

Derbyshire Family History Society



Holly Bush Inn
at Church
Broughton

See Page 2

Dec 2019

Issue 171

SOCIETY CONTACTS

Website: www.dfhs.org.uk
Email: queries@dfhs.org.uk
Secretary: Ruth Barber, 6 Field Lane, Alvaston, Derby DE24 0GP
Email: ruth.barber55@ntlworld.com
Membership: Catherine Allsop-Martin, 9 Barnstaple Close, Oakwood, Derby DE21 2PQ. Email: membership@dfhs.org.uk
Editor: Helen Betteridge, 16 Buxton Road, Chaddesden, Derby DE21 4JJ. Email: editor@dfhs.org.uk
Chairman: Professor S. Orchard, Old Dale House, The Dale, Bonsall DE21 2AY
Treasurer: Mike Bagworth, 233 Ladybank Rd, Mickleover DE3 0RR
Email: m.bagworth@ntlworld.com
Book Sales: Linda Bull, 17 Penrhyn Avenue, Littleover, Derby DE23 6LB.
Trip Organiser: Helena Coney, Dale House, 11a Dale End Road, Hilton Dbys DE65 5FW,. Email: helenaconey@yahoo.com

SOCIETY REFERENCE LIBRARY

Bridge Chapel House, St Mary's Bridge, Sowter Rd, Derby DE1 3AT

Opening Hours: 10 a.m.—4 p.m. TUESDAY and THURSDAY

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

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

MAGAZINE CONTRIBUTIONS

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

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

BRITISH ISLES per family [at one address] £15

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are now offering the option of magazine in PDF format, sent by E-mail. Let us know if you are willing to receive it this way when you renew.

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.

MEETINGS 2019/20

DERBY—FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, ST HELEN'S STREET, DERBY—Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.

10 Dec	Christmas Social
14 Jan	Ladybower Dam—Keith Blood
11 Feb	Calke Abbey—Colin Stewart
10 Mar	Inspector Hopkinson's Discovery—Ian Morgan
14 Apr	Maidens, Murderers and Monsters—Ann Featherstone Preceded by the AGM at 7 pm
12 May	The Mistresses of Henry VIII—Maureen Taylor
9 Jun	Vic Hallam—One Man and His Company—Robert Mee
14 Jul	Knitters, Nailers and Traitors—David Skillen
8 Sep	Peak District Paupers—Tim Knebel

Front Cover Picture—Holly Bush Inn, Church Broughton

Derby Mercury, 1 Nov 1899

John Bull, labourer, Church Broughton, was charged on remand with having been drunk and disorderly, assaulting Police-sergeant Tipper whilst in the execution of his duty, and further with doing malicious damage to a pair of trousers, a whistle chain, a cell window and door, county property on the 12th October.

The evidence of Sergeant Tipper showed that he was called to the defendant, who was outside the Holly Bush Inn, Church Broughton, in a drunken condition. He was using very bad language, and refused to go home till he had had a quart of ale. The officer proceeded to take him into custody, when Bull got hold of his whistle chain, breaking it in three places. He caught hold of witness's leg, and they both fell to the ground. Defendant also kicked him freely and bit his thumb. At the lock-up he continued his violence, and did the damage named.

The Bench took into consideration that defendant had been in prison 14 days and let him off by fining. For the assault on the policeman he was fined 10s with 12s.6d costs, 5s and 4s costs for being drunk and disorderly, and 1s with 15s.6d damage and 4s costs on the charge of malicious damage.

FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to the final issue of 2019, which I hope you will enjoy. Thank you to those who have sent me a contribution, please keep them coming or this magazine will cease to exist.

Renewals are due by the 1st January 2020 and our Membership Secretary will be delighted to receive them as soon as possible to give her every chance to get her records in order.

The March magazine next year will be the first to be offered as a PDF file. Again this will save the Society postage, which is truly horrendous. There is now a box to tick on the renewal form if you would like to take the mag in this way. I am still talking to the printer, but it seems likely that this magazine is small enough to be able to be sent by email [it doesn't seem that small when I am trying to fill it!]. There may, or may not, be a password, but I am sure instructions will be sent with the magazine so that it can be opened with no difficulty.

The AGM will be held in conjunction with our Derby meeting in April, when Ann Featherstone will be the speaker. Please be there by 7 pm if you wish to attend the AGM. Non members can attend, but not vote. We are hoping for a better turnout than last year.

Talking of turnouts we had a big loss with the trip to the National Archives. Although a lot of people had asked us to run a trip, when it came down to it no-one wanted to book so I am afraid that we are not planning for any more. A great shame, but I guess people would rather sit in front of a computer than enjoy a day out.

Finally we are going ahead with preparations for the Open Day in June. If you know of any organisations that would like to attend, please let us know as soon as possible please. We are now limited as to space. Full details will be in the March magazine.

It only remains for me to wish everyone a very Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

All the best

Helen

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DERBY MEETINGS

Jul 2019

A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Pulpit—Stephen Orchard

“A sense of humour is a great thing for clergy and ministers to have. It is a counter-balance to the solemnity which is also required and an insurance policy against pomposity”. These were the opening lines for Stephen Orchard's talk. The Ministry is a role that has brought him in contact with people from all walks of life from homeless people to royalty and this sense of humour has helped him in many situations.

The idea of becoming a minister first became a possibility whilst still at school and during university a change from studying English to Theology led the way to being a candidate for the Congregational ministry.

After completing his studies, his first pastorate was in Abercarn, South Wales. It was a village locked in time to pre-war days. During his time there he performed many funerals. Some were conducted in people's homes or the funeral parlour. The local undertaker, Ellis Williams of Newbridge had converted a terraced house into a chapel and his mother, a lady in her 90s, played the organ. After the service at the chapel, the cortege travelled to the Cemetery or Crematorium at Pontypool along some very poor roads. Stephen travelled in the hearse with Ellis and on one day Ellis told him how, a few days previously, a fellow undertaker had been involved in an accident on this very road. The hearse was damaged and the minister injured. A few extra prayers were said on that journey. On a rare occasion a funeral took place at the Garn chapel but there was a problem, the position of the doors at the entrance made it impossible to get the coffin in. It had to be slid through a window at the side and placed on the back pews. This configuration caused problems at weddings, where the aisle was not wide enough for two persons to walk side by side. One wealthy father offered to have the aisle widened at his own expense for his daughter's wedding but the offer was turned down.

From Abercarn, Stephen went to Sutton in Surrey. It was a mixed community with rich and poor. A millionaire, Harold Cotes who made his money from old bones, made a generous gift towards opening a old people's home. He dismissed thanks for this, saying it only cost him sixpence in the pound. Pro-rata those with the least were giving more than anyone else.

Another incident was the brass plaque on the church floor commemorating Alfred Bawtree “his ashes were near this spot”. When the church was sold, it was found that his ashes were in the floor under the pulpit. His son was consulted and the ashes were removed to a Garden of Remembrance at his

home, Clapham Lodge. When this property was sold, these ashes along with five other urns containing family members were to be taken to the local cemetery. Stephen was invited to re-commit the ashes to the earth but there was no service for such an event so it had to be made up. Arthur, Egbert and Ethelberga, good Anglo-Saxon names, were recommitted, and then came Nanny. Stephen always wondered about Nanny, was it her proper name or in fact the children's nanny or maybe even the dog, he didn't like to ask.

There were eventful christenings and weddings. The first christening, Stephen performed, he was advised to "do it early in the service as the font leaks" and another time when the christening took place in winter, someone saw fit to heat the water before putting it into the font. Imagine the mother's face when the top was taken off the font and a cloud of steam arose. Another time when the mother announced that she wasn't going to try for a girl anymore, having just had her seventh son christened.

Then there were the weddings where the bride was late; that was her prerogative, or at times the groom but Stephen was less tolerant of the best man or a set of parents or the bride who forgot her bouquet and refused to enter the church until someone fetched it. There was only ever one cancelled wedding when an objection had been made as to the status of the bridegroom, almost a bigamous marriage.

From Sutton, Stephen went to Welwyn Garden City, a town just fifty years old. It was founded by Ebenezer Howard, who was one of the original members of the church. There were still people living there with memories from those early days, the arrival to view a house only to find a field and a picture of what it should look like. The first inhabitants that had to leave muddy wellington boots at the railway station, where the porter would keep them for their return. Eventually a builder's hut became the church and another Welwyn Department store, later John Lewis. The manse was next to the church and it drew its fair share of drunken revellers from the nearby pub who quite often ended up in the garden pond. Vagrants begging for money but being offered food, did not always go down well. Then there were the Jehovah's witnesses who called at the manse saying "We didn't like to leave you out" "Please feel free to do so" was the reply.

At this point Stephen's career changed direction. He took up a senior post at the British Council of Churches. This involved bringing churches together on matters of social policy, race relations and community work. One of his briefs involved a visit to Sunderland to look at unemployment projects. The government, having been shamed into doing something, offered money to voluntary organisations to deliver social care to the sick and elderly. When

asked how much it cost the church to organise lunch clubs for the elderly, Stephen on the spur of the moment came up with half a million which they readily gave. The lesson here is to always ask for more than you hope to get.

From the BCC he went on to head the Christian Education Movement. He attended a conference in Rome to celebrate the end of the Year of the Child. A Signora Doria, representative of the World Association of Girl Guides, suggested that if he wanted to explore Rome now was the opportunity rather than hoping to see the Pope at this grand public event. This he did, calling at her address for a bit of lunch. Her house, Palazzo Doria turned out to be rather grand and was founded in 1435.

Three years later the CEM relocated to Derby bringing his career full circle, however it didn't stop there. He met Sir John Templeton, the founder of the Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion and became an adviser for the organisation and served as a judge for the Templeton Prize. He met with distinguished scientists, millionaires and politicians. He sat in a space laboratory at Harvard debating life on other planets. In California he went to a lecture from a top neurologist concerning brain function and strokes and dementia. He has visited Vienna, Paris and Lake Como and been to a ceremony at the Kremlin where he met Solzhenitsyn. He met the Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace. He had a meeting in the Bahamas just after the attack on the twin towers. It was eerily quiet and empty.

His last ministerial post was College Principal in Cambridge. Whilst there he had the chance to take a sabbatical and elected to see how theological education was conducted elsewhere in the world. He went to Singapore and Myanmar all very different to Cambridge. The Presbyterian headquarters were located in Kalaymayo, a town with barely half a dozen cars but any number of mopeds. It boasts a highway and a concrete runway with a primitive airport that he had to negotiate on his return home.

The aspect of the work that was unexpected and not trained for, was the DIY. The painting, sawing demolishing, building up, papering, unblocking drains and stopping leaks, furniture removing and sorting out rubbish.

When his time at Cambridge came to an end he returned to his home in Derbyshire. Having at one time been involved with the Derbyshire Family History Society, he said when he returned he would join us again. We took him at his word and got in touch and another part to his career began as Chairman to the Society. He was always telling us various stories concerning his life and we would say he should write them down which is what he has done.

Sep 2019

Annoying Ancestors—Gay Evans

Those ancestors that mysteriously appear and disappear, change their name or the spelling of it or their age for no apparent reason, marry a second time when no death can be found to make it legal. A death record has been found but no burial. There can be many reasons for a brick wall which makes our ancestors very annoying.

Gay has been researching her family history and that of other people for many years now and during that time has seen many changes in the ways that research has been done and the hurdles that have to be overcome.

She began her talk by explaining how the Internet had changed the whole concept of researching. No longer is there the need to travel to other counties in the search for ancestors. All that is required is a comfy chair and a computer and with the click of a mouse the information is there but the thrill of discovery has gone. The planning of a trip to a Record Office, Local Studies Library or Archive and a day trawling through census and parish registers on microfilm or fiche are relegated to history.

St Catherine's House was the place to go to look at Birth, Marriage and Death registers. The huge books had to be hauled from shelves and carried to tables to be poured over and certificates ordered. These books have long since been indexed, digitised and placed on the Internet and the books stored away [or most likely destroyed] where no one will look at them again.

During the course of her own family history research, she used parish and census records, memorial inscriptions, Settlement and Removal orders, Criminal and Military records and newspapers. School records were also a source of information. She came across many problems that had to be investigated and solved and this became invaluable in helping other people. Those brick walls that seemed to be immovable but were eventually knocked down. Sometimes these problems occurred due to errors made during transcription because of poor condition of a document, bad writing or lack of knowledge of an area.

At one stage during a search of a churchyard, she came across a headstone for one of her direct ancestors that had been laid flat (at least it was the right way up). She paid to have the stone erected again. Sometime later she had a bit of a panic thinking it wasn't her ancestor after all but on further investigation found the problem was a transcription error.

She has learned to be wary of Ancestry trees. There are so many that have

the wrong information that can lead totally down the wrong path. They are possibly useful for a guide but the information should be checked.

When setting out researching your family history, you should be aware of the possibility of finding not only Royalty, but illegitimate children, a bigamous marriage, a thief or even a murderer. If you are not prepared for any eventuality then don't even start.

RUTH BARBER

CORRECTION

Apologies for the report on the Zeppelin raid in last time's magazine, especially to Stephen Flinders who actually did the talk that we so enjoyed. In sending the report from Ruth's machine to mine, part of it went walk about and here the Editor holds her hands up!! I didn't notice, heavens knows how. Anyway here is the last paragraph, how it should have read if I had all my wits about me..

"The Stanton Ironworks at Ilkeston was attacked by Zeppelin L20, dropping (it was said) 15 bombs across the works causing damage to numerous offices and workshops, dropped a bomb on the parish room at the rear of St.Bartholomew's Church at Hallam Fields, a community within the iron-works of around 750 inhabitants, most of the men of which were employed at Stanton. The parish room, which normally on a Monday evening would have been the meeting place for the local girls brigade, was totally demolished. On this occasion the vicar's wife, Mrs Annie Cox decided earlier in the evening to have the girls meet at the parsonage, a decision which no doubt saved the lives of many of those young girls. However two Stanton employees were killed that night. Walter Wilson, a furnace worker, was waiting at the tram stop opposite the church. Hearing the bombs fall, crossed the road and hid behind the church wall, just as the bomb which demolished the parish room exploded. He was struck by a piece of shrapnel and died the following day. Another employee, James Hall of Stapleford was killed outright when another bomb exploded near the furnaces close to Lowes Lane at Stanton. The L20 then went on to attack Burton upon Trent half an hour later before making it's way back to Germany. The L20 came to grief a few months later when sighted over the north sea and after being followed, being shot at before coming down in the sea of Stavanger in Norway.

Another Zeppelin L19 came down in the North Sea but most of the crew survived. A British trawler was close by but fearing for his and his crews safety, he refused to pick them up but reported it when he returned home some 95 miles distance, by this time it was too late for a rescue. Was he a War Hero or War Criminal?"

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY SERVICES

The Derbyshire Family History Society is happy to welcome both members and non-members to our headquarters at Bridge Chapel House, both to do their own research and also to seek our advice and help. We have access to many sites including Ancestry and Find My Past, and we are happy for people to sit and do research at their own pace. We do, however, ask for a donation. This helps cover our running costs for electric, etc. We also have a lot of data that isn't available online [usually because of the date] that can be accessed on site. If you wish to download data to keep, then we ask that you do it onto a memory stick that is purchased from us to reduce the risk of any virus.

For those who would like us to help with their research but live further away, you are welcome to email us. We ask for an initial donation of £5, but if it is going to take many hours of research then we will ask for a bit more. We always let you know if this is the case. We can also travel up to the Derbyshire Record Office for research, in which case we ask £10 to cover travel expenses. [Copies can be supplied via email].

We also have the records for Derby cemeteries and are happy to go along and take a photograph of the gravestone, if one exists. Again we ask a token charge and the photo can be sent to you by email. There are also many copies and transcripts of wills available to be copied and the indexes are available on the website to our members.

If you would like to buy someone a membership to the DFHS for 2020, then we have a welcome pack that can be sent to either to the donor or to the recipient. Please email us for further details.

Please feel free to email us at any time on queries@dfhs.org.uk. We are happy to help.

We now have the following for sale.

USB Stick [4GB] - £4.50

Notebooks—£1.99

Pens—£1.20

These have our logo on and are ideal for Christmas stocking fillers. Please contact us if you are interested.

John Lombe (1693-1722), Derby Silk Mill: Who was 'Ann Eseleigh of Derby' ?

John Lombe - co-founder of Derby Silk Mill with half-brother Thomas, whose weaving family lived in Norwich - died in 1722, followed by a burial service at All Saints' Church, Derby, on the 22nd November.



"We hear from Derby, that the whole Town are in Tears for the Death of the most ingenious Mr. John Lombe, the youngest of the two Brothers, who have lately set up a Manufacture in this Town for the making Italian Fabricated Silk. An Art which had been for many Ages kept Secret in some few of the States of that Country ..."

(The Post Boy, 22-24 November 1722)

Historian William Hutton (1723-1815, born Full Street, Derby), who worked at the Silk Mill as young apprentice 1730-1737, described John Lombe as *"a man of spirit, a good draughtsman, and an excellent mechanic"* and who had travelled to Italy, to learn - covertly - about silk-throwing processes

(The life of William Hutton, autobiography, 1841)

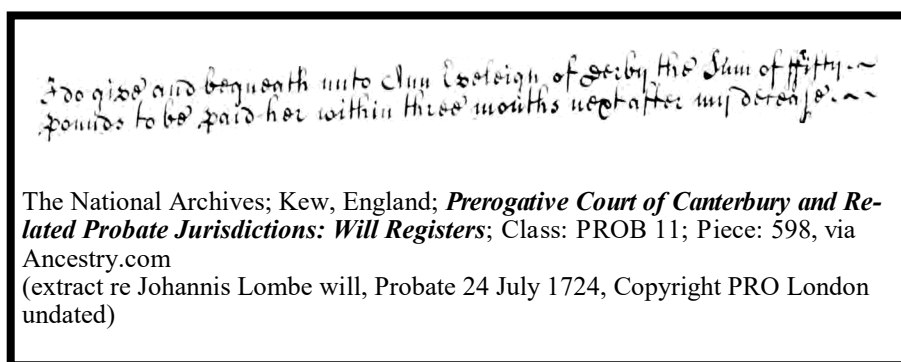
Hutton says: *"Arriving safe with his acquired knowledge, he [Lombe] fixed upon Derby as a proper place for his purpose, because the town was likely to supply him with a sufficient number of hands, and the able stream with a constant supply of water. This happened about the year 1717."*

Lombe had purportedly been accompanied by two Italian workers on his return, one of whom later collaborated in the 'slow poisoning' of Lombe - by way of retribution for industrial espionage - *"who lingered two or three years in agonies, and departed"*.

Notably, Hutton's account of events associated with Derby Silk Mill are open to question in several areas, and one author suggests everything that he says about it must be taken *cum grano salis* ('with a pinch of salt'; Samuel Smiles, 1890).

"John dying a bachelor, his property fell into the hands of his brother William [actually, Henry, who was bequeathed £500], who enjoyed, or rather possessed the works but a short time; for being of a melancholy turn, he shot himself." (Henry Lombe, Burial, St. Michael's Church, Derby, 19 June 1723)

John's will dated 20 May 1720 also bequeathed £50 to 'Ann Eseleigh of Derby', about which little further appears to be known about her, or her family:



Initial investigations were based on the surname spelling as 'Eseleigh', but following a useful discussion with local researcher Griff Everett, 'Eveleigh' is now thought more likely. Thus surname variations might include: Hever, Heverle, Everle, Everley, Evelegh, Eveley, Everly & Eveleth (*A history of the Heverly family*, Mears, 1945).

One presently inconclusive line of enquiry is a Mrs. Ann Eveleigh, buried 29 May 1758 at Barrow on Trent, Derbyshire, who left a will (probate 27 June 1758). And amongst the families cited are those of: Francis Meynell of Derby, Thomas Coke of Derby, and John Beaumont of Barrow. Also, 'Wa Asteley' is a witness, possibly Walter Asteley ('Gent', buried Hartshorne, 27 November 1769, brother of Rev. William Asteley, of Repton). So whilst the general social band here - minor gentry - might overlap the Lombes' circle of acquaintance, a specific association is elusive.

The 'Eveleigh' will also cites a niece, Mrs. Hannah Gervase, and there is a 1722 marriage for William Jarvise (of Chigwell, Essex) and Hannah Eveligh

(of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex), at St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, City of London (11 September), though any relevance is uncertain.

If any DFHS member can offer specific details or suggestions about 'Ann Eveleigh of Derby' cited in John Lombe's 1720 will, or about her family, e.g., if the surname was changed, then please contact:

David Purdy [Mem 8091]
E-mail: David_Purdy@btinternet.com

The interest is in support of background research for the refurbishment of Derby Silk Mill as the Museum of Making www.derbymuseums.org/locations/museum-of-making

The following was found written at the front of the Brassington Congregational Church register, which I thought might be of interest to our members.

"A peculiar case of adult baptism is worthy of special record here. Mr Samuel Harrison, on connecting himself with our Church, desired to be baptised. His reasons were,

1st he was a believer in adult believer's baptisms

2nd He considered it immaterial as to the mode, whether by immersion of the body, or by pouring or sprinkling.

3rd He had been baptised in the name of Jesus in infancy by a Unitarian Minister, and being a believer in the Holy Trinity, he did not consider that a valid baptism.

On March 2nd 1862 his wishes were complied with; Acts XVIII.24 to the end, and XIX 4-7, were read, as the history of the most analogous case and authority for re-baptizing.

Welsh Ramblings

More on the Storers (and “The Osmaston Ice Incident”)

I thought I would start off his time with something that, admittedly, isn't Derbyshire related but is a short newspaper article that I came across whilst looking into my mother's Luton ancestors and which I found rather amusing. It was in “*The Luton Reporter*” of February 21st 1922:

“The risks that may be run by newspaper reading in the streets were demonstrated by a mishap in Waller-street shortly after noon on Wednesday which had its amusing side. Herbert Day, of 35, Court-road, was busily engaged at his work painting the basement of 20, Waller-street, when suddenly someone stepped on the top of him. It appears that Walter Mandry, of 22, Cumberland-street, had been at the newspaper shop at 18, Waller-street, and purchased a newspaper, and walking along the street reading the paper he failed to notice the grating had been removed from the outside of No. 20. The consequence was that his right leg suddenly went from under him, and before he could realise what was happening he was down the grating and on the top of the man at work painting. Happily, neither man was seriously injured, but it was a nasty shock for both. Mandry was obviously at fault in not looking where he was going, as Day had left his tools as well as the iron grating on the pavement.”

No doubt the modern-day equivalent of this incident would see Mandry walking along the street looking at his smartphone and result in Day being fined for contravening Health & Safety regulations whilst Mandry would claim, and be awarded, damages for the trauma he suffered – and, of course, somebody on the other side of the street would have recorded the whole event on their phone and uploaded the video to “*You Tube*”, where it received thousands of “hits”! How times and newspaper reporting have changed.

Last time I detailed how I had found out about the family of my mother's paternal grandfather William Storer of Mickleover. I had identified six children of William and his first wife Mary (nee Moore) and so now I will look at each of them in turn. (You may remember that none of these children would receive anything in their father's Will unless both his second wife and their daughter both died before that daughter was twenty-one – which she didn't).

Elizabeth was baptised on April 3rd 1836. In the 1871 census she was still

living at home with her mother and her occupation was a dressmaker (it had been a silk weaver ten years earlier). An Elizabeth Storer died at the age of 44 in Derby Infirmary on August 1st 1880. According to her death certificate she was unmarried, was a “Shopkeeper at Mickleover” and died from apoplexy. Two reports in “*The Derby Daily Telegraph and Reporter*” of August 2nd and August 3rd give more details:

“A woman named Elizabeth Storer, who lives in Mickleover, died suddenly at the Derby Infirmary on Sunday morning. It appears she was found in a very sickly condition by Police-constable Bates, on the Osmaston-road on Saturday and by taken to the Infirmary. She got no better and died on Sunday morning. The cause of death will no doubt be ascertained at the Coroner’s inquest.”

“An inquest was held at the Derby Infirmary this (Tuesday) morning, on the body of Elizabeth Storer, a single woman, who comes from Mickleover. The evidence went to show that on Saturday night, about five o’clock, the deceased was observed to fall down in Osmaston-road, at the top of Litchurch-street. Police-constable Bates and another man went to her assistance, and found she was foaming at the mouth. Medical aid was procured, and the woman was taken to the Infirmary, where she died during the night. A post mortem examination of the body was made, and the surgeon pronounced death to be the result of apoplexy. The deceased was a very stout woman, weighing 18 stone. – The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.”

Would an 18 stone woman have been unusual at that time? (It was Elizabeth who was mentioned in her father’s Will in respect of a loan of £15 that she had made to him).

Harriet was baptised on June 17th 1838. In the 1861 census, aged 22, she was a dairymaid at “Bow Fields” farm in “Ash” and her future husband George Roe was a farm servant there. They married in November 1861, but George died at the age of 46, just before the 1871 census when Harriet was living in Dog Lane in Etwall with her children Samuel (born in Mickleover c1860), Mary (c1862), Alice (c1866), Thomas (c1869) and William (c1871) – the four youngest children all having been born in Etwall. (The 1911 census return stated that there had been a sixth child who had died). In the 1881 census Harriet, a charwoman, was living at 4, Portland Place in Etwall with

Samuel (a plumber and glazier), Alice, Thomas and William. In 1891 Harriet was still living in Portland Street, with her daughters Alice, a dressmaker, and Mary and her daughter Alice – Mary having married Arthur Winfield in 1883. In 1901 Harriet, Mary (a “tailoress”) and the young Alice (a dressmaker) were still in Portland Street – Mary’s husband Arthur had died in 1899. In 1911 Harriet, Mary and Alice were still in Portland Street, and Harriet’s daughter-in-law Gertrude Roe was staying with them. I think she had married William in 1898 but the 1911 census return stated that the particulars of Gertrude’s children “cannot be ascertained as she has left the neighbourhood”.

Of Harriet’s other children; Samuel Roe married Annie Collard from Somerset in Somerset in 1888 but by the 1891 census they were back in Derby. Annie’s death notice appeared in the “*Derby Evening Telegraph*” of Monday, November 1st 1937:

“ROE. – On October 30, 1937, at “Sumach”, Morley-road, Chaddesden, Annie Flora, beloved wife of Samuel Roe, aged 78 years. Service in Chaddesden Church on Wednesday at 12.45 p.m. previous to cremation.”

Samuel was at the same address, no. 93, in the 1939 Register and I think he died in 1942.

In the 1881 census Mary Roe had been a cook at Ash Hall near Etwall and her future husband Arthur Winfield was a groom there. Alice Winfield married William English in 1895 and in both the 1901 and 1911 censuses they were living in the Nottingham area.

Thomas Roe married Emily Instone from Staffordshire in Whitehaven, Cumberland in 1891 and they were living there in the three subsequent censuses.

John was baptised on January 2nd 1841 and in the 1861 census he was a tailors apprentice with James James of 9, Canal Street in Derby. He married Eliza Shaw in St Peter’s Church in Derby on July 13th 1864 (one of the witnesses was Nathaniel Smith, future husband of John’s father William’s second wife – his name does keep cropping up!) and in the 1871 census they were living in Park Street with their children Lavinia and Beatrice. By the 1881 census they had moved to 17, Siddals Road and had a third child, Gertrude. In the 1891 census they were at 53, Siddals Road; Lavinia, who had been a “pupil teacher” ten years earlier was now a dressmaker, and Beatrice and Gertrude were both milliners. John’s death was the subject of a report in “*The Derby Daily Telegraph*” of January 26th 1897:

“The borough coroner (Mr. John Close) held an inquest at the Town Hall this (Monday) afternoon touching the death of John Storer, who died on Sunday morning. – Beatrice Helena Storer identified the body as that of her father. He lived at 53, Siddals-road. He was 57 years of age, and was a tailor. He died on Sunday morning. About 8.30 he got out of bed to get dressed, and when he had put one stocking on he fell on to his knees. He became unconscious, and a doctor was sent for, but he died before he arrived. He had been in his usual health except for a headache. – Dr. Cassidi said death was due to apoplexy. – The jury returned a verdict to that effect.”

In the 1901 census the widowed Eliza was living at 14, Kedleston Street but by the 1911 census she was at 101, Church Street with her widowed daughter Beatrice and granddaughter Doris. (Beatrice had married Charles Moulden from Swindon in 1897 and in the 1901 census they had been living in Smethwick in Birmingham, but Charles died in 1905). Lavinia had married Henry Knight and in the 1901 census they were living in Hastings but had returned to Derby by the 1911 census. Eliza’s death was the subject of a report in *“The Derby Daily Telegraph”* of January 22nd 1921:

“Mr J. Close (the borough coroner) conducted an inquest at the Infirmary to-day (Saturday) relative to the death of Mrs. Eliza Jane Shaw (82), of 119, Upper Dale-road, widow of the late Mr. John Storer, a tailor. Beatrice Eleanor Moulden, nurse, daughter of the deceased, explained that her mother, who suffered from rheumatism, and often had to be assisted to walk, slept downstairs. On Saturday morning witness heard a noise as of someone falling, and going downstairs she found her mother on the floor. Deceased said that she had got out of bed and had fallen. She was quite conscious, and did not seem to be seriously hurt. On Dr. Sherwin’s recommendation she was removed to the Infirmary on Monday, and died on Thursday. Dr. Harris Cohen, house surgeon, said that death was due to general debility following a fracture of the left thigh, and a verdict of “Accidental death” was recorded.”

Clara was baptised on September 4th 1845 and in the 1861 census she was a house servant in the family of John Cowlshaw, a “Victualler Inn Keeper & Wheelwright” of 58, Traffic Street in Derby (“The Mazeppa” – although www.closedpubs.co.uk/derbyshire/derby states that this Inn was situated at 65, Traffic Street; however, this address was shown as uninhabited in the 1861 census). Clara married Henry Tebbutt, a draper, on April 10th 1871 in

Christ Church. By the 1881 census Henry was an innkeeper and the couple were living at 245 ("Lord Belper"), Abbey Street with their son Edward. However, in 1891 Henry was a labourer (presumably the innkeeping didn't go well!) and they were living at 1, 4 Court, Abbey Street. In 1901 Henry was a "Clothing Dealer" and they were living at 23, Boyer Street. Following Henry's death in 1905, under the "Derby Transfer Sessions" reported in "The Derby Daily Telegraph" of March 28th 1906

"house and shop at 38, Vale-street, from Henry Tebbutt (deceased) to Clara Tebbutt;"

In the 1911 census Clara was an "Off Licence Shopkeeper" at that address, with her son Edward, his wife Hannah (nee Summerfield) and their son's children Clara and Hannah. I think Clara died in 1915, Hannah died in 1931 and Edward died in 1939.

Selina was baptised on March 19th 1848 and in the 1871 census she was a servant at Derby School. Later that year she married Trevor Martin and in the 1881 census Selina and Trevor, a railway engine driver, were living at 69, High Street in the Litchurch area of Derby with five children. Selina and Trevor were mentioned in a report in the "Derbyshire Advertiser and Journal" of March 24th 1888:

"The same prisoners were further charged with stealing two ducks, the property of Trevor Martin, of Osmaston, on the 8th inst. – Selina Martin, wife of the prosecutor, stated that, on the 8th inst., she had 21 ducks. She let them out of the pen to go to the canal, and in the evening two were missing. She afterwards saw them at a shop in Allenton. – Mrs. Broad, wife of James Broad, of Allenton, stated that she purchased the ducks for 4s. 6d., at her shop, from the three defendants, who said they were their own, and she had purchased them from the boys on the Monday in the same week. – Police-sergeant Stanley said that when he charged the boys with the theft when they were in custody on another charge, they admitted it. – Hope having been previously convicted for larceny, was sent to gaol for twelve weeks; George Lloyd, the youngest boy was discharged, and Samuel Lloyd was ordered to receive eight strokes with a birch rod."

In the 1891 census the family were at 13, Rugby Street in the Osmaston area of town and there were two more children. By 1901 census they were at 9, Horton Street. Selina and Trevor were also mentioned in a report of "The

Osmaston Ice Accident” in “*The Derby Daily Telegraph*” of January 4th 1909:

“The distressing ice accident which occurred at Osmaston on Friday afternoon, involving the death of two little sisters, was the subject of an inquiry at the Town Hall, Derby, to-day (Monday), by Mr. John Close, Borough Coroner, and a jury. The names of the deceased were Henrietta Getliffe, aged nine, and Jessie Getliffe, aged seven.

The father, Frederick Getliffe, said he was a coach builder, employed by the Midland Railway Company, and lived at 25, Rugby-street. He identified the bodies, and said he last saw the children alive at about quarter to two on Friday as he was going to work. They were playing in the garden. Later in the afternoon he was fetched from his work and told of the accident. He was present when the bodies were recovered. Rugby-street was a cul de sac leading from London-road, and at the end there were some iron palings, the property of the Corporation, which fenced the street from the canal. There were some houses on the contrary side, and at the end of the house belonging to a Mr. Martin there was an opening. There was a private right of road there, but there was nothing to prevent the public entering. If ever a wall existed there it had fallen down, as there had been no protecting wall there during the seven years he had resided in Rugby-street. There was a drop of three or four feet to the level of the water, and he considered it very dangerous, especially to children. Witness had not heard of anyone complaining of the danger.

Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, of 40, Rugby-street, said her house was at the end of the street, and looked out on to the canal. At three 0'clock on Friday afternoon she saw the deceased sisters on the ice which covered the canal at that spot. There were also two little boys, one of whom was named William Garton, and they were all sliding. Witness threw up her bedroom window and warned the youngsters of their danger, because she could see the water coming over the ice as they stood upon it. A quarter of an hour later a girl named Gladys Dakin ran to witness' house and said the children had fallen into the water. Witness ran out and shouted for help. She could see the boy Garton in the water, and he was saved, but the sisters Getliffe were not to be seen. There were soon several persons present, including the Rev. L. S. Currey, who did some good service. Witness had lived there since last September, and had not heard of any complaints as to the state of the road there, but there was no doubt it

was very dangerous to children, and even to adults, who might be passing there when it was dark or foggy. There were no lamps there, which increased the danger at night time. – The Coroner: Would this danger be obviated by the wall which used to be there being rebuilt? – Witness: Certainly it would.

Gladys Dakin, aged 11, of 921, London-road, Osmaston, said she was in Rugby-street at about half-past three on Friday afternoon, and saw the children sliding on the ice. She also heard Mrs. Williams warn the children, who thereupon came off. – The Coroner: What happened next? Witness – They went on the ice again. The two sisters Getliffe and the boy Garton were standing together, and witness heard the latter say “Look here.” The two girls followed him, and the ice broke, letting them all in the water. Witness, who at once gave the alarm, could see the boy’s face and hands, but the girls disappeared entirely. There were no others on the ice at the time.

Police-constable Sherrod spoke to the recovery of the bodies and their removal home. Asked his opinion as to whether the spot was dangerous, witness said he thought it was, both to children and grown-up people. The fencing for which the Corporation were liable at the end of the street was in good order, and perfectly safe; it was on the private land that the danger existed. Mrs. Selina Martin said she was the wife of Trevor Martin, of 28, Rugby-street, who owned several houses in the locality, including that which was nearest to the canal and occupied by Mrs. Williams, a previous witness. There was a right of way over the open land nearest to the canal leading to a coal wharf, but the wall was knocked down or collapsed in the teens of years ago. Witness’ husband did not claim the land nearest to the canal, and she believed it belonged to the Derby Canal Company, but she was not sure. She agreed, after being pressed by the Coroner, that the absence of a wall was a source of danger, especially to children, but she added that the water was not deep at the side. – In answer to the jury, witness said she did not know to whom the wall which used to be there belonged.

The Coroner: I am determined to find out where this liability lies.

Wm. Johnson, retired provision merchant, of 54, Uttoxeter New-road, said he was an executor under the will of his brother, a stone merchant, who owned the property to which the right of way led. Witness had no interest in the freehold of the land which the canal bounded at this spot; all he claimed was a right

of way over the land leading to the back of his late brother's premises. Witness agreed with the previous witnesses as to the place being dangerous. He believed that the bank on which the original wall was built belonged to the Canal Company.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said it was a question to be considered whether this wall which used to protect the canal should be rebuilt, and, if so, who was liable for the cost. That the place was exceedingly dangerous there seemed to be no doubt. Where there was ice they could be sure of children making their way, and even in the absence of ice children would go near the water. Although it was private property, if it was left open to the public in this way he thought the owners should be made to ensure the safety of the public.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death", and by way of a rider the foreman said that having viewed the place for themselves they were of the opinion that it was very dangerous, especially for children playing about. The jury were therefore of opinion that whoever was responsible should be compelled to fence the land off from the canal, and they asked the Coroner to write to the proper authorities for them to ascertain where the responsibility lay."

An earlier report of the incident had appeared in "*The Derby Daily Telegraph*" of January 1st:

"A pathetic drowning case – one of the most distressing of its kind in fact that has ever been recorded in this district – occurred this (Friday) afternoon about four o'clock in the canal at Osmaston. One of the streets running from the London-road to the canal is Rugby-street, and shortly before the hour mentioned three little tots resident in the street wended their way to the water with the evident intention of having a slide. Two of them were sisters, Ettie Getliffe, aged nine, and Jessie Getliffe, aged seven, whose father is employed in the carriage works of the Midland Railway Company, and the little boy was Walter Garton, aged eight. When they reached the canal they appear to have got on the ice at once, no-one unfortunately being about at the time to warn them of their danger. We are, therefore, left to infer what precisely took place, but it is safe to assume that very shortly after they got on to the ice the inevitable happened – the ice gave way, and they were all flung into the water.

Their shouts attracted the attention of a Mr. Poxon, who also lives in Rugby-street. He at once rushed to the canal and ar-

rived just in time to get the boy Garton out of the water. Other help was soon forthcoming, and on artificial means of respiration being applied he began to evince signs of consciousness, and eventually came round. On recovering his senses the little fellow made it clear that the two little girls were still in the water, and the search for their bodies was renewed with redoubled vigour, though all hope of saving them alive had by this time disappeared. Drags were procured from the Navigation Inn, and the search for the bodies proceeded under the direction of Coun. Wildsmith, Mr. Bonshor, and other helpers, and before long the body of Ellie Getliffe was taken out of the water. By this time a considerable crowd had collected, and many of the onlookers were deeply affected as the body of the little girl was removed from the scene of the disaster. She and her sister were both in attendance at the schools at Osmaston, and also at the Church Sunday School, and were well known to the people in the neighbourhood.

Later inquiries show that there were other children in the immediate vicinity at the time of the accident, one of whom, a little boy named Walter Tomlinson, ran home to his mother, who also lives in Rugby-street, to acquaint her with what had happened. Mr. Poxon's appearance on the scene, which resulted in the rescue of little Garton, was most timely, as the lad was almost unconscious when taken out of the water. Mr. Enos Bonshor, who waded in up to his waist, was unfortunately too late to save life. The drags were procured by Mr. Coun. Wildsmith, landlord of the Navigation Inn, hard by, and he lent what aid he could. After the arrival of the police, they took charge of the operations, Police-sergeant Stone and Police-constable Sharrod being on duty there. Dr. Druitt and Dr. Turpin were also summoned in the hope that their services might be of some avail, but this proved not to be the case. The body of Etty Getliffe, whose proper Christian name is Henrietta, was the first to be recovered, and it was some two hours later before that of Jessie was found. Both bodies were removed to the house of the sorrow-stricken parents, who are receiving the deep sympathy of their neighbours and friends.

The end of Rugby-street, which is close to the canal side, is unprotected, and it is said that residents in the district have previously complained of the danger to children playing there."

The report of the funeral followed on from that of the Inquest in the paper on January 4th:

“The interment of the two little victims of the Osmaston ice accident took place in the Old Churchyard at Osmaston to-day (Monday), and was followed with keenest sympathy by a crowd numbering well over 4,000 spectators. The terrible catastrophe which occurred was rendered all the more acute to the bereaved father from the fact that it was only on the previous Tuesday that he buried his mother. There was another fact in the case that made the case all the harder, and that was though Mr. Getliffe had eight children the two that have just died were the only two that were not insured. With that sure sympathy which is always shown by the poor to the poor, a subscription list was at once opened, and a sum of over £14 was collected towards the funeral expenses.”

Getting back to the Storer (or, in this case, the Martins); how was Trevor, a railway engine driver, able to own several houses?

Trevor's death was announced in *“The Derby Daily Telegraph”* of January 4th 1910 and *“The Derbyshire Advertiser”* of January 7th 1910:

“MARTIN. – On January 2nd, at 28, Rugby-street, Osmaston. Trevor Martin, aged 60 years.”

In the 1911 census Selina and her son Henry were still at the same address. Selina died in 1915.

Selina and Trevor's son Trevor's name appears in the local papers on a number of occasions in relation to his Pawnbroker business at 95, Parliament Street; it seems that he was called upon quite frequently to identify people who had pawned what turned out to be stolen goods! The 1939 Register showed that he was a Pawnbroker and Clothier and that he occupied 93, 95 and 97, Parliament Street. Trevor died in 1945.

Finally, **Trevor** Storer was baptised on July 25th 1852 and married Eliza Walklate in 1876. In the 1881 census they were living at 2, Strutt Street in the Litchurch area of Derby. Trevor was a tailor. They were at the same address in the 1891 census and had a daughter, May. Eliza died aged 36 later that year and Trevor married Flishna Knowles in Walsall in 1900. In the 1901 census Trevor and Flishna, with May and Eveline, were at 2, Strutt Street. On the 1911 census return Trevor's wife's name is clearly written as Flisua and they had another daughter, Olive. In the 1939 Register Trevor and Flishua, with Evelyn and Olive (both single) were at 171, Abbey Street. Flishua's death was announced in the *“Derby Evening Telegraph”* of December 11th 1939:

“STORER. – On December 11, at 171, Abbey-street, Flishua Mary, dearly loved wife of Trevor Storer, aged 76 years. Service 1 o'clock St. Werburgh's Church, Thursday. Interment Nottingham-road Cemetery.”

Trevor's death was announced in the “*Derby Evening Telegraph*” of December 30th 1941, with a report of his funeral in the same paper of January 6th 1942:

“STORER. – On December 29, at 171, Abbey-street, Trevor, dearly loved husband of the late Flishua Mary Storer, aged 89 years. Funeral Thursday, service 1 o'clock St. Werburgh's Church. Interment Nottingham-road Cemetery.”

“The funeral of Mr. T. Storer of 171, Abbey-street, took place at the Nottingham-road Cemetery. The service was held in St. Werburgh's Church. Mr. L. B. Taylor was at the organ. Flowers were sent by: Evelyn and Olive; Jack and Evelyn; Bill and Lily; Beattie; Will, and family; Florrie and George; Mr. and Mrs. T. Martin; Trevor, Kitty, and Ron; Susan, John and family; Florrie and Jack; Bertha, Harry, and Bert; Harry and Irene; Jack and Phoebe; Agnes; Mr. and Mrs. Gamble and Mrs. Bancroft; Margaret and Harry; Beattie; Fred; Mr. and Mrs. Withy and family; Mrs. Rowley and Phyl. Arrangements were by Messrs. G. Wathall and Son.”

As always, please do get in touch if any of the people mentioned above have any connection with you.

**Simon Baker [Mem 7958]
E-mail: S-BAKER1@sky.com**

**YOUR DFHS MEMBERSHIP IS DUE
WE WOULD BE OBLIGED IF YOU WOULD RENEW PROMPTLY
IF YOU HAVEN'T RENEWED BY 1ST FEB THEN YOU MIGHT MISS
OUT ON THE MAGAZINE AND YOUR ACCESS TO THE MEMBERS
PART OF THE WEBSITE WILL BE BLOCKED.**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION

A BLAST FROM THE PAST



Stewart Nicholson from Winnipeg in Canada, kindly sent us a copy of the above photo. His grandfather, named Charles Botham, is second from the left and is holding a knife. [Does it contravene Health and Safety Rules?]. He was originally from Ashbourne.

Sims was an old established family butcher's business and carried on by Mr Charles Sims, following in his father's footsteps. The business was situated at 110 Abbey Street and in 1907 was turned into a limited company, which very nicely gives us a date frame for the photograph. As can be seen from the shop sign, Ltd appears after the name. Stewart's grandfather emigrated to Canada by 1910, allowing for this photo to be taken between 1907 and 1910. My guess is this was posed following the addition of Ltd to the name, therefore around 1907. But if you know better.....?

Thank you Stewart for letting us have a look at this cracking photo.

CHRISTMAS IN 1872

Christmas in 1872! The country was peaceful and prosperous, trade and commerce were flourishing and the people prepared to celebrate the Christmas season with their usual joy and enthusiasm.

Wages were low, but prices were equally low and read like a fairy tale today. A large turkey could be bought for ten shillings, a goose for six, and chickens for three shillings each. A pound of meat could be bought for ninepence, bacon for eightpence, ham for sixpence, butter for tenpence, and cheese for fivepence. A box of fine crackers cost only sixpence and a wonderful selection of toys could be obtained for a few coppers. Whisky was three shillings a bottle, beer threepence a pint and gin only twopence, with other drinks correspondingly cheap, so that even the poorest people could generally afford some sort of Christmas cheer.

Golden sovereigns and guineas clinked merrily over the counters, though the shopping of 1872 was very different from the orgy of shopping and spending today. It was quite unlike our modern prolonged and commercial festival, when presents and cards appear in brilliantly decorated shops soon after the August holidays, with all their familiar slogans of "Buy early" and "So many shopping days before Christmas".

The gas-lit shops were small and dull and remained open till quite late at night, for the Shops Act had not been passed, and the shop keepers were anxious to sell all perishable goods as soon as possible. Refrigerators and ice boxes were unknown. The streets were narrow and badly lighted, and so often frequented by robbers and footpads that no one cared to go out alone after dark.

Theatres were few and far between, but in London parents could take their children to either Covent Garden or Drury Lane pantomimes for prices varying from threepence in the gallery to five shillings for a box. Several of the larger cities in the provinces produced pantomimes too, in their local theatres, and to most children this annual visit to the pantomime was the great excitement of the year, the crowning glory of Christmas time.

In villages and smaller towns the Christmas celebrations usually centres round the churches and chapels. The Sunday School Christmas parties, the elaborate "Christmas Bazaars", the carol singing services, the Christmas Penny Readings, and the numerous tea meetings provided endless excitement and amusement.

Christmas parties in hotels were, of course, unknown, and everyone who could afford it went home. To the children a railway journey, with all its noise and steam and bustle and crowded platforms was a thrilling adventure, but many older people were still nervous of trains, not only for fear of accidents, but of finding themselves shut up alone in a carriage with some “undesirable male”. Quite a number of carriages were prominently labelled “Ladies Only” and this rule was strictly enforced.

Once safely at home, however, the entire family settled down to a time of enjoyment. They made their own amusements though a few parents might buy or hire a magic lantern to entertain their children. But usually young and old joined together in playing all the old fashioned games, “Hide and Seek”, “Blind Man’s Buff”, “Charades” and so on, followed by dancing for the young and cards for the old.

Youthful carol singers, with dolls in gaily decorated boxes, went from door to door, singing the carols they had rehearsed for days beforehand and well deserved the pennies given to them. Carol singing was not, in those days, a form of unlicensed begging! Then the Christmas Mummers would arrive in their weird and wonderful costumes to give their version of St George and the Dragon, and were entertained afterwards with cakes and ale.

Meals were on a gigantic scale, and for weeks beforehand the busy housewives were in their kitchens, chopping and measuring, weighing and mixing. How they would have scorned our modern shop bought plum puddings and jars of mincemeat, and flung them contemptuously aside while they prepared their own and excellent they must have been, judging by the recipes that have come down to us.

All jams, pickles, pork pies, sausages and brawns were made at home, and a hostess would apologise to her guests if, for some reason she had to offer them shop bought cakes. The larders and storerooms, especially in country houses, often resembled a fortress provisioned for a siege, when the Christmas preparations were completed, and the good things left often lasted for weeks after.

First appeared in Derbyshire Country life 1972

Golden Wedding Celebration



On Monday , March 22nd, quite a number of people consisting of the Congregational Sunday School scholars, teachers, and friends from neighbouring villages or towns, met together in the Brassington Congregational Sunday School to celebrate the golden wedding of Mr and Mrs John Fearn, of Rose Bank, Brassington, who gave a free tea to about 250 invited guests. The following ladies assisted at the tables:- Mrs G W Slater [Hopton], Mrs F Spencer, Mrs D Allsop, Mrs Barnett, Mrs Hall, Mrs W Knowles, Mrs R Spencer, sen, Mrs R Spencer, jun, Mrs F Needham [Grange Mill], Mrs T Bridden, Misses S Seals, and E and S Spencer.

After tea Mr Fearn, of Bonsall, gave an organ recital to an appreciative audience in the Congregational Church, and in the

evening there was a public gathering in the Church, when the Rev William Hutton, of Wirksworth, presided. In the course of a helpful and cheering speech the rev gentleman congratulating Mr and Mrs Fearn on the interesting event which they were celebrating that day. The hearty interest shown on that occasion proved that by their example they had won the esteem of all with whom they came into contact, and he had much pleasure in handing to them a small present as a token of the sincere regard of the Hognaston lay preachers and friends. The gift was a silver mounted umbrella suitably engraved.

Mr Fearn replied, and expressed the pleasure of his wife and himself in having the presence of their esteemed friends and heartily thanked them. Short speeches were given by Messrs W W Stafford, G Bembridge, E Woodhouse, J T Oakden, and E Webster, all of whom spoke of Mr and Mrs Fearn's long connection with the church and their loyalty to it, and wishing them a continuance of health and strength.

During the evening the United Choir [conducted by Mr R Taylor] rendered the anthem "I will extol Thee" and Miss E Taylor acted as accompanist. A quartette was given by Misses M and N Walker, E Gould, and L Allsop, and

a recitation by Miss M Walker. At the conclusion Mr Fearn said he and his wife felt greatly honoured by the presence of so many friends, and by the kind words which had been spoken. With best wishes and heartiest congratulations from one and all the happy proceedings came to a close by the singing of Mr Fearn's favourite hymn "It is well with my soul", and the Rev William Hutton pronounced the benediction. Mr and Mrs Fearn attended personally to their guests at the tables with surprising activity.

Mr J Fearn was born at Brassington on December 8th 1826, and received his education first at a Dame School and afterwards at a larger institution. He very well remembers the old oak stocks standing in the centre of the village, and in his early days witnessed the bull baiting, cock fights and dog fights which took place in the district. After completing his school life he was apprenticed to a Mr Harrison, grocer and draper, and afterwards became an assistant. Mr Fearn's grandfather was the first to open his house for Nonconformist preaching in Brassington in 1795 and in 1845 the Congregational Church there was built by subscriptions from Brassington and Buxton friends, only leaving a debt of £20, which was cleared off in 1861 and 1862. Mr Fearn became a member of the church in November 1846, he was in business as a grocer and corn merchant for 44 years, and retired in 1904.

Mrs Fearn was born at King Sterndale, near Buxton, in 1880. Her father, Mr John Brittain, carried on the business of farmer and auctioneer for 39 years and died at the age of 72 years; and her mother was a Miss Webster of Elton. When 13 years of age Mrs Fearn went to reside with her grandmother, and commenced teaching in the old Church School, Brassington. At the age of 18 she became a member of the Wesleyan Church, Fairfield, Buxton, with which her father and mother were also connected. She became a very ardent worker and when funds were needed for the repair of the old chapel she was instrumental in raising the required sum; while with the assistance of her brother she commenced a Sunday School, and when the old building was found to be too small, a large sum was collected for the new structure by her and others. Mrs Fearn was admitted a member of the Brassington Congregational Church in April 1859, and since her enrolment she has done much to further the cause of religion and temperance.

The marriage took place at Chinley Congregational Church in 1859. Mr and Mrs Fearn have two sons, two daughters and 15 grandchildren, and they have received congratulations and presents from relatives and friends, not only in this country, but as far distant as Canada and China, where Mrs Fearn's brother has plantations.

[Taken from a paper of 1909 and found in the Brassington Congregational Church Book]

**ABSTRACT OF AN ACT
FOR REGISTERING BIRTHS, DEATH AND MARRIAGES,
6 & 7 WILLIAM IV.
SO FAR AS IT RELATES TO BIRTHS**

Under the old law, the registration of baptism was almost indispensable to secure legal evidence of the birth and parentage of a child, but the Act of 6 and 7 William IV, cap. 86, does not suspend its civil interests upon the observance of a religious rite, as it provides for and recognises as valid, a secular registration.

Within forty-two days after the birth of any child, the father or mother, or occupier of the house or tenement where the birth happened may give notice of it to the district registrar.

Upon being requested, the father or mother of a child, or, in case of their death, illness, absence, or inability, then the occupier of the house or tenement in which the child was born, *shall*, within forty-two days next after the birth of the child, give information to the registrar, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the birth of the child: that is to say – 1. The day of the month when the child was born. 2. The name, if it have any. 3. whether a boy or girl. 4. The name [commonly called the Christian name] and surname of the father. 5. The name [commonly called the Christian name] and *maiden surname* of the mother. 6. Rank or profession of the father, commonly called his “addition” or “description”; *sect.20*.

When the register is filled up, the person who gives the information to the registrar must sign it and add his or her description and place of residence. This should be very carefully done, or the register will not be allowed to be given in evidence, and consequently will be worthless in a court of law; *sect.28*

If the registration be neglected until after the forty two days are expired, the registrar may not enter it in the ordinary way, but it may still be registered, within six calendar months next after the birth, in the following manner, namely: any person *present at the birth*, or the *father* or *guardian*, must make a solemn declaration of the particulars required to be known touching the birth of the child according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and the registrar may then and there, in the presence of the superintendent

registrar, register the birth of the child according to such declaration and the superintendent registrar and registrar must *both* sign the entry of the birth. These particulars should be carefully attended to, for if they are omitted, the register will not be admitted as evidence. The person who thus required a birth to be registered after the expiration of forty-two days must pay to the superintendent registrar 2s.6d and to the registrar [unless the delay was occasioned by his default] 5s; *sect 22*.

Parents and others should observe that after the expiration of six calendar months the birth cannot be registered at all; *sect.23*

If, after the birth is registered, the child be baptised and any name be then given to it, the parent or guardian, or other person who procured such name to be given in baptism, may, within six calendar months next after his registration of the birth, procure such baptismal name to be entered in the register in the following manner; first he must, within *seven* days next after the baptism, procure from the minister who performed the rite a certificate according to the form of the schedule below, to the fact of his having baptised the child. The minister is required to deliver this certificate immediately after the baptism, upon demand, and on payment to him of one shilling. Next, the certificate must be delivered either to the registrar or the superintendent registrar, whichever of them happens then to have the book where the birth is entered, in his keeping; and on delivery of the certificate, and payment to him of one shilling, he will make the entry, and do whatever else is required; *sect 24*.

Some public offices, Government, or others, still require parochial certificates of baptism as evidence of birth, age, etc., ignoring altogether the valid registration of the non-parochial register office. This should be protested against on every fitting occasion, and Non-conformist ministers should register the baptisms they perform in some book kept for the purpose, as in the aforesaid offices certificates of such baptisms would be regarded as more satisfactory than those of the "non parochial register office".

The above Act is very often pasted into the front of Non Conformist Registers and I thought members might be interested to see just what rules applied when the Civil Registration Act first came into being.—Ed

The Incredible Story of the Rev William Wardell-Johnson and his mother-in-law Hannah Green

My branch of the Johnson family originated in NW Leicestershire in the late 1700s, when Abraham Johnson of Ashby de la Zouch married Lydia Fairbrother, also of Ashby, at Breedon-on-the-Hill on 22 Feb 1779. The next few generations all lived around the Breedon area. Abraham's son, **William Johnson**, born in Staunton Harold around 1784, married **Sarah Wardle** of Coleorton on 22 Sep 1806 at Breedon. They had 14 children, whose descendants are now scattered around the world, from England to Ireland, from Italy to Canada, from New Zealand to Australia.

I am descended from their third child, **Joseph Johnson**, born in 1809 at Coleorton, who married **Sarah Watson** of Staunton Harold on 28 Jul 1828 at Breedon. They are the great-grandparents of Joseph and Thomas Johnson, the founders of J & T Johnson, well-known chrysanthemum growers in Tibshelf. In the 1930s they won many national awards and were renowned members of the Royal Horticultural Society. My grandmother Edith Johnson was their younger sister, and was born 24 October 1896 in Tibshelf.

My fifth cousin Greg Wardell-Johnson of Perth, Australia, is descended instead from the eldest child of William Johnson and Sarah Wardle, who was born illegitimately to Sarah Wardle (then just 17) and William Johnson (then aged 20), and baptised 21 Apr 1805 as **William Johnson Wardle**. Following his parents' marriage a year later on 22 Sep 1806, the name Wardle was dropped, to be resurrected in the 1850s by his son William Johnson (b1834), who decided to add his grandmother's surname as his own second name, to become **William Wardell Johnson**. Note the slightly different spelling, possibly to give the name a more aristocratic touch.

*This article first looks at this enigmatic character from Greg's side of the family, then examines the considerable mysteries around his mother-in-law, **Hannah Green** (1812-1908), before concluding with their collusion to create a complete subterfuge, which has only been unmasked 150 years later!*

William Wardell-Johnson - basic information

William Wardell-Johnson was born at Worthington, Leicestershire on 28 Mar 1834, and baptised as William Johnson on 3 Aug 1834 at the Griffydam Wesleyan Methodist church, parents William Johnson (b1805) and Jane Bowles (b1805).

His parents left Leicestershire in the late 1830s, supposedly to look for a bet-

ter life in the London area, and were living in Pinner, Middlesex during the 1841 census. In 1851, aged 17, William was at St Andrew's College, Harrow on the Hill.

In November 1855, at Oxford, he was baptised as an adult in the Church of England, and for the first time used the name William Wardell Johnson, thus recalling his grandmother's maiden name (Wardle). He married Emily Green on 22 Jan 1857 in Woodstock, Oxfordshire. Witnesses at the wedding were the bride's sister Elizabeth (Bessie), and the groom's brother-in-law John Parker (b1813), husband of the bride's half-sister Mary (b1820).

In the 1861 census, William was a Master at a school in Dedham, Essex. He later became a pastor and emigrated to Australia arriving 21 May 1869. He died on 11 June 1898 in Albany, Western Australia, at the age of 64.

William Wardell-Johnson - an enigma

There are many mysteries with this man. He claimed to have attended Oxford University and gained an MA, but the Oxford Alumni does not record him nor his brothers who are also all supposed to have attended Oxford. Crockfords Clerical Directories attribute him a BA from New Inn Hall, but when he signed marriage certificates he always signed as W Wardell-Johnson MA. His brother Theodore was supposedly attached to Keble College, but nothing in the Oxford Alumni supports either William's nor Theodore's claims. In Harrow, family tradition was that they attended Harrow School but in reality it was a lesser school called St Andrews College where William and brother Abraham can be found boarding in the 1851 census.



*William
Wardell-
Johnson*

and

*Emily
Green*



The impression is that he never seemed to miss the opportunity to “gild the lily” just a little if it was to advantage socially or materially. When he married Emily Green in 1857, he presented himself as a "Gentleman", a man of means, and again used the name William Wardell Johnson. It is unclear why

he stated his name as such, unless he was trying to impress his wife's family.

Emigrating to Australia in 1869 gave him a golden opportunity to raise his social station further, although he was already a man of some accomplishment in England, having been Master of the English School in Dedham, Essex for a number of years before joining the priesthood. Around 1874, he hyphenated his last two names, and he became known as the Rev William Wardell-Johnson. To this day, all his descendants have this double-barrelled name.

According to a story relayed to Greg Wardell-Johnson by his great aunt in the 1970's, the death of William's grandmother Sarah Wardle in 1873 was the reason he decided to hyphenate his surname. The story went that when Greg's great-grandfather Francis was 10 (i.e. about 1874), he and his 3 brothers Harry (William Henry), Percy and Basil were called into their father's study and it was announced that they were all now to receive another name - Wardell - as a tribute to the Rev Johnson's grandmother who had just passed away in England. Francis lost his middle name and the boys and their father were thereafter known as Wardell-Johnson.

The great aunt believed, however, that the hyphenation was to assist in trying to claim some inheritance from the death of Sarah Wardle. Apparently no such inheritance was ever forthcoming.

Finally, in order to protect his new enhanced Australian status, when his mother-in-law Hannah Green emigrated to Australia in 1875, William and Hannah had to carry out a complex subterfuge, which only now has been fully understood. This is explained below.

Hannah Green, Emily Green and the mysterious, vanishing Henry Green

This then is the story of Hannah Green (1812-1908), her daughter Emily Green (1834-1914) and the mysterious, disappearing Mr Henry Green.

Emily Green married William Wardell-Johnson in 1857, and emigrated with him to Australia in 1869. Emily's mother Hannah Green joined them in Australia around 1875. If the Rev. William Wardell-Johnson was an enigma, his wife's mother Hannah was more so, and caused the Reverend no small number of problems when she arrived in Australia.

First we will look at how the story unfolded. Then we will see how Greg Wardell-Johnson, in Perth, Western Australia, and John Lomas, in Borgofranco, Italy, two fifth cousins both descended from William Johnson

(1784-1851) and Sarah Wardle (1787-1873), worked together in 2019 to solve an enigma that had been frustrating Greg during 40 years of genealogical research. It looks at how a coordinated policy of deception carried out by 2 generations in the nineteenth century, ensured that a myth became a fully-accepted truth, that Greg, when working on the family history of his great great grandparents, had great difficulty in untangling.

Let's start with an e-mail that Greg sent to John on 14 April 2019 that neatly defined the problem:

Greg's initial e-mail to John

"Thanks John and you have raised the most vexing issue in all my genealogical research stretching back over the last 40 odd years - the ancestry and census disappearing acts of Emily Green, my great great grandmother (1834-1914). On her death certificate, it says that she had been born in London in 1834 to Henry Green, a glove maker, and Hannah Taylor (1812-1908). Emily's birthday was known in the family to have been 25th July 1834. A baptism record for Emily Green, daughter of Henry (a Gentleman) and Hannah Green, on 31 October 1834 in St Johns, Paddington, London is consistent with the death certificate information.

All good so far. Now you would think we would have a splendid census record for Emily and her parents in 1841, 1851 and 1861, given that she departed England for Australia in 1869. But no - not a cracker, not even a sniff! The whole Green family disappear completely.

But wait - there's more! We have the marriage certificate of William Wardell Johnson and Emily Green in Woodstock, Oxfordshire in 1857. Behold what's recorded for Emily's father and his occupation - blank fields! Why? Normally this could mean either that the bride did not know the identity of her father, perhaps that he was long deceased or that she wished to disown him.

By 1861, William and Emily have had 2 children, so the youngsters William Henry Johnson (aged 3) and Percy Hugh Johnson (aged 1) should appear somewhere in the 1861 census. Nothing! William Wardell Johnson is recorded on his own in 1861, residing in Dedham, Essex, a master at the English School there. It appears that Emily and the children may have gone back to Woodstock to visit her parents at the time of the census and been caught up in the wonderful disappearing act of Henry and Hannah Green!!

Henry is believed to have died in the early 1870s because his widow Hannah came out to Western Australia in 1875 to live with her only remaining daughter Emily. She died in Perth in February 1908 at the age of 96 years, her death certificate stating that she was the daughter of one Samuel Taylor and mother of Emily and 2 deceased children - a son and a daughter. Newspaper death notices made clear she was the widow of Henry Green.

So Hannah and Henry are still in England in 1871 and presumably residing in Woodstock where the grandson William Henry Johnson recalled a wonderful

Green family garden before he left for Australia with his parents at age 11 in 1869.

1871 census record for Henry Green and Hannah Taylor? Nothing! It really is a mystery how Henry Green and wife Hannah managed to avoid 4 consecutive censuses and why his name is not listed on Emily's marriage certificate to William Wardell Johnson. I have never been able to find any death registration for a Henry Green in Oxfordshire or anywhere in England that looks remotely like the right person. I have wondered if it might be possible to find some record of him in trades directories given that he was supposedly part of a reputable glovemaking family - the Greens of Woodstock.

At this stage I am bereft of data on Henry but what I do have is a photo of him - signed by the mysterious man himself. You can see that this photo was taken by William Hobbs, Whitechapel, London - estimated about 1870.

You probably don't need to concern yourself with the mystery of Henry Green as we have all the vital particulars for Emily, but heck - if you have any brainstorms I will be wonderfully pleased to hear them!"

Who was Henry Green?

So that was the problem: who was Henry Green, and how did all the Green family keep managing to avoid census returns?



**Left: Hannah
Green circa 1865**

**Right: Henry
Green circa 1870**



At this point, both John Lomas and Greg Wardell-Johnson decided to apply their energy to the problem. Although they lived on different sides of the world, with large time zones separating them, they threw the problem back and forth between them. One question was solved immediately: the 1861 census returns for the town of Woodstock were found by John to have been irre-

trievably lost and thus not included with the full census record for that year. Anyone who was living in, or visiting Woodstock in 1861 would not appear. This solved the problem of the absence of the Greens, Emily and the two children in 1861 but not of the Greens in the other census years.

So, having failed with the obvious census returns, and with no marriage record of any Henry Green to Hannah Taylor in any England marriage index, they decided on a more oblique approach. They decided to build up information on the supporting characters. Greg had the inspiration to ask John to look for a witness to Emily's wedding in 1857, a certain Bessie Green. Could she be a relative of Emily's, even a sister? If so, how come we have no record of her?

The First Clue

John finds no trace of a Bessie Green, but with the assumption that Bessie is a diminutive of Elizabeth, found an Elizabeth Green in 1851. This gave the first big clue to the solution, even if they didn't realise it at the time.

The 1851 census of a family of Greens in Woodstock, Oxfordshire, consisted of:

Samuel Green, aged 64, a Glover born in Woodstock;
his wife Elizabeth aged 65, born in Deddington, Oxfordshire;
Samuel's daughter Hannah Green, aged 36, born in Woodstock (1815);
and 3 grandchildren, namely:
Elizabeth Green, aged 16, born in Deddington (1835);
Emily Green, aged 9, born in London (1842);
Henry Green, aged 6, born in Bushey Heath, Hertfordshire (1845)

The First Intuition

The first major intuition comes when John says: "There is something strange about the whole situation. Here we have a whole load of recognisable names. For example, Hannah Green could be "our" Hannah Green nee Taylor. If Samuel Green had been named Samuel Taylor, then we would have had the mother-father connection. If Emily had been born 10 years earlier, then we could have had our Emily Green".

The Second Intuition

The second is when Greg says: "When we reflect on the fact that no marriage record can be found anywhere for a Henry Green and Hannah Taylor, and the fact that the father's name was left blank on Emily's marriage certificate, *I reckon Hannah could be the unmarried mother of Emily and siblings* in this family grouping with the father of the children elsewhere - perhaps a Henry Taylor. The Samuel Taylor father's name on Hannah's death certificate and

family legend about Henry could be part of a fabrication to disguise any impropriety.

The Third Intuition

John then provides a critical third intuition, which is basically that the census enumerator had mixed up the names of Elizabeth and Emily but not the other details i.e. age and birthplace, so that the grandchildren should have been:

Emily Green, aged 16, born in Deddington (1835);

Elizabeth Green, aged 9, born in London (1842);

Henry Green, aged 6, born in Bushey Heath, Hertfordshire (1845).

This would tie in with "our" Emily Green born in 1834 except that she had been stated to have been born in London on her death certificate. If the Green family really did have at its head Samuel Green b 1786 and Elizabeth b 1785, and Hannah Green (b 1812) was their daughter, we would now need a lot of supporting information about Samuel and any other children, together with data on Bessie and Henry. Both ideally need to have died before 1875, when Hannah set off for Australia to be with her one remaining child, Emily. We also need proof that Hannah did not marry.

Back and Forth

John then searches official GRO birth indexes and finds an official birth registration for a Henry William Green in Bushey Heath in 1844 which indicates a mother's maiden name of Taylor. He also finds a London registration in 1842 for Elizabeth Green, also with a mother's maiden name of Taylor. These fit the revised Woodstock 1851 family if the father was Henry Green and the mother Hannah Green nee Taylor. Emily was unfortunately born before compulsory birth, death and marriage registration commenced in 1837.

Greg then finds a Bushey Heath baptism for the brother Henry William Green on the Mormon IGI website in 1844 which shows a mother Hannah Green, but no father. This is in contrast to the official birth registration which indicates that Henry Green's mother's name was Taylor.

John at this point postulates that Henry Green, the supposed husband of Hannah Taylor, did not exist at all and that the Henry Green in the photo is in fact Emily's brother!

Greg then finds an 1819 Oxfordshire marriage for Samuel Green that shows Elizabeth (nee Brotherton) was in fact his second wife and that he was a widower when they married in 1819. This would mean that Hannah's mother was in fact someone else.

John conducts a difficult search in Oxfordshire records to find out that Samuel Green married a Sarah Taylor in 1810. This is a breakthrough, as, at last, the name "Taylor" has appeared!! In fact Hannah Green's mother was called Sarah Taylor.

John then finds a possible Henry Green death in London in 1871 (N.B. later proved to be incorrect!), and Greg finds that Elizabeth (Bessie) Green died in Woodstock in 1858 aged 17. So the necessary condition that by 1874 Hannah's only remaining living child was Emily has been met.

John then finds Woodstock baptisms for all the children (4) of Samuel Green and Sarah Taylor, including Hannah in 1812, and then 2 children of Samuel and Elizabeth, including a certain Mary Green born 1820. Greg shows from burial records that all the children died young except for Hannah and Mary. John then shows that Mary was living with her parents Samuel and Elizabeth Green during the 1841 census, and Greg finds that Mary married John Parker later in 1841. John was a carpenter who also appeared as a witness at the 1857 wedding of William Wardell Johnson and Emily Green – his niece!

The Major Breakthrough

Then the really incredible breakthrough: John finds the probate registration for Samuel Green who died in 1859, and his two executors are named as his daughter Hannah Green, described as being a spinster, and son-in-law John Parker, Mary's husband. Thus finally we have proved that Hannah was never married, and that the family consisted of Samuel, daughters Hannah and Mary, and Hannah's daughter Emily, at whose wedding her other sister Bessie and brother in law John Parker were witnesses.

It is now proven beyond doubt that there was no Henry Green married to Hannah, and the reason he could not be found in any census return was because he just didn't exist! Perhaps there was a Henry Somebody who was Emily's unspecified father.

Conclusions on the parentage of Elizabeth and Henry Green

Subsequent analysis of the official birth certificates of Elizabeth Green and Henry Green both showed that the father was described as "Henry Green, Gentleman" and that the mother's maiden name was Taylor. This was a clear fabrication carried out by Hannah Green, starting back in the 1840s. Also the fact that the 3 illegitimate children she had were all born in different places away from the family residence of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, indicates that she was trying to hide the truth. Why did she not marry one of the fathers of her children? Perhaps he was already married, or from a different social sphere? Perhaps he paid her to keep up the subterfuge?

Finally, it is interesting that Hannah fabricated a non-existent husband for the official registration authorities and clearly lied about the father's name and her maiden name being Taylor, while her son Henry's baptism record happily shows the mother's name as Hannah Green and that there was no father! She could lie to the official authorities, but not to God!

Hypothesis of What Happened

Now let us look at the situation in 1857, and imagine what could have happened. William Wardell Johnson marries Emily Green, who is an illegitimate child of Hannah Green. William, the schoolmaster, is soon to take up Holy Orders, and is surprised to find that his new mother-in-law Hannah Green has had 3 illegitimate children, and managed to conceal these facts very competently, inventing a non-existent husband, a Gentleman no less, and happily evaded the truth even with the official registration authorities. A kindred spirit to himself, who has also tended to embellish the truth somewhat.

When, due ostensibly to the delicate health of Emily, the Johnsons decide to emigrate to Australia in 1869, William takes the opportunity to start afresh with a slightly modified family history. This includes an enhancement of William's own background social station and soon the family name is consolidated as a hyphenated Wardell-Johnson.

When Emily's brother Henry dies in the early 1870s, Hannah decides to emigrate to Australia to be with William and Emily. This causes the good Reverend a number of problems. He has improved his social status with a number of re-stated facts, that could all come to naught if his wife's unmarried mother turns up to upset the apple cart. So some more bending of the truth is necessary. This collusion was clearly managed jointly with Hannah, with support from William, to ensure that the story holds up.

In her new country, spinster Hannah Green becomes the widowed Mrs Green and to keep matters simple, her fictitious late husband has the same name as her deceased son and Emily's brother - Henry Green. The old deceit of Hannah's apparent maiden name, first produced on birth certificates of her illegitimate children was the easily chosen mother's maiden name – Taylor. So Hannah happily lives out her final 30 years as the widowed Mrs Hannah Green, and gives her maiden name as being Hannah Taylor.

This convoluted story now all holds together, but it is a fine example of how subterfuge carried out some 150 years ago can take a very long time to unravel!

*John Lomas [with thanks to Greg Wardell-Johnson]
e-mail: j.lomas@nexture.it*

Can Anyone Help?



I wonder if any of your members can help with my family queries? I am trying to find any information about my Great Great Aunt, Rebecca Yeomans (1851-1918). She was born and died in Brimington and never married. Her parents were John and Mary Ann Yeomans from Staveley and her brother was Walter Yeomans of Hall Farm, Brimington.

Rebecca was employed as either a Governess or a Ladies' Travelling Companion. She is in black seated on the left. We believe the photo to be of the family with whom she travelled. We know she went with them to France, Malaysia and China between 1890 and 1893, but do not know the name of the family or their line of business. Can anyone help?

Stephanie May
E-mail: stephanie.may@btconnect.com

CHURCHES OF DERBYSHIRE

57. Church Broughton St Michael

The full title of the church is actually St Michael and All Angels. After the conquest in 1066 the Conqueror, William of Normandy distributed land to his loyal followers, of whom one was Henry de Ferrers, who thus obtained the Lordship of one of the best mining districts in England. In 1080 he founded the Priory of Tutbury, which was later confirmed by his grandson who added



Broughton early in the 12th century. Presumably this was when the church was built, no doubt by the Priory of Tutbury who retained the church until the end of the 14th century when the Bishop of Lichfield was empowered to appoint a Vicar in 1403. With the dissolution of the monasteries in 1540, both the manor and rectory were bestowed on Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire.

Little remains of that first Norman church except for a few of the pillars and the font. The church was virtually rebuilt in the fourteenth century, maybe as early as 1307-1327, but the tower seems to be somewhat later in date. Possibly the rebuilding was interrupted by the Black Death of 1348-50 and by the time work resumed new craftsmen may have worked slightly different in style.

The tower has been modified a little from time to time over the years, but the spire, often thought to be a later addition, is almost certainly original. The very substantial stone vaulting of the bell chamber at the top of the tower indicates that a heavy load was expected rather than a simple wooden roof.

In 1703 a new iron weathercock was set up on top of the spire and when it was later replaced by the present gilded copper one it was put into the church. The present weathercock still bears the bullet holes it suffered from when one

of the Vicar's high spirited sons took a pot shot at it from the back door of the vicarage early in the 20th century.

In 1845 the church suffered a restoration, resulting in the removal of the side altar screens, the rebuilding of the north wall, the dismantling of the west gallery and the provision of a south porch. In 1886 new oak pews were installed after the floor had been lowered and whitewash was removed from the walls [did any wall paintings go with it?]. The church was left much as it is today.

The parish chest by the west wall dates from the early 17th century, having the usual three locks with separate keys for the vicar and two churchwardens so that all three would need to be present when it is opened. Nowadays it holds the parish bassoon, which provided the music in the 18th century. Woodworm has left it beyond any hope of repair.

A carved wooden figure of St Michael comes from Oberammagau and was given by the Auden family about 1907. On the floor is a slate slab to the memory of Francis Fearn, who died in 1833 aged 59. He had been parish clerk for 32 years and the stone marks the spot where he had always stood to wind the clock, and where he wished finally to rest. No details are known of this old clock, except for notes regarding repairs as far back as 1665. Obviously it must have been fixed to the interior of the west wall of the nave. In 1824 it was noted that 'the clock to be raised if practicable, as it disturbs the service'. However nothing seems to have been done until the new clock was installed in 1864 by John Smith and Sons, and this one is still going today.

There is a ring of six bells in the tower, of which the oldest bears the date 1610. It was cast by Henry Oldfield and bears the inscription "I sweetly tolling men do call to taste on meats that feed the soule." The last addition is the Treble, installed by John Taylor in 1950 in memory of those who served in the Second World War.

The registers date from 1539 and can be accessed at the Derbyshire Record Office. Bridge Chapel House also has copies of a lot of the Overseers and Constables Accounts, which make fascinating reading. The Society also have a copy of the registers for Barton Blount, whose church was officially declared redundant in 1975 and the parish transferred to Church Broughton.

William Staley and the Royal Artillery

William Staley was born in Elton, Derbyshire sometime in 1819 and died in Elton on 28 November 1879 aged 61. He has a handsome gravestone where he lies buried in a corner of All Saints' Churchyard. He had no children and his wife Rebecca survived him by many years and died on the Isle of Man in 1902, aged 87.

In marrying Rebecca McLaren nee Smith in Lewisham district in 1857 he also became step father to John Charles, Charles and Janet McLaren, all born in Woolwich in 1839, 1841 and 1843 respectively. Their father Ewen had died of tuberculosis in 1845 at the age of 35. Ewen, like William, was a bombardier in the Royal Artillery. Rebecca's father Charles Morehead Smith had joined the Royal Artillery as a drummer in 1803, aged 12. Born in Quebec in 1791, Charles Smith was probably born into an army family. His wife Tabitha Wallocks was born in Gibraltar, and I have been unable to get back any further with either. Charles and Tabitha are my maternal great, great, great, great grandparents. All suggestions gratefully received! Wallocks is a very rare name but is often transcribed as Willocks or corrupted into a variety of alternatives (e.g. Wallace).

Charles and Tabitha married in 1815 and Rebecca Ann, their first child, was born in 1817 in Woolwich. One of the witnesses at the wedding was Henry G Wallocks, whom I presume was Tabitha's brother. Henry is on the Waterloo Medal Roll (1815) as a driver in the Royal Horse and Foot Artillery, part of Lt. Colonel A. Dickson's "G" troop. He died soon after and was buried at St John the Baptist, on 9 May 1819, aged 27 in Stanground, Huntingdonshire, now part of Peterborough.

Whilst William and Ewen appear to have had undistinguished careers, that cannot be said for other members of the family. John McLaren, Rebecca and Ewen's elder son, served in the Crimean War and was decorated by the French for his actions. Appendix E of Henry George Farmer's 'History of the Royal Artillery Band' (London, 1954) details the band heroes of the Crimean War.

'The second hero was John McLaren. His bravery at Inkerman is noted He was a trumpeter in Captain Edwin Wodehouse's battery (now the 153rd HAA Battery) and first made a name for himself at Alma on the 20th September, when he and a gunner of his battery captured the Russian General Shokanov. At Inkerman, his pluck is thus described by (author) Browne:

'the batteries of the 1st Division under Colonel (Richard) Dacres suffered great loss. Dacre's horse was shot under him when he immediately took

that of Trumpeter McLaren of Wodehouse's battery, telling the boy to go home (that was to the camp) out of danger. The brave little fellow, seeing the loss his battery had sustained, requested to be allowed to remain. (He fell in as No. 6 of No. 2 gun) and served as a gunner during the remainder of the action.'

For his 'gallant conduct' he was awarded the French Military Medal. On his return home, his health, owing to the rigours of war-was not good and, being a good field trumpeter who had a fair knowledge of music was given a position in the Band in 1856. He was just beginning to become an asset as a performer on the flügel horn when his strength began to wane and he died on 15th March 1859...his old Crimean companions erecting a monument to his memory. John McLaren was just 20 years old.

Whilst to my knowledge Corporal Charles Morehead Smith never saw active service, he was a prominent member of the Royal Artillery Band (RAB). He served in the RAB from 1803-1840 and from about 1820 until his retirement in 1840 he was the Principal Hornist. He joined as a drummer aged 12, stating his trade as a labourer. On the 1 October 1810 he was promoted to gunner, in 1822 to musician and finally to corporal in 1824, aged 33. He left the army after a total of 31 years and 7 days service, aged 49. His army papers record the following "*His cause of discharge was 'oppressed respiration and headache' which the Regimental Board is of opinion is not attributable to neglect, design, vice or intemperance...the Regimental Board is of opinion that his character has been 'exemplary'...(he) is in possession of four badges of distinction for meritorious conduct*".

At retirement he was 5' 8" tall, with grey hair, grey eyes, and a fresh complexion. Charles left the army, considered unfit for any future service. By 1851 he had moved to Thakeham Union workhouse, where he and his wife became school master and mistress and are living with grandson Charles McLaren (9, Janet/Jessie's son) and daughter Mary Ann (22) a needlewoman. Charles is now 60.

In 1871, Charles is a widower living with his son in law James Lawson (44) and daughter Tabitha (44) and their seven children and servant Ann Holdaway. The story of Tabitha's murder and servant Ann I will tell another day.

Charles Morehead Smith died in 1874 aged 82 in Woolwich.

*Gill Wheatley [Mem 8427]
E-mail: kidoodle15@gmail.com*

!!! Help Wanted !!!



My name is Giles Penman, a PhD student in the Classics and History Department of the University of Warwick. I am studying the use of Roman and Ancient Greek imagery on the British ceramic civic cultural artefacts of the First World War and am currently writing a case study about the Ironville and Codnor Park Peace Day Celebration Mug produced by Denby in Derbyshire 1919. [Pictured above]

Do any of your members possess these mugs in their families, or have any information or photographs relating to either these mugs or the Peace Day Celebration in July 1919? I would be very grateful for any information you can provide.

Giles Penman MA AKC
E-mail: G.Penman@warwick.ac.uk

CHRIST CHURCH, CHESTERFIELD

Thank you for including a reference to Christ Church Chesterfield in the September 2019 issue of your magazine. The description of the Church appears to have been taken largely from documentation relevant to the original build in 1869/1870.

The original Church was built as a Chapel of Ease to Holy Trinity Church Chesterfield and was consecrated on 20th September 1870. The Church was enlarged by the addition of North and South aisles and became a Parish in its own right in 1914.

In 1995 the Church merged with Holy Trinity Church to form the Parish of Holy Trinity & Christ Church Chesterfield. On 1st December 2017 the Church relinquished its Parish status and reverted to a Chapel of Ease in this jointly named Parish, which is its current position. Marriages have taken place in the Church since 1914 and continue to the present day.

The churchyard, which has been extended several times, contains 2000 people who died in Chesterfield Union Workhouse, plus up to 4000 other burials and interment of ashes. Origins of the Church and churchyard can be traced to the closure of the churchyard at Holy Trinity Church in 1864 and the burial of 500 people from the Workhouse in that place.

In the nave of the Church, there is an oak War Memorial, made by Eyre & Sons Ltd Chesterfield, which contains the names of the 101 soldiers from Stonegravels Chesterfield who made the ultimate sacrifice in WW1.

The churchyard has 9 war graves including the grave of Private Charles Gordon Shaw who was fatally injured on the first day of the Somme (1st July 1916). This grave was lost for 100 years and the site now includes the original headstone of Sergeant Clarence Wagg, who won the military medal for pulling the mortally wounded body of 'Shaw' off of barbed wire, plus a legend explaining his heroism.

The Chesterfield St Helens & District Local History Society hold meetings in the community space which was created in the North Aisle of the Church in 2006. The Society's records of the church including all baptismal, marriage & burial register extracts are archived in the Church Vestry.

*John Holmes [Mem No 3633]
Chesterfield St Helens & District Local History Society*

UPPER FIELD FARM—KIRK IRETON

I am now 91 and until very recent times I was not even aware that Upper Field Farm existed. There had always been an air of mystery about many aspects of the family background and whilst there were 7 offspring of my own generation, with the intervention of the second world war, in which 6 of us served, and being widely dispersed, we all failed to ask the questions of those who might have been able to provide the answers and so lost the opportunity to learn about our past.

Brought up in village life my own interest in family history was only very briefly stirred following my enlistment in the army, aged 14, at the Nottingham Recruitment Centre on the 5 October 1942. I had been issued with a Travel Warrant to proceed to Chepstow the following day, there was no time for me to return home and so, for the first time every, I had to stay overnight at my late grandmother's house where my father was then living, 346 Radford Road.

That evening the sirens went off warning of an air raid, father became nervous and agitated, possibly as a result of earlier raids and his first world war experiences, and decided that he would go to his designated shelter. I declined the invitation to accompany him, took advantage of his absence to do some exploration and, having been raised in poverty, was then absolutely amazed to note the collection of fine furniture, military regalia, pictures, photographs, silver cups, medallions, and other trophies won for championship sheep and cattle that were in the house and of which I had never heard previously mentioned.

My immediate assumption was that all of these items must have originated from Royston Grange, Derbyshire, grandma's family home that was fondly referred to on rare occasions by my father and it was with this impression in mind that I left the house the following morning to take up my military assignment, having made no reference to him about what I had observed.

Life takes over and it was not until 9 years later, in 1951, when granted leave from my regiment in Germany to attend my father's funeral that I was reminded about the Nottingham house and contents. Of the good quality furniture, silver and any other item of value there was no trace but the real sadness was that, with an elder brother in charge, all of the papers, letters and documents that could have provided information about the family past were totally destroyed. The only item salvaged, damaged and in 2 pieces, and which I now possess, was the ancient family bible.

With my army service yet to be completed and followed by more than 36 years spent living and working in North and West Africa and the Far East, the matter of family history was never an issue to which I gave much thought. However the recorded account of my older brother Bernard's life, inclusive of his experiences as a Japanese prisoner of war, that only came to my notice after his death, did make an impression upon me and after then personally endeavouring to get out of David, before he died, an account of his diverse war record as an ex Royal Marine, and Ralph's experiences in the Western Desert and Italy, I thought it might be of interest to myself and to future generations to delve further into the family past.

The need was further emphasised to me when, following a reading at David's funeral in which I referred to his wartime experiences, his family of four children expressed to me in amazement their total ignorance of his military exploits and thanked me profusely for the added respect that they now had for their father. No trace of his campaign medals, cap badge or paybook was found at the service provided sheltered accommodation following his death.

Once stirred a certain family member subsequently showed great diligence, and has produced or verified through laborious research most of those details about which we have now been made aware.

The earliest ancestor identified as being associated with Upperfield Farm is Thomas Johnson, born 1675. According to the details taken from the South Wingfield records [South Wingfield then being an authority recognised as assisting anyone wanting to marry in a hurry or away from their home parish] in 1707 Thomas Johnson married Elizabeth Walmsley, born 1674. This marriage bond is in English and in Latin. In the English version Elizabeth is described as a spinster, in the Latin version as a widow. No birth record could be found of an Elizabeth Walmsley for that date, but an Elizabeth Blackwall born in 1674 had married Henry Walmsley in 1695.

From this earlier marriage Elizabeth had 2 children, Mary and Ralph. Their father, Henry Walmsley, died in 1703. From her second marriage Thomas Johnson [2] was born in 1711.

Further confirmation of the link established between the Johnson's and Upperfield Farm is an indenture dated the 2 May 1740, whereby Samuel and Ellen Walmsley are noted as raising money against their property, "*All that new erected Messuage or dwelling house standing and being within the parish of Kirk Ireton aforesaid commonly called or known by the name of the Upperfield wherein Thomas Johnson doth now inhabit and dwell.*"

A second document dated 1748 transfers all of Samuel and Ellen Walmsley's property to their nephew Ralph Walmsley in return for an annuity and settlement of their debts. This document includes reference to Thomas Johnson occupying their property and to whom they owed £2 out of their total debt of £37 and 3 shillings.

This close association between the Johnson's and the Walmsley's was obviously well established between 1675 and 1707 and with the tenancy of Upperfield continuing until 1888 it covers a period in excess of 200 years.

Thomas [3], son of the above is the earliest known family member of whom we have the more complete detail. Born in 1744, he married Dorothy Milward on the 17 February 1762 and was buried in the Kirk Ireton churchyard on the 15 November 1807. Dorothy died 10 January 1803.

Fortunately for research purposes the names and dates of birth of their 11 children, this being the only really large family discovered amongst our ancestors, were all recorded in the family bible which, badly damaged as it was, had survived the wholesale destruction of the contents of 346 Radford Road. The earliest date recorded in this bible is the birth of Betty, the daughter of Thomas, on the 23 August 1762, at Upper Field Farm, Kirk Ireton, followed by the birth dates of the other 10 children born between 1762 and 1783.

Prior to the death of Thomas the tenancy of the farm was passed to his oldest son, another Thomas, born on the 28 February 1764. From the favourable mention as a trustee in his will it is also established that he had a daughter, Lydia, not recorded in the bible, who appear to have had 2 sons, James and George, born out of wedlock and about whom not much else is known. Lydia herself became a farmer in her own right at Blackwall Farm, her grandmother Elizabeth having been a Blackwall.

This Thomas married Mary Key on the 18 January 1804 and together they had 4 children, Thomas junior born on the 11 September 1805, Mary the 16 August 1807, Elizabeth the 4 December 1809 and Dorothy on the 5 October 1811. Thomas senior died on the 21 January 1844 at the age of 80, having left his son £800.8s.1d, a considerable amount of money at that time, in addition to the assets of the farm.

Thomas was then succeeded by his son, yet another Thomas, who married Ellen Beardsley of Alton Hall on the 10 June 1833. They also had 4 children, Robert 19 September 1833, Ralph 19 December 1836, Mary 15 May 1841 and William 3 May 1843. William died on 9 March 1844 at the age of 10 months, the only child in the family known to have died at an early age in an

era when infant deaths were such a frequent happening.

In the process of seeking information of the past the Derby Mercury of Wednesday 24 January 1844, discloses that Thomas Johnson and Samuel Beardsley of Alton Hall, related by marriage and both of Kirk Ireton, are noted as being founder members of the Agricultural Protection Society at a meeting held on the 10 January 1844. This was the society that eventually became the Derbyshire Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Thomas also got his name in the Nottinghamshire Guardian, 24 September 1863, winning first prize and a silver medal at the Derbyshire Show for the best shearling long woolled ram. His first wife, Ellen, died on the 19 May 1850 aged only 34 and Thomas then married Mary Wild on the 24 February 1853. There were no children from this marriage and Mary died on the 18 December 1860 aged 46 years, her gravestone being in the Kirk Ireton churchyard.

Anne Twigg then became Thomas' third wife on the 15 November 1869 and provided two more children for the family, Thomas born 1870 and Annie in 1873. Thomas senior died in 1879, Annie lived until the 29 March 1925, aged 94.

A report on the front page of the Derbyshire Advertiser of the 19 March 1852 covers the Crown Court case re the concealment of the birth of a child at Upper Field Farm with Robert Johnson [19] and father Thomas appearing as the witnesses. This case related to the body of a child being found by Robert floating in a well that had not been known to have been uncovered for at least 2 or 3 years, the dairymaid, Millicent Leedham, being charged with the concealment of birth but found 'not guilty'. A strange report with no indication given of any further enquiry being initiated into either the parentage of death of the child whose body was discovered.

Following Thomas' death, Upper Field Farm was taken over by his sons, Robert and Ralph, in a partnership that achieved considerable success in winning championships and prizes for livestock at the Derbyshire shows, although it was noted in 1868 that Ralph was in dispute over the validity of ownership of a particular shearing ram. In the Nottinghamshire Guardian of 21 September 1877, Robert Johnson was reported as having won 2nd prize for five breeding ewes, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize for long woolled rams, 1st and 3rd for shearling long woolled ram, and 1st prize for a long woolled lamb. If my memory serves me correctly it was these particular awards that formed the display cabinet on blue velvet cloth, but there were many other cups and medallions for sheep and cattle in the Radford Road house in 1942.

On the 14 December 1870 Robert married Emma Bunting, daughter of William Bunting of Royston Grange, at the Bradbourne church. They also had 4 children, Mary Ellen 8 August 1871, Jane Elizabeth 1 April 1873 and Robert 7 March 1876, born at Upper Field Farm, then Leonard Ralph, my father, born 12 August 1881 at Ash House Farm, Turnditch, the same year that Robert's brother Ralph died. Whilst seeming to be unlikely, we have no indication at all as to whether or not Ralph was ever married.

Emma Bunting, born 1845, was my grandmother, 3 generations thus spanning 173+ years. For how long Emma's parents had farmed at Royston Grange has not been ascertained, but father frequently referred to it with affection and recounted tales passed on to him by his grandmother of marauding Scots in the area at the time of the Jacobite rebellion.

The actual date of the family leaving Upper Field Farm is somewhat confused. My father, Leonard Ralph, is noted as having been born in 1881 at Ash House Farm, Turnditch, as also confirmed by the census, but Robert was still farming more than 20 parcels of land in the Kirk Ireton area in addition to being in the occupancy of Upper Field Farm up to 1887. The sale of "*Mr R. Johnson's farming stock, produce, implements and effects at Upper Field Farm*" did not actually take place until the 3 December 1888, seven years after the move to Ash House Farm. The census of 1891 then shows the family to be living at 78 Town Street, Kirk Ireton.

Upper Field Farm, of 200 acres with a solidly built house and buildings, was a substantial property belonging to the Walmsley's in the 1700's and later forming part of the Gell estate. The construction of the Carsington Water reservoir in 1989 submerged a considerable proportion of the previously associated land, the farm buildings have since been converted into lakeside dwellings and what was the Johnson family home for a very long time can now be best described as being a very desirable residence.

Grandfather Robert died at Kirk Ireton on the 14 May 1898. Emma and the family, Mary Ellen, Robert and Leonard Ralph, then moved at some stage prior to the 1901 census to the bakery and dairy business that she established at 346 Radford Road, Nottingham.

In 1905 Leonard Ralph is recorded as having sailed to Canada aboard the "SS Carthaginian", arriving on the 14 July, and then enlisted in the Canadian North West Mounted Police, no details being known of his experiences or as to how long he actually stayed, although it was generally assumed that it was for not much longer than one winter! What I do remember is him telling me about having to work his passage back to England on a cattle boat because he

could not stand the bitterly cold climate and had no money to buy a ticket. He described the cattle boat experience as being horrendous, severe storms, heaving dead cattle overboard and being violently seasick.

Subsequent to the exodus in 1899 or 1900, the only known family contact with the Kirk Ireton locality, as ascertained from their marriage certificate, is that Rhoda Ellen Johnson, daughter of my father's older brother Robert, married farmer William John Ridgard in Atlow Parish Church on the 28 February 1922, the certificate indicating that Robert was also then farming in that area. Robert died in Derby 1940, his wife Marie [nee Walkerdine] in 1958.

I have had great pleasure in being able to visit and to gain an impression of this past history by staying at Royston Grange, grandmother's birthplace, and in viewing Upper Field Farm in its present form. Both residences of character and charm, and fine examples of Derbyshire farming history.

*L.C. Johnson [Mem
Maesgwyn Farm, Bowling Bank,
Wrexham LL13 9RU
E-mail: LCJohnson@chesterchain.co.uk*

CHRISTMAS DAY AT DERBY WORKHOUSE

The House, the large dining hall and chapel were beautifully decorated by Miss E.M. Basset, matron, assisted by the officers and inmates. The Infirmary was neatly decorated by Miss Godwin, assisted by the nurses and inmates. The schools were very tastefully decorated by Mr and Mrs Benton. Hearty cheers were given for the guardians and all the officials. At 12 a.m. the large bell rang for the inmates to assemble for dinner, nine rounds of beef, of the best quality, being cooked with nice mashed potatoes and rich gravy, and a liberal supply of plum pudding. A small supply of beer and tobacco was given to the smokers, and the non-smokers were supplied with packets of tea and sugar. The children had a liberal supply of sweets, nuts and oranges. At 3 p.m. plum cake, cheese and tea were served out to the whole of the inmates. In the evening Mr Riley and friends gave a concert. The master [Mr F.W. Allwood], thanked various ladies and gentlemen for their kind presents.

Derbyshire Advertiser, 28 Dec 1895

What's New on the Derbyshire Family History Society Facebook Page?

by
Nick Higton

The Society's Facebook Page contains posts on a wide range of family history topics, and is updated regularly. It is available to members and non-members and, if you "Like" the Page, you will receive each new post as an email link, as do nearly 400 people at present.

The Page includes Society news and publications, details of the year's meetings and other events of interest, money-saving offers including free access to Ancestry, My Heritage etc., and all sorts of hints and tips to help you with your research. It also includes occasional posts from folk wanting help with their research.

You can scroll back through the posts, or use the search facility, to access any of the items on the Page, which include for 2019 (to mid-October):

- 22 Oct: Genealogy: Researching Your Family Tree. Free online course
- 15 Oct: Derwent Valley Mills Discovery Days
- 09 Oct: Choosing a Family History Program
- 28 Sep: Historical maps available on the National Library of Scotland website. "Side by side" facility to see an old map next to its modern counterpart
- 21 Sep: Transcriptions of Derbyshire Burial Registers and Memorial Inscriptions, available from the DHFS shop
- 14 Sep: Facebook offer to find graves and take photographs, in Derby City, for people researching their family history (post requests on Find a Grave)
- 09 Sep: Somercotes Heritage Day
- 22 Aug: DFHS Coach trip to the National Archives at Kew
- 11 Aug: Free Derbyshire (and elsewhere) records on FamilySearch
- 03 Aug: The most common surnames in England and Wales
- 24 Jul: Probate Search Service price cut for purchasing Wills
- 23 Jul: Pitfalls of relying on transcription of documents
- 15 Jul: North Derbyshire records on the Sheffield Indexers' websites
- 09 Jul: Old Trade Directories on the Leicester University websites
- 28 Jun: 100th Anniversary of the Treaty of Versailles
- 20 Jun: Limited life of recordable CDs and DVDs
- 04 Jun: Recently added to the DHFS website: baptism records from the Non-Conformist chapels in Derby

28 May: The W W Winter Heritage Trust – Britain’s longest-running
 studio photography business
 21 May: Butterley Tunnel and the Osmaston Connection
 09 May: St James, Woodhead Road, chapel
 04 May: “Belper Genealogy” Facebook Group
 27 April: Derbyshire Resources on the FamilySearch Wiki
 23 April: Find A Grave, Billion Graves - online gravestone
 (virtual cemetery) websites
 09 Apr: The Andrews Pages, including a One-Place Study of Matlock and
 Matlock Bath
 29 Mar: Parish Registers pre-1837
 18 Feb & 16 Mar: Historic copies of the Long Eaton Advertiser, and the
 Staffordshire Sentinel, available from the British Newspaper
 Archive
 12 Mar: Effie’s Wedding Photo; a family history detective story
 08 Mar: Derbyshire Associations for the Prosecution of Felons
 02 Mar: The UK Parliamentary Archives
 23 Feb: The “North West Derbyshire Sources” website
 12 Feb: “Pubs, Ponds and Power: The Story of Cromford Village” - BBC
 programme on the iPlayer
 22 Jan: Starting a Genetic Genealogy project (a.k.a. taking a DNA test)
 13 Jan: "Wirksworth Images Past and Present" Facebook Group
 01 Jan: Backing up your Research

THE WEATHER

On Friday night and Saturday morning last, the weather was very severe. It rained, snowed, blew and froze all at once, and the consequence was that when the factory workers turned out to go to the mills the roads were like glass and many of them got very severe falls. One female dislocated her ankle at Crosscliffe Brow, and another, a pauper named Margaret Armfield, under orders of removal, was going from the workhouse to Howardtown to meet the overseer, when, before she had got ten yards from the door, she fell, and broke her arm about an inch above the wrist. She was at once taken to the surgery of Dr Howard, who set the arm, and she was conveyed back in a cab.

Glossop Record, 31 Dec 1859

Hartshorne Upper Hall

[Following the piece in the September issue about the Hartshorne Upper Hall, Catherine Rogers wrote to Nick Ashton-Jones, giving him further information. She kindly sent me the info as well, which I quote below. Thank you Catherine and Nick—Ed]

“The two storey structure that you describe in your piece and show in your photograph is not, as you state, a ‘first-floor porch’. It houses the ovens, which in the lean-to are at first floor level, but inside the house are at ground floor, in the kitchen. Between the ovens was the main cooking hearth. There has never been an entrance into the house by that route. [The use of the small space below the ovens, at cellar level, is not known.]

The house is not “late mediaeval”, it was built in the 1620s. The timbers have been dated to between 1618 and 1622. The internal room configuration survives almost unaltered: a kitchen and service wing, with cellars below, and a cross wing with two parlours, all with chambers and garrets above. Two of the dormer windows are later additions, but the garrets are original. One of the charms of the house is just how little it has been altered.

I append the listing.

PARISH OF HARTSHORNE MAIN STREET SK 32 SW 3/38 [East Side] 2-9-52 Nos 8 & 10 [The Manor House][formerly listed as GVII Old Manor House.

*Manor house, now divided in two. c1629 and 1669, with later alterations. Close studded timber frame on a sandstone plinth. Plain tile roof with two brick ridge stacks. T-plan arrangement of hall and cross wing. Two storeys, the upper floor jettied. South elevation of two bays. Vertical close studding to ground floor with diagonal braces rising from the floor plate. Diagonal studding to first floor, with middle rail. Central doorway with moulded wooden surround and four-centred arch. Plank door. Flanked on each side by 2-light Yorkshire sashes. Two similar but smaller windows above. Four bay east elevation. Projecting gabled bay to left has a 4-light mullioned and transomed bracketed wooden oriel. 3-light C20 casement above, with a 2-light Yorkshire sash to the right. 2-light C20 casement above again. In the return wall to the right is a gabled timber framed dormer, now blind. Three bays to the right partly underbuilt in brick, has C20 glazed door, flat-roofed entrance bay and a 3-light casement. Three 2-light casements above and three small C20 gabled roof dormers. ***The north gable end has a timber framed lean-to over***

the sandstone basement containing vaulted ovens. West elevation has a projecting gabled bay to the right, faced in painted brick to first floor and above. 3-light Yorkshire sash to ground floor, 3-light Yorkshire sash under segment head above and above again. To the left a 3-light Yorkshire sash with similar above. Projecting two storey gabled porch has four-centred arched entrance and a 2-light casement above. to the left is a projecting C19 brick range not of special interest, and to the left again a three-storey gabled bay raised in the C19 with painted brick above the ground floor. 3-light Yorkshire sashes to each floor, the upper two with segment heads. Interior: Cellar has stud partitions and stop chamfered beams. Stud partitions and stop chamfered beams throughout the house. Inglenook fireplaces. Three four-centred arched stop chamfered fireplaces. Braced single purlin roof."*

We are open for Heritage Open days if anyone would like to see for themselves.

Catherine Rogers
E-mail: c17lady@gmail.com
[Hartshorne Upper Hall]

Irvine House School

While sorting out some shelves of papers in Bridge Chapel House that had been sitting there waiting for someone to do something with them—you know, the ones that get put down to be dealt with ‘as soon as I have a minute’, which you never have—I came across a photograph. Evidently it was meant to be put away in our photograph files, but being a nosy so and so I became curious as to what it actually portrayed.

The photograph has been taken in a back garden somewhere and is evidently a school of some description. From the clothing I took it to be around the Edwardian period and on the back is scribbled ‘Irvine House School, Derby’.

I had never heard of this school, so started to do a bit of digging and found myself totally intrigued. William Payne Goudie was born in the Shetland Isles and went on to get his B.A. He first came to Derby as an assistant at the Whitworth School, which closed, and married Lydia Kaye, then the head-mistress of the girls’ school in Gerard Street. The two of them lived at 14 Wilson Street and gave private tuition. Named Irvine House it gained a con-

siderable reputation in the Derby district. William Goudie was best known as a private tutor, being a proficient linguist and good mathematician, and getting a large number of his students through higher examinations.

William and Lydia had four children, Zillah, Elizabeth, Peter and Walter, all of whom graduated at the University of London. Zillah and Elizabeth became teachers at a private school, but I can't find Zillah after 1901. It seems she went to New Zealand, then Chile, before travelling back to England and moving in with her brother Peter, who lived in Kent. She was still giving her occupation as a teacher, so maybe she was teaching abroad. Zillah died in 1942.

Peter became a journalist, married Rose Flanders, and had four children. He also seemed to travel, going to India, then living in Kent and finally settling in Aberdeen. He died in 1966.

Walter was the youngest, born in 1886. He emigrated to Australia, married Winifred Fell and served through the First World War. He continued to live in New South Wales, Australia and died, like his brother, in 1966.



The picture of Irvine House that started it all off. Presumably Elizabeth Goudie is sitting in the middle

The second daughter was Elizabeth Matilda Goudie. Also brought up in Wilson Street, she gained her B.A. in 1897 and joined her mother in Irvine

House, being a private teacher. By 1911, Elizabeth is living next door at 15 Wilson Street and it seems they have purchased the next house in order to expand the school. In the 1911 Elizabeth can be found named as Principal and living with her are four more teachers, Kate Davies, 30, and Mabel Parkin, 18, teach English, Muriel Moyes, 22, is the music mistress, and Henriette de St Romaine, 27, is the French mistress.



14 & 15 Wilson Street as it is today. They have been converted into flats.

By now Irvine House was taking in boarders and their reputation was growing. According to an advert in 1909, two new classrooms had been added and there were a further 30 vacancies for pupils, who were prepared for London Matriculation, Oxford and other examinations. It was officially known as a 'Middle Class School for Girls'.

There are many reports in the papers of concerts, prize giving and especially shows given on behalf of Dr Barnardo's, which seemed to be a popular charity to support, and also St Dunstan's for the Blind. Many of their pupils went

on to higher examinations and made a name for themselves.

In 1917 Lydia Goudie died, being buried in the New Cemetery in Derby. Elizabeth carried on running the school until, according to a report, "*Irvine House closed its doors after the Armistice, this being rendered necessary by the purchase of the property over Miss Goudie's head.*"

IRVINE HOUSE SCHOOL, WILSON STREET, DERBY.
MESSRS. D. PAGE & SONS are favoured with instructions from W. P. Goudie, Esq., and Miss Goudie, to **SELL** by **AUCTION**, on **WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1920**, the Surplus **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS**, including:—Walnut Sideboard, Walnut Extending Dining Table, Pedestal Writing Desk, Chimney Mirrors, Walnut Overmantel, Mahogany Bureau, Single Iron Combination Bedsteads, Wool Overlays, and Combined Wardrobe and Washstand, Chenille Window Curtains, Deal Table, Windsor, Bentwood and other Chairs and Kitchen Effects.
THE ENTIRE SCHOOL EQUIPMENT, viz.:—Ash and other School Forms on cast supports, 2 **YOST TYPEWRITERS**, Stained Double Cupboard, Blackboards and Easels, "Eagle" Patent Pencil Sharpener, Drawing Charts, Bookshelves, School Chalk, Oil Paintings, Water Colours, Photogravures, Indian Clubs, Dumb Bells, Parallel Bars, Rocking Boat and numerous other Effects.
Sale at 11 o'clock.
Auction Offices: 33, Wardwick, Derby.

From the Derbyshire Advertiser and Journal, 10 September 1920

All my efforts have turned up nothing that could show the reason for the abrupt eviction. Evidently the property was rented and she was unable to find other quarters. Whatever the reason in 1920 Messrs Page and Sons of Wardwick Street, were engaged to hold an auction on the 22 September of both the school equipment and the household furniture.

It must have been quite a shock for all the teachers to find themselves out of a job, not to mention all the pupils who would have to find another school to take them. And what happened to Elizabeth? Well her siblings were still alive, but well scattered. Her mother was dead and her father, William

Goudie, appeared to have retired to Bingham, Nottinghamshire where he was approaching his eighties. Probably she moved in with William, who died in 1923.

The next mention I found was on the 11 November 1924, when Elizabeth can be found travelling 1st class on the Largs Bay, on the way to Brisbane, Australia. Her brother lived out there so perhaps she was paying him a visit now that her father had passed on. Her sister had gone to New Zealand, so maybe she went there as well. Her occupation is still given as teacher, but her address as Beckenham in Kent, so she has evidently moved.

What I wasn't expecting was to find Elizabeth coming home 6 years later, travelling on the Argyllshire, again in the First Class, and still giving her occupation as a teacher. She landed at Southampton on the 20 April 1930. This time she appears to stay put, well in England anyway, as she is next seen on the 1939 Register, living in a house called Whistlefields on the Sutton Place Estate in Guildford, Surrey. Her landlady is a lady called Alexandra Robertson, another teacher, but of domestic science.

At some point Elizabeth evidently moves as she died on 24 December 1970, aged 93, living in Painswick, Stroud, Gloucestershire. She left no descendants and I can't find an obituary. Is there anyone living in that direction that would like to pop into a local library and look at a paper to see if her death is mentioned? She had a full and useful life, it seems very sad if she passed on unnoticed.

Helen Betteridge [Editor]

Christmas Day was honoured at Bakewell in a right hearty fashion. The decorations in the various places of worship were all that could be desired. The interior of All Saints Church was a sight worth seeing, and reflected much credit on the taste and skill of the ladies and gentlemen who took part in erecting them. The weather was unfavourable for the bands of carol singers, who turned out sharply as the clock on the tower of All Saints announced that the great festival day had arrived. As morning dawned the clouds cleared off, and Christmas Day was ushered in with smiling sunshine, which lasted until 2 pm, when a change took place. The storm of wind and rain returned and prevented all further outdoor exercise for the day. The services at each of the seven places of worship in the town were well attended, and, generally speaking, Christmas Day 1893 was celebrated at Bakewell in a right worthy manner.

Derbyshire Advertiser, 29 Dec 1893

The Doveridge List

The DFHS Library contains a copy of a list of Doveridge families, the original of which is in the Derbyshire Record Office (D1197A/PO2242). The original is well worth a study by anyone interested in Doveridge families and a transcript will be placed on the website. At first it seemed to be an early census but the inclusion of Rev Hay Chapman and family dates it to the period of 1866-69 when he was the incumbent. The handwriting is not that of a highly educated person but, on the other hand, it is the work of someone who spells accurately. Its chief purpose seems to be pastoral. It records the church-going or non church-going of families and identifies invalids and elderly people who might welcome a visit. The detail it gives of some families would fall foul of modern data protection laws but might add spice to your family story if you are descended from some of these people.

The first noticeable thing is the record of those who attend church. Only 18 households are recorded as regular churchgoers, although only a handful are stigmatised as never attending. There are a few Methodists, for Doveridge had a chapel for them, and some Dissenters, who would have needed to go to Uttoxeter to worship. The writer has distinct Evangelical views and is concerned for the spiritual health of the residents. Various people are hoped or believed to be '*true Xians*'. Some are commended for being '*serious*'. Poor Jemima Wooley, ill with cancer, is '*awakened & I hope converted to see her sin & the Saviour*'. Seven households have people who are 'thankful for a visit'. Against these virtuous are ranged the drunkards and those who never darken the doors of church or chapel. There are widows and widowers, but also people whose live apart after marriage breakdown. One wife has returned after twenty years to nurse a sick husband, '*but not kindly*'. A child in one family is an '*idiot*' and another has an '*idiotic*' daughter. One elderly woman is '*eccentric*', which might be a kind way of saying senile.

Not many occupations are given, though we do see that George Rice is the School and Post Master, and Adams is the policeman. Almost everyone else of working age would be involved in agriculture of course. Lord Waterpark, at Doveridge Hall, was top of the social tree, but none of his servants are identified, except Copnell, his cow keeper, and Radford, his coachman, who both lived in the village with their families. There was a lawyer and a retired doctor, otherwise professional people seem thin on the ground. The Lyons family, from Manchester, kept a house they visited in summer, when they went to church in Rocester. The Welby household and Mrs Carmel kept a servant and others may have done so; the census is a better guide in this matter. The finest accolade given to ordinary families is that they are

'respectable'. The worst thing said about people is that they are drinkers and/or dirty.

There is quite a lot of information about who is related to who, including a table for the various Smiths and Deavilles at the end. We are also informed that all the Walkers and all the Whitings are brothers. There are sometimes links in Uttoxeter or Rocester mentioned, but not other places around. One young man and one family had been to America and returned to Doveridge. The author of the document remains anonymous and we can only make an educated guess as to its purpose but it is an interesting cross section of Derbyshire village life in the 1860s.

Found in the Attic

The Society has been given a bundle of material found in an attic. What might have been family history turns out to be a collection of sketches and programmes for a works concert party. The firm in question was Machining Limited, of Leaper Street, precision engineers. One set of papers concerns arrangements for the works social in January 1945. The Central Hall was booked in the expectation that 350 people would attend. An invitation was given to 20 wounded soldiers. The Merrymakers concert party would provide the entertainment, and the profits from the sale of tickets would go to the Mayor's charity. The Mayor and local reporters were expected to attend and people were expected to buy their own food from what the Co-op provided.

There are complicated arrangements for the drinks. Beer was to be obtained from Davenport's on Church Street and Tubeys on Normanton Road. Employees were entitled to 4 pints of free beer, unless they were under 18, when 2 pints of lemonade were allowed. There was provision of spirits and food for the Directors and their guests. Judging from the lists there were about 25 of them and they got through 2 bottles of sherry, port, whisky and gin. The general public drank their way through 64 dozen bottles of beer and 23 dozen of lemonade. Those serving the beer had to make sure the corks were drawn. The soldiers were given 40 cigarettes each. The whole affair cost £124-6-9, and it is not clear from the accounts what, if anything, went to charity.

There are various programmes and rough running orders. Songs such as 'Old Father Thames', 'Keep Right on to the End of the Road' and 'Widdecombe Fair' feature in them. There are the words for 'The Parsons of Puddle' and 'Nobody Loves a Fairy when she's Forty', which some people will remember, as well as carol sheets. Typewritten scripts can be found for 'When in Difficulties' and 'Dope'. Abel Heywood & Sons used to publish sketches in

a threepenny edition and seven of them are included as well as 'The Cratchits Christmas Dinner' and a book of short sketches by Dot Priestly and David Boyce. There are lists which seem to suggest that the material was used into the sixties. It is all a reminder of unsophisticated entertainments in social clubs and church halls before television, let alone the hand-held device.

Derby Daily Telegraph, 23 Jan 1945

"Wounded Men at Social.

About 20 wounded soldier guests from Ashe Hall Red Cross Hospital were among those present at the annual social of Machining Ltd., Derby, at the Central Hall last night.

The Merrymakers' concert party, all the members of which are employees of Machining Ltd., entertained during the first part of the evening, and afterwards there was dancing.

The Mayor of Derby [Councillor W.H. Phillips] attended and was presented with a cheque for 10 guineas by Mr R.B. Winyard, managing director of Machining Ltd., as a contribution to the Staffordshire Explosion Fund. The money was subscribed by employees and directors."

A SERIOUS FIRE

A serious fire broke out at Askinfarney Cottage, the residence of Richard Twigge, about five o'clock on Christmas morning, and before assistance had arrived had extended between the ceiling and the roof [which was thatch] almost over the entire structure, the part where first noticed, over the kitchen chimney, having fallen in. The fire was discovered through the son, aged twelve, who, hearing a noise, went to arouse his parents, saying someone had broken in. Mr Twigge got up to see what was the matter, and found the house full of smoke, and the ceiling in the breakfast-room on fire and falling. He proceeded at once to arouse the servant-girl, who was much overcome by the fumes. In a short time the house was totally destroyed. Through the exertions of those present, the wind being calm, four large stacks of barley, placed in the yard for convenience of threshing, and the farm buildings surrounding them, escaped, the fire being confined to the house, which was insured. Mr Twigge formerly resided at Spend Lane, near Ashbourne.

Derbyshire Advertiser, 2 Jan 1880

THE EGGINTON DAIRY

The delicious products of the Egginton Dairy are known and appreciated not only in their native county, but far and wide through the length and breadth of the land. London, the East Coast watering places, the West Country, are all clamorous for a daily supply from this dairy. The cream trade with one West End London dealer amounts to no less than 216 gallons weekly. On occasions the output from Egginton reaches the royal palaces and the House of Commons is a very good customer, so that our member, when consuming strawberries and cream on the terrace, has the satisfaction of patronising his constituency.

The Egginton Dairy Co. have so far ignored all fashionable diet fads, concentrating, with the greatest success, their attention upon the distributing of pure wholesale cream, butter and new milk, whilst a considerable trade is done throughout the country in separated milk for pudding making. The cream possesses that rare virtue, dependableness; sweet and fresh, it never acquires the 'frowzy' flavour, which often causes 'jug-cream' to be held in derision by the housewife. As to the butter – really, bread and butter seem a feast for an epicure. Imperceptibly salted, just enough, in fact, to prevent insipidity, but not enough to be unpleasantly apparent, the Egginton butter is Derbyshire butter at its very best. Equally delicious are the little square, neatly packed cream cheeses. Cream is apt to be looked upon as a luxury, but in the case of invalids it is a necessity, replacing with the greatest advantage the nauseous cod liver oil. From Derby, the short railway journey of some seven miles lies through rich pasture lands, where quiet, sleek coated shorthorns graze shoulder deep in the long grass and buttercups. This, in the centre of a valley, is perhaps one of the finest grazing districts in England, and the Egginton Company deal with the produce of no less than 100 dairy farms in the neighbourhood.

Founded in 1887, the dairy actually adjoins the Great Northern Junction Station, its careful planning and compactness – its seems incredible that so large a volume of milk can be treated in so small a space – appear as the first steps towards the success achieved. By the kindness of the secretary, Mr A. Coxon, the local manager, Mr George Locker, conducted the writer on a tour round the premises, and if any inadequate or erroneous impression has been gained, that is certainly not the fault of his extremely lucid explanations.

By an admirable arrangement, the upper storey of the factory where the milk is received is on a level with the yard, so that the milk, by gravitation alone, runs the gauntlet of the various apparatus, no pumping – except in one of the very latest stages – being required. This is a manifest advantage, for, of course, the less milk is disturbed the better. The supply from the farms is

received by rail and road, morning and evening, and at the time of inspecting the dairy, the morning's work is just over, and the whole place is undergoing a very drastic process of scrubbing and cleaning, all vats, cans and pipes being deluged with water. This is obtained from the company's own wells, bore-holes some 400 to 500 feet deep, pumped by a Worthington duplex pump, and a three throw pump. These, as well as the freezing plant, churning and butter working machines, are driven by an 8 h.p steam engine. So carefully and assiduously is the cleaning being completed that it is no surprise to learn that six at least of the employees have been on the premises for 20 years. The manager's own term of service dates from 1888, the year after the founding of the dairy.

The first sign of work is recognised in the regiment of churns standing on the platform outside the entrance. These graduate from miniature vessels to hold a gallon to the regulation railway milk church. Taken in at the entrance in an upper floor, the milk is emptied into the receiver, a gigantic lipped can, so poised that by a very slight movement its contents are tilted into a tinned copper vat, about 16 feet long. Thence by gravitation, the milk flows through pipes into the pasteuriser on the next lower storey. After being subjected to a certain degree of heat, it passes on to the three Alfa-Laval separators. The separated milk next travels over a Lawrence water refrigerator; thence through an 800 gallon brine refrigerator. When cooled to a temperature of 56 deg. Fahr., it is pumped by a centrifugal rotary pump into two tanks, each of 800 gallons capacity, supported on a colonnade in the cold store. The average temperature here is from 35 deg. to 40 deg. One seems transported from the Tropics to the Pole, for in spite of the blazing June sunshine outside, hoar frost is already gathering on the pipes, which by the evening will be thickly coated with ice. Very refreshing are the few minutes spent here, noting the rows of hard frozen butter pats and cream cheeses lying on black marble slabs, wrapped in paper, ready for sale, and the sealed bottles and jugs filled with cream. Each butter pat of ½lb or 1lb is stamped clearly with the name 'Egginton' so that there is no mistake about its origin. The walls of the cold store are of white enamel, with a high dado of white tiles.

Buttermaking is carried on by a couple of steam driven Bradford churns, and one of the Holstein rotary butter workers. To the efficiency of this, the firmness of the butter is due, for every drop of superfluous moisture is squeezed out by rollers as the disc of the machine revolves. This apparatus has just been re-fitted, for her machines are not permitted to be out of repair or out of date. A glance at the scrupulously clean packing room, with its dainty white enamelled sinks for washing jars and bottles, shows the cream being put up in quantities varying from one-eighth of a pint to a quart. Both flat glass bottles and brown glass jars are used, the latter being obtained from a Derbyshire

factory at Langley Mill. A halfpenny each is allowed on these if returned, but so fine is the glass and so graceful the shape, that many people will retain them as cheap and really artistic flower vases. Besides the large wholesale trade, Messrs Hodgkinson, of the Market-place, being the principal Derby agents, the Egginton Company make a speciality of packing and dispatching by post small orders from private customers who are not within reach of an agent.

Very interesting is the small room containing the freezing plant, by Messrs Haslam and Co., Derby. Here, another duplex pump is at work distributing brine and ammonia, for cooling or freezing purposes. With the few square feet of room the temperature ranges from below zero to over 100 deg., for while one cannot touch the hot surface of the green enamelled absorber, a pipe only a few feet away is white with frost. The cost of erecting this plant approximated £1000.

The office where the very considerable amount of clerical work is carried on is upstairs, commanding a view of miles of meadow land. Most of the available wall space is covered with the framed certificates of prize awards gained both at London and provincial shows. At last the task of framing grew too onerous and a number of these records are packed away in drawers. Near the office is a small laboratory, where sample of milk are tested to ensure the maintenance of the requisite standard.

Some idea of the immense traffic in the Egginton dairy products may be formed from the fact that fully £400 per month is spent on railway freightage. Three vans are daily dispatched to London, one to Euston and two by the Great Northern for the Kings Cross and the North of London, another to Staffordshire and another by the Great Northern for Grantham and the East Coast.

Amongst the engineers to the company appear the names of Messrs Davis and Co., Oldbury; Messrs Edwin Banks and Co., Oldbury; and Messrs W. and J. Yates, Blackburn. Another of the Egginton Company's depots is situated a few miles away, at Etwall, in the same district.

Derbyshire Advertiser, 12 Aug 1910

ST MARY'S BRIDGE



St Mary's Bridge as it is today

Following the piece in last quarter's magazine about the rebuilding of St Mary's Bridge, Mr Max Craven has sent me the following facts, which I am sure our members would be interested in.

“As you probably know the bridge was long considered for replacement in the last quarter of the 18th century, but the Borough as a chartered town, had no revenue raising powers and a public subscription [as with the 1731 Guildhall and the Cathedral a few years before] had yielded precious little; hence the writer's ‘snail bridge’ jibe.

As a result, however, William Strutt, in alliance with the town's two MPS, obtained an Improvement Act [Derby's second], which would enable a board of Improvement Commissioners [mainly appointed] to raise a rate and expend the money on infrastructure improvements, in this case to various streets and specifically to Bridge Street, which would enable the bridge to be replaced. The Act obtained the Royal Assent in 1787 [28 Geo. III c.87] and the commissioners began their work in 1788. At first Strutt was going to de-

sign the bridge [he was later a reasonably accomplished amateur architect] but in the event Thomas Harrison of Chester was commissioned and work began in 1791, finished and opened in 1794, the latter date being visible carved deeply onto the south west face of the rusticated cutwater nearest the Bridge Chapel [which the commissioners spared when they demolished the bridge as Alderman Eaton was living in Bridge Chapel House and using the chapel for his hosiery business].

The alterations to the road necessitated rebuilding part of Mr Eaton's house and the replacement of the Bridge Inn, the work being carried out by William Forister [sic] of Allestree [his MI in Allestree churchyard optimistically describes him as 'architect'] under the supervision of the Commissioner's architect, Charles Finney. The records of all the Improvement Commissions are not kept locally but in the PRO. The second commission also pitched Babington Lane to make it a proper road, and was replaced in 1791 by a further commission set up to develop the remaining land either side of the Markeaton Brook from Ford Street to Markeaton [and thus created the West End!].

The balusters were made in cast iron by Mr Glover of St Peter's Street, in Derby's first iron foundry. Unfortunately, a collision by a lorry in the 1970's put quite a few into the river, and for some inexplicable reason the Council opted to replace the lot in stone—a very expensive option! Consequently there are families all over the area using redundant cast iron balusters as support for bird baths, sundials, jardinières and so on!

The bridge is rightly listed grade II* and is on the Georgian Group's building at risk inventory."

NEW METHODIST CHURCH OPENS

After nearly two years of waiting the people of Fairfield again have their own Methodist Church.

Built on the site of the original church, which was demolished 21 months ago, it was officially opened on Saturday, the service being conducted by the Rev Peter Brant, with the dedication by the Rev Ronald Hoar.

Preacher at the inaugural service was the Rev John Taylor, of Queen's University, Birmingham. Present were High Peak's new Mayor, Cllr Barbara Langham, and Battle of Britain hero Air Vice-Marshal Johnnie Johnson.

Buxton Advertiser, 22 May 1985

RESEARCH HINTS & TIPS

MARRYING BY LICENCE: MARRIAGE BONDS AND ALLEGATIONS

POINTS TO REMEMBER:

- Marriage bonds and allegations only exist for couples who applied to marry by licence. They do not exist for couples who married by banns.
- The marriage allegation was the document in which the couple alleged [of frequently just the groom alleged on behalf of both of them] that there were no impediments to the marriage. The impediments are listed in the second part of the allegation: precontract [i.e. a previous marriage or contract for marriage], consanguinity [related by blood], affinity [related by marriage].
- The marriage bond set a financial penalty on the groom and his bondsman [usually a close friend or relative] in case the allegation should prove to be false.
- After 1823 marriage bonds were no longer made. Only the allegations were made after this date.
- The sum named on the bond was not the price of the marriage licence. It was the penalty sum, and was set deliberately high to deter irregular marriages.
- The existence of a marriage bond/allegation merely shows that a marriage licence was applied for. It does not prove that the couple ever married.
- Canon law stipulated that the marriage bond should state where the marriage should take place; sometimes a choice of two parishes is given. There are, however, occasions where couples seem to have disregarded this and married somewhere else entirely.
- The ages given on marriage bonds and allegations should be treated with caution. If a person is said to be 23 then it is likely that he was actually [to the best of his or her knowledge] 23. If the bond or allegation states that he is 21 or above then this is only stating that the person had reached the age of majority. It is possible that he was 21, equally that he was 51.

- Until 1733 Latin was the official language of legal documents. Until this date the first part of a marriage bond will be in Latin. The second part will be in English.
- The main series of marriage bonds and allegations at the Borthwick are those for licences issued by the archbishops of York. These survive from 1660 but are patchy in survival until 1700. We know that there were once earlier marriage bonds because they were indexed by Paver, but the whereabouts of these documents has been unknown since Paver's work. There were other people who had the right to issue marriage licences. The Borthwick also hold bonds and allegations for those licences issued by the Dean and Chapter of York and also a few for peculiar jurisdictions. For the rest of Derbyshire the bonds and allegations were taken out through the consistory court of Lichfield and for a long time were actually held at the Lichfield Record Office. Nowadays they have been moved to the Staffordshire Record Office, however a lot of them are online at Find My Past.

RECORDS BEFORE THE TUDORS—WHAT CHANCE IS THERE?

A. GOVERNMENT RECORDS—Available at the National Archives in London

Medieval Government Records are those records of the King administering his Kingdom and income. There are a large series of records, which have been calendared [has a reasonably full summary] with indexes and cover roughly the period 1200-1550. Most names appear in the Calendar, but where there is a long list of names then sometimes the first few will be given followed by '*and others named*'. A description of property may appear in full or it will be annotated that there is more in the original. The National Archives have helpful information sheets.

FINE ROLLS This sort of fine is money for payment rather than a forfeit.

CLOSE ROLLS [Private] and **PATENT ROLLS** [Open]

These are to do with the King's business, e.g. Treaties, Charters, grants of land, leases, grants of markets, debts, appointment of attorneys, protection for going abroad. Some private transactions were recorded in the King's Court as a means for registering the event.

INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM

Details of the holdings at death of people who held land from the King and of their heir[s].

INQUISITIONS MISCELLANEOUS [AD QUOD DAMNUM]

Deals in cases where the King is concerned that his interests are in jeopardy, usually with land held from him directly. Proof of age usually contains statements by witnesses.

CHARTER ROLLS

Details grants by the King to his subjects/servants 1216-1517. Witnesses are not indexed, but there are separate volumes.

FEET OF FINES

A copy of the agreement between two parties in an English lawsuit over land, lasted from around 1195 until 1833 and there is a large amount of resulting records. Many have been published in County Series.

LIST AND INDEX SOCIETY

Publishes editions and calendars of historical records. Their publications can be ordered online, many of which can be downloaded. They do what it says, take lists kept in the Public Record office, index them and publish.

B. ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS

THE CLERGY

Bishop's Registers cover Presentations and some registers are published. Details of priests etc. can be found in *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae* 1300-1541; Register of University of Oxford to 1500 [Emden]; *Alumni Oxonienses* [Foster] from 1500; *Alumni Cantabrigienses* [Venn].

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS

PCC Wills date from 1383 and PCY Wills from 1388. Both are indexed. Wills are proved at various levels, Archbishop, Bishop, Archdeacon. Registers and Act Books need to be checked.

BISHOP'S VISITATIONS

These checked up on many things, including the condition of the fabric of the church and the conduct of parishioners. The latter might deal with such things as Adultery and bastardy with accounts by witnesses, but not many have been published.

CHURCH LAND HOLDING

Cartularies of cathedrals, monasteries and abbeys. If the establishment has survived then records may still be held there.

C. MANORIAL ESTATE RECORDS

CHARTERS

Grant between the Lord of the Manor and tenants or tenant and tenant

ACCOUNTS

Income of Lord of Manor, cash and kind

SURVEYS

What services are owed by each tenant

MANORIAL COURTS

Various issues including inheritance

D. MISCELLANEOUS

VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

MANUSCRIPT SOURCES AT THE BRITISH LIBRARY AND
BODLEIAN LIBRARY

PRO SEAL CATALOGUE

HERALDRY: Dictionary of British Arms—Medieval Ordinary pre-1530, Vols 1 & 2, already published. Each has surname index.

HERALDIC VISITATIONS: Armigerous Ancestors—Cecil Humphry Smith.

HAS IT BEEN DONE BEFORE: Various printed genealogies in County Histories and the like, County Record Offices, Library, etc.

WHERE TO FIND SOURCES:

Government records at the National Archives, University Libraries and all good reference libraries.

Ecclesiastical Records, use the a2a that will tell you where the record is kept.

Estate Records, again a2a, Historic Manuscripts Commission and Principal Family and Estate Collections.

A useful book is Text and Calendars by E L C Mullins, published by the Royal Historical Society. A summary of each of the volumes produced by official bodies and private societies of historical material. Some are on line at www.rhs.ac.uk/textsandcals.htm

The National Archives covers National Register of Archives and Historic Manuscripts Commission. See www.nationalarchives.gov.uk, where the catalogue can be searched.

Many thanks to John Titford who presented us with this list after giving us a talk on the subject.

THE CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

I have been lent a booklet by Ken Waine advertising a Christmas Bazaar run by the Primitive Methodist Zion Church of South Normanton and held at the Infants School in Hamlet Lane, South Normanton, on 26 and 27 December 1911. I found it fascinating, not least the fact that it was held over 2 days. My experience of Christmas Fairs has always been one afternoon so this was an eyeopener.

Admission to the Bazaar was 6d each, and threepence after 5 pm on the Wednesday. It was opened by James Mein, JP, on the Tuesday followed by hymns and prayers, while on the Wednesday it was opened by 32 children, each of whom had apparently promised 10/-, which seems a huge amount for the times. They must perhaps have been raising this over the past year.

The booklet starts with a history of the church and then each page has a different attraction listed, alongside adverts for various shops, which no doubt they have paid for. Even better are the little quotations going alongside each stall, which are very clever and made me chuckle. So what could we buy if we had attended?

Ladies Stall No 1 was run by Mrs Ward, Mrs Jos Haywood, Mrs Housley and Mrs Gibson.

*"Men are more eloquent than women made,
But women are more powerful to persuade."*

Ladies Stall No 2 was run by Mrs Merry, Mrs T. Lee, Mrs A. Lane and Mrs J. Driver

*"Disguise our bondage as we will,
Tis woman, woman rules us still."*

I don't know quite what these ladies sold, but there are several references to clothing and needlework, so that seems a good bet.

There was a Miscellaneous Stall 'kindly given by Mr and Mrs W.H. Mein', again no idea what they were offering. Perhaps some kind of white elephant. Then there were the Sweets and Confectionery, kindly given by Mr and Mrs Parsons and family, and of course the Refreshment Stall, under the control of Mrs A Page, Mrs Hodkin and Mrs Jones.

*"We can live without love, We can live without books,
But where is the man, Who can live without cooks."*

The Sunday School Stall was under the charge of Misses C. Boot, A. Jones,

F. Merry, N. Merry, E. Proctor, A. Proctor, M. Bainbridge and N. Haywood along with other helpers and no doubt plenty of children. And the fancy stall, kindly given by Mr and Mrs Darnell and Mrs Clabour. Perhaps that was ribbons and so on to trim your bonnet.

*"A word to the wise is sufficient, - Buy! Buy!
And when you have bought—Bye! Bye!"*

The Young Men's Fancy Fair was offering all the latest and most up to date novelties, and "all the fun of the fair at prices that will astonish you". But what astonished me is that it had borrowed an electric battery. For what, one wonders.

Tea was provided each day at a charge of one shilling. A long list of ladies providing the trays is named followed by a very telling comment that is meant as a warning.

"Know ye that empty sacks will not stand up, and hungry folk are not good tempered. Wherefore, for your support and well-being, the ladies will provide many rich and tempting dainties. These tea tables will need no puffing. In fact a word of caution may be necessary to the hungry youths and maidens who throng around them. If you do not see what you want, ask for it. If you do not get what you ask for, eat what is set before you asking no questions for conscience's sake. Above all, don't forget to pay your bill. People with bad memories are of no use here."

Finally were the entertainments. There were guessing competitions, for a Xmas Cake on the first day, and a Pork Pie on the second. 2d to enter. Each evening there were solos by various people, action songs by children, and sketches by young men. Musical selections were given in the Central Hall at intervals by Miss Bainbridge on the piano and Mr P Bainbridge on the violin. There were also gramophone selections each day, presumably in between the various solo artists.

Finally Santa Claus and his attendants had the Christmas Tree, some children ran the Bran Tub and the weighing machine was attended by Master Harry Groom, Matthew Charlton and Albert Sherwood. Then there was The Old Curiosity Shop in charge of Mr J J Barker and Mr C H Lane. Use your imagination for that one, because I have no idea.

According to the paper the whole thing raised £270.8s.9d over the two days, a remarkable sum for those days. This went towards paying off a debt of £666, which was all that remained from a total sum of £2660 that was spent on structural alterations, and installation of a pipe organ. Obviously a thriving church that is apparently still going today.

Editor

RESEARCH CENTRE AND LIBRARY



**BRIDGE CHAPEL
HOUSE
DERBY**

Acquisitions at 1 Oct 2019

Parish Registers:

Thorpe: General Registers 1538-1783
Baptisms 1784-1880
Marriages 1767-1837
Burials 1784-1881

General:

Ashover: A Civil War Incident
Bakewell: The Arkwright Cotton Mill at Bakewell
Brimington: Brimington Hall
Chesterfield: West House
Clay Cross: 150 Years of Nutt & Sons
Derby: The Old St Helen's House
History Tour by Maxwell Craven
Merrymakers Concert Party [of Machining Ltd—see page 63]
Doveridge: A insight to the various families [assumed mid 1860s]
See more on page 62
Draycott: A tour around Draycott
Norton: Greenhill Hall

Family Trees: Gladwin

Family Histories:

Morten: Our English Family [Derbyshire 1622-2019]

Morten: Our Family History in America and Australia

The two above books are beautifully bound and have been donated to our Society by Gary and Judith Morten from America. They have a wealth of information and are a welcome addition to our library. You are welcome to come and browse through at any time.

Wragg: Of Bonsall and Middleton, plus family trees, essays, etc.
Kindly donated by James and Andrew Wragg

CHRISTMAS CLOSING

Volunteers at Bridge Chapel House will be taking a welcome break over the Christmas Holidays and so will be closed for visitors at this time. We will close Tuesday 17 December at 4 pm and open again on Thursday 2 January at 10 am. Please come and see us in the New Year, we shall be delighted to see you.

All volunteers and members of the Executive Committee hope you all have a Happy and Prosperous Christmas and New Year.

DATE FOR YOUR DIARY 2020

DERBYSHIRE FHS ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING QUAKER MEETING HOUSE, ST HELEN'S STREET, DERBY

This will be taking place before our usual Tuesday meeting on 14 April 2020. Please be in place by 7 pm and remember although non-members can attend, only members are allowed to vote.

This will be followed by our usual talk and refreshments at 7.30 pm.

Please make a note in your diary. This year's attendance was massively disappointing, especially as we had booked a very special speaker.

Derbyshire Family History Society

Dec Quarter 2019



One of our Derby pictures from our files. It is a view of London Road in 1913 and shows Frank Porter's premises, who was a 'Storer and Removal Contractor'. Did it survive the war and if so, does anyone remember it.

The building on the left of the photo is the Coliseum, which went through a whole lot of uses before being demolished—the story of Derby's life.