "The Tyrones" is at Enniskillen, Northern Ireland and contains the official history of the 9th Batt Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in a book entitled --- "A Wheen of Medals." On page 219, there is part of a tabulated list of medals awarded during a seamless and ferocious battle between the period 28th Aug - 20th Oct 1918. This included an account of wholesale gassing and fatalities on the battlefield, a Military Medal is listed against the name of L/Cpl Harold A Simpson. Harold's MM was announced in a "London Gazette" published in May 1919. Christmas morning 2014 delivered another a bombshell!

I was surprised to learn that "gassing" as a weapon was still being used at such a late stage in the conflict. Just like the discovery of the employment of Chinese Labour Corps to dig trenches, I wonder how many more hidden facets there are yet to be revealed in "The War to end all Wars." For short awhile, I planned to put on one side "the muck, mayhem and murder" research of WW1 or so I thought!

My concurrent research into the "History of the High Peak Isolation Hospital" 1902-1954-2014 was about to come to a conclusion. But in December 2014 a planning application was made to add another storey/story to some of the original buildings, the proposal was to turn the site into a business park. The plan gained qualified support, both locally and with the High Peak Borough Council. This late intervention was something I could have well done without. Before this development had seen the light of day, yet another seemingly mundane postcard surfaced, it was addressed to Nurse (Jemima) Carrington, High Peak Hospital, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, from "Wilfred." It was to open up another can of WW1 worms, with more unpredictable revelations.

From 1222 the Carrington family runs through the history of Bugsworth / Buxworth like the letters in Blackpool rock. The local adage, with some accuracy is --- kick a Carrington and half the population of Buggy limps. The surnames Hill and Winterbottom could be equally applied to villagers over a certain age. I have family links to both the camps of "C's" and "W's." It was claimed, with levity, but with an element of truth, that unless you were a "Hill or a Holford" you would not make the village 1st eleven cricket team.

In 1947, I was the scorer at a match where the Buggy team consisted of 7 Hills, 3 Holfords and a solitary Rogers. The umpire shouted "Change of bowler, name Hill"--- bringing a swift riposte from the score box --- "Which one ? "

Back to Jemima's postcard, she was one of 14 (fourteen) children born to James and Esther Carrington, nee Drinkwater, the family lived at Knowle Top Farm, Bugsworth. Her father, a wheelwright by trade had died in 1908, was instrumental in the building of both St James's C of E Church and the village school. The High Peak Reporter 11th May 1907 reported that from her position of a wardmaid she had been appointed a probationer nurse at a salary of £10 per year. She gradually improved her medical standing to become senior staff nurse /deputy matron when on 5th June 1922 it was reported that due to the state of her mother's health she had to resign her post.

Jemima Carrington



On the 7th August 1913, almost 12 months to the day before the start of WW1, Wilfred attending a Territorial Camp of the Notts & Derbys Regiment (Sherwood Foresters) at Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire, sent the postcard to "Nurse Carrington." The illuminating experience gained from researching Harold Armstrong Simpson's WW1 postcard, my family link to the Carrington's, plus the curiosity of ex-Buggite Kate Crampton (nee Carrington) provoked me into another full blown "Research Me" project.

Wilfred's relationship to Jemima became a challenge not to be avoided. She had remained a spinster, dying in her 80's at a Buxton nursing home, but was it wishful thinking, to make a good story, that she had been perhaps jilted by Wilfred? In the event the answer proved to be much more mundane, Jemima and Wilfred, now known to be Wilfred Bernard Longson had joint maternal grandparents. He was employed as a grocers assistant in Chapel-en-le-Frith, but Wilfred's story, like Harold's, literally exploded.

Providing the right research stones are turned over, with a handbar name and a regimental army number Wilfred's service in the armed forces became accessible, Wilfred was born in February 1894, he had a younger brother Cuthbert, born in 1895, both births being registered in the Hayfield R O. In June 1911 Wilfred enlisted in the 6th Battalion Notts and Derby Regiment (Sherwood Foresters), his brother Cuthbert enlisted in August 1912. The 6th Battalion consisted of officers and men drawn from High Peak residents. Both Wilfred and Cuthbert (referred to as Bertie) were called to the colours and arrived in France with the 6th Battalion on the 28th February 1915. On the 4th July 1915, Bertie was wounded by an exploding shell at Ypres, losing both his legs above the knee and was discharged on 26th June 1916. Wilfred also wounded, returned to England, in July 1915 he was sent back to France. In June 1916 he was an Acting Sergeant "*mentioned in dispatches*" and the High Peak Reporter 18th August 1917 reported "Lieutenant Longson who was awarded the Military Medal '*for gallantry and devotion to duty*' as an NCO, has gone back to France. There by giving some merit to my earlier claim of a "Parallel Universe" hovering over the High Peak.

Wilfred (sometimes Wilfrid) married Dorothy Vaux Haigh on the 2nd September 1924 at St Thomas a Beckett Church, Chapel-en-le-Frith. His marriage certificate gives his occupation as "teacher" The next issue of the High Peak Reporter records that "it was a quiet but very interesting wedding." His brother, Bertie, was the best man, the reception was held at the bride's home. Wilfred was teaching at New Mills Council School. On the 1st June 1929 Wilfred sailed, without his wife, on the Anchor-Donaldson liner Letitia for Canada, from Liverpool to Quebec. Wilfred's subsequent life story and his final demise is proving so far to be tantalising off my research radar. But for Harold, I can almost tell you when he blew his nose.

I wrote a short article on the exploits and WW1 experiences of both Harold and Wilfred for the "Buxton Advertiser", appealing for personal information. I also worked in a colour photograph of the Chairman's Medallion belonging to the former Chapel R. D. C. Gremlins intervened, both submissions being credited to an unknown contributor. A correction duly appeared, with further information, in the pre Christmas issue of the Buxton Advertiser.

At 11am Christmas morning I had a call from Father Christmas, in the guise of 93 year old Oliver Gomersall of Buxton, the ball really started to roll on Harold Armstrong Simpson. Oliver stated that he had had a close working

relationship with H A S at the Town Hall in Buxton, I made arrangements to pay Oliver a post Christmas visit.

In 1940, Oliver, aged 19, was out of work, an uncle who owned a printing works at Teddington (later to be the Shepperton Film Studios), offered him a job. After 3 months the difficulty of obtaining printing paper, due to the war effort, forced the closure of the works and he found himself back in Buxton. There was an acute shortage of male staff and Oliver obtained a job in the Treasurer's Dept of Buxton Borough Council. Harold Armstrong Simpson was the Chief Clerk in the Borough Engineers and Surveyors Dept, responsible for the financial deliberations of 60 staff. Oliver advanced quickly up the staff scale and he had regular dealings with Harold. He is described as a lively fellow, ready with a quip or a joke who avoided alcohol, there was no hint of his WW1 experiences. Oliver did learn that Harold had been a Clerk at one of the member concerns in the Buxton Lime Firms Ltd. This fact matched up with Harold's marriage certificate. Later Harold's wife, May, joined Oliver in the Treasurer's Dept.

As part of the war effort Harold and Oliver's father had allotment gardens, on one occasion sent by his father to visit Harold at home, he was invited inside for a pot of tea. Harold's Military Medal was displayed in a china cabinet. It was a complete surprise to Oliver, no explanation was given, or offered, on the circumstances arising to or from Harold's ownership. He had never mentioned the medal to his work colleagues and Oliver only learned of him being badly wounded and gassed in WW1 from my recent article in the Buxton Advertiser. Oliver, later drafted into the RAF, returned at the end of WW2 to his situation at the Buxton Town Hall, where both Harold and May were still in situ. In the late 1940's, Harold left the Buxton Borough Council to run a stationer's shop in Hardwick Street, Buxton, his son Derek emigrated to Canada. This was found to be correct, on the 19th October 1948 Derek sailed from Southampton to Halifax, Canada in the liner Aquitania, his occupation was stated to be ---meter mechanic.

After an earlier reference in a "News from the North" to the trials and tribulations brought about by the gaining popularity towards a sea-nario burial, I am now in a position to bring further dead reckoning developments. According to Emma Lewell-Buck. M.P. the average cost of a dry burial is now averaging £3,550, due not to immersion but inflation, Relatives of the deceased are resorting to burying relatives in their gardens or taking out high interest pay

day loans. She is to present a "Funeral Services Bill "under the "10 minute rule" to Parliament.

There is also the opportunity to donate ones cadaver to medical research. A legal bill of 1p will be presented for the eventual funeral but supply and demand fluctuates and prospective donors have to sign a consent document before the expiry date. No waiting until the person product has gone off.

However, there are alternatives to bring one much nearer to God. One already in situ in Brazil and the other is under consideration in Italy. In Verona, Council officials have given approval to the plans for "The Cielo Infinito" to be built, a futuristic tower, topped by a chapel, with space for 24,000 graves, over 33 storeys high. Also in Santos, Brazil, the 32 storey "Necropole Ecu-menica" on similar lines, is already open for business. I cannot confirm as to whether the advertising, for either, includes the line --- "A Tomb with a View."

But in Seattle, America, a non profit group, hopes to be the first organisation in the world to tackle the overcrowding in cemeteries by turning human corpses into garden compost. "The Urban Death Project" plans to have the scheme up and running within 3 years. Smothered in wood chips and carbon rich material, the composting over several weeks, produces about one cubic yard of compost, which could be taken by the family or donated to community gardens. The scheme is the brainchild of who else but --- "Ms Katrina Spade." Honestly !!!

The year ended with "The Icing on the High Peak Isolation Hospital Cake", a third postcard depicting the partially constructed High Peak Isolation Hospital, estimated date of 1902, appeared on ebay. The conclusion to be drawn is that the information you seek is somewhere out there, but you do need a Mr Micawber or Father Christmas to help out.

Keith Holford

Thanks to Buxton Library staff; Catherine Bolton at New Mills Library; Chapel Parish Roll of Honour; Ernie Drabble; Oliver Gomersall; Buxton Advertiser; High Peak Reporter; The Times and You Know Who!

HEAVY PUNISHMENT FOR LIGHTING OFFENCE

James Sheridan, of Morgan's lodging house, Bridge Gate, was charged with displaying a light on Monday night. Mr F.T.V. Isherwood [Deputy Town Clerk] prosecuted.

Prisoner was seen in an intoxicated condition in Bridge Gate shouting out that he was a German, or words to that effect. After going into Morgan's lodging house he went into a room and showed a light repeatedly. A crowd collected outside the house and behaved in a very threatening manner. Annie Northridge, aged 15, of 70 Bridge Gate, stated that she was standing in Bridge Gate when she heard defendant shouting "*The Germans are coming to blow Bridgegate up.*" Defendant was obviously under the influence of drink. He also said that he "appreciated what the Germans did". Later defendant went indoors, and witness said a flash of light came several times from a window. Ivy Sinclair, of 76 Bridge Gate, and Mary Mart, of Court 9, House 2, Bridge Gate, gave corroborative evidence.

Inspector Hardington stated that in consequence of complaints received he went to Morgan's lodging house, where he found an excited crowd assembled outside. Going into the bedroom occupied by defendant he found four men sleeping in the room. Defendant, who was sleeping on the opposite side to the window, was suffering from the effects of drink. When searched no flashlight was found, either on his person or in his trunk. There were spent matches on the floor. Defendant asked for an adjournment to get witnesses. The case was therefore adjourned until 3.30 p.m., when Inspector Hardington said he had asked the persons mentioned by defendant to attend. They had not done so, however. Defendant emphatically denied having committed any offence, adding that he had no knowledge until this morning of what offence he was guilty. The Bench sentenced him to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. Defendant left the court saying "*It's a rum go, this.*" The Bench thanked the witnesses for their conduct in giving their evidence.

Derby Daily Telegraph, 26th September 1916

James Fullerton

Police Constable

The British Newspaper Archive has proved to be an invaluable source of information and is becoming even better as more and more old newspapers are being added every month. I have used it a lot on my wife's paternal side, but only very recently thought of carrying out some research on PC James Fullerton, also on the paternal side, but another branch. Not that he was unknown to us. He was born around 1849 (probably in Ireland) and died in 1889 in Derby. In between those years he had married Mary Ann Reynolds of Co Leitrim, worked as a PC in Glasgow and (perhaps) London (one of their six children was born in Middlesex (James, No 3, 1878), three in Derby (Joseph, 1880, William 1882 and Mary Ann 1883) and two in Greenock (Theresa 1874 and Alexander unknown when). James was promoted three times and, according to family histories, died from pneumonia after having dived into the Derwent to rescue someone from drowning. There are no newspaper reports confirming that as one might have expected, so family tradition is so far unproven. And it is more likely that he died of TB.

There are, however, many reports from the police courts mentioning James and I looked through most of them to see what a police constable had to deal with in Derby 1879-1889; was a policeman's lot a very happy one? What is quite clear is that either there was very little crime or a PC had to deal with other matters, mainly people who have had a bit too much to drink.

On 16 August 1879 "Robert Davis was charged with assaulting Mary Martin. Mary was on her way home quite late in the evening and Davis came out of a public house and grabbed her by the shoulders "and called her a foul name". PC Fullerton turned up a bit later when he noticed a large crowd gathering on Stockbrook Lane including Mrs Martin. Whatever had happened was not clear, Mrs Martin said that she had been pushed into the street and her husband had to help her up. Mr Davis said that **she** had called **him** foul names and slapped his face. Nothing could be proved, but a Mr Hoper was instead charged with insulting Mrs Martin. In the end Mrs Martin was charged with assaulting Mr Davis and fined 2s 6d and the case was dismissed. One has a feeling that the poor magistrates were totally confused and "The whole proceedings were characterised by the Bench as most disgraceful." (Derby Mercury 27 August 1879)

On 23 August. PCs Shirley and Fullerton “saw the defendant, George Turner, turn the corner near St Werburgh's, George Turner was charged with having been drunk while in charge of a horse and cart on Cheapside. Turner was unable to control the horse “being in an intoxicated condition”. “He was lost sight of down Bold-lane, but his name was afterwards obtained.” PC Atkins stopped him on Bridge Street and noticed that he was “incapable of driving.” This cost him 10s and costs. (Derby Mercury 3 September 1879)

Under the heading “An Alleged Lunatic” it was reported that Gilbert Camp, a farmer of Burnastone, “was charged with assaulting PC Fullerton while in execution of his duty in Burghley-street.” Camp was another drunk driver and was ringing a bell. When approached by PC Fullerton he [Fullerton] was told that “it was no business of his”. He then hit the PC with his whip. A doctor with a medical friend examined Camp and came to the conclusion that “the man was a lunatic, and a very dangerous one too.” (Derby Daily Telegraph 24 November 1880)

It was apparently a tough life being a PC because in March 1881 George Gibson “was charged with doing willful damage to the uniform of James Fullerton on Bridge Street bridge. He was quarreling with a woman and when approached by James “tore the officer's coat”. This cost him 10s and cost plus 1s to repair James's coat. (Derby Daily Telegraph 11 March 1881)

One does sometimes wonder if the police overstepped the rules more than a bit as can be seen in this report: “Charles Brooks and William Glasier were charged with wandering abroad in Bridge-street at one o'clock this morning. PC Fullerton found the men standing by a watchman's fire. Brooks said he came from Cheltenham to the races and was destitute having sold most of his clothing; Brooks [more likely Glasier] said he walked from Leicester yesterday to seek work, being a tailor. They were both discharged.” And very rightly too as they were not drunk and did no harm. It was no crime losing money on horses if that was what Brooks had done. (Derby Mercury 22 March 1882)

William Corner “admitted being drunk and disorderly and refused to quit the Bird Inn, Jury-street” and also admitted that he had assaulted the landlord Mr Boden, but he could not remember assaulting PC Fullerton. Assaulting a landlord was one thing, but assaulting a PC was a serious matter, so no wonder Mr Corner said he could not remember it. In the end it was James's word

against his and he was convicted of all offences “in the aggregate £1/5s and 11s 6d cost of five weeks [in jail]”. His father agreed to pay the fine and cost rather than seeing his son in jail. (Derby Mercury 12 April 1882)

The next case is one that we all have been subjected to: Monopolising the footpath. “Emma Harris, Harriet Potter, Kate Read, Elizabeth Allen, and Jane Toon, respectable girls were charged with standing and loitering on the footpath on St Peter-street on the 16th April and causing an obstruction.” PC Fullerton said that “on the Sunday afternoon in question the girls came down the Corn-market arm-in-arm on the carriage-road.” When they got to St Peter Street they went on to the pavement and forced a number of people to move out into the street. PC Fullerton told them to show some consideration to other walkers and so they did for a while, but were soon back into their old habit. Fullerton then asked their names. The girls later said that the first thing they know was when James asked for their names, and denied having been told not to obstruct earlier. Again a case of word against word. Questioned, James said that the girls had been walking quietly in conversation, but taking up the entire pavement. The Bench decided not to prosecute, but warned the girls, connected with the St Mary's Gate Sunday school, that if they did it again he would not so lenient. (Derby Mercury 3 May 1882)

There did not seem to be any shortage of drunkards and on 10 August 1883, PC Fullerton “proved the case” in no less than three cases in the same session. (Derby Daily Telegraph 11 August 1883)

Poor James seemed to have suffered a number of assaults like the one by Alfred Rickards who was drunk on Bag Lane and attacked both his wife and PC Fullerton. As he had eight previous convictions he had to enjoy six weeks of hard labour in jail. (Derby Daily Telegraph 30 May 1884)

Herbert William Bates is a strange case as he was the landlord of the Derby Tavern and was charged for being drunk on his own premises. PC Fullerton said that Mr Bates was “quite remarkably drunk”. Mr Bates said that he was definitely not drunk but had been “excited through a man who had been in the house kicking up a row and had broken his window and scales and he (defendant) was walking lame through suffering from sciatica” and called two witnesses. All in vain because the Bench decided to convict and fined him 5s and cost. Anyone with sciatica knows that walking is no fun and maybe Mr Bates suffered from it and drank to dampen the pain. It was cer-

tainly an innovative defence! (Derby Mercury 23 December 1885)

Some people never learn or perhaps don't want to like Sarah Sisson who was charged by PC Fullerton with being drunk and disorderly on Sadler Gate. This was her eightieth appearance and she was fined 2s and cost or one month. "She said she would not pay a penny if her pocket was full of money". (Derby Mercury 10 August 1887)

One last case concerning Joseph Pipes who was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Babington Lane. PC Tomlinson was on duty at the theatre and said that Pipes was "intoxicated, creating row, and attempting to make his way into the pit." He had been thrown out previously because he was drunk. "PC Fullerton deposed to prisoner's intoxication when taken to the lock up. Pipes denied this, and alleged that he only went back to the theatre to apologise." As he had six previous convictions he was given the choice of 10s and cost or 14 days. (Derby Mercury 12 October 1887)

These were only some of the many cases of "drunk and disorderly" which James and the other PCs had to deal with over the years. In a town the size of Derby this does not seem to be a lot although only the worst cases seemed to have been reported or taken to the Bench. What is amusing is the inventiveness of excuses! There were many inns, pubs and taverns in town and there must have been quite a lot of drinking, but perhaps people were restricted by fairly low salaries which did not leave a lot of money for drinking. Or was it the old case of going straight from being paid to the pub? One has a feeling that this was only the tip of the proverbial ice berg when one reads about Sarah Sisson who had eighty previous appearances.

The last entry reads: "DEATHS. Fullerton. - on March 13, at 2, Lime Tree Cottage, Ford-street, James Fullerton, aged 40 years." I now feel I have a better understanding of what James's days were like as a PC in Derby. Somehow I think that just the presence of a police officer on the street prevented a lot of petty crime. I have not followed up any of the children apart from Mary Ann who was my wife's grandmother and if anyone happens to be related to the Fullerton family or knows more about them, please let her know.

Thorsten Sjolín 7226
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A Story of Farming Folk in Hope

Perhaps the earliest record of farming in Hope (with outliers Tideswell and Edale can be found in Phillimore's edition of the Domesday Book. There was land for 10 ploughs, 30 villagers...a mill...meadows 30 acres, woodland pasturing places 4 leagues long (=12 miles) and 2 leagues wide. Records between this time and the 17th century are scant. There are a few recorded families in the Poll Taxes of nearby Castleton in the 1380s, a few records of petty criminals in the 14-16 century Court Rolls. It is not until the 17th century family records begin to appear.

In 1658 there are records of Easter Roll taxes paid by Hope parishioners (to be found on the internet under 'North West Derbyshire Records'). There is a list of 80 named households of whom 28 kept livestock. The entries are somewhat cryptic, e.g. 'Tho. Burdekin pl, vac 2, vit 2, ap 2d, ov 1d translates as Thomas Burdekin, plough, 2 cows, 2 calves, honey, sheep. Sometimes the number following the farm animal includes 'd' (pence) representing the tax due. There is more on this in 'The medieval history of Castleton and Hope' on the internet. Another record found was that for John Burdekin, but he only had a plough and apparently no livestock.

There are other records of the Burdekin family in the 17th century (and beyond). For example the Hearth Tax records from 1662-70 provide information on those persons living in the parish owning property with one or more fireplaces. These records show Thomas, Robert and John Burdekin living in Hope. John Burdekin referred to above, died in 1683, married but had no children. His will was extremely informative about the Burdekin family in Hope and Edale at the time showing that Thomas, Robert and Richard were his brothers and they also had a sister Helena. In contrast to the record from the Easter Roll tax, his inventory shows that at the time of his death John had:

- 2 Mares
- 2 Kine (cows) and 1 Calf
- 2 Stirkes (young bullocks) 1 Bullock
- 7 Sheep
- Animal Feed Stuffs (Hay, Corn, Oatmeal, etc)
- Manure
- Carts and Wheels
- Salting Tub

The total value of his goods was £32 though he was owed £32 by three other villagers.

His brother Thomas (also above) who died in 1686 was a more successful farmer and at the time of his death his goods were worth £151 including debts to him of £35. Amongst the inventory at the time of his death were:

- 2 Oxen
- 2 Bullocks
- 3 Kine (cows)
- 7 Young Cattle
- 35 Sheep
- 1 Swine (pig)
- Animal Feed: Corn, Hay, Straw, Oat Meal
- Animal Products: Wheat, Butter, Beef, Bacon, Wool
- 3 Carts and Wheels
- Plough, Harrow, Sled
- Spinning Wheel
- Saddles
- Salting Tub
- Manure

This was a more productive farm than that of his brother John and he handed on a thriving business to his family. This is reflected in the differences in the Easter Roll Taxes paid 30 years earlier.

There are some items in the two above lists worthy of comment. The oxen, and associated ploughs would have been used for tilling the land for cereal production. There was also manure to ensure the continuing fertility of the land. There are fields today still showing signs of the ridge and furrow ploughing system dating back to the 17th century and earlier. Carts and horses were needed to transport goods and produce to and from the fields. Saddles for the horses indicate that they also provided further means of transport for the family. Although only one swine (pig) was recorded above, bacon was also recorded in the household goods together with a salting tub for preserving the meat (also beef) for consumption later.

Thomas' wife had a spinning wheel and this would doubtless have been used for spinning the wool and making garments. The sled, often associated with a peat spade would have been used for cutting and carrying peat from the

moors above Hope. This peat played an essential part in everyday cooking and heating through the bitter winters.

Life for the Burdekin families up to the 1680s seems to have gone well, albeit at two levels of success. However there were serious problems after John and Thomas died. Within a year, Thomas' son Robert also died. He left a widow, Mary, with a young family aged 3, 8 and 11 to carry on with the farm. Her will, and the associated inventory, dated 1700, give some indication of how she coped in the years following the death of her husband some 14 years earlier. The total value of her goods was £117, some £40 less than when Robert died, but equal if debtors are put on one side. Additional items in Mary's inventory include a scythe (used for cutting hay and corn), linen yarn (flax has not been mentioned previously), 10 hens and a cockerel, and a bible (commonly kept with a record of family history). She seemed to do very well in difficult circumstances.

However, family crises were not over, Mary's son Robert died seven years after her death at the age of 35 leaving all family responsibilities to his brother John then aged 40. John was a family stalwart. He was married twice. The first wife was Marie (married 1707 but died in 1722) who bore him 6 children including 5 girls and the second, Martha (married 1725) with whom he had a further 5 children including 3 girls. There were two surviving boys, one of whom (according to John's will), was not allowed to marry Hannah Barking on threat of removal from his will. Records show that he married another! John was also briefly a churchwarden (see Notes from a Peakland Parish by WS Smith). When he died he was recorded as a yeoman, though his property was assigned as copyhold to his son Thomas. So although he had a higher status than his forebears (who were classed as husbandmen) he didn't own his land.

John was 82 when he died so he must have been a respected member of society! He was probably much less active than his two sons (John born 1733 and Thomas born 1736) and his inventory was valued at only £64. For the first time in an inventory list there is mention of a house and cattle houses. He gave the traditional red cow stirk (is this a Devon Bullock?) to his elder son and indicated that it would be in the top cow house.

Descriptions of family property and land have not been easy to find and it is only in the late 18th and early 19th century that more information has been

forthcoming. It was at this time that land enclosure became an issue. The presence of very small 'pieces' of land in large open fields with multiple occupation was proving an inefficient practice. At the same time the small farmers felt that their livelihood was being put at risk. This led to a lot of local opposition and in its turn a move from rural to urban in the industrial revolution (in this case to Sheffield or other neighbouring places).

In this context it is interesting to read a copy of the Derby Mercury dated Thursday 5 May 1796 (available at British Library Online) where Mr Shaw, an auctioneer in Derby is selling a Free hold Estate in Hope. The sale was for 'the several possessions of William Eyre, John Burdekin and Widow Barking' . John Burdekin was the son of the 'stalwart' John referred to above. William Eyre was clearly a man of some importance, living in the 'manor house and garden' , and a member of a well known Hope family. No details of widow Bocking are known.

Particulars in the sale are of great interest as the properties and land are listed individually. There were 5 crofts associated with William Eyre's possessions including a priest's croft and four 'Hall' crofts. There were also a number of whole fields, as opposed to 'pieces', and some with several pieces in a field. There is a suggestion here that the individual tenanting of small pieces in a field was giving way to whole-field ownership. Perhaps some of the pieces had been bought up prior to the sale. The total acreage in William Eyre's lot was 65 acres. It also includes some 'common' pieces amounting to 22 acres. Some of the field names (eg Near Riddings and Far Riddings) are close to the River No towards Castleton and the Priest's Croft implies a site near the church.

The list for John Burdekin is of equal interest and is for a total of 30 acres. He is listed with a house and homestead, a flax yard (widow Mary Burdekin had flax yarn in her inventory), and 6 whole fields including Cow Pasture, Alder Carr and several pieces in Emma Croft, all close to present day Spring Field Farm and in a more remote northern part of the parish.

There are more fields than those listed here but there seem to be two general points. The Enclosure Acts which came to Hope from about 1807 are being heralded by property owners who have begun to aggregate the older widespread system of small pieces in open fields. Having 'acquired' land from some of the smaller tenants, the wealthier farmers were then selling up and

presumably making their profits (John Burdekin and William Eyre may be examples of this).

Thomas Burdekin, brother of the above John, died in 1813 and left his properties and land to his two sons and their children. By this time he had acquired 5 houses and 20 whole fields. There was no inventory attached to his will so we do not have a value for his estate. However it was significantly larger than that of his brother or his father.

Thomas's will was quite complex in that he left his property and estate to his three grandsons through his own two sons. One son (Michael) had already left Hope for a farm in Edale (Clough Farm) and another, Joseph, had moved to Fullwood (near Hope). Joseph died in 1831 and his widow Sarah, subsequently kept the Cheshire Cheese Inn until she died in 1850. James, Michael's son, farmed at Townhead House in 1841, later to become Loosehill House.

More information was found in the 1850 list of Hope rate payers (also found in 'NW Derbyshire Records'). By that time there were no Burdekins on the list as occupiers but Michael, Joseph and James (above Thomas's two sons and grandson) were identified as 'owners'. Other families were then in occupation. However whilst it might appear that the 'Burdy's' had flown, later census data show that James was still resident at Townhead House at a later date.

David Burdekin. Memb.7845. d.burdekin@btinternet.com

A MOST IRREGULAR MARRIAGE

Found in a newspaper of 19 Oct 1825:-

On Monday last at St Werburgh's Church, John Gardiner, silk weaver, to Harriet Moore [late John Murphy], whose singular marriage to Matilda Lacey of Shardlow, in the character of a man, has created so much talk in this part of the country.

One wonders what the authorities made of that one!!!!

Have Cinema Will Travel

I have inherited a scrap of paper which my granddad brought back from WW1. Before the war Lucy [nee Clarke] and Leslie Ward ran the cinema in Tibshelf and Lucy managed to keep the cinema going when Leslie enlisted and went off to war. She would collect and return the reels of film to be shown in the cinema from Tibshelf station, in the baby's pram. Once she recalls being instructed to make a "Newsflash" to the effect that there had been a Zeppelin raid on Nottingham. She did this by holding a burning candle against a plate of glass to create a sooty surface.

Leslie didn't return home from the war until the end of 1919 as he was involved in the Army of Occupation. He was part of a Travelling Cinema and my precious scrap of paper is the itinerary for January and February 1919. I think granddad's writing is the notes in lower case letters. I was delighted when I spotted number 7, The Tivoli, Poperinghe in a recent TV programme of the war, shame it wasn't available.

I am keen to make contact with anyone researching Ward in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

XIX Corps Travelling Cinema				
Key				
No	Centre	Number of Days	January	February
1	BAVINCHOVE ^{MT WORKING}	2	21-22	
2	ZUYTPEENE ^{10th Machine Co}	2	23-24	
3	HONDEGHEM ^{Platoon}	3	25-27	
4	TERDEGHEM ^{57th}	2	26-27	
5	STEENVOORD ^{1st}	2	18-19	
6	ABEELE ^{22nd}	2	2-3	
7	POPERINGHE ^{Tivoli}	3	Not Available	
8	YPRES ^{65th Sub Gnr Bty}	6	4-9	
9	BAILLEUL ^{Town}	3	10-12	
10	MORBECQUE ^{56th}	2	13-14	
11	AIRE ^{57th Sub CRU}	3	15-17	
Total Number of Days		30	12	18
1st Tour				

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A CORONER'S FAUX PAS?

As a volunteer who does a lot of research for DFHS, I always advocate the buying of certificates to prove ones heritage but recently that came in to question.

I have been trying to trace two deaths in the Henchcliffe family tree, one for a Thomas born in 1836 and the other a John born in 1824, both baptised in Mackworth.

I had found Thomas in 1841 with his mother and sister visiting his married sister in Macclesfield but could not find him after that, so I looked for a death between 1841 and 1851. I found one in 1847 that I thought might be him. Unfortunately this Thomas turned out to be 32 years old so not the right one. I have researched this family quite thoroughly and did not know who this Thomas could be. I put it to one side thinking that it might suddenly fit in to place.

In 1841 John was a joiner living on Uttoxeter Old Rd. In 1845 he married Elizabeth Piggin, a widow born in 1805. His occupation on his marriage certificate was joiner. In 1851 Elizabeth is again a widow. She goes on to marry William Tantom in 1854. John must have died between 1845 and 1851 but there was no death for a John Henchcliffe (or variations) anywhere in the country between those dates.

Also, at the same time and place, upon the body of John Henchcliffe, aged 23 years, who was found suspended from a rafter in the privy belonging to a new house situate in Arthur-street, in the parish of Saint Alkmund. The deceased was a joiner, and was employed at the house, and about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last, David Harlow, a bricklayer, who was also employed at the same house, observed the deceased go into the privy. At about three o'clock he tried the privy door, and found it fastened, and with the assistance of another person forced it open, and then discovered the deceased suspended by his apron. No cause has been assigned for the rash act. The deceased was married, and appeared comfortable. This case was adjourned until Thursday next (to-morrow.)

I was, recently, investigating the newspaper archives and came across this article dated 1847

The age and occupation fitted with my John but still no death certificate. There was the inquest and the coroner should have registered the death and then I remembered the death of Thomas in 1847. The death occurred in the parish of St Alkmund, he was a joiner and the date and cause of death were the same. I am confident that this should be John Henschcliffe age 23 years but there is no way to prove it.

Did the coroner have a “senior moment” and declare the wrong name and reverse the age or did he mix up two deaths and a Thomas age 32 died about the same time requiring an inquest and unfortunately we will never know who he was.

Ruth Barber

LOCAL HISTORY BOOK

Hoddlesden and its Satellite Villages has been compiled by Roy Parker from his PhD research, entitled Forgotten Lancashire, which explored over 60 rural communities in East Lancashire. The themes describe and illustrate the way in which people earned a living in rural communities countrywide and similar patterns occurred in Derbyshire, during the late eighteenth and throughout the nineteenth centuries.

Both family and local historians have found this to be a useful portrait for writing their own personal accounts, albeit for villages other than their own.

The book is presented in hardback with stitched binding and has 240 high quality pages containing around 170 illustrations, mostly in colour. Included is an extensive bibliography and all sources are referenced, some little known. The purchase price is £14.99 plus p & p of £3.50. Order from the author, Dr Roy Parker, PdD; Cert Ed. and please state if you would like a signed copy. His email address is royparker@talktalk.net

PIONEERS OF INDUSTRY

1. Charles Paxton Markham

1865-1926

The Markhams were an old Northampton family, chiefly associated with the practice of law, but Charles father broke with tradition when he devoted his studies to engineering.

After a short lived partnership in the Marquis Iron and Rolling Mills near Calais, he returned to England to study chemistry and thence joined the engineering staff of the South Eastern Railway. He was later appointed Assistant Superintendent to the Midland Railway at Derby, where he perfected a device to change over the firing of engines from Coke to Coal at an annual saving of £50,000.

Charles' father later made friends with Richard Barrow, the proprietor of the Staveley works and together they turned that concern into the Staveley Coal and Iron Company. In 1863 Charles Markham married Rose Paxton, who was the daughter of the designer of the Crystal Palace and the architect of the sixth Duke of Devonshire.

Charles Paxton Markham was born in 1865, one of a family of three sons and two daughters. His father acquired the famous house which once belonged to the famous locomotive engineer, George Stephenson, namely Tapton House, and it was here that the young Charles passed his boyhood years.

In his youth Charles was given to all the normal pursuits, which suited the country gentleman of his days, numbering amongst his favourite pursuits, yachting and shooting. In later years, however, he had little or not time for either of these as he devoted his life to his business activities.

On his father's death in 1888, Charles found himself elected to the board of the Staveley Coal and Iron Company, and there he remained until his death in 1926, the last twenty three years as chairman. Under his chairmanship the company expanded enormously and he captured from then one well over a fifth of the British coal winding gear market, extended all branches of the chemical industry and installed the world's largest gas engine. He was best known throughout as a coal owner, and was always deeply concerned about

the welfare of his workforce, and indeed also that of the plight of the pit ponies of which at one time there were over four hundred working underground. A reward of £1000 for the best scheme for electric haulage, brought a system which was successful enough to reduce the number of pit ponies to less than a hundred. On the day of his death eleven hundred of the workforce were shareholders in the company.

Charles Paxton Markham entered the Chesterfield Town Council in 1895 and served until 1901 and was re-elected in 1907. He was Mayor in Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee year, 1897, and again in 1909 and 1910. He was also Borough Alderman 1919-1920. He was made a magistrate in 1891 and subsequently chaired the Chesterfield County Bench.

*Charles Paxton Markham painted by
Richard Jack and now in the
Chesterfield Museum & Art Gallery*



In June 1911 he received the Honorary Freedom of the Borough and was made Lieutenant of the County in August 1914. He qualified for this honour by his earlier service as an officer in the old Derbyshire Militia and subsequently as a lieutenant in the 2nd Derbyshire Volunteers. During the 1914-18 war he was a major in the Defence Corps.

Charles Paxton Markham died of a heart attack on the 29th June 1926 beside his car whilst motoring through the park of his Ringwood Estate. His will, which disposed of a fortune of £600,000, comprised exactly seventy two words. He was buried in the local cemetery at Staveley so that "*the east wind might blow the smoke from his Devonshire works across his grave.*"

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLERGY

The incumbent of a parish is the person in charge of its spiritual well being, hence the description “the cure of souls”. He held the benefice with its income, mostly derived from its land, and might be a rector, receiving a tithe [ten per cent] of the crops and grain, hay, timber, wool, garden and new born animals, or a vicar, who received only the small tithes, which was the produce of the garden or other produce of the parish.

The incumbent may be known as a parson and live in the parsonage. Before the 17th century the parson was often known as a curate. Although a clergyman is technically ordained as a priest, its use to denote a minister of the Church of England declined after the Reformation, being more often used in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches. Anglican clergy were described as clerks in holy orders or clerks. Until the 18th century a clerk who had been to university was called, in Latin, a Magister. A non-graduate clerk was Dominus, a word often translated as ‘sir’, but not meaning that he was a knight.

The person who originally founded, built or endowed the church had the right as its patron to make presentation to the bishop of a suitable person to be its incumbent. This right was called an advowson. It descended to the patron’s heirs and might be bought or sold like any other property. A college might thus buy the advowsons of lucrative benefices in order to provide positions for its future Fellows. If you are interested in these ownerships, they tend to be recorded in the older county histories and in the Victoria County Histories.

The person presented, who might well be a relative of the patron, had usually already been ordained by his local bishop as a deacon or priest, in order to celebrate mass and hear confession. He was supposed to be over 21 and of legitimate birth. Following approval by the bishop, the priest in then admitted to the benefice. Institution follows, putting him in charge of its spiritual cure and then induction, which gives him rights to the land and income. The two acts are usually combined in a ceremony at the parish church [though institution may take place elsewhere], when the induction is symbolised by the archdeacon putting the bell rope into the hands of the newly instituted priest and by the latter tolling the bell.

Chaplains and curates were licensed by the bishop and, not having benefices,

were not instituted or inducted. Curates, who may be assistant, temporary or stipendiary, assist the rector or vicar and are employed and paid by him. A perpetual curate, however, was nominated to a benefice by the lay owner. The lay patron kept the income from the benefice and paid [or granted land to] the curate. The latter needed only a license from the bishop and was perpetual as he could only be removed by the withdrawal of that licence. A chapel of ease could be established in the outlying parts of a parish provided the bishop, patron and incumbent agreed. This might be convenient for the patron, but the curate of such a place was paid from the income of the "mother church" and disputed frequently arose about the division of fees, tithes and the costs of repairs to the benefice house and two churches.

The Reformation halved the number of clergy in England and there was a severe shortage in the second half of the 16th century, many being quite poorly educated. In Lincolnshire in 1576 less than a third were thought adequately qualified. In 1585 it was said that only about seven per cent of parishes could provide sufficient income to support a clergyman and most clergy served several parishes at the same time. In this period unlicensed preaching and intrusion into the cure of others were the subjects of many cases in the church courts. The latter also heard cases against the clergy for perceived laxness in personal life and in church and parish matters.

By the 1630s it seems that most parishes in the south of England had a clergyman with a university education. Most stemmed from the middle ranks of society. In the north of England and the north Midlands, however, many clergy came from humbler social backgrounds, were educated locally, often in recently founded grammar schools, and never went to university. That generalisation seems to have been valid right into the 19th century. From the 18th century onwards the younger sons of country gentleman came to fill the majority of the higher and best remunerated positions in the church [as they did in the state], though there were always exceptions.

From the 17th century many more clergy were ordained than could be provided with permanent benefices and the less well connected clergy spent their lives as assistant curates doing duty for others, often supplementing an inadequate stipend by acting as the local schoolmaster.

Many clergy were driven from their parishes during the Commonwealth [1649-1660] and in 1662 many Puritan ministers suffered the same fate.

From 1704 Queen Anne's Bounty provided a fund to help parishes with an income of less than £50 a year, but in the 18th century a curate might consider himself rich with forty pounds a year. It was not until 1796 that the minimum stipend for a curate was raised to £75 per annum. The records of Queen Anne's Bounty can be found at the National Archives and are indexed by parish.

In 1833 it was found that 47% of the parishes in England and Wales could not provide a reasonable standard of living of about £200 a year, indeed many were worth less than £100. Following the appointment of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1835, however, a series of reforms attempted a more equal distribution of endowments. These Commissioners were united with Queen Anne's Bounty in 1948 to form the present Church Commissioners.

The standard of university education declined in the 18th century and, for the clergy at least, did not greatly improve until the mid 19th century. Many university students, whose future incomes from family benefices were guaranteed, were targeted by moneylenders and the debts they then incurred were a frequent problem to them in later life. The general overstocking of the profession continued. Non-graduate clergy from humbler backgrounds suffered the most, finding secure benefices, a regular income and advancement difficult, if not impossible, to achieve.

The situation was made worse when non-university training became possible with the foundation of the first theological colleges at Lampeter in Cardiganshire [1822], St Aidan's at Birkenhead, and St Bees in Cumberland [1817]. By 1890 a quarter of the clergy had been educated at such colleges. The north/south divide remained. In 1865 some 80% of new clergy in the south had been to university; in the north the figure was only 40%.

DIOCESAN RECORDS

Early bishops kept bishops registers briefly recording the ordination of priests and the institution of clerks to benefices. Presentation deeds [by which patrons formally presented clerks to vacant livings] and resignations [notarially attested declarations by clerks resigning their benefices] begin to survive from the late 15th century. The registers normally travelled with the bishop and are often incomplete for the first half of the 17th century. For Derbyshire all these kinds of records can be found at Lichfield Diocesan Office.

Stray ordination papers may exist from the 16th century but are not frequent until the 1670s, and do not survive regularly until reforms in 1716. They should then contain a signification of the name and abode of the candidate, a certificate that his intention to enter holy orders has been announced in his parish church and not objected to, letters testimonial of good life and behaviour from three beneficed clergy [which may include mention of his education], proof of age in the form of a baptismal certificate, or at least an explanation as to why one is not available, and perhaps a title proving that he can support himself or has been offered a curacy at so much per annum. If he has already been ordained a deacon in another diocese, this may be confirmed by letters dismissory from its bishop.

The bishops had power to dispense with or licence breaches of canon law, and did so in cases of bastardy or insufficiency of age at ordination. The bishop also licensed preachers and curates. A curate needed a nomination from the incumbent he was to assist and proof of ordination. Records may exist from the 16th century in a general register of licences, in ordination records, in subscription books or even in visitation books, but none are complete. There may be separate registers for each of these categories from the early 19th century.

ARCHBISHOPS' RECORDS

Licences to hold livings in plurality or to live away from the benefice might be issued by bishops, but dispensations for plurality were more frequently issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury through his Faculty Office. By an Act of 1529 chaplains can be appointed by archbishops, some officers of state, noblemen and their widows. Certificates of appointment, dismissal or death, from 1660, are indexed by the names of those making the appointment. The Faculty Office records are at Lambeth Palace Library.

INSTITUTION BOOKS

Following the induction of a new vicar or rector, the profits of the benefice for the first year and one tenth of its annual income were, after 1534, payable to the Crown. The records are at the National Archives and include Clergy Institution books 1556-1838, arranged by county, by diocese from 1661, and then by place. Indexed by name they show the names of the previous incumbent and the patron and the reason for the vacancy. There are also bishops' certificates of institutions to benefices 1544-1912.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

Those clergy who were educated at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge are listed in Joseph Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses 1500-1886* and in J.A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses* from the earliest times to 1900. Entries show the student's age at entrance and the degrees obtained. The father's name, place of residence and status generally appears, but is lacking in many early instances, and at some Cambridge colleges, even in the 19th century. They may also provide the name of the school attended and some outline of the subsequent career of the student, where this has been identified with reasonable certainty. From the late 18th century the date and diocese of ordination of those students entering the Church is usually included. The volumes for Cambridge are in general much more detailed than those for Oxford. Where the register of the college attended has been published this may give additional detail.

CLERGY LISTS

The names of many beneficed clergy in the period 1800-1840, with the dates of their institution, are given in Joseph Foster, *Index Ecclesiasticus 1800-1840*. The names of the beneficed clergy in each parish were printed in the *Clerical Guide*, first published in 1817, and in the *Clergy List*, published from 1841.

It was not until 1858, with the appearance of the first edition of John Crockford's *The Clerical Directory*, that a more detailed listing of all the clergy was given. Known from 1876 as *Crockford's Clerical Directory*, it came out annually, but now only appears every two or three years, and provides biographical details of all ordained clergy of the Church of England, the Church of Wales, the Episcopal Church of Scotland and the Church of Ireland [until 1985]. It shows the diocese in which ordination took place [difficult to trace in earlier times], sometimes the place of education or training, positions or benefices previously held, and the current address. An index by parish shows its population, the benefice's income, and the name of the patron. Recent editions may include the clergyman's date of birth.

SOME OTHER RECORDS

The main records are described above, but there are many others that may throw light on his career and family, not least those found in the parish where he served. Many marriages and deaths of beneficed clergy appear in the *Gentleman's Magazine* 1731-1868. Several charities for the relief of rela-

tives of poor clergy were founded in the 17th and 18th centuries, e.g. The Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy [records at the London Metropolitan Archives]. The sons of a deceased clergyman may have been education at the Clergy Orphan School and its registers gives their dates of birth and admission and where their fathers served.

Bishops may be warned against fraudulent and unsatisfactory clergy by their archbishops, and the Caution Books of the Archbishops of Canterbury are at Lambeth Palace Library.

A collaborative project of Kings College London, the University of Kent and the University of Reading, to create a relational database documenting the careers of all Church of England Clergymen between 1540 and 1835 is making great progress and is freely available at Clergy of the Church of England Database.

Adapted from a couple of articles in the Family Tree Magazine and the Society of Genealogists Book 'My Ancestor was an Anglican Clergyman'

The annual point to point despatch carrying competition, in connection with the Yeomanry Cavalry, took place on Wednesday last and additional interest was given to the event by the offer of prizes to be competed for by sons of farmers residing within the district of the Meynell Hunt. The competitors numbered about 15 members of the Yeomanry and 30 farmers' sons, and the officers present were Capt Boden, Capt Cumming and Capt and Adjutant Lucas, the latter of whom acted as judge. The competition took place between Bowbridge Farm, between Mackworth and Langley, and the Red House Farm, Allestree, a distance of four miles. Private Hall, of Thulston, again won the first prize in the Yeomanry Class, and Mr Hughes, Borough Fields, Burton on Trent, the second man in, won the first prize in his class. Corporal Jerram, of the County Hotel, Derby, won the second Yeomanry prize, and Private Lawley, of Sudbury, the third. The second prize in the other class was taken by Mr J. Hall, of Thulston, and the third was not awarded, owing to the competitor having broken one of the rules, and the others having arrived very closely together.

Derby Mercury, 2nd April 1884

CHURCHES OF DERBYSHIRE

37. Bradwell St Barnabus

A large village on the south of the Hope Valley, Bradwell is set in an impressive landscape. There is evidence of prehistoric settlement, but little is known before Roman times when the fort of Navio was built about 1 mile



from Bradwell which controlled lead mining in the area. Roman prisoners were often condemned to the metal mines and in 1891, when the foundations for Bradwell school were being dug, a Roman pig of lead was discovered. The present village is sited adjacent to the line of the Roman road, connecting Buxton to Brough and was also later recognised as a boundary to the King's Forest of the Peak.

During the 18th and 19th century the village developed into a lead mining settlement of some importance. From the many mines ore was transported to smelting sites called Boles which were situated on high edges or hills to take advantage of the wind. Many villagers kept a small amount of land and thus combined their leadmining and farming interest.

During this period most of the inhabitants of Bradwell were employed in mining. Wages were low but much ale drinking and merry making took place. The White Hart, Bull's Head and Green Dragon were grouped around the stocks carefully placed to catch tippling victims. At the top of Smithy Hill was the Rose and Crown, while the Newburgh Arms stood in Netherside along from the Old Ship and New Ship, while the Bowling Green served Smalldale. Most of these have now gone.

As well as using drink as an escape from the everyday realities, there was also a well established nonconformist movement. There was no church in the village until 1868, the inhabitants being compelled to attend Hope Church. The old Presbyterian chapel was built for the Reverend William Bagshawe – the Apostle of the Peak – in 1662 and despite an attack from a papist mob

from Hope in 1715 the chapel survived until it was destroyed by fire in 1754. It was later restored. Methodism grew, first meeting in a barn, before moving to the upper room of a house in Smithy Hill around 1760. The first chapel was built in Treacle Street, now Fern Bank, and in 1807 the present chapel was built. The Primitive Methodists first met in John Morton's barn next to his house in Netherside before a chapel was built in Farther Hill. In 1845 the present chapel was built.

During the 18th century weaving of silk and cotton spinning by hand looms was extensively carried on with many cottages having their pairs of looms. Cotton spinning took place in small local mills until 1830. Hats were manufactured in hatting shops on the Hills and in Smalldale with six factories. Other industries included the making of spectacles and telescopes, whilst Bradwell's most distinguished son was Samuel Fox, who founded the extensive steelworks at Stocksbridge. He was born the son of a weaver's shuttle maker in 1815 in a cottage in Water Lane and invented the collapsible umbrella frame, no doubt inspired by the local climate!

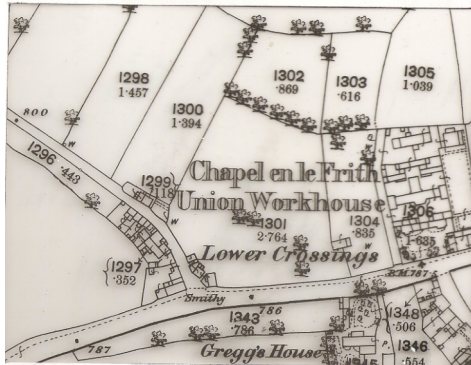
THE CHURCH

The church of St Barnabus was erected in 1868 and is a small building of stone built in the Perpendicular style. It consists of chancel, nave, vestry, organ chamber and a small turret at the junction of the chancel and nave that contains one bell. In 1889 a square embattled tower, in the Decorated style, was added at the south-west angle of the church at a cost of nearly £700. The executors of the late E.M. Wass, Esq, added a bell and a clock to the tower and there is now an extensive cemetery attached to the churchyard.

THE REGISTERS

This is a late parish, the entries before 1868 appearing in the Hope register. Bradwell is not a large register, but looking at the entries many come from the nearby hamlets and also from over the border, which made it an interesting parish to tackle. There is also a full set of banns existing, which show just how far the local inhabitants go to marry. The original registers can be consulted at Derbyshire Record Office while the society has a full set on CD, which can be accessed at Bridge Chapel House.

Chapel-en-le-Frith Workhouse



Chapel-en-le-Frith Workhouse was built circa 1840, covered 16 constituent Parishes and was demolished in the early 1980's. The site contained three accommodation block wings centred on an octagonal hub, an infirmary and an isolation hospital (Not the High Peak Isolation Hospital). The stigma attached to being admitted to the workhouse was ameliorated in the 1960's when the name was

changed to "The Elms" after the row of elm trees that then fronted the complex. In the early 1980's the whole site was raised to the ground and replaced by sheltered accommodation administrated by Derbyshire County Council Social Services, and renamed --- "Eccles Fold." In 1989 part of the site was given over to "Blythe House Hospice" a self financed haven for cancer related patients.

A 100 years ago two newspaper reports, just six months apart, illustrate how a local workhouse, then the first and last bastion of compassion and constraint, functioned in the community.

January 1915. High Peak Reporter. Christmas at the Workhouse

There were over a hundred inmates (sic) of the Chapel Workhouse to enjoy the good things provided on Christmas Day. Breakfast consisted of bread and butter and plum cake. Subsequently the Chaplain visited the house, and conducted a short service. Dinner provided by the Guardians, consisted of roast beef, potatoes, parsnips and plum pudding, which was done the fullest justice. Those who cared could have a drink, and for others there was mineral water. After dinner, tobacco, oranges, apples, tea and sugar were distributed. The delicacy for tea was currant bread.

In the evening the officers and inmates (sic) joined together in an excellent entertainment in the boardroom. The various rooms had been prettily decorated by the staff and presented a very festive appearance. Mr & Mrs Atkins, the Master and Matron, and their staff were most successful in their efforts to give the inmates as happy a day as their circumstances would allow. At the

Guardians meeting on Monday, the Workhouse Master reported that gifts of fruit, tobacco, toys, etc had been received at both the Workhouse and the Children's Home.

June 1915. High Peak Reporter. A Sad Case of a Young Widow

At the Chapel Police Court, Annie Slack, a young widow, was charged with absconding from the Chapel Workhouse and taking away with her a pair of corsets and a pair of boots between May 21st and 22nd. Mr Atkins, the Workhouse Master, stated that the prisoner was seen about ten minutes to eight on the evening of the 21st. The following morning, when the rising bell rang at six o'clock the officer missed her. A number of articles had been left, but some she had taken with her, including the corsets and the boots. This was not the first time she had absconded, having gone about 18 months ago. Then the Chapel Magistrates bench dismissed her absconding with a caution.

She had three children in the Workhouse, also chargeable. The Clerk to the Court, "Master, is it not the value of the articles, but the defiant way in which she acted that has caused you to prosecute her as an example to others?" Master, "Yes. she went over the wall, I think that she must have got through a window."

Annie Slack said she had been in the workhouse 18 months, and had tried to get out. She had been refused on paltry excuses. She was willing to work, but they were short of women in the workhouse and they wanted to keep her there. The Clerk to the Court, "*Is it not for your own good?*" The Master, "*Two of the children are illegitimate!*" Annie Slack "*I am willing to work for them*" (the children). The Clerk, "*The Workhouse is not a boarding house, she had better remain there with the children until better arrangements could be made!*"

The Master said "*She was away practically 12 months the last time and another child was born after she got back.*" Annie Slack "*I will do better!*" The Chairman said "*The magistrates were puzzled as to what to do with her. In the interest of the ratepayers and of the children they must do something. She was sent to prison for 2 months. They would like to hear that she was turning over a new leaf when she got back.*"

Keith Holford.

A SYMPATHETIC REGISTRAR

While working on our rapidly expanding database of those personnel who fought during World War One, I came across a puzzle which took quite a bit of solving and proved that even bureaucracy can have a sympathetic side.

John William Ward lived in Derby and was a furniture drayman, which sounds a fairly strenuous job. At some point he met Alice Emma Parker, who lived in Burton on Trent, and eventually married her in her own parish in 1906. The pair settled at 41 Lynton Street in Derby where their first son, John William, was born later in 1906. According to the 1911 census, Alice Emma went on to have two more children, who both died.

From that point onwards the pair began to have children fairly regularly. John William Snr was called up at some point during the war and Alice was left alone at home to bring up her children. I became interested when I found a newspaper report in 1916, as follows:

“Mrs John Ward, of 41 Lynton Street, Derby, the wife of a soldier on active service, gave birth to triplets on Wednesday—all boys. Two of them died a few minutes afterwards and before a doctor arrived. The third lived only about an hour and a half. As a matter of form the Borough Coroner [Mr John Close] held an inquest on two of the infants at the Town Hall today [Thursday], when evidence was given by the midwife and Dr G.D. Moon. The jury found that death was due to natural causes.”

Looking at Free BMD the deaths were registered in the December quarter, as indeed they should be. This was given as Albert and 2 unknown males. I checked across to the births to see if the other two had been named but nothing—not only for the two unnamed, but not for Albert either. Pause for thought!! Surely in 1916 births had to be registered. Did the fact they had died so soon mean that the parents hadn’t bothered.

I looked in the births for the March quarter of 1917, more out of sheer cussedness than anything else. Sure enough there were the three little boys, Albert, Arthur and Eric. So they were registered after they died. Again the question, was that legal?

Eventually I sought out our local friendly registrar in the Derby office and

put the question to him. He explained that although there was a six week limit on registering births, registrars—even nowadays—do use their discretion. His explanation was that possibly mum more or less lost her mind after losing three babies in that fashion and was allowed to register the births when she felt able to do so.

Looking further into this family the story seemed even worse. In November 1912 Alice gave birth to twins, Reginald and Nellie Irene. Two singletons followed then the three boys were born on October 11th 1916. Arthur and Eric died straight away, Albert lived just two hours. Her husband was away fighting, presumably her parents were far away in Burton and unable to help, and apparently the eldest twin, Reginald, was suffering from bronchitis. He was to die on the 28th February 1917, aged just 4 years. No wonder poor Alice wasn't in her right mind. One also has to wonder what John William thought, fighting for his life in the mud and gore of Flanders and unable to comfort his poor wife. Did he even know until he at last came home?

Happily for Alice, John William Ward came safely back from the war and settled down with his wife and his large family. Alice lived until she was 57 and died on the 18th January 1938 at the City Hospital—a good age considering what she had been through. John lived another six years and finally died aged 63 in Boundary House on the 12th December 1944, his occupation being given as a stableman. The pair are buried together in Nottingham Road Cemetery.

I have to admit I was pleased to know that at least Alice had a sympathetic reception from the registrar after her ordeal. It would have been a travesty if she had been taken to court and fined because of her tardiness in registering the birth.

Helen Betteridge [Editor]

JOHN CROSLAND DIES

The History of Derby—By William Hutton

Children can rest easier in their beds tonight, following news of the death of the notorious hangman John Crosland. This is the man who, it is said, rejoiced at a murder, because it brought him the prospect of a guinea for his fees to hang the condemned. He died, peacefully and without regret, in his sleep.



Friargate Gaol, little more than a holding pen for those about to be executed and where John Crosland would have carried out his duties in front of a jeering crowd.

About the reign of Oliver Cromwell, or the beginning of Charles the Second, a whole family, consisting of a father and two sons by the name of Crosland, were tried at Derby and condemned for horse stealing. As the offence was capital, the Bench, after sentence, entertained the cruel whim of extending mercy to one of the criminals, but on the barbarous condition that the pardoned man should hang the other two.

The offer was made to the father, being the senior. He replied “Was it ever known that a father hanged his children? How can I take away those lives which I have given, have cherished and which of all things are the most dear?” He bowed, declined the offer and gave up his life. Barbarous judges! I am sorry I cannot transmit their names to posterity. This noble reply ought to have pleaded his pardon.

It was then made to the eldest son, who trembling, answered. “Though life is the most valuable of all possessions, yet even that may be purchased too dear. I cannot content to preserve my existence by taking him away who gave it, nor could I face the world, or even myself, should I be left the only branch of that family which I have destroyed.” Love, tenderness, compassion and all the appendages of honour must have associated in returning this answer.

The proposition was then, of course, made to the younger John, who accepted it with an eagerness that seemed to tell the Court he would hang half the creation and even his Judges, rather than be a sufferer himself. He performed the fatal work without remorse, upon his father and his brother. In this he acquitted himself with such dexterity that he was appointed to the Office of Hangman in Derby, and two or three neighbouring counties, and continued it to extreme age.

So void of feeling for distress, he rejoiced at a murder, because it brought the prospect of a guinea. Perhaps he was the only man in court who could hear with pleasure a sentence of death. The bodies of the executed were his reward. Signs of life have been known to return after execution; in which case, he prevented this by violence. Loving none and beloved by none he spent a life of enmity with man. Even children pelted him in the streets and mothers endeavoured to stop the infant cry with the name "*John Crosland*".

GRANVILLE MINERS SAY FAREWELL

The last three pit ponies to be employed on underground work in the South Derbyshire coalfield started a well earned retirement today from Granville Colliery, Swadlincote. Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning the three came up from the pit bottom. After a farewell from a handful of miners, they left in a horsebox for the National Coal Board stables, near Overseal.

The retirement of the three ponies from Granville marks the end of an era in the South Derbyshire coalfield. The ponies have, over recent years, been gradually replaced by haulage ropes for moving the trucks. At one time, not so long ago there were as many as 28 ponies at work at Granville Colliery. But the run down started in the 1950's and today sees the end of the chapter.

The ponies, who are usually brought to the surface for two weeks in August were obviously excited and in frisky mood when they were led out into the bright sunshine this morning. They stood impatiently pawing at the ground and, said Mr Bloor, their keeper, are looking forward to rolling in the fields when they start their retirement.

Burton Daily Mail, 4th February 1967

RISLEY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Mr Wright's Report as presented to the Education General Schools Enquiry Session 1867-1868

The endowment of the Risley grammar school is comparatively large, being over £400 a year, in addition to three schoolrooms and houses for the head master and under master, and apartments for a mistress. The main foundation is late [1718] and the founder intended a less classical education than is usually directed by older endowments. Children of inhabitants of Risley and eight adjoining hamlets were to be instructed in reading, writing, accounts, and so much of trigonometry "*as relates to the mechanical and useful parts of mathematics*". The head master [who must be at the least an orthodox clergyman] was further to teach "*grammar and the classics to such as are qualified and desirous to learn the same*". The doctrines of the Church of England were to be taught and the instruction was to be free of all charge.

Notwithstanding the generally practical nature of the education intended, and the amount of the endowment, the school has long, if not always, failed to rise even to the prescribed height of instruction; and the attendance of scholars has been comparatively small, whilst other day schools and private schools have sprung up in the hamlets to intercept the supply. At present about 65 boys are taught, certainly not better than in National schools, Bible history, writing [indifferently], reading [well], spelling [well], arithmetic [indifferently] and geography [well]. Four boys know a little Latin, but no Euclid, or algebra, or trigonometry are learnt, notwithstanding their prominence in the founder's scheme. About 15 girls also receive instruction. The boys are chiefly the sons of labourers and mechanics, but with some intermixture of a slightly higher grade.

The chief fault is that the charity is too large and the qualification required for the master too high for the locality. The position of the head master, and the presence of a classical element, have been excuses for not making the school a thorough one of a secondary or a national type, while good classical teaching has not been demanded by the inhabitants. A further cause of the present particular inefficiency is that a gentleman for many years held the appointment of head master and drew the pay without performing in person the principal duties of his office, which were left to a deputy, who seems to have paid himself chiefly by private boarders. This state of things lasted till

Midsummer 1865. Also for [it is said] three years a new scheme has been in preparation in Chancery, the pendency of which at present prevents the appointment of another head master, and leaves nearly 70 boys, to be managed and taught by one English master at £100 a year, aided only by a monitor of 13, at a salary of £5.

The supply of children is said to be at present kept down by an increased demand for labour on farms and railways, and in furnaces, starch and lace works, and, for the most part, the scholars leave at an early age.

All local speculation as to possible improvements is suspended through expectation of the new scheme, which, however, was thought to be unlikely to introduce any radical changes.

The buildings are good, except that there are no classrooms. The Latin school, the English school, and the girls' school are in separate houses. Not more than eight boarders could be accommodated by the headmaster, a number too small to be profitable except at very high rates. The playground is bad but might easily be enlarged from school land adjoining.

It is unlikely from the nature of the locality that there can ever be a good school at Risley on the present plan. It would certainly be an improvement if the headmaster were no longer to be required to be a clergyman or a graduate, and if the school were changed into a secondary school, with a provision for a little Latin and for more advanced English and mathematics. A part of the funds would suffice for the payment of masters, and the remainder might be applied in aid of the day schools in the interested hamlets, or to exhibitions for the support of the most promising boys at higher schools.

Digest of information

Foundation and Endowment: Catherine Willoughby erected a chapel at Risley and left £100 for purchasing an annuity towards a stipend for a minister and schoolmaster. Sir Henry Willoughby augmented the endowment, by deed, 10th October 1645. Elizabeth Gray, grand-daughter and part heir of Sir Henry Willoughby, erected a schoolhouse in Risley for a schoolmaster and usher, and by indenture 10 March 1718, gave lands in parish of Dale, liberties of Wilsthorpe, Breaston and Ockbrook, and township of Iderichay, for the maintenance of the same, and by will 21 June 1720, gave £200 to be laid out in lands for the maintenance of a schoolmistress, £100 to be laid out for the

maintenance of an assistant, and £100 for enfranchising copyhold portion of school property and augmented former endowment, and directed the erection of a schoolhouse, with apartment for a schoolmistress. By a codicil she gave an estate in Long Clawson and Hose in Leicestershire, to pay thereout, £40 a year to curates of Risley and Breaston, and residue for the schoolmaster at Risley. The original deed has been lost, the rest in custody of trustees.

Objects of Trust: For finding a minister and schoolmaster to say Divine Service in Risley Chapel and teach children freely. A schoolmaster and usher to teach children and youths whose parents are inhabitants of Risley and sons only of any of inhabitants of Breaston, Sandiacre, Dale Abbey, Stanton next Dale, Wilsthorpe, Draycott, Little Wilne, and Hopwell, not exacting anything for their pains, but which should be voluntarily given them. Children must be able to read, or be five years old. Maintenance of a schoolmistress, always a single woman, to teach all the girls in Risley, and such an equal number of girls out of every town whose male children are free to be taught by her endowment as shall be appointed annually by trustees [E. Gray's will]. All boys of good character able to read and write, and having some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic entitled to admission to upper or classical school, on payment of £8 per annum, provided that preference be given to sons of inhabitants of Risley, Breaston, Sandiacre, Dale Abbey, Stanton next Dale, Wilsthorpe, Draycott, Little Wilden, and Hopwell. Boys from preferred places exempt from fees. No scholar may stay later than 19. All boys and girls of age of seven at least able to read, admissible to English school and girls' school respectively on payment of annual fees not exceeding £4, if boys, or £2 if girls. No child may stay later than 14. If an assistant mistress be appointed under scheme, all children of age of three, admissible to girls' school, to be taught elements of reading and writing, and things usually taught in infant schools.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed: Headmaster to teach Grammar and classics to such as are qualified and desirous to learn same. Under master to teach spelling, writing, arithmetic and Church Catechism. Reading, sewing, knitting, and other business proper for girls. In upper or classical school principles of Christian religion according to doctrines of Church of England, Greek, Latin, French and German languages and literature, reading, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, trigonometry, book keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, principles of chemistry and physical science generally, and such

other branches of education as trustees deem expedient; provided that head master may charge £2.2s for French, German or drawing. Catechism to be taught. In English School principles of Christian religion according to doctrines of Church of England, reading, writing, arithmetic, book keeping, general English literature and composition, geography and land surveying, and such other subjects as to trustees seem proper. In Girls School, included, in addition to preceding subjects, plain needlework, cutting out, placing, making and marking articles of clothing, and for domestic use, with knitting and other plain necessary and useful employment of the needle.

Government and Masters: Trustees; the Lord of the Manor if a male and of full age, the incumbents of Risley, Wilne, Sandiacre and Stanton, and 12 inhabitants of Risley, Breaston, Sandiacre, Dale Abbey, Stanton next Dale, Wilsthorpe, Draycott, Little Wilne and Hopwell. Five trustees a quorum, chairman casting vote.

Master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, or at least an orthodox minister, and must read prayers in Risley Chapel every day. No restriction on other employment. Head master not removable except for urgent cause and then only with specified formalities. All masters must be Church of England, but none may hold benefice with cure of souls, unless with Charity Commissioners sanction. Headmaster's salary limited to £150 [with half fees] and that of any other master to £90. Headmaster may not take more than 20 boarders. All masters may take day boarders. Master of English school and mistress of girls' school appointed by trustees.

State of School in first half year of 1865

Day Scholars—106, boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to three miles. Children from Risley attend Sunday School.

Boarders: None

Struction, Discipline, etc: Children on admission must be able to read primer. School divided into Classical and English departments. Boys of latter receive, at parent's request, three hours daily instruction in classical department. School opened and closed with prayers taken from prayer book. Promotions by general proficiency. Examinations annually by Rural Dean. Punishments by impositions and caning, the latter rarely used. Playground about half an acre, a monitor always present at games. No boy gone to any

University within the last five years. School time 44 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

Instruction: The first class contains 27 children. The second class contains 41 children of average age of 9 years, all learning arithmetic and ordinary English subjects. The third class, average age 8, learn reading and writing. All sing at morning and evening prayers, and receive religious instruction. Nine learn Latin, two of whom are doing Virgil, Nepos, Cicero de offices, Gleig's Exercises and Bland's Verse. The others do Ellis's Exercises, Henry's First Latin Book and Latin Grammar. One boy aged 15 is doing Greek Delectus. Two learn book keeping; three mensuration.

List of Trustees, etc, 1865

Trustees:

Rev J.L. Longmire, Sandiacre
John Stevens, sen, Sandiacre
Wm Butt, Sandiacre
John Gill, Sandiacre
Rev J.M. Freshfield, Stanton by Dale
William Doar, Stanton by Dale
John Stevens, Dale Abbey
Thos Henry Paris, Hopwell Hall
Wm Paris, Ockbrook
Thos B. Charlton, Chigwell, Notts
Mark Baguley, Burtonjoyce, Notts
John Stevens, Draycott
Richard Potter, Draycott
Rev Wm Lloyd, Draycott
Rev H.B. Hall, Risley
Thos Harrison, Risley
John Lewis Fytche, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Risley and Breaston,
Thorpe Hall, near Louth, Lincoln

Headmaster: Rev H.B. Hall

THE HIBBERTS OF FAIRFIELD, FERNILEE AND THE GOYT

Geographical difficulties

St Peter's Church, Fairfield, was originally a chapelry within the parish of Hope. The chapelry was very large and included, besides Fairfield village or township, part of Dove Holes, and some of Combs Side in the Dove Holes area. The southern boundary was formed by the Wye, as it flowed into and through what is now called 'Buxton' as far as Great Rocks Dale. The Dale constituted the eastern boundary. From the point of view of Hibbert research the western end of the chapelry of Fairfield becomes very complex.

All of us researching Hibberts are familiar with the details of our descent from William Cottrill Hibbert, 1825-1891, and we know that, with the exception of a short period from, roughly, 1853 to 1865 he lived in Fairfield village. The complexities arise when considering his known and possible forebears.

Place or farm names associated with the Hibberts are;-

Goyt Bridge/Head

Bunsall/Bonsall Farm

(Shepherd's) Nook

Calf Hey

Fernilee

Longhill Farm/House/Cottage

Nook and Calf Hey are close together on the east side of the Goyt, south of Fernilee, north of Goyt Bridge and Bunsall and northwest of Longhill Farm. The distance between any of these points is not great but Longhill Farm was in the chapelry of Fairfield and parish of Hope; Nook and Calf Hey in Fernilee in the parish of Hope; and Bunsall and Goyt Bridge in Burbage in the parish of Hartington. Longhill House and Farm were probably one building but were definitely two dwellings. The boundary may even have run between them or the farmyard and separated them from their land. There is an additional complication. So long as our Hibberts, and records of them, stayed on the east side of the Goyt they were in Derbyshire. However, the Goyt, as it flows north, forms the county boundary. Once they crossed the river they were in Cheshire, first in the long, narrow, parish of Taxal. Beyond that lay the huge parish of Prestbury. The latter, at one time, covered thirty two

townlands, not all of them chapelries, including Macclesfield.

Churches

There was no church in Fernilee or the western end of the chapelry of Fairfield, although there was a burial ground. The Hibberts seem not to have used the church at Earl Sterndale, which was in Bakewell parish. Most Fernilee burials seem to have been at Taxal or Fairfield. There is evidence to suggest that a child who looked unlikely to survive was baptised at Taxal, perhaps hurriedly. Latterly, baptisms were at Fairfield, but there is no discernible hard and fast rule. It may be the weather had some bearing on the decision. Taxal entries in the parish register concerning Hibberts from the Derbyshire side of the Goty sometimes include a specific place name, e.g. Fernilee, Whitehall, Calf Hey. At other times they only give the parish, either as Hope or Hartington. Hope, being the mother church for both Fairfield and Fernilee chapelries, was the venue for most marriages, but the entries give nothing more specific than 'of this parish.' Fairfield was licensed for marriages but the entries don't make clear the domicile of the participants; some give Fairfield, some Hope, some 'otp'. The foregoing should not be taken as a blanket view of all entries concerning all Hibberts at all three places; there were exceptions.

Hibberts in Fairfield village

There is nothing to suggest that the Hibberts were a long-established family in Fairfield, such as the Cotterills, Swinscoes and Dakins, for instance. Early records are of individuals, rather than family groups. The only continuous line starts with the baptisms of William Cottrill Hibbert and his siblings, followed by those of his issue. William was born 8th June 1825 and baptised 18 days later. He was the first born of the children of John and Mary Hibbert, nee Cottrill, who were married at Hope, 24th August 1824, (b.o.t.p.) Mary was a third generation Cottrill of The Barns, but has no so far perceived connection with the Cotterills already mentioned. Thomas Hibbert, a brother of John, was married to Margaret Vose of Buxton in Fairfield in 1815.

The Farms

From 1820-1830 John Hibbert held an increasing amount of land under various proprietors. In 1841 he was farming in Fairfield village at Marlow House Farm. This was a large farm, its land including the Nunsfield and some acres on Brown Edge. The extension of the railway from Stockport to Buxton was first mooted in 1843. This would have cut through the Marlow House farmland, leaving the Brown Edge property on the far side of the line. For a long

time I wondered whether this was the reason for John's move to Long Hill Farm, where he died in 1850. I was in error; John inherited Long Hill Farm from his father and was there for a few years before his death. His widow, Mary, continued to farm at Long Hill, employing her youngest son, George, and two grandsons, with other servants, until she died in 1880, aged 80. The family were tenants of the Duke of Devonshire.

John had intended Longhill Farm and house to be divided between two of his sons, William and John, after his wife's death but she lived to so great an age that they had to find alternative employment. William, who married Kezia Johnson in Sheffield in 1847, kept a shop in Fairfield and ran a thirty-five acre farm. His brother John had a twenty-three acre farm in Fairfield. Both brothers went away to work elsewhere, William returning to farm at Garden House Farm, Tonge Lane, Fairfield, by 1871. John gave up farming and eventually became a stone waller, living in Burbage. It was George, the youngest son, who had no interest in Long Hill Farm in his father's will, who eventually took on the tenancy, to be succeeded by one of his sons.

The Ghost

My father told me this tale when I was young. He and the two brothers nearest him were taken by their mother to Tonge Lane farm to await the arrival of their aunt, who was coming by train on a visit. They had to wait a long while and 'th'lads', as they were known, spent their time kicking their heels around the farmyard. They came across a tailor's dummy and draped it in a sheet. When their aunt finally arrived at dusk they hoisted it above the wall beside the lane down which she had to come and kept station with her until she screamed and ran for the house.

I always thought this was a very rum story, because of the tailor's dummy. It's not the sort of thing you would expect to be lying around in farm buildings. However, my research into Kezia Johnson showed she was a dress-maker and her brother, Charles, a tailor. Not only did William and Kezia return to Fairfield but her parents and brother did too. So the tailor's dummy may well have ended up at the farm. Family stories have always to be taken with a pinch of salt, but they do lend colour to our histories and may often make more sense than we at first thought.

[The above is extracted from articles written by Sylvia Browne, who recently donated all her family history to us in the form of family trees and essays, a most welcome addition to our library. Thank you very much Sylvia]

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT DERBY

An event unparalleled in Derby since, in 1877, a man named Hickling killed himself and his wife in the Irongate, occurred yesterday (Tuesday) at noon, when Mr. Emmanuel Jackson, who is well known throughout the Midlands as a successful aeronaut, and who on the previous evening had made an ascent in his balloon at the Arboretum Festival, shot himself and his wife, killing the latter instantly.

It appears that Mr. Jackson, who with his son and daughter ascended in the balloon from the Arboretum on the Monday evening, had but a short journey, coming down in the vicinity of Slack-lane. The journey was a dangerous one, owing to the thunderstorm which had begun to break over the town, but it was accomplished safely, and Mr. Jackson was at his home at 102, Burton-road, Derby, by 10 o'clock. He got up on Tuesday morning shortly after eleven, and to all appearances was in his usual health, his daughter (who with a then absent son were the other members of the household) noticing nothing in his conduct that presaged the dreadful act.

About a quarter of an hour after Mrs. Jackson, who was sixty years of age, walked into the front room for the purpose of resting herself. Mr. Jackson almost immediately followed her, shutting the door as he went in. Directly afterwards Miss Jackson heard a noise as if her father had clapped his hands twice. He had contracted the habit of clapping and she took no notice of the matter, but happening to enter the room a few moments afterwards she found her mother and father lying on the ground, bleeding from wounds in the temple, and a six-chambered revolver lying by her father's side. She immediately called for help. Drs Highton and Hutchison were summoned to give their medical assistance and Inspector Tinker and Detective Clamp were fetched from the Police Office. The medical men found Mrs. Jackson quite dead, the bullet in her case having divided the nerve connecting the brain, death being instantaneous; and her husband insensible in a moribund condition, and beyond help, both having been shot in the right temple.

The revolver was of that kind known as the British Bull Dog and three of its chambers had been fired. The remainder were drawn by Inspector Tinker. The deceased was 65 years of age. He had acquired a little property, and one of the new shops now building in St. Peter's-street was intended by him for

his son, who is a jeweller carrying on business in Sadler-gate. He is said to have shown some eccentricity of conduct during the last few days, and on stepping into his balloon on Monday remarked that it was his last ascent. On returning home he made his son a present of a watch.

Derby Mercury 27 June 1883

LITTLE GIRL'S SHOCKING DEATH

A tragic burning fatality was investigated by the Derby Borough Coroner [Mr J. Close] at an inquest held at the Derbyshire Children's Hospital on Thursday, relative to the death of Agnes Langley, aged 3½, daughter of Charles Langley, a labourer, of 33 Radbourne Street, Derby.

The evidence of the mother, Mabel Langley, showed that on Tuesday afternoon, while she went out to fetch some butter, she left deceased and a younger sister in the back yard. Before going out witness made a fire and on her return, after two minutes, she found deceased had been badly burned. The child was at once removed to the hospital.

Answering the Coroner, witness said deceased was wearing a muslin frock and knitted petticoat at the time of the occurrence. There was a guard in front of the fire, which had not been moved, and witness concluded that deceased had been endeavouring to get a drink and had been set alight by a flying spark, for a broken cup was found lying near the range. Mrs Meakin, wife of a bootmaker, a neighbour, spoke to hearing a scream and to going into the yard and finding deceased in flames. Witness called her husband and deceased was wrapped in a blanket and afterwards a coat before the fire was extinguished. The guard was secure when witness saw it previously.

Dr Mary Baird, house surgeon at the institution, stated that there was no hope when deceased was brought in as she had been badly burned all over the body. The child was in a collapsed state, but she rallied until the following day, when death occurred, being due to shock following the burns. After the Coroner had summed up, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased died from burns, but added that there was not sufficient evidence to show how the burns had been caused.

Derby Mercury, 16th July 1915

WELL KNOWN SPORTSMAN AND MANUFACTURER

The many friends of Mr Charles Dould, the well known manufacturer of fancy trimmings, Spa Lane and Bridge Street, will be shocked to learn that he passed away quite suddenly at his residence, Merrywood, Belper Road, Derby, on Monday night. Mr Dould, who had attained the age of 68 years, was apparently in good health up to the week end, but later complained that he felt very unwell, and sent for an old friend to spend a few hours with him. He appeared to greatly enjoy the chat, but later in the evening passed away quietly in his chair.

A man of remarkable energy and determination, Mr Dould had risen from humble surroundings, and at the time of his death had control of an extensive business. He received his early education at the Catholic Schools, and first set up in business on his own account at 3 Court, Queen Street—a small establishment to which in late years he was wont to point with no little pride.

In his younger days he evinced all the national fondness for sport, played a good game of cricket with various local clubs, and was devoted to football. When the St Luke's Club was rising to a position of prominence in the football world he more than once appeared in their front rank, and only a fortnight ago addressed a letter to this journal notifying his intention to subscribe 50 guineas to the County Football Fund. The letter was interesting from the disclosure that in the early days of the Derby County F.C. he appeared in the ranks of the Reserve team. Mr Dould in those days was also ardently devoted to fishing, and had more than once landed a salmon out of the Trent at Willington.

Though as a matter of fact Mr Dould had not a drop of Irish blood in his veins, he had all an Irishman's fondness for a good horse, and when Mr Fred Gretton's famous champion, Isonomy, won the Manchester Cup in 1880, carrying 9st 12lb over a mile and three quarters course, Mr Dould made no secret of the fact that he had profited largely as a result of Tom Cannon's brilliant jockeyship. Later Mr Dould became an owner of horses on his own account, and had a small string in training under the charge of I'Anson in Yorkshire. The best animal he ever owned was Spate, which won the Newbury Summer Cup on June 25th 1908, having previously—in 1906—won the Manchester November Handicap. Another good horse that he owned was

Lady Forfar, who, however, scarcely fulfilled the expectations formed of her in her early days. One of the races Mr Dould won was the Silver Bells—a trophy presented by a Scottish burgh to the local race meeting, and which thus found its way to Derby.

In his younger days Mr Dould espoused the Liberal cause, and for a short time sat on the Derby Town Council as member for Becket Ward. His interest in municipal life afterwards declined and latterly he was understood to have identified himself with the Conservative party. He is survived by his widow—nee Dodd—and a family of sons and daughters.

Derby Daily Telegraph, 11th March 1919

WILL OF MR CHARLES DOULD

Under the will of Mr Charles Dould, of Spa Lane and Merrywood, Belper Road, Derby, bequests are made to churches in the town. Mr Dould leaves the balance of his life insurance policies, totalling £2,500, after meeting any obligations he might have incurred by a guarantee given to the rector of St Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Derby, to Father Browne, rector of St Joseph's, Derby, and to Canon Byrne, rector of St Mary's, Derby, in the proportion of £1,500 to Father Browne, and £1,00 to Canon Byrne, to be used for the benefit of the churches and schools. He also gives to the Mother Superior of St Mary's Convent, Bridge Gate, Derby, the sum of £1,000 for the use of the convent and schools. The gross value of the estate is proved at £54,542.15s.1d., and the net value of the personal estate £23,779.1s. To his wife Mr Dould bequeaths an annuity of £300, a legacy of £200, and 11 freehold houses in Spa Lane, Derby, together with certain household effects. He gives legacies of £2,000 each to his daughter Rose Birmingham, wife of John Birmingham; his daughter, Emily Richardson, wife of Ernest Richardson. His real and personal property, with the exception of that already disposed of, including the business of Dould and Son, is bequeathed to the trustees, to be held in trust for his son, Edward Dould, as to two parts, and the remaining third part for his son Charles Dould. Minor bequests are the following pecuniary legacies free of duty; Rowland Lee, traveller, £500; Frank Peters, head mechanic, £500; and John Joseph Grehan, £400.

Derby Daily Telegraph, 10th October 1919

BRAVERY IN STANTON PIT

His Majesty the King has been pleased to recognise the bravery of four South Derbyshire men who are employed at Messrs Hall's Brethby Colliery, Stanton.

They are:

Samuel Crofts, deputy, of Swadlincote

John Ingram Gough, Stallman, of Newhall, both of whom are to receive the Edward medal:

Reuben Belfitt, undermanager, of Stanton, and

Edward Ross, Stallman, of Swadlincote, to both of whom the King has directed that letters of appreciation be sent.

The story of their heroism in the depths of the mine, with imminent danger of their being overwhelmed by tons of rock, forms an epic of which the poets of old would have sung.

Early on the morning of Wednesday, September 11th, last year, two men, Arthur Lewis Redfern, aged 26, single, of John Street, Newhall, and John Thomas Hardwick, of Parliament Street, were at work at the coal face at Brethby Colliery when heavy falls of stone and coal occurred, burying them. Redfern was killed and Hardwick seriously injured.

It was then that the four men whom His Majesty has delighted to honour, displayed all those qualities which are inherent in the British race. Heedless of their own safety, they rushed to the assistance of their stricken comrades, and although another bad fall took place, did not relax their efforts until they had released them, when one, unfortunately, was already dead.

Gough, with characteristic modesty, gave an account of what happened to a reporter, but his few simple words served to visualise the terrible ordeal which he had witnessed.

"Four of us were at work in the stall", he said, "at about 4 a.m. And a steel bar flashed out without warning. They had no chance to get away [Redfern and Hardwick]. It was all over before they had time to move. I was about two yards away and the fall just missed me. In a few seconds there was plenty of help, but at the end of ten minutes or a quarter of an hour a second fall came. It was the boxes that were holding them. Hardwick was pinned

for about two hours before we could get him out, and it was the second fall that killed Redfern."

When the first fall came poor Redfern, who was a popular sportsman, was pinned by the shoulder by a steel girder, and it was when this was released that the 'over coal' fell, causing him to be trapped across the stomach, and killing him instantly. Just before he had exchanged a few words with the rescuers.

Hardwick, who was injured about the back and lost several fingers, was hurried to the Infirmary directly his wounds had been dressed.

Interviewed this afternoon, Mr P.C.C. Phillips, manager of Messrs Hall's Collieries Ltd., recalled that at the inquest on Redfern it was mentioned that considerable bravery had been displayed by the rescue party. Subsequently representations were made to the Home Office that perhaps it was a case in which the Edward Medal should be awarded.

"This morning", Mr Phillips added, "we received notification to the effect that the Secretary of State for Home Affairs had received reports from the Mines Department, respecting the gallant conduct of the men, and that the awards were being made."

The letters of appreciation for Messrs Belfitt and Ross were also forwarded, and with regard to the medals intimation was made that they had been awarded. It may be that the recipients will have to go to London for an investiture, but of course no definite information is yet available on this point.

Mr Belfitt, when rung up, had just heard of the honour which had been bestowed.

Redfern was a member of a very tragic family. In 1900 his father was killed at Cadley Hill, and he had since lost three cousins and two uncles as the result of colliery accidents. His uncle, William Redfern, by a sad coincidence, died on March 11th after being injured at Bretby Colliery. Hardwick is Redfern's brother in law.

The deceased was well known and respected in the district, being a quiet, studious young man who had a brilliant career before him.

In 1914 he gained a Derbyshire minor scholarship from Newhall Council School to Burton Grammar School, where he won his Cambridge certificate. He was in the choir at Newhall P.M. Chapel and took part in amateur theatricals and concerts.

He was a keen footballer and played inside right for Newhall United. He was obliged to give up owing to an injury to the head received during a game.

He was a keen cricketer, being a member of Messrs J. And N. Nadin and Co's team. In fact, just before his death, he attended a meeting of the club.

He was a member of the Committee of the Newhall Branch of the Labour Party and had also held an official position in the South Derbyshire Miner's Association.

He had been employed at the Bretby Colliery for about seven years, working previously at Cadley Hill.

Burton Daily Mail, 13th June 1930

THE EDWARD MEDAL



The Edward Medal is a British civilian decoration, which was instituted by Royal Warrant on 13th July 1907, to recognise acts of bravery of miners and quarrymen in endangering their lives to rescue their fellow workers. The original Royal Warrant was amended by a further Royal Warrant on 1 December 1909, to encompass acts of bravery by all industrial workers in factory accidents and disasters, creating two versions of the Edward Medal—Mines and Industry.

In both cases the medal was divided into two grades, first class [silver] and second class [bronze], with the medal being a circular silver or bronze medal [as appropriate to the class

Left: The Edward Medal for Mines

awarded] suspended from a dark blue ribbon edged with yellow. The sovereign's profile is on the obverse, while the reverse had a miner rescuing a stricken miner, with the text "For Courage" across the top. The medal was designed by W. Reynolds-Stephens. Peculiarly the cost of the Edward Medal for mines was borne by a fund established by a group of philanthropists [including prominent mine owners] and not the state.

The Edward Medal for Mines has been awarded only 395 times [77 silver and 318 bronze] and the Edward Medal for Industry only 188 times [25 silver and 163 bronze, of which only two were awarded to women], making the Edward Medal one of the rarest British gallantry awards. Only posthumous awards were made after 1949 and the Edward Medal for Industry has not been awarded since 1948.

The Edward Medal was discontinued in 1971, when surviving recipients of the Edward Medal [along with holders of the Albert Medal, awarded for the saving of life on land] were invited to exchange their award for the George Cross. Nine elected not to exchange their medals.

GAMES AT LITTLE EATON FAIR

Eleven men and women amusement caterers were fined a total of £56 at Derby County Magistrates Court for unlawfully playing games of chance at a fair at Little Eaton.

Joseph Holdsworth [42], of Mansfield, was fined £2 in each of six cases. Harry Ronald Woodward [21] of London Road, Derby, George Hall [34] of Belper, and Harriett James [55] of Little Eaton, were each fined £2 in each of three cases.

The following were each fined £2 in each of two cases: Lily Jervis [50] of Little Eaton, Rose Ball [18] of Little Eaton, William Henry Hall [52] of Mansfield Road, Derby; George Clarke [45] of Derwent Row, Derby, Clara Proctor [38] and Harry Proctor [39], both of Mansfield Road, Derby.

Rosy Lightfoot [19] of Little Eaton was fined £2 for a single offence.

Derby Daily Telegraph, 16th May 1947



BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE

RESEARCH CENTRE AND LIBRARY

NEW ACQUISITIONS AS AT 1st January 2015

Places:	Buxton	Methodism in Buxton The New Buxton Guide [19th Century] The Mineral Waters of Buxton
	Combs	Our Valley of Combs
	Derby	Derby Through Time—Maxwell Craven
	Earl Sterndale	Words of the White Peak
	Goyt Valley	Goyt Valley Story Goyt Valley Romance The Goyt & Errwood Hall Goyt Valley and its People
	Hartington	A Landscape History
	Mickleover	Bonehill Farm, its History & its People
	Peak District	Old Postcards of the Peak District
	Spondon	Canoes to Commuters Clubs and Societies 1861-2011 The Malt Shovel Exploring Spondon The Parish Church of St Werburgh The Methodist Church Spondon School 1662-1839 Spondon School 1839-1964
	Whaley Bridge	The Story of a Sunday School Whaley Bridge in the Mid 19th Century Schools in and around Whaley Bridge

Birth Certs:	Mary Elizabeth Clarke 1880 Derby Ada May Cordon 1902 Fairfield Sara White 1866 Staveley
Marriages:	Arthur Alton & Lily Clarke 1915 Derby William Alton & Lily Clarke 1914 Derby William Brookes & Mary Elizabeth Clarke 1901 Derby Thomas Nash & Sarah Allen 1854 Church Broughton Henry Tomlinson & Lucy Spencer 1870 Derby
Death:	Alice Clarke age 60 Derby 1939 Cicely Clarke age 2 Derby 1883 Harold James Clarke age 1 Derby 1882 Harry Clarke age 3 Derby 1887 John Alfred Clarke age 2 wks Derby 1886 John Henry Clarke age 2 Derby 1877 William Alexander Clarke age 1 Derby 1877 <i>[Copies of the above certificates can be supplied]</i>
Families:	Silent Voices [The Gregory Family]
Land	Derbyshire Feet of Fines 1323-1546
Memories:	A Railway Orphanage Childhood—James Drew Memories of the Moorland Child Memories of the Moorland Farmer The Trivial Round—John Morton OBE
Military	High Peak Remembered—Sacrifice of the Families of the High Peak during World War One
Misc:	The Well Dressing Guide
Transport:	The Peak Line
Wills	Index of Bunting Wills
Leicestershire:	Absconders Index 1759-1825 Syston Parish Registers 1562-1639
Nottinghamshire:	Inns and Pubs on Old Postcards

MELBOURNITE AT PETROGRAD

The following are extracts from a letter from the daughter of Mr W. Gregory of Melbourne, who is now residing with her husband in Petrograd.

“The people here are all most enthusiastic about the war. At the beginning there were many hostile demonstrations against the Germans, which culminated in the destruction of a part of the German Embassy and this in spite of armed and mounted police..... Every day we see groups of men coming in from the country to join their regiments. Most of them are accompanied by their wives and babies. Each man carries his little bundle, often just a few things knotted into a handkerchief and every one has a wooden spoon tucked into the top of his high boot. Here is one with a gaudily coloured cushion under his arm, and here an elderly lady between two stalwart young men. Just as she passes us she gives each one of them a post-card, which he carefully places in his hat. I wonder if she ever got them returned.....In various parts of the town horses are being bought for the war and good prices are paid. I saw one enclosure of horses and was most surprised to see among them many green ones. Upon closer observance I found that they were really white horses that had been coloured a greenish yellow. In a cobbled square some of these horses were being broken in. Six were harnessed to a gun carriage, a soldier to each pair, and a dozen or so of these were being driven at a break neck speed, round and round the square.....

One day we saw about 20 or 30 men surrounded by soldiers. They went into the Nickolievsky Vogsall [station] and we followed, wondering who they were. An old man stood watching and we questioned him in French. He replied “Je ne parle pas Francais”. But he did a little and he was very anxious to tell us. He said “Allemands, prisoners” and he wrote on his hand with a finger 20,000 and when I said 20,000 in Petersburg, he said “Ah you Anglais” and off went his hat and he shook hands with us most enthusiastically. We found out they were German reservists who were residents of Petersburg. They were being conducted to the north of Russia until war is over.

The other day in a shop a woman heard me speaking and she came up and said “You are our friends”. She shook hands and patted me on the back, and called me “My dear”. They are all so delighted the English are their allies.....Many wounded soldiers are being brought into Petrograd. Special tram cars have been made to take from the stations to the hospitals. Several

thousand people gathered yesterday around the Nickolievsky Vogsall to see them arrive. Trams full of Austrian prisoners passed alternatively with trams full of Russians. The crowds cheered their own people and the conductors all leaned out holding their hands and hats to receive the little gifts people were showering upon them, but when the Austrians passed there was absolute silence. They looked around them wonderingly and I expect they were anxious to know if they would ever see their own country again.”

Derby Mercury, 9th October 1914

A Hayfield Ghost Story

Taken from the High Peak Reporter October 17th 1908

The rain cleared off, and the moon shone fitfully from behind the clouds. The atmosphere was mild and warm and some of the citizens of Gashouse Lane, Hayfield were tempted to take a walk towards Ridge Top. While admiring the beauty of the scenery, and inhaling the pure air, their attention was suddenly caught by a weird looking object running round a field. It was in the form of a man partially dressed. The hair of the spectators stood on end. Who was it or what was it? Could it be one of the escaped convicts from Dartmoor playing big pranks, or was it someone who had outwitted the warders at some lunatic asylum [not my words]. Nay, could it be a public appearance of one of the ghosts which are supposed to haunt this mountain village for centuries?

An erstwhile gravedigger feared it was one of his former clients paying a farewell visit. A farmer's lad who saw the apparition, bolted like greased lightning, locked every door in the house when he got inside, put out the lights, went upstairs, and prepared to watch the proceedings from under the bedroom blind. “*Com' inside tha foo, e'll shoot under tha blind*” shouted his old man.

The whole neighbourhood was aroused; the people were rapidly approaching a state of panic. A consultation was held as to what had best be done. At last two stalwarts hurried off for the village constable, with great courage and bravery they peered over the top of the wall, whilst the man in blue proceeded to lay the ghost, capture the convict, or place a straight jacket on the

supposed lunatic. *"Who are you?"* cried the officer. *"I'm ----,"* came the reply, giving name of one of the most popular village athletes. *"What are you doing here?"* cried the constable. *"I'm just having a run to get in form for the football match on Saturday."* *"Let these people have a look at you"* continued the officer *"These people think that you an escaped lunatic."*

Scared at what he had done, the footballer, who was in his playing attire, cleared the wall and got home before the crowd. Now people are waiting to know who it was who had never seen a footballer, and who were the two stalwarts who had the courage to fetch a man to do what two men dare not. Hayfield has had many ghosts, but the one of Thursday night was the funniest yet.

Echoes from the Peak

The appearance of a ghost at Hayfield on Thursday night in the form of an innocent footballer having a run to get in form for Saturday, reminds us that years ago there was allegedly a witch that gave considerable trouble to the residents of this mountain village. A person known as "Old Susannah" was reckoned to have a witch and when anything went wrong in the village---milk not churning --- hens laying away--- deep snowfalls---falling off ladders---you name it---was attributed to Susannah's witch. People became so afraid that they appealed to the Rev Mr Badley, the then Vicar, to "lay the witch." He is not credited with a belief in witchcraft, but village folks were so persistent that at last old Susannah and her 'witch' were brought up before him.

The old woman produced her "witch" which was nothing more than a black beetle in a box. The vicar went through a great long ceremony, in which there were some strong words spoken. People stood with their hats off, as quiet and as solemn as if at a funeral service. The ceremony over, the Vicar gave Susannah her box back, telling her that the witch would now die. He gave her "a good talking to" for having had to do such a thing. While Susannah made her way back to her house in Jumble Lane, folks told that they had seen her "witch" go up Kinder like a greyhound. Later someone came down from Hollinshead, and said that they had seen it go towards the Downfall and plunge into the Mermaid's Pool. So, if you have anything to report !

DEATH IN THE CRIMEA

Lieut J.E. Pakeman, killed in action at Ladysmith on Saturday week, joined the 1st V.B. The Derbyshire Regiment in 1892 and served in the ranks of A Company about 18 months, when he enlisted in the 1st Royal Dragoons. The military training did him great physical good and he grew up into a fine young fellow of over six feet in height. He was extremely anxious to see foreign service and frequently volunteered, but was refused on the grounds of being overweight. This induced him to leave the army and seek for an opening in the Cape Mounted Police. He went to South Africa twelve months ago and obtained a situation in Johannesburg.

On the outbreak of the war he was most anxious to obtain service under Baden-Powell, but events proved too strong for him. He volunteered for the Imperial Light Horse and on the strength of his knowledge of cavalry work obtained a lieutenancy and was locked up in Ladysmith, from whence letters have been received from him by his family and friends in Derby. Indeed there was, in a recent number of "St Michael's Magazine", a long letter from his pen, which clearly showed that Christmas time had turned the current of his thoughts in the direction of home and of the church which he used to attend.

Derby Mercury, 17th January 1900

FIRST LONDON TO DERBY STAGECOACH

The shrill sound of the post horn announced the departure of the first Derby to London coach today as the horses set off from the George Inn. With the coachman huddled up in layers of overcoats, cracking his whip, and the passengers waving from the carriages, there was an air of excitement as the coach plunged through the carriage entrance onto Sadler Gate, hotly pursued by a group of children. The coach will take just three days to reach London, a marvellous achievement.

3 Apr 1735

AUCTION FOR ACTION

The Derbyshire Family History Society is delighted to announce we have been chosen as one of 14 charities to take part in a charity event, helping to raise money for our cause.

All charities are connected solely with Derbyshire and the event is being organised by Barbara Worsley, of the School for the Deaf. Each charity is to contribute up to three articles and these will be sent to Hansons Auctions for appraisal, Charles Hanson having volunteered his services for free.

On Thursday June 11th the grand auction will take place at Hansons Auctions, Etwall, consisting of each charity's own articles, plus others contributed by Charles Hanson himself and other kind people. For instance the Derbyshire Cricket Club has contributed a signed bat. Each charity will have a stall showcasing their organisation, and there will be entertainment from 4.30 p.m. onwards followed by the grand opening [it is hoped by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire] and then the auction. All money raised will be divided between the 14 charities.

As a Society now struggling to hold its own against the rival claims of the internet and the belief that everything can be solved by just switching on a computer, this is a fantastic opportunity for us and we hope we can ask for your support. The auction will be live online and by phone, there will be plenty of brochures available, so have a look and see if there is anything that will tempt you to bid. We would also like to get something worth auctioning [it doesn't have to be antique, just hopefully something to do with Derbyshire], so if anyone has anything out there that you would be willing to donate to us it would be most gratefully received. We have until the middle of April to gather our articles together and it would be nice to make a good showing.

Keep an eye out on the press and online for further details of this event which we hope will be a great success for all of us. We shall also be putting further details on our own website when they are available.

ROYAL STEWART D.N.A!!!

When I was at school there were always at least two Wards in every class and the name was very common. So I wasn't surprised when tracing my Ward ancestors proved extremely difficult, especially when the trail ran out in South Normanton, the village where my grand father Leslie Ward was born in 1894. Hopefully I have correctly traced his family back to a Thomas who married Hannah Greaves at Pleasley 4/6/1745. From this point there are an abundance of Wards, but which ones are mine is anybody's guess, and a lot of the local registers are horrendously difficult to decipher.

I had been thinking about DNA as an aid to genealogical research for a while, but as the only male Y DNA I had available was Ward, I wasn't expecting anything very wonderful. Each person's DNA is like a box of jigsaw puzzle pieces and the hope is that your pieces match others. My matches are unexpected and extraordinary. Alan Fitz Flaad, an 11th century Bretton Knight was granted the barony of Oswestry in Shropshire by King Henry I of England. His heirs became the High Stewards of Scotland and we descend from James, 5th High Steward of Scotland who died in 1309. I am amazed to belong to a group who can legitimately map DNA testing to a pedigree like the Stewarts. Research is ongoing and every batch of results helps build and refine trees. It is beyond my wildest imaginings to connect to an actual person whose picture I can find on the internet, although he looks nothing like my dad.

*Valerie Jackson (nee Ward)
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Eastmost Cottage
AB30 1HR
E-mail: valjackson500@gmail.com*

The Restoration of Hayfield Church Crypt A Giant's Bones Disturbed

Hayfield people have been interested during the week in the work which has been going on in the ancient crypt underneath the Parish Church of St Matthew. The old church was commenced in 1386, but it was not until 1406 that it was completed. The floor of the church was used as a burial ground and when a service was held the ground was covered with rushes to give some form of warmth. For centuries the interior of the church was used for interring corpses, and even after the present church was rebuilt in 1816 it continued to be used for that purpose until 1864. Rachel Wharmby, the far-famed landlady of the George Hotel, and Dennis Rangeley, an old soldier, were amongst the last to be buried there. When the church was re-



built in 1816, the floor was raised several feet higher in prevent the floods from entering, which it had been frequently subjected to, the supporting pillars were shortened to support the floor of the present church.

Practically all the prominent parishioners were buried in the crypt, as there was no other burial ground in the parish. Since the place ceased to be used for burials, nothing has been done to keep it in order. It has been the receptacle for ashes, etc. The Phoside river flows underneath the church, it was thought there was subsidence caused by it, but others are of the opinion that as the coffins and human remains have decayed the earth has fallen naturally.

Be that as may, it was decided when the bells were being re-hung, and other work carried out, to put the crypt in order. It is reported that some people were afraid to go under the church for fear of ghosts and hobgoblins. However, stalwarts were found to undertake the work, including Mr E. Osbaldeston, the manager of Clough Mills, a prominent church official. Illumination

was obtained by the use of primitive candle, and the more modern cycle lamp.

The place was not an altogether pleasant place before it was disturbed, but when the gravestones, the majority which were lay flat on the floor, came to be removed, it was calculated to create an eerie, creeping sensation, as the thought of what the village patriarchs of years ago may be thinking, had they known all those years ago, that their bones would be examined by means of an incandescent lamp.

Naturally many human remains were found, but those that attracted the most attention were a huge thigh bone, a skull and a lower jaw, the molars still in perfect condition. It was surmised that the bones must have belonged to a man who was at least 7 feet high, it was found next to the grave of the father of the late Mr. C. Slack. J.P. C.C. Some village antiquarian has advanced the theory that it [the bones] belonged to a Hayfield giant named Thomas Drinkwater, who was known by the soubriquet of "Little Tommy Drinkwater." This celebrity was about seven feet in his stockinged feet. Drinkwater was buried about the time of the Battle of Waterloo.

This is not the first time that human remains have been disturbed in this ancient burial ground. John Wesley, who was a particular friend of the Rev John Badley, the incumbent, preached several times in the old church, in his journal he gives a graphic account of a storm that occurred in 1748.---“ On Saturday the 23rd of July last, there fell for about three hours in and around Hayfield in Derbyshire, a very heavy rain, which caused a great flood as had not been seen by anyone living in these parts. Rocks were loosened from the mountains, fields were covered with huge stones. Several watermills were swept away, leaving no remains behind. Trees were torn out by the roots and whirled away like stubble. Two women of loose character were swept away from their own door and drowned, one being carried about 7 to 8 miles away. Hayfield Church was torn up, dead bodies were swept from their graves, when the flood abated they were found in other places, Some were hanging on trees, others were left in meadows, some were part eaten by dogs, or were wanting some of their members. Many inscriptions in the crypt are practically undecipherable having been worn away by the lapse of time and the tread of many feet.”

From the High Peak Reporter, May 15th 1909

ERNEST WILLIAM STEVENS



Ernest William (Will) Stevens wanted to volunteer for the newly formed Royal Flying Corps during the First World War. He went to the recruiting office in Derby with a friend and they were told they would have to go to Nottingham to join the RFC. They took the train to Nottingham and signed up at the recruiting office there. With a number of other men they were marched back to the Midland Station and taken to Derby by train, then marched to the Normanton Barracks there. The barracks was short of accommodation and those who had homes locally were asked to go home for the

night and report in the morning. Will's home was a few streets from the barracks so this is what he did, to the surprise of his family.

The next morning the men were stood on the parade ground and an officer went down the line assigning men to their regiments. Most of them were directed into the infantry. When the officer reached Will he asked him if he knew anything about horses. Will remembered the old joke about a horse having a leg on each corner, which was about all he knew about them. However, he was smart enough to know that the answer to the officer's question needed to be 'Yes'. 'Royal Horse Artillery' barked the officer. That was how he avoided going over the top with so many of his contemporaries, though the shell fire was hazardous enough when manning the guns.

Stephen Orchard

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



- 7901 Mr C Turner, 8 Leadale Avenue, Leabrooks, Alfreton, Derbyshire,
DE55 1LQ, UK
- 7902 Mr D Goodall, 5 Lychgate Drive, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3UE, UK,
Email: dewjgoo@gmail.com
- 7904 Ms J Vincent, 19 Banbury Park, Shiphay, Torquay, Devon, TQ2 7HN,
UK, Email: judithvincent@hotmail.co.uk
- 7905 Mr K Baugh, 14 Craigmere Court, Shanklin, Isle of Wight,
PO37 6HH, UK, Email: kandmbaugh@gmail.com
- 7906 Mr G A Throw, 192 Hassock Lane South, Shipley near Heanor,
Derbyshire, DE75 7JE, UK, Email: gthrow1944@aol.com
- 7907 Ms J McShane, 6 Foxglove Close, Woking, Berkshire, RG41 3NF,
UK, Email: janemcshane@hotmail.co.uk
- 7908 Ms J Hinds, 35 Rossendale Road, Lytham St Annes, Lancashire,
FY8 3HY, UK, Email: joanhinds@hotmail.com
- 7909 Ms W Timms, 79 Jackson Avenue, Mickleover, Derby, DE3 9AU,
UK, Email: wendy.timms@hotmail.co.uk
- 7910 Mr A Swindale, 2 The Grove, Redford, Hamsterley, Bishop Auck-
land, Durham, DL13 3NL, UK, Email: swindell@one-name.org
- 7911 Mr N Sidebottom, 1A Upton Road, Norwich, Norfolk, NR4 7PA, 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

Members with additional/updated interests

- 1759 Mr A Wilcockson, 69 Rectory Close, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14
6DD, UK, Email: alan.wilcockson@btinternet.com
- 7899 Ms J Lowe, 11 Lumley Road, Wallasey, Merseyside, CH44 9AB, UK,
Email: joyceplowe@hotmail.com

Searching

Name	Parish	Cty	Dates	No.
BATEMAN	Winster		1800-1910	5287
ALLSOP	Stanley		1810-1830	7913
BLAKEMAN	Heage	DBY	1625-1640	1759
BROWITT	All		1860-1940	7903
FIELD	Batley		1660-1665	7839
FOX	Longford	DBY	1778-1850	7899

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

All changes of address to be sent to to
The Membership Secretary at Bridge Chapel House

**THE DERBYSHIRE FAMILY
HISTORY SOCIETY
WILL HOLD THEIR ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
ON SATURDAY, 18TH APRIL 2015
AT BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE
IN CONJUNCTION WITH AN OPEN DAY**

**The A.G.M. will start at 10.30 a.m. and is available
to D.F.H.S. Members only**

**Bridge Chapel House will then be open from 11 a.m.
to the general public and you are invited to come and have a
look round at our various displays, do some research,
have a cup of tea and talk to our volunteers who will be on
hand to help with research and advice**

Derbyshire Family History Society

March Quarter 2015



George Cooper and his family of Bridgegate, Derby.

This is obviously a studio shot, but we have another photograph of this family that looks as if it might well have been taken in Bridgegate itself.

Can anyone claim a relationship?