

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



DEC 1995

ISSUE 75

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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SUBSCRIPTIONS become payable on joining the Society and thereafter annually on 1st January. **SUBSCRIPTION RATES** are as follows:- **BRITISH ISLES**, Individual Members £8, Joint Membership £10 (2 related persons, same address, one magazine). **OVERSEAS MEMBERSHIP - EUROPEAN** £9, **OTHER CONTINENTS** £12 one type of membership (All magazines sent by airmail). For payment in dollars or currency other than sterling please add £4 equivalent to specific amount for exchange charge.

FOR BLIND OR PARTIALLY SIGHTED MEMBERS BRANCH NEWS IS AVAILABLE ON TAPE
(Contact John Ashley, 14 Holmesdale Road, Dronfield, Sheffield S18 6FB)

SOCIETY REFERENCE LIBRARY ROOM. From the 22nd December 1995 until further notice please contact Mrs I. Salt by letter or telephone. Address as above, telephone (01773) 603768.

CORRESPONDENCE SECRETARIES

This Service is for Members Only

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

A C G R S

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

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Miss Deborah Nock, 14 Coverdale Drive, Woodlands Vale, Scarborough, N. Yorks YO12 5TS

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Mrs Marion Kenney, 196 Gleadless Common, Sheffield S12 2US

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

CONTENTS

ISSUE NO. 75

PAGE

NEW MEMBERS.....	2
HELP WANTED.....	5
1996 FOUR COUNTIES CONFERENCE..... VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE.....	8
MEETING REPORTS.....	9
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PAUL DANIELS..... LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.....	13
NEW PREMISES.....	14
THE BRIDGE CHAPEL.....	16
SECRETARY'S POSTBAG.....	18
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.....	19
A RARE OLD NAME.....	20
SOUTH OF THE BORDER.....	21
BOOK REVIEWS.....	22
EREWASH MUSEUM.....	23
THE SEARCH FOR WILLIAM STANSBY OF CALKE, PART ONE.....	24
DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE NEWS.....	27
MANORIAL ROLLS FOR THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.....	28
TROOPER FOSS OF THE 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS.....	30
LEAD MINING ON HALKYN MOUNTAIN.....	32
LIBRARY NEWS..... UNWANTED MARRIAGE ENTRIES.....	35
MY LIFE IN HEAGE, PART TWO.....	36
WHATS ON THE PUBLICATIONS LIST?..... SHIRLAND MEETINGS.....	39
JOHN STENSON OF DERBY.....	40
GENEALOGY POX.....	41
NEWS FROM THE NORTH.....	42
THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT..... CHAIRMANS MESSAGE.....	44
MISCELLANY.....	45



FROM THE EDITOR



This year seems to have gone quicker than ever, something I say every year. But 1996 is really something to be looking forward to. It has been 20 years since the formation of our Society and we intend to celebrate in a big way by finally moving into larger premises. As you will read on page 14, we are to be associated with one of the most historic buildings in Derby and it will be a very proud day indeed when we take over. It is also the turn of Derbyshire FHS to host the Four Counties Conference, held at another famous landmark, Repton School (for more details see page 8) so all in all it will be an exciting time for everyone. Please give the Society your support by turning up at either the Conference or the AGM in April or if you can't make either of those, then pop along to the new library where you will be sure of a warm welcome.

Finally it only remains for me to say thank you for all the letters I have received saying how much you enjoy our magazine. It seems you think we have one of the best in the country, but I couldn't do it without all your marvellous contributions so please keep them coming and I can ensure the Derbyshire flag remains flying high. A very Happy Christmas and an even happier New Year to you all.

Until next time,

Helena

We welcome new members who have joined the Society by 10th October 1995

3948	Jean Anne Emerton, 'Highmoor', 63 Catfoot Lane, Lambley, Nottingham, NG4 4QR
3949	Messrs Julian & Clive Buxton, Borrowdale, Arundel Road, Norton, Chichester, West Sussex, PO18
3950	Mrs Margaret Dowell, 15 Wharfedale Road, Long Eaton, Nottingham, NG10 3HG
3951	Mary Jones, 10 Appleton Drive, Greasby, Wirral, Merseyside, L49 1SJ
3952	Joan M. Worth, 206 Hill Village Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, B75 5JH
3953	Mr Denis J. Horobin, 11 Alveston Grange, Mickleton, Chipping Campden, Glos., GL55 6RT
3954	Mr Stephen D. Walkland, 27 Belle Vue Avenue, Oakwood, Leeds. West Yorkshire, LS8 2NN
3955	Tracy Wright, 91 Street Lane, Denby, Derbys., DE5 8NF
3956	Mr Alan & Mrs S. Bowers, 22 Old Hall Close, Pulsley, Chesterfield, Derbys., S45 8JD
3957	Mr Raymond B. Dunn, 10 Dalmore Road, Carterknowle, Sheffield, S7 2EP
3958	Mr M. & Mrs G. Pugson, 'Tiromotu', 101 Sandringham Drive, Preston, Paignton, Dev. TQ3 1HH
3959	Mr Colin Pring, V3/5 Barracks Road, Hope Valley, South Australia, 5090
3960	Mrs Jean & Mr Edward Mckie, P.O. Box 5012, Eagleby, Queensland, Australia, 4207
3961	Heather Stratford, 41 Culyer Lane, Earley, Rading, Berks., RG6 1DX
3962	Miss S. Howe, 2 Bowland Road, Simmondley, Glossop, Derbys., SK13 9PL
3963	Mr Alec Daykin, Low Holland, Sturton le Steeple., Retford, Notts., DN22 9HH
3964	Sally A. Edworthy, 44 Middleton Avenue, Littleover, Derby, DE23 6DL
3965	Mary Lou Mawhiney, 1565 Wilshire Road, Fallbrook, CA 92028, USA
3966	Mary H. Wagner, 1018 Dominion Way, South Charleston, WV, 25309, USA
3967	Kathleen Allred, 1427 South 750 East, Kaysville, Utah, USA
3968	Mrs K. B. & Mr E. V. Lund, 5666 Aztec Drive, La Mesa, California, 91942, USA
3969	Mrs G. Shaw, 6 Blackborough Close, Reigate, Surrey, RH2 7B2
3970	Mrs E. M. Askew, Flat 1, Bridge Farm, Bridge Foot, Belper, DE56 2UA
3971	Mr W. R. & Mrs M.E. Sherwin, 16 Ethel Street, Malvern, Victoria, Australia, 3144
3972	Alama L. Dippel, 1260 Sonny's Way, Hollister, CA 95023, USA
3973	Mr S. Greatorex, 53 Harpenden Road, West Norwood, London, SE27 0AG
3974	Sybil Alexander & Elisabeth Boileau, 31 Gipsy Lane, Nuneaton, Warwicks., CV11 4SH
3975	Helen Sheahan, 501 Via Casitas #419, Greenbrae, California, 94904, USA
3976	Not issued
3977	Mr M. R. Wathey, 7 Belgravia Close, Forest Park, Lincoln, LN6 0QT
3978	Mr A. Draper, 198 Newbold Road, Chesterfield, Derbys, S41 7AF
3979	Mark Buckley & Nicola Cheney, 161 Drewry Lane, Derby, DE22 8QT
3980	Mrs E. A. Pawson, 84 Barry Drive, Leicester Forest East, Leicester LE3 3HJ
3981	Mr A. A. Barker, 15 Mountbatten Avenue, Kenilworth, Warwicks., CV8 2PY
3982	Mr A. A. Goodwin, 8 Bowmead Close, Trentham, Stoke on Trent, Staffs., ST4 8YP

SEARCHING

NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	NO.	NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	NO.
ALEXANDER	Bolton	Lan	<1860	3974	HOLMES	Kirk Ireton		<1800	3973
ALEXANDER	Manchester	Lan	<1860	3974	HOLMES	Wirksworth		<1800	3973
ALLSOP	Derby		1881	3950	HOLMES	Crich		<1800	3973
ANNABLE	Any parish		Any dates	3955	HOROBIN	Derby		1837-1860	3953
APPLEGATE	Westbury	Wil	<1850	3974	HOWE	Hope		1700s	3962
ASKEW	Any parish		1841-1905	3970	HOWE	Edale		1700s	3962
BACON	Horsley Woodhouse		1687-1786	3968	HOWE	Hathersage		1700s	3962
BACON	Wirksworth		1687-1786	3968	HUNT	Hammersmith	Lnd	1798	3960
BAGNALL	Any parish		Any dates	3975	HURLEY	Runcom	Chs	<1850	3974
BALL	Belper		1765	3968	JACKSON	-	Oby	1845-50	3950
BALL	Duffield		1765	3968	JEPHSON	Derby		1820>	3972
BARKER	Eyam		<1824	3981	JEPSON	St. Peter, Derby		1851-91	3950
BATES	Any parish	Lei	<1816	3969	JEPSON	Ripley		1851-91	3950
BATES	Any parish		<1816	3969	JESSOP	Ripley		1600s	3966
BEER	Etwell		16c-18c	3952	JEWSBURY	Measham		<1760	3969
BEER	Sutton on the Hill		18c	3952	KEEFE	Whitechapel	Lnd	1830	3960
BEER	Any parish		16c-20c	3952	KERRY	Alfreton		<1900	3979

BEER	Burton on Trent	Sts	19c-20c	3952	KIMPTON	Breedon on the Hill	Lei	1600-1750	3965
BIRD	Belper		1777-1825	3968	KINGMAN	Trowbridge	Wil	1700-1800	3965
BIRD	Wirksworth		1777-1825	3968	KIRKMAN	Alvaston		1881-90	3950
BOILEAU	Clerkenwell	Lnd	<1836	3974	LOADER	Derby		1820>	3972
BONSALL	Hartington		1641	3966	LUNN	Measham		<1800	3969
BONSALL	Codnor		1616	3966	MAMMO	Malta		1855	3960
BOTT	Derby		<1800	3974	MANSFIELD	Long Eaton		<1900	3982
BOTT	Milford		<1800	3974	MARSON	Duffield		1734-5	3968
BOTT	Belper		<1800	3974	MARSON	Wirksworth		1734-5	3968
BRAMBLEY	Duffield		1685-1712	3968	MARTIN	Marston on Dove		18c-19c	3952
BROOKS	Measham	Lei	<1750	3980	MASON	Nottingham	Nit	1836>	3980
BUCKLER	Mylbrook	Ham	1841-1904	3970	MASON	Stapenhill		Any dates	3980
BUCKLEY	Cromford		<1900	3979	MASON	Newhall		Any dates	3980
BUCKLEY	Matlock		<1900	3979	McKIE	Any parish	Sci	1853	3960
BULL	Cannock Chase	Sts	1881-90	3950	McKIE	St. George East	Lnd	1900	3960
BURDETTE	Belper		1777-1825	3968	McKIE	Southwark	Lnd	1878	3960
BURDETTE	Wirksworth		1777-1825	3968	MILWARD	Belper		1800>	3977
BUXTON	Ashbourne		1650-1800	3949	MILWARD	Bonsall		1600s	3966
BUXTON	Compton		1650-1800	3949	MORTON	Belper		19c	3959
CALLADINE	Aston on Trent		1680-1720	3965	OLDFIELD	Chesterfield		1850-1950	3978
CAMPION	Mickleover		17c-18c	3952	OLDFIELD	Whittington		1850-1950	3978
CAMPION	Sutton on the Hill		17c-19c	3952	OSBORNE	Derby			3972
CAMPION	Any parish		16c-20c	3952	PORTER	Trowbridge	Wil	1700-1850	3965
CAMPION	Burton on Trent	Sts	19c-20c	3952	PRING	Belper		19c	3959
CHEETHAM	Heanor		1881-91	3950	PRITCHARD	Lugwardine	Hef	<1821	3960
CHEETHAM	Ripley		1851	3950	PULLEN	Lugwardine	Hef	1821	3960
CLAY	London		1850	3960	PULLING	Lugwardine	Hef	1821	3960
CLIFFORD	Long Eaton		<1900	3982	RADFORD	Ashbourne		1700s	3957
COOPER	Duffield		1818	3960	RADFORD	Crich		1700s	3957
COOPER	Derby		1841	3960	RHODES	Ripley		1600s	3966
COOPER	Bethanl Green	Lnd	1871	3960	RICE	Kilburn		<1800	3974
COOPER	Southwark	Lnd	1851	3960	RICE	Hortsey		<1800	3974
COTTON	Burton on Trent	Sts	1785	3980	RUFFIETT	Plaistow	Ess	1823	3960
COWLEY	Duffield		1685-1712	3968	RUST	Brancaster	Nik	1881-90	3950
DAVIS	Greenwich	Lnd	1816	3960	SEVERN	Shipley		<1900	3979
DAVIS	Clewer	Brk	1700>	3961	SHAW	Norton		1700s	3957
DAVIS	Windsor	Brk	1700>	3961	SHEPHERD	Newton Solney		Any date	3980
DAVIS	Leuknor	Oxf	1750	3961	SHEPHERD	Newbold		1900s	3978
DAVIS	Aston Rowant	Oxf	No dates given	3961	SHEPHERD	Whittington		1900s	3978
DAWSON	Westminster	Lnd	1800	3960	SHERWIN	Ockbrook		1730-1830	3971
DAYKIN	Any parish	All	1720	3963	SINGLETON	Heanor		1700-1800	3967
DELL	Southwark	Sry	1700-1800s	3957	SLACK	Codnor		1800>	3977
DELL	Deptford	Ken	1700-1800s	3957	SPENCER	Derby		1881-91	3950
DIETZ	Germany		1835	3960	STEWART	Alfreton		1782-1891	3956
DIETZ	Mile End O Town	Lnd	1850	3960	STEWART	Ironville		1782-1891	3956
DIXON	Whittington		1700>	3961	STEWART	Codnor Park		1782-1891	3956
DIXON	Sheffield	Yks	No dates given	3961	STRAW	Long Eaton		<1900	3982
DRAPER	Broughton Ashly		1900-1920	3978	STUART	Alfreton		1782-1891	3956
DUMOLO	Measham	Lei	<1800	3980	STUART	Ironville		1782-1891	3956
DUNN	Heeley	Yks	1800s	3957	STUART	Codnor Park		1782-1891	3956
DUNN	London	Sry	1800s	3957	SWAIN	Long Eaton		<1900	3982
EDER	Austria		1820	3960	TAYLOR	Kirkby	Nit	1700-1800	3967
EDER	Stepney	Lnd	1880	3960	TOVEY	Clay Cross		<1900	3979
EDWORTHY	Any parish	Dev	<1900	3964	TOWNSEND	Long Eaton		<1900	3982
EDWORTHY	Any parish	Som	<1900	3964	TURNER	Morton		1770s	3948
EDWORTHY	Any parish	Con	<1900	3964	UNWIN	Eckington		1850-1950	3978
ELSE	Ashover		<1800	3974	WAKELAND	Any parish	Dby/Nit	<1650	3954

EYRE	Bradfield		1600s	3962	WAKELIN(G)	Any parish	Dby/Ntt	<1650	3954
EYRE	Penistone	Yks	1600s	3962	WAKELYN	Any parish	Dby/Ntt	<1650	3954
FESTON	Southwark	Lnd	1800	3960	WALKIN(G)	Any parish	Dby/Ntt	<1650	3954
FLACK	Hackney	Lnd	<1876	3960	WALKLAND	Any parish	Any	Any dates	3954
FLINT	Southwark	Lnd	1798	3960	WALKLYN	Any parish	Dby/Ntt	<1650	3954
GIBSON	Rolleston on Dove		1830	3980	WATHEW(S)	Kirk Hallam		1700>	3977
GOODWIN	Duffield		1739	3968	WATHEY	Kirk Hallam		1700>	3977
GOODWIN	Wirksworth		1739	3968	WATMORE	Reading	Brk	<1851	3960
GOUGH	Belper		1800>	3977	WATTEY	Kirk Hallam		1700>	3977
GRANGER	Stratford	Ess	1823	3960	WHYATT	Any parish		<1750	3980
GREATOREX	Kirk Ireton		<1800	3973	WINSLOW	Trowbridge	Wil	1700-1800	3965
GREATOREX	Crich		<1800	3973	WOOD	Bonsall		1625	3966
GREATOREX	Wirksworth		<1800	3973	WOOD	Wirksworth		<1800	3973
GRETTON	Burton on Trent	Sts	1785	3980	WOOD	Kirk Ireton		<1800	3973
GRIFFIN	Northampton		1818	3960	WOOD	Crich		<1800	3973
HALL	South London		1892	3960	WORSFOLD	Whitechapel	Lnd	1850	3960
HARRIS	Kedleston		1867-1901	3951	WORTH	Glossop		17c-20c	3952
HARRIS	Leicester, St. Martin		1690-1750	3965	WRAGG	North Wingfield		1750>	3948
HIPWELL	Hackney	Lnd	1823	3960	WRIGHT	Breedon on the Hill	Lei	1650-1750	3965
HOCKEY	Any parish	Sry	<1900	3964	WRIGHT	Measham		<1800	3980
HOLLOLE	Breedon on the Hill	Lei	1600-1788	3965	YATES	Milford		<1800	3974
HOLLOLEY	Breedon on the Hill	Lei	1600-1788	3965	YATES	Derby		<1800	3974
HOLLOLY	Breedon on the Hill	Lei	1600-1788	3965	YATES	Belper		<1800	3974

CHANGE OF ADDRESS (Please send any change of address to the membership secretary

- 681 Mr K. & Mrs M. Meadows, 14 Eady Street, Dickson, A.C.T. 2602
 945 Mr J. T. Gibbons, 11 Ashleigh Road, Leeds, LS16 5AX
 1648 Mr P. Ward, 38 Warner Road, Ware, Herts. SG12 9JN
 2249 Mr R. & Dr. H. Denno, Windle Grange, Rainford Road, St. Helens, WA10 6DB
 3022 Mr M. & Mrs P. Thorn, Thornholm, Church Lane, South Muskham, Newark, Notts. NG23 6EQ
 3113 Mrs D. E. Chicken, The Firs, Bishops Down Park Rd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN4 8XS
 3500 Charles Tilbury, Krolicza 2, 05-807 Podkowa Lesna, Poland
 3552 Mrs L. A. Bull, The Black Cock Inn, Molland, South Molton, North Devon, EX36 3NW
 3604 Mr & Mrs G. Harwood, 39 Portland Road, Selston, Notts., NG16 6AS
 3718 Mrs T.A. Mosley, 30 Eastfield Road, Peterborough, PE1 4AN
 3846 Mr Nicholas Gregory, 12 Ainley Close, Birchenclyffe, Huddersfield, W. Yorks., HD3 3RJ

CHANGE OF ADDRESS & NAME

- 1882 Mrs P. Griffiths of Cold Ashby, Nth - is now:
 Pat Orme, 30 Fields Court, Guys Cliffe, Warwick, CV34 5HP

DECEASED MEMBERS

- 571 Rev. David M. Bradshaw, 8 Tintern Ave., Carlingford, N.S.W. 2118, Australia

ADDRESS CORRECTION

- 3934 Mr J. Palmer 29 Sutherland Avenue, Broadstone, Dorset, BH18 9EB

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE AT BELPER

On Thursday morning the 24th ult., Mr Frederick VINSON, aged 36 years, nephew of Mr. VINSON, of the Model Farm, near Belper, committed suicide by hanging himself. The deceased appeared in his usual health and spirits, and about ten o' clock came into the house and had his luncheon, and at eleven o' clock was found by one of the serving men suspended by a rope in the machine-house. The deceased had been brought up by his uncle from the time that he was thirteen months old, and they were very much attached to each other. Mr Vinson senr. is considerably afflicted, having had two paralytic strokes and lost the use of a part of one side, and the nephew was in the habit of attending upon him. This melancholy event has thrown the family and neighbourhood into the greatest gloom. We believe there can be no cause assigned for the commission of the rash act.

Derbyshire Advertiser July 2, 1852

HELP WANTED

BLURTON, HARDY

Seeking information on all members of the BLURTON/HARDY family. Parents are Henry Blurton (Derby 1845) and Mary Hardy (Cliffash 1852). Children - all born in Derby - and their spouses are: William Henry (1875) and Lavinia KIRKLAND (1878); Water Harding (1877) and Julia O'CONNOR (1877); Annie (1879) and Joseph ANDERSON (1865); Samuel (1881, d.1884); Oliver (1884), spouse unknown; Samuel (1887), spouse unknown; Henry (1889) and Mary Louisa SHIPLEY (1889); Violet (1893) and Arthur RICHARDS (born when?); and Beatrice (1895) and Henry George HATCH (1893), who are my grandparents. Any leads would be greatly appreciated. *Ms. Leslie Hatch, 12-950 Humboldt Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada V8V 2Z8 (Mem. No. 3824)*

HARDY, BERESFORD

Seeking information on all members of the HARDY/BERESFORD family. Parents are: William Hardy (born where? 1810/11) and Sarah Beresford (Longford 1831). Children and their spouses are: Thomas (Longford 1850) and Sarah Ann SUMMERS (1843/44); Mary (Cliffash 1852) and Henry BLURTON (1845), my great grandparents; William (Hulland Ward 1853) and Agnes HUNT (1851); Samuel (Hulland Ward 1854) and Emily Jane BATEMAN (1856/57); Sarah Hannah (Hulland Ward 1856) and Thomas COWLISHAW (1852/53); Ann (Hulland Ward 1857), spouse unknown; Edith (Turnditch 1860) and Edward SYMONDS (1862/63); and Emily (Shottlegate 1863) and Frank PRITCHARD (1861). Any leads would be greatly appreciated. *Ms. Leslie Hatch, 12-950 Humboldt Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada V8V 2Z8 (Mem. No. 3824)*

JOHNSON

Great Grandfather BENJAMIN JOHNSON was born 1834 in the Rowarth Mellor area of Derbyshire and married MARY NEWTON circa 1855. In the 1861 census he is living at Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, with his wife and daughter Jane, aged 4 years, his occupation Basketmaker. In 1866 Benjamin died on board a barque, the 'Tottee', off the Isles of Scilly, his occupation then a merchant seaman. A coroner's inquest was held at Falmouth, Cornwall. In 1874 his widow, her daughter and son, emigrated on the ship 'Mongal' to New Zealand, settling at New Plymouth. My search is to discover Benjamin's parents and better still to correspond with anybody connected to this Johnson family and exchange Johnson information and records. *Jocelyn Bell, 41 Lorna Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand (Mem. No. 3879)*

GANG-LINE

A 19th century ancestor of mine appears in Census returns as 'Labourer', but he was described by a relative of mine as a 'GANGER'. He worked at Pinxton between 1815 and 1860.

A 'ganger' may have been a man who worked on a 'Gang-Line'. This is referred to as some sort of surface equipment used in coal-mining in Frank Smith's "Complete History of Pinxton", page 63. Could someone please explain to me what it was and how it worked? I should be very interested to know what the motive power was. It would not be surprising to me to know that my ancestor was engaged in loading coal on to barges on the Pinxton Canal. *John H. Davis, "Pepperyeat Fold", Far Sawrey, Ambleside, Cumbria LA22 0LH (Mem. No. 1205)*

THOMPSON/TOMSON/THOMSON

Can anyone help with the connections of the THOMSON family from the surrounding area of Woodville, Swadlincote and Hartshorne, Derbyshire and Moira, Leicestershire. The 1851 census of Oxford shows Francis Octavius Thomson, aged 22, a wine merchant born Woodville, Derby, also Ann Thomson a visitor born Moira, another Ann Thomson born Woodville, and Willoughby Thomson born Woodville. Francis appears to be the son of Joseph and Ann from Hartshorne, nr Swadlincote, Derbyshire with brothers William, Joseph, Thomas, John, Richard, Samuel, Edwin and Samuel Septimus and sisters Ann and Elizabeth, all born between 1816 and 1837. Francis died in Oxford in 1890, his business carrying on until 1941 in Oxford. *Peter Patrick, 13 Woodcroft, Kennington, Oxford OX1 5NH (Mem. No.3305).*

JOHN RYLANDS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Due to distance and disability, I am unable to travel to the John Rylands University Library at the University of Manchester, and would be grateful if anyone visiting the Library would look at the following documents in the collection of Bromley-Davenport muniments:-

Davies Davenport III 1757-1837

Family correspondence

From his uncle Richard Davenport 1776-1798 11
From his uncle Sir Thomas Davenport 1776-1785 10

Various correspondents

Letters of congratulation on his marriage and birth
of his son 1777-1778 13

I am particularly interested in any reference to the marriage of Davis Davenport and Charlotte Snyed in 1777 as they married at a little rundown church at Kirk Hallam, possibly because Davis' uncle disapproved of the marriage. I would like to find any reference as to why they married at Kirk Hallam.

In exchange, I am willing to search any records (not Parish Records) relating to Ilkeston, Kirk Hallam, Cotmanhay, Stanton-by-Dale and Dale Abbey. *Esther A Collington, Lea Hurst, 137 Ladywood Road, Kirk Hallam, Ilkeston, Derbyshire DE7 4NJ (Mem. No. 2501)*

THOMPSON

THOMAS THOMPSON was born 4 Jan 1848 in Muggington and christened 30 Jan 1848 in Weston Underwood, the son of Edward Thompson and Sarah (nee Caudwell). Thomas married SARAH ELLEN WAYNE on 24 Feb 1873 at the Parish Church, Hognaston, the certificate giving Thomas' place of residence as Carsington. I only know of two children, Thomas (17 Aug 1873) and Arthur (1st June 1884). Arthur was born at Shaw Street, Derby and married ADA ANNIE AUGER at St Thomas' Church, Derby, on 3 October 1906. She was born on 13 October 1886 at 9 Brunel Terrace, Osmaston, Derby, the daughter of John Auger and Ann Sophia (nee Borman).

Arthur and Ada had seven children including George (born 18 October 1910, Derby), Edna, Ada, Arthur, Winifred and Gladys. George married Ruby Richards (born 1915-20 where?) and Gladys married George Frederick Richards, brother of Ruby. Their brothers and sisters were Cyril, Joseph, Sarah, Wilfred and Kasiah (known as Uncle Ken), the children of Mary (?) and Thomas Richards of 56 Horace Avenue, Stapleford. Thomas worked on the barges and was possibly originally from Solihull.

After Ada Annie was tragically killed in December 1938 after accidentally falling off a bus at "The Green", Long Eaton, Arthur married again in 1944 to Mary Ann Adkin (widow) and moved from 135 Granville Avenue, where he had lived for 25 years, to 80 Breedon Street, Long Eaton. Arthur died on 24 March 1964 at Derby City Hospital.

If any members are able to help I would be very grateful especially with any photographs. I have just put names in my tree it would be wonderful to add a few faces. *Gill Waring, 25 Greenwood Avenue, Huthwaite, Sutton in Ashfield, Notts NG17 2JG (Mem. No. 3883)*

PUGSON

Does anyone have any information relating to JOSEPH PUGSON. He lived at Holbrook during his life from 1857 to 1941. He had a son called ERNEST, mainly known as 'Joe' I believe, who lived at Ridgway, Ambergate. Both spent their working lives on the staff of the railways. The only member of this branch I have met of my generation, is Jean, now Mrs Cartwright, who was at school in Ambergate.

I have considerable information on the family in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire should anyone be researching them, including Poxon, Poxton and Pogson. *Mike Pugson, 101 Sandringham Drive, Preston, Paignton, Devon TQ3 1HH (Mem. No. 3958)*

HALL, MARSDEN, EARDLEY

Has anyone any information on the following families? HALL of the Glossop area, 1700-1900, MARSDEN of Gamesley, Glossop 1700-1950 and EARDLEY of Biddulph, Staffs 1700-1870. Any information much appreciated. *Mrs J.A. Peachey, Blue Lodge, Abson, Wick, Bristol BS15 5TX (Mem. No. 3682)*

SHARDLOW

On the 10th October 1802, STEPHEN SHARDLOW married ELIZABETH WALKER at Crich Parish Church, the records showing that they were "both of this parish".

Although we have a very good record from 1802 to the present, we have been unable to find the birth or baptism of Stephen, or any record of his death, in spite of an extensive search of parish records within the surrounding area during the last eighteen months. Their son, also Stephen, married in 1829 and he and his wife (Elizabeth Marsh) were then described as "both of Tansley" in the Crich records, moving to Derby in 1832.

The IGI shows a good number of Shardlows, especially that of the family of John Shardlow at Duffield in the mid 1700's, but there appears to be no connection with Stephen. There is also a family of a further John Shardlow in the Crich area in the late 1700's and this could possibly be a brother of Stephen, but again no record of a birth or death.

We would be extremely grateful for any help in tracing Stephen who may have been born c1780 as Elizabeth Walker was about 19 years old when they married and 38 when buried in 1820. *Beryl and Les Shardlow, 10 Farnway, Darley Abbey, Derby DE22 2BN (Mem. No. 3913)*

HUDSON, LINNEC(K)ER, LOWE

THOMAS HUDSON, a tailor, married DORTHY LINNICER at Wirksworth in 1830. They then lived in Cromford (North Street) for over forty years. Every census indicates that Thomas Hudson was born at sea in or around 1800. How might I track down any information about his origins? Is the following relevant? When JAMES LINNEKER (a quarryman at Cromford) married Elizabeth Kirkby (of Cromford) at Wirksworth in 1862 the groom's father was described as JOSEPH LINACRE - captain of a vessel. Any information or suggestions would be very welcome.

JOHN LOWE, farmer, and his wife Sarah lived at Lea, first in Lindway Lane near Brackenfield, then in Lea itself. Their children were baptised at Dethick Chapel between 1821 and 1832. Census entries indicate that John Lowe was born at Lea around 1793 and Sarah at Matlock around 1800 (these birthdates are consistent with their memorial inscriptions in Crich churchyard). Despite searching the registers for Ashover, Matlock, Crich and Wirksworth and an enquiry of the Derbyshire Marriage Index, I cannot find a likely marriage and would appreciate any help available. *Roger Jennens, 301 Leeds Road, Wakefield, West Yorkshire WF1 2JQ (Mem. No. 3799)*

FODEN

CHARLES and HANNAH FODEN had a son, John, baptised in Ockbrook on 7 October 1832, but when was Charles born or baptised and when and where did he marry Hannah? Charles' grandson, ARTHUR FODEN, was born 1865 in Alvaston, Derby, and later married Elizabeth Hardy, but we are unable to find details of a marriage. When their son, Oliver, was born in October 1896 Arthur and Elizabeth were living in Denby Road, Denby and Arthur was then a stoker at a local colliery. Between 1900 and 1905 he must have moved to a farm adjacent to 38 Marshall Street, Heanor, but we cannot find out when, or the name of the farm which his sons, Oliver and Harold, subsequently worked whilst they lived at number 38. Any help would be much appreciated. *Beryl and Les Shardlow, 10 Farnway, Darley Abbey, Derby DE22 2BN (Mem. No. 3913)*

GREAVES, TOWN(S)END

THEADOSIA (DOCEY), various spellings, a daughter of SAMUEL GREAVES, was born in Cowley, Dronfield in 1811 and married WILLIAM TOWNSEND of Stubby, Dronfield. In 1841 Theadosia and William lived at Mickley and later in the Dronfield Woodhouse area. Their first known child, Henry, was born 1838, then Emma 1840, Thomas (my gt. grandfather) 1843, and William 1844. Does anyone know when or where Theadosia and William were married or died? Any information appreciated. *Bronwyn Lusby, 87 Fieldside, Thorne, Doncaster, South Yorks. DN8 4AA (Mem. No. 1174)*

HARRIS/HARRISON

My paternal grandfather, GEORGE HARRIS, was first married to MARY HANNAH HUGHES at Chester on 16 April 1900. He gave his age as 33, a bachelor, father George Harris deceased. He married secondly JANE TUDOR, nee Jones, a Widow also at Chester on 18 July 1903. He gave his age as 36, a widower, father as above. George was a

general labourer, later working for Chester Waterworks Company, being discharged through ill health (asthma) in 1916 and dying in January 1924.

The family story states that grandfather George (born 1866/67?) was brought up by an older married sister (name unknown). It has always been assumed that he was a younger member of the family and his parents had died. I wonder if he may have been illegitimate. He lived with his sister and her family at Kedleston nr Derby and worked at Kedleston Hall, presumably in the late 1870's, 1880's and early 1890's. He was supposed to have become head groomsman but left to join the army (dates unknown) and served in South Africa. On his discharge from the army (presumably in the 1890's) he returned to Kedleston, quarrelled with his family, left home and moved to Chester, never contacting his family again.

I have searched the census returns for 1871 and 1881 and the Kedleston Parish Registers. No trace although I did find a George Harrison of about the correct age. I have obtained the birth certificate of a George Henry Harris, born 23.4.1866 at 4 Abbey Place, Derby, father's name George Harris (foundry labourer), mother Elizabeth Harris, formerly Jepson. I hope this could be the correct George Harris but need further proof. I have had the army records searched but no trace of George Harris although many records were lost in the blitz. I also wrote to Kedleston Hall, but they have no trace of anyone of this name working there.

Maybe the name really is Harrison and I have not been looking for the correct person. Any help would be gratefully received and any expenses met. *Mrs Mary Jones, 10 Appleton Drive, Greasby, Wirral, Merseyside L49 1SJ (Mem. No. 3951)*

1996 FOUR COUNTIES CONFERENCE

A DATE FOR YOUR DIARY

1996 sees the 20th anniversary year of our society. Its also our turn to host the Four Counties Conference. Plans are already well in hand and our chosen venue is PEARS SCHOOL, which is part of the historic school at REPTON Nr DERBY.

The theme for the conference is THE GOOD OLD DAYS ? which during the day three speakers will tell us of our ancestors lives in 19th Century Britain. Booking forms and further details will follow in the next magazine.

VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE

Whilst searching the 1891 Census for Thurlston, I found the following strays:-

Mary Napolinatina	17	Travelling Musician born Naples
May Napolinatina	16	Travelling Musician born Naples
Carolena Napolinatina	15	Travelling Musician born Naples
Teresa Napolinatina	14	Travelling Musician born Naples
John Napolinatina	52	Travelling Musician born Naples
Alexander Napolinatina	14	Travelling Musician born Naples
Philip Napolinatina	17	Travelling Musician born Naples

No relationships were detailed, but they must have lived up this little Pennine village, although a list of occupations - all on one page - show that it certainly did not rely on one particular industry. 1) Patent Yeast Dealer; 2) Licensed Hawker; 3) Woollen Rug Maker; 4) Steel Labourer; 5) Plasterer; 6) Farmer; 7) Umbrella Japanner.

J. Ashley, 14 Holmesdale Road, Dronfield, Sheffield S18 6FB

MEETING REPORTS



GLOSSOP GROUP

JULY 1995

CHETHAMS LIBRARY - MRS JACKIE STANTON

CHETHAMS LIBRARY is situated between Manchester Cathedral and Victoria Station. Mrs Stanton started by showing us slides of the building which now houses the library. The building itself is of MONASTIC design and was originally a COLLEGE FOR PRIESTS although it wasn't actually a monastery. In the WILL of Mr Chetham in 1653 he left money to provide a school for 40 poor boys and a library - the oldest FREE LIBRARY in this country. The school was known as CHETHAMS BLUE-COAT SCHOOL and continued to be a CHARITY SCHOOL until 1955, when it became a normal school.

She also showed us slides of some of the very old books and documents held by the library. They hold more than 100,000 VOLUMES of printed books of which 60,000 were published before 1851. Unfortunately many of these books are in very bad condition and she told us of the struggle the library is having to raise funds for the continued PRESERVATION of the books and documents through the CHETHAMS LIBRARY APPEAL which is ongoing.

It was a very interesting talk and caused many questions from the audience.

Iris Brown

AUGUST 1995

ECCLES CAKES - EVELYN VIGEON

This was an informative talk which might appear to be beyond our scope, but which had evolved after much research among wills and parish records. Like most detective stories this one needed lots of concentration to follow all the twists and turns as the tale unfolded, but the basic facts are as follows.

CURRENTS were known in the late Middle Ages, though restricted to the tables of rich people. The PURITANS forbade them in the seventeenth century, but by 1799 shortcakes from ECCLES were sold at WAKES and FAIRS and so became famous.

While a basic ECCLES CAKE consists of currants and spice in puff pastry, some were made from flaky or short pastry. Originally the filling consisted of currants, brown sugar and butter, and perhaps brandy or rum from the pub. Other ingredients used could include mixed spice, zest, nutmeg, cinnamon and candied peel. One theory says that a MRS RAFFLES passed the recipe on to a servant as a wedding present, but who was the servant?

In 1884 BEATRIX POTTER mentions the cookie shop, and in 1930 ARNOLD BENNETT calls it the most romantic shop around. But which shop did they refer to - because there was more than one.

The original shop was on what is now known as CHURCH ROAD. A letterhead shows JAMES BIRCH, a cornmill and baker, being there from 1796, but research proved that he was established there from 1785. He also owned the GRAPES INN next door and these were linked by a common cellar containing the bakery. Later he moved across the road into another building - possibly two houses converted into one.

So the original "Eccles Cake" shop continued under the care of WILLIAM BRADBURY, who had been JAMES BIRCH's apprentice, while the second shop - the original purveyors - was taken over by James' nephew, JOHN. By 1879 Bradburn's shop was producing 9000 Eccles Cakes per day as well as meat pies, rock cakes and custards, while Birch's opposite was producing 5000 per day.

Eccles Cakes were even made in the trenches during the War, but by the 1960s redevelopment meant that first the shop was sold then the manufacturing side was taken over. If ever you see a picture postcard with a thatched roofed Eccles cake shop ask yourself this, is it the original, the second, or even the third shop - also on CHURCH STREET.

Evelyn finished by reading an extract from the 1835 ballad 'HUMOURS OF ECCLES CAKES'.

Ann Pass

SEPTEMBER 1995

PIONEER FAMILIES FROM THE HIGH PEAK TO THE USA - MR G. TYMINGTON

Mr Tymington began by telling us how he became involved with the subject and how, on a visit to AMERICA, he met with descendants of the original emigrants and came back to further his research in the GLOSSOP area.

The main families were the CLAYTONS, GREGSONS and MARSHALLS. The book "Fond Memoirs of Eliza Marshall" published in 1870 records the lives of the women in these families. ELIZA'S father was a gambler who was born in MANCHESTER but lived and travelled around DERBYSHIRE, arriving in BUGSWORTH in the early 1930's. He got into trouble but escaped and went to America. The family, left behind, became destitute and lived in HAYFIELD. Then money arrived for them to travel to America and they left in April 1839. On arrival they travelled across to the West. Eliza became MRS GREGSON and was later joined by her mother, brother and sisters from PHILADELPHIA. They then travelled on to OREGON via INDEPENDENCE. On May 5th 1845 they joined up with the GREGSON family, the CLAYTONS and the MARSHALLS and travelled to CALIFORNIA.

In those six years they must have trekked thousands of miles criss-crossing AMERICA and suffering many ills and privations on the way. Goodness knows how many more miles they travelled after 1845. Mr Tymington showed us pictures and maps showing the conditions and journeys undertaken.

It was very interesting and we hope to hear more from Mr Tymington when he returns from his current trip to the USA.

Iris Brown

SHIRLAND GROUP

JULY 1995

A TOUR OF THE GENERAL CEMETERY, SHEFFIELD

Our July meeting was a new venture for us - an out-of-door meeting in a cemetery. The weather was fine as a small crowd gathered outside the main entrance of the GENERAL CEMETERY. Brian Donaghey, from the FRIENDS OF THE GENERAL CEMETERY led us through the ROMANESQUE GATEHOUSE, where the first entourages would have driven through in all their splendour, and gave us an introductory talk on the founding of the cemetery in 1836, six years after the establishment of the first free enterprise burial ground. With the expansion of towns and the growth of NON-CONFORMITY, the existing burial grounds were overused so out-of-town landscaped cemeteries were founded. Architects designed buildings to blend in and SAMUEL WORTH, who designed the CUTLER HALL, was given a free hand, being influenced by Egyptian, Greek, Roman and Classical architecture.

The cemetery was divided by the DISSENTERS WALL in 1848, when a GOTHIC CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHAPEL was built on newly acquired land. This typical Victorian building cannot compare with the first chapel with its magnificent DORIC columns and Egyptian window embrasures. Our tour took us to the most noteworthy graves and we got an insight into the enormous task the FRIENDS OF THE GENERAL CEMETERY have undertaken. There is an archive of all the burials in existence which the Friends intend to put on a database. For more information about this and the group itself, contact Brian Donaghey on 0114-2584275 or make enquiries to Sheffield Record Office where the documents are held.

AUGUST 1995

MEMBERS EVENING

I think this might become a regular event as everyone seemed to enter into the spirit of the evening and circulated to such an extent that it seemed a shame to call them to order.

Various members had put on really interesting displays which attracted a lot of attention. The talks began with a little questionnaire about family movements, which exercised everyone's powers of concentration - the results showed that a lot of our ancestors moved about and that a lot did not.

The volunteer speakers all held our attention with their tales of intrigue and research, but the star of the evening was MARGARET MORGAN whose story of her husband's ancestors INDIAN connection was fascinating. Her meticulous research into INDIAN history, together with the details she found out about her husband's family was admirable.

SEPTEMBER 1995

CLOCKMAKING - G.A. LEWIS

Horology or the measurement of time is Mr Lewis's passion and he enthused us all with his talk and slide-show. He had spent the day at the INSTITUTE OF HOROLOGY at UPTON HALL, SOUTHWELL, which has a comprehensive library on clocks as well as a museum. (Viewing by appointment only).

MR LEWIS gave us a quick run through the history of time-keeping, from SHADOW and WATER CLOCKS to the first MECHANICAL clocks. These were developed to be attached to churches so that the faithful would know when the services were. STANDARD TIME across the country did not arrive until trains travelled from one side of the country to the other.

HOROLOGY has always used the most modern technology of the period, and surprisingly the first ELECTRIC time-keeper appeared in 1880. MR LEWIS showed us slides of the clocks and watches that he lovingly restores and repairs - always with caution as some of the chemicals can be quite noxious. He has worked on some very old and interesting time pieces and told us a lot of intriguing facts - like the first WRIST WATCHES appeared about 1870 at the same time as bicycling, so that the cyclist could keep an eye on time.

We learnt that the plain ENGLISH clocks were often decorative inside and FRENCH clocks tended to be the reverse. Dare I say - does this say something about the two nations?

Jo Ashley

DERBY GROUP

JULY 1995

A WANDER THROUGH FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH - JOYCE FINNEMORE

Every once in a while we encounter speakers who, although obviously know their subject, prefer to talk on all matters apertaining to that subject. One such lady is JOYCE FINNEMORE who treated us to a very different and humerous evening wandering the highways and byways of family history research. JOYCE drew on her immense knowledge and experiences in RECORD OFFICES, ST. CATHERINE'S HOUSE, CHURCHES and CHURCHYARDS, MUSEUMS etc and told us of the funny and not so funny adventures she has had. Her husband's FINNEMORE family hailed from deep in rural STAFFORDSHIRE, KINGSTONE and COTON to be precise, we learnt how on discovering the old family farmhouse she set out to find it. Bumping along a track for miles in her car and arriving in the farmyard to be greeted by modern day versions of the village simpleton who, like American Red Indians, thought that taking a photograph was akin to stealing the soul and promptly rushed indoors or hid behind tractors etc. JOYCE has, like the rest of us, known the joys and frustrations, the ups and downs of research and can put over these in an entertaining way. Coupled with examples of her own research and triumphs, and a lively question and answer session, it proved to be a very good evening.

AUGUST 1995

THE SAD WOMEN OF THE CRIMEA - KEN HORTON

This month saw the return of one of our most popular speakers, and on this, his fourth visit, KEN HORTON spoke on another aspect of the CRIMEAN WAR. He opened by explaining that a number of women, usually soldiers wives, about 6 to each 100 men, were allowed to accompany each regiment to war. It is quite probable that as many as 1250 women went to the CRIMEA, but no records exist. At the end of the war at least 75% of these women had disappeared, many of them were illiterate so no memoirs were written, but we had slides to see and stories to hear which gave us glimpses of them. One young wife cut her hair short and was taught to drill by her husband and actually marched onto

the troop ship at PORTSMOUTH, but she was discovered and put off the ship. Colour Sergeant JOHN WAGNER was so upset at leaving his wife he cut his throat. In FEBRUARY 1854, 509 officers, 10,900 NCO's, 272 Women, 12 Children and 1600 Horses were sent to MALTA. AMELIA LADY ERROLL wife of WILLIAM HENRY 18th EARL OF ERROLL shared her husband's tent, when asked many years later if it was comfortable, she replied "I do not know, his Lordship had the bed I slept on the floor". The most famous woman in the war was FRANCES ISABELLA DUBERLY known as FANNY DUBERLY, wife of Captain HENRY DUBERLY, the paymaster of the 8th Hussars, 25 years old, vivacious, pretty, gregarious and over eager for excitement. She was well entertained by the Senior Officers and Ships Captains and witnessed the CHARGE of the LIGHT BRIGADE. She followed her husband to INDIA and took part in a cavalry charge, she returned to ENGLAND and complained that "life was dull". She died in CHELTENHAM in 1902.

Arriving in TURKEY the soldiers soon found the back streets and dark bars where you could get drunk for sixpence and catch syphilis for a shilling. The battle of ALMA was witnessed by some of the women and one NELL BUTLER tore up her petticoats to make bandages and dressings, collected biscuit bags for poultices and never raised her head when a shell burst 10 yards away from her. ELIZABETH EVANS, whose husband was in the 4th Foot, also helped. We hear of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE but there were many acts of bravery from women in battle that we know nothing of. Women whose husbands died soon remarried, men were obviously in good supply and marriage was a key to survival. Some chose prostitution, whoring brought in more money than doing the laundry. Following the battle of INKERMAN many women moved among the dead searching for their husbands' bodies, the field ringing with cries of grief, many had to be carried away from this awful scene. Women who had been left behind at GALLIPOLI were sent to SCUTARI, where no-one could accommodate them, 260 women and children were found in the dark stinking cellars of the BARRACK BLOCK HOSPITAL, covered in rags and vermin. These were all that was left of a larger party whose names and graves were never recorded, many had a cross which said "A Woman".

MARY SEACOLE was turned away by FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE from helping in the hospital. A 50 year old widow with a Jamaican mother and a Scottish father, she built the BRITISH HOTEL at a cost of £800, it covered an acre housing a canteen, storerooms and animal pens. MARY visited the trenches, provided goods for the troops and tended the wounded, she became known as MOTHER SECOLE and the BLACK NIGHTINGALE.

The BRITISH ARMY'S last WASHERWOMAN was Mrs MARY ANN JONES of WELSHPOOL who went off to war with her husband as a 'mere slip of a girl' and lived until she was 90. She washed for 27 men at 3 1/2d per man, washing shirts, towels, haversacks, holdalls and other things. She left WELSHPOOL with a Sovereign in her pocket and came home with seven.

The foregoing is just a part of the fascinating talk given and the slides shown by Ken, who sadly informs us that now he has his bus pass he is hanging up his lecturers cap after 20 years on the circuit, which will give him more time to concentrate on writing his book. We may be able to tempt him back in the future to talk about his publication. Although I made many notes on the night I am grateful to Ken for the loan of his notes.

SEPTEMBER 1995

OLD CASTLE DONNINGTON - BRUCE TOWNSEND

To most of us CASTLE DONNINGTON is the village south of DERBY which we speed through on our way to other places. On the edge of the village is situated the East Midlands Airport and the Donnington Motor Race Track. BRUCE TOWNSEND made us apply the brakes and take a fresh look at the place. A castle was built in 1135 which passed to the DE LACY family who were the EARLS of LINCOLN, a new one was built but this was dismantled in 1595 and the stone used to build LANGLEY PRIORY in Leicestershire. It is believed that the centre of DONNINGTON was walled. A church was on the present site at DOMESDAY and the spire was 22 feet higher than it is now. Action was seen in the CIVIL WAR when the ROYALISTS from Leicester clashed with the PARLIAMENTARIANS from Derby. The MEDIEVAL HOSPITAL built in 1190 housed 13 lay brothers and sisters, it was demolished around 1800. POOL CLOSE FARM is a house cased in brick which hides a smaller, older building believed to have been one large Hall inhabited by the Master

and Servants and the animals. **KEY HOUSE** in the Main Street which is covered in key symbols dates back to 1595, the legend states that the builder **THOMAS ROBEY** hung a key in the porch for his wife to be, who left him just before they married. The fact is that as each part of the house was completed or altered the present owner must hang or fashion a key to hang on a prominent part of the house with their name and date on it. A village story goes that at the end of the last century a respectable gentleman lived at Key House who had a lady friend in another part of the village. One night he died in her bed, his body was carried back to Key House and then the Doctor was summoned. **BRUCE** showed many types of architecture in the village, in **SPITAL St.**, **APIARYGATE** and **BOROUGH St.** where tunnels run beneath the road. One runs through Bruce's cellar, these were thought to be part of a sewerage system.

The main trades were **FRAMEWORK KNITTING** and **BASKET MAKING**. The railways did not come to the village because the landowners would not sell their pastures to the Railway companies. The population declined after 1840 and moved away to **LOUGHBOROUGH** and **DERBY**.

The main road through the village was turnpiked in the 1800's and inns were built to accommodate the passing coach trade from **NOTTINGHAM** to **BIRMINGHAM**. This is a small part of the talk we all enjoyed in September and the village is on my list to have another look at when time permits.

Gill Hiley Mem No 1774

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PAUL DANIELS

According to the Derby Reporter of 17th and 25th March 1825, during the Assizes, the townsfolk of Derby were treated to the 'surprising Performance' of Khia Khan Khruse, the celebrated Indian juggler.

These 'New Feats, Magical Illusions, experiments etc.', which had never been seen in Derby before or performed 'by any other person', were to take place at the Old Assembly Rooms in Full Street. Tickets, priced 5s, were obtainable from Mr Khruse at the Nag's Head Inn, St. Peter's Street and performances started at 8 p.m. prompt.

This magician's acts were so 'decidedly unrivalled' that 'it would be a miracle indeed, if the interest he has excited did not procure him crowded houses!' Originally billed for four nights only, Khruse was such a success that he was sanctioned by the Mayor of Derby to repeat 'his most miraculous exhibitions' on Friday, 25th March at 8 o'clock.

The prisoners awaiting trial, rather than face the judge would, I'm sure, have preferred to see this celebrated man of magic!

Sandra Stock (Mem. No. 125)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I am sorry that I appear to have upset Mrs Peggy Davies by my letter in issue 73, but in my defence I feel I am justified in assuming from the summary in issue 72 of her talk on the Howards of Glossop, that the words "they were responsible for....some of the schools and churches, both Anglican and Roman Catholic....." meant that the Howards were responsible for the Catholic Church. Mrs Davies is right to point out that there is more than one Catholic church in Glossop and I should have first referred to the Diocesan directory which names two. St. Charles Church is entered under Hadfield.

I am grateful to Mrs Davies for the information that the heirs of my distant relative, Francis Sumner, carried out his wishes by building the "Sumner Memorial Church" which I see from the directory is in Sumner Street.
Brian Shingleton, Wallstones Farm, Spring Hollow, Hazelwood, Duffield, Belper, Derbys DE56 4AW

NEW PREMISES

As many of you will know from our monthly meetings at Derby, Glossop and Shirland and from my reports at the AGM last year, the Society has been actively seeking bigger and better premises. **WELL GOOD NEWS THE SEARCHING IS OVER.** After several months of negotiations the Society has leased the **OLD BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE, St. MARY'S BRIDGE, DERBY.** This famous and historic building is joined onto the Bridge Chapel and has been on this site since the 1200's. It is one of only a few Bridge Chapels remaining in the UK. The house has a quiet riverside location, built on three stories and we have leased it all. There are 10 rooms which will give us more spacious surroundings to locate our library and archives, microfiche readers, computer and ample storage space. Our officers and committee can work from there. We have plans for a permanent bookshop, rooms for reading and research, as well as kitchen facilities, so that you may enjoy refreshments during your visits. And its only a few minutes walk from the Local Studies Library in Irongate, Derby.

Of course all of this will not happen on its own. We shall need help. **LOTS OF IT** Both at the time of the move and afterwards. We intend to open our new Headquarters as many times as possible during the week. Volunteers will be needed, you will be keen to see it, so why not combine a visit for research with helping to run the premises. If its left to the good old faithfuls then it will not be used to its full potential.

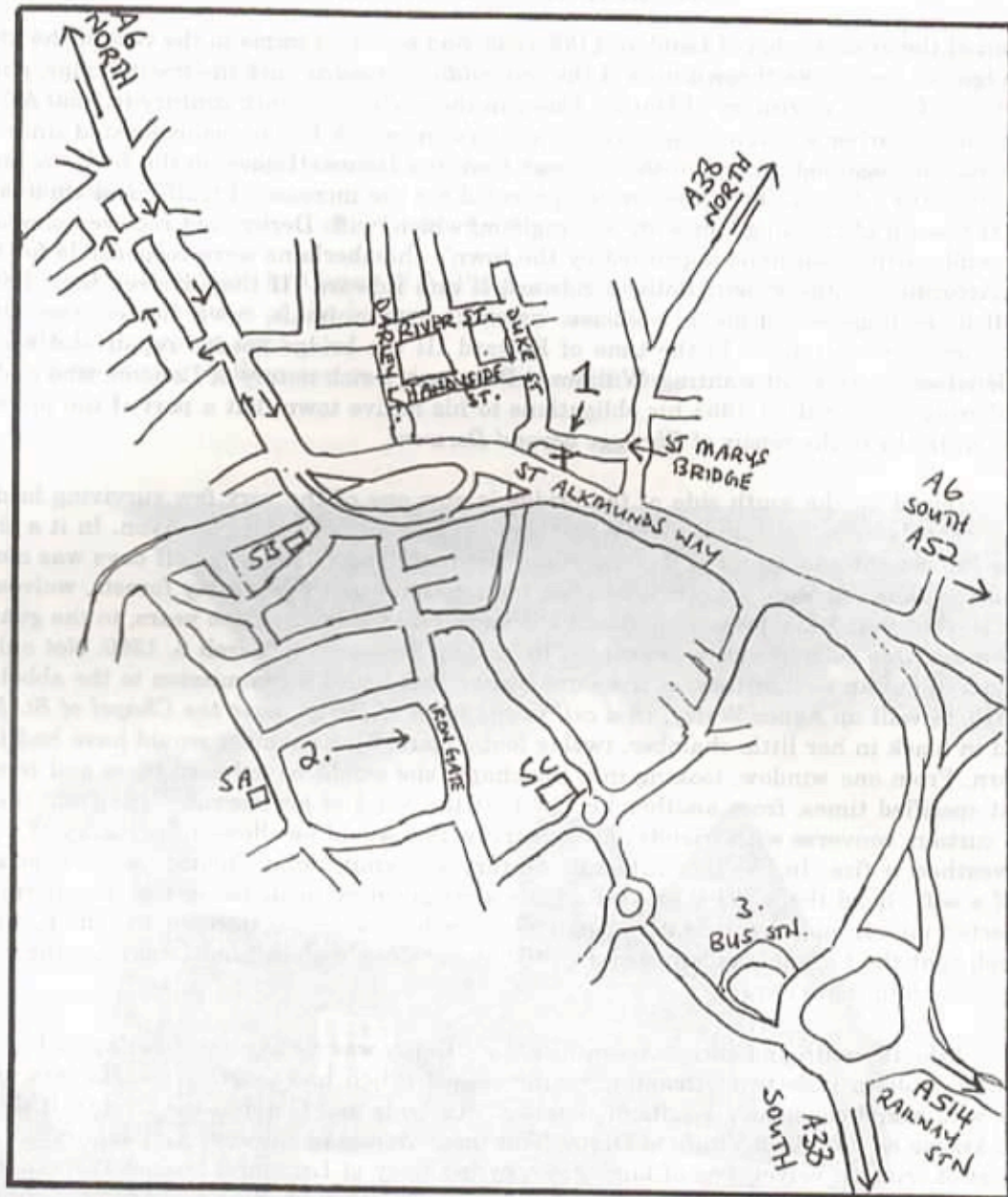
As you will know we are a Society with funds but not an endless supply of money. The Treasurer and Committee have done the sums very carefully and are aware of the cost implications in this move. It is felt that this would now be a good time to offer our members the chance to help the Society, we would welcome donations to improve our new premises, whether it be in the form of hard cash, a bookcase here or a desk or cabinet there, perhaps a microfiche viewer or two, second hand machines today are quite reasonable.

It is anticipated that the move will take place early in 1996. The present library room at Alfreton will close on Friday 22nd December 1995 and will NOT re-open until APRIL 13TH 1996, when we will hold the Societies ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING combined with the OFFICIAL OPENING and an OPEN DAY at the BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE. A limited library service may be available during the January to April period. Librarian Iris Salt would need to be contacted for details.

There is on street parking and multi storey parks nearby, Derby City centre and Bus Station are a few minutes walk away [see map] .

A lot of work has gone into securing these prestige premises, we have the full support of the Provost of Derby and the rest of the Bridge Chapel House Trustees. This is YOUR new Headquarters, we want YOU to use it, help to run it, work on your research and help with Society projects there, help us to expand and improve it. The building has enormous potential, used fully it could be our home for a very long time.

ALAN HILEY - CHAIRMAN
Membership No 1774



1. **Bridge Chapel House.** Situated on St Mary's Bridge Derby, just off St Alkmunds Way, which is part of the Inner Ring Road. This leads to the A52 [Nottingham] and the M1. Also to the A38 [South] the A514 [Melbourne, Ashby and the M42] and the A6 [South] Mansfield Road leads to the A38[North] Duffield Road A6 [North]
2. **Local Studies Library.** Irongate. 5 minutes walk.
3. **Central Bus Station.** 10 minutes walk.
4. **Railway Station.** 20 minutes walk
5. **Multi Storey Car parks** at (a) Bold Lane. (b) Chapel Street. (c) Assembly Rooms.
6. **Onstreet parking** at, Duke St, Handyside St, River St, North Parade and and Darley Lane. all within 2 minutes of the Chapel House.

THE BRIDGE CHAPEL, DERBY

The erection of the great bridge of London, 1176-1209, had set an example to the rest of the kingdom in the building of bridges as one of the three duties of the *trimonda necessitas*; and the great bridge, *pons magnus* of Derby is first heard of in the Cartulary of Darley Abbey in the early thirteenth century (c.1230 AD). It was built of stone, replacing an earlier wooden bridge across the Derwent which had probably existed since the time that the Anglo Saxons had regained control of the borough from the Danes. Higher up the river, in Roman times, a bridge had led to Little Chester. The great bridge provided for the increase of traffic and trade and connected the town and the south of the kingdom with Nottingham, which, with Derby, had received similar charters in 1204, and the wild north. Guardians appointed by the town's chamberlains were responsible for its repair and maintenance. According to the Patent Rolls of Edward II and Edward III they derived their income from an elaborate tariff or pontage levied on all vehicles, wagons, carts, animals, cows, horses, pigs and goods that passed over it, together with alms. In the time of Edward III the bridge needed repair and was rebuilt on a larger scale. Benefactors were not wanting. William le Peyntour, a rich notary of London, who had been born in Derby, remembering in his will of 1353 his obligations to his native town, left a part of the proceeds from the sale of his land in Derby to the repair of *Ebrugge beyond Derwent*.

The chapel erected on the south side of the bridge is now one of the very few surviving bridge chapels in England; other chapels being at Rotherham, Wakefield, St. Ives and Bradford on Avon. In it a chaplain would say masses for the benefit and safety of the travellers, for travelling in those far off days was most dangerous. The Trent and the Derwent were known to change their courses and beyond lay forests, wolves and robbers. The Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield would issue a licence, renewable after two years, to the guardians for the celebration of mass. One such licence was granted by Bishop Streeton on March 6, 1360. Not only was there a chapel but also a cell of an anchoritess, as the same bishop had issued a commission to the abbot of Darley, on January 3, 1370, to wall up Agnes Waley, in a cell in the town of Derby, near the Chapel of St. Mary. Imagine Agnes dressed in black in her little chamber, twelve foot square. This chamber would have had three windows of glass or horn. From one window, looking into the chapel she would have heard mass and received the holy communion at specified times, from another her food, at the hand of her servant, and from the other, which would have a curtain, converse with friends and passersby. She would be allowed the luxury of a cat and in the cold winter weather, a fire. In the late fifteenth century a hermit, John Shelton, who surprisingly had the consolation of a wife, lived there. They existed on the alms given by pious passersby. The hermit mended the road and collected tolls from the corporation. Quarrels over tolls were not uncommon. The borough records of Nottingham tell that the hermit was 'mugged' in 1467 by two men who refused to pay up; the offenders being fined 6d, a large sum in those days.

By the end of the fifteenth and early sixteenth century Derby was clearly a prospering and wealthy town. In 1488 Sir (Dominus) John Dale was officiating in the chapel which had fourteen benefactors; twelve of them being women, who would constitute a guild of sisters of our Lady and Child of the Bridge. It then contained a famous image known as the Black Virgin of Derby. This image would be the envy and admiration of all who saw it. It had a coat of crimson velvet, one of blue, given by my Lady of Langford, besides two other coats of blue, adorned with flowers, rings, ornaments, such as girdles, silver and gold coins and beads of coral and jet. The Child would appear very attractive in his kirtle or gown of costly velvet and little cap. Nothing was wanting either in vestments or other apparatus for the saying of mass. In 1528 its chaplain had been cited to appear at the visitation of the collegiate church by Henry Litherland, the auditor of the court and commissary of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

After the dissolution of the Chantries in 1547 the chapel fell on bad times; services in it were abandoned. By the grant of Queen Mary, in 1554, the building and its appurtenances were transferred to the town of Derby, whose chamberlains used the rents for the repair of the churches in their gift. The Rental Rolls of the borough show that in 1617 it still belonged to the town.

On July 25, 1588 a horrifying sight met the eyes of travellers on the bridge. By the gatehouse of the chapel hung the dismembered bodies of three Catholic priests, Nicholas Garlick of Glossop, Robert Ludlam of Sheffield and Richard Simpson. They had been condemned to death at the Derby Assizes as traitors to the State, hanged, cut down and quartered, and their bleeding parts suspended on poles. However under cover of a dark night a small party of Catholics took down these bloody members.

In 1662, the Presbyterians of the town, refusing to conform to the Act of Uniformity were expelled from their parish churches. It is said that they used the chapel as a place of worship but there is no record of the application for licence in the Indulgence Document of 1673. In the eighteenth century it suffered much secular degradation being converted into dwelling houses, which in turn became the habitation of Thomas Eaton, a surgeon, and later into a carpenter's shop. In 1791 a new bridge was erected. Eventually, in 1873, the chapel was rescued from its secular indignity by the curate of St. Alkmund when the worthy Bishop Selwyn licences it for services.

Unfortunately owing to lack of both interest and money this precious relic of the past became once more derelict when the Bridge Gate Mission Hall was opened in 1912 and its owner refused to repair it. To prevent its impending ruination the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, in 1928 and 1929, succeeded in purchasing and restoring it at a cost of some £25,000.

The house attached to the Chapel was built in the late seventeenth century and shows the Dutch influence of the reign of William III.



This article was originally written by Canon W.A. Pemberton as part of the historical research for 'Echoes and Images' (A dramatic presentation of the history of Derby and the cathedral church of All Saints) which was produced in Derby Cathedral in 1983.

Canon Pemberton was rector of Breaston and vicar of Wilne with Draycott until his retirement and now lives in Castle Donington.



Above: The 17th century Bridge Chapel House, attached to the historic Bridge Chapel and now the new home for Derbyshire Family History Society. (Photo is reproduced here by kind permission of Derbyshire Countryside Ltd.)



OVERSEAS MEMBERS. The British Tourist Authority, in association with the Federation of Family History Societies, have published a new edition of the pamphlet "TRACING YOUR ANCESTERS". The pamphlet answers as consisely as possible those general and numerous questions so often asked by overseas researchers, and would prove useful to any overseas member contemplating visiting the U. K. to carry out research. The booklet can be obtained from the British Tourist Authority offices in Sydney, Toronto, Hong Kong, Dublin, Auckland, Singapore, Sandton South Africa, Chicago and New York, or by sending three International Reply Coupons or \$1.00 to The Administrator, Federation of Family History Societies, The Benson Room, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, B3 3BS.

THE ORIENTAL AND INDIA OFFICE COLLECTIONS propose holding family history days for members of the public who are interested in tracing their ancestors and would like to know more about the sources that are available to family historians at that office. The day would include talks on the various collections and guided tours of the Reading Room, and it is anticipated that each session would accommodate 20 persons at a cost of £20.00 per head. The dates are to be confirmed subject to public response. If you are interested please write to Tim Thomas, Reader Services, Oriental and India Office Collections, 197 Blackfriars Road, London, SE18NG.

TRETWEY SOCIETY. Following the inclusion of the THE TRETWEY STORY in the June 1995 edition of my "Postbag", I have received a letter from Alan Kent informing me of the TRETWEY SOCIETY. Alan also included two copies of the Trethewey Society Newsletters which contain references to the Trethewey connections with Derbyshire, where members worked as water engineers in the lead-mines around Bakewell and Foolow, and also were involved in the supplying of water to the Cromford Canal from the River Derwent. I shall place the Newsletters in the Library, and anyone wishing more information on the TRETWEY SOCIETY should contact Alan Kent, at 17 Red Hill, Stourbridge, West Midlands, DY8 1NA.

THE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY OF MARTIN are holding a Gathering at the Meeting House of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, North End, Portsmouth, Hants., on Saturday 2nd December 1995. For members researching the MARTIN name, fuller details of the Martin Society can be obtained by sending a S.A.E. to Matthew A. Martin 202 Grangehill Road, Eltham, London, SE9 1ST.

1851 WARWICKSHIRE CENSUS PROJECT. Terry Walsh informs me that Volume XVIII is now completed and contains the following parishes - ILMINGTON, CHERINGTON, BRAILES, FENNY COMPTON, BURTON DASSETT, and PRIORS MARSTON. Terry adds that the above parishes are from the south of the County and contain many 'strays' because of the bordering on neighbouring areas. Further details of the Index, and previous indexes, can be obtained from Terry Walsh, 54 Westbourne Road, Solihull, West Midlands, B92 8AU.

1891 CENSUS. BIRMINGHAM, ASTON and RUGBY. James Wilson also informs me that more entries have been added to the 1891 Census. Every man, woman and child is included, together with the RG No., Fiche No., Folio No. and Place of Birth. The districts now completed are - BIRMINGHAM, Ladywood, St. George, All Saints, St. Thomas & St. Martin. ASTON, Aston Manor, Deritend, Duddeston & Erdington. RUGBY, Rugby, Dunchurch & Crick. Any member who thinks this Index could help in their researches, should first contact Mr. James Wilson, at 6 The Sycamores, Vessey Close, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, B74 4QL, enclosing a S.A.E. and full details of how to access the entries will be sent.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY announce the the publication of Volume 7, the final volume in the series indexing the 1851 Census of Berkshire. Anyone interested in this volume, or any of the previous volumes should contact Mrs. Jean Debney, 8 Hucklebury Close, Purley on Thames, Reading, Berkshire, RG8 8EH.

ALFRED GREGSON, ARTIST. Mr. Alan Merryweather would welcome any information about Alfred Gregson, who appears in the 1881 census as an unmarried, 36 year old painter, born in Derby. Mr Merryweather is trying to make a connection between Alfred Gregson

and a circular painting, on opaline glass, of a spray of pansies, clearly signed A.W.Gregson, which has become a family heirloom. If any member knows of this artist, or his work, Mr Merryweather, at 60 Trafalgar Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 2EL, will be pleased to hear from you.

WALSALL FAMILY HISTORY GROUP. Members of the above group are researching the following names in Derbyshire -, ATTKIN, BROOKS, CHEETHAM, COWLISHAW, FLETCHER, GRATTON, KNOWLES, SIMMS, and STRINGER. They would like to contact any members researching these names, with a view to carrying out reciprocal research in the Walsall area. For further details please contact The Secretary, Mrs. B. Knowles, 31 Bloxwich Road North, Short Heath, Willenhall, WV12 5PG.

BEDFORDSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY are holding their Thirteenth Annual Conference at the Houghton Conquest Village Hall on the 11th May 1996. For further details and booking forms (available from 1st January) contact Kath Gerrard, 34 Jubilee Road, Luton, Bedfordshire, LU2 0EA.

THE "TASTE OF YORKSHIRE" CONFERENCE. The Doncaster & District F.H.S. are hosting a "Taste of Yorkshire" Conference at High Melton College, Doncaster, from 30th August to 1st September 1996. Booking Forms and Programmes can be obtained from Mrs. Gill Briscoe, The Old Granary, Cross Hill, Skellow, Doncaster, DN6 8JW, enclosing a S. A. E.

THE SUSSEX FAMILY HISTORY GROUP will be holding their 25th Anniversary Conference and also hosting the Federation of Family History Societies A.G.M., on April 4th - 6th 1997, at the Bishop Otter College, Chichester. For further details of this conference in the ancient Cathedral City of Chichester, please contact Mrs. Doreen Hayes, 31 Poulsters Lane, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7SS.

DAY AND RESIDENTIAL COURSES 1996. The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies have announce their Courses for 1996. They are as follows,

13th January	CENSUSES	Closing date	5th January
10th February	GENEALOGY and GENETICS		2nd February
15-17th March	TRACING YOUR ANCESTORS		16th February
11th May	THE PROFESSIONAL APPROACH		3rd May
22nd June	PALAEOGRAPHY		14th June
22-26th July	BEGINNERS RESIDENTIAL COURSE		28th June

For fuller details of these courses, and correspondence courses, please contact The Registrar, Jeremy Palmer B.A., The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1BA.

G. G. WELLS,
Hon. Secretary.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Please note that the 1996 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will take place on SATURDAY APRIL 13TH 1996. It will be held at the BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE, ST MARY'S BRIDGE, DERBY, commencing at 10-30 am.

The rest of the day will be given over to an Open Day. Your chance to look at our new premises and to take advantage of all of our records and archives to carry on with your research. There will also be an opportunity to work on Society projects. During the day Max Craven the Keeper of Antiquities at Derby Museum will give a talk on the history of the Bridge Chapel

Drinks and light refreshments will be available.

A RARE OLD NAME

Many years ago when I started studying my family history, I imagined it would be an easy task, as both my parents have rare surnames. In the case of my mother's CUSTANCE ancestors this has proved fairly straightforward, but with my father's WALKLATE ancestors the reverse is the case. One of my dreams was to construct an enormous family tree with every Walklate on it.

The name Walklate is supposed to be a corruption of an Old French double diminutive of an Old German first name Walho or Walico (Walico-el-et). The first real occurrence of it that I have found is in certain close rolls and exchequer rolls from the reign of Edward III. A WILLIAM WALKLATE was a 'Kings Sergeant at Arms' and is listed as having fought at Crecy and Calais.

Early spellings are of the form WALKELET AND WALKELATE. It seems probable that the first Walklates came from Staffordshire, my own line going back to LAWRENCE WALKLATE (c1465-1539), a yeoman living in Bucknall. I have records of earlier Walklates living in the N.W. corner of Staffordshire, but have been unable to connect them to any line.

In the 16th century there were three groups of Walklates living in England. My own ancestors in Staffordshire, an old established family in Glossop and a small group in Worksop, Notts.

The Worksop family moved to Gloucestershire, where their name became corrupted to WALKLETT. These prospered and threw off large branches into Oxfordshire, Berkshire and London. There were never any great numbers (21 in the Gloucestershire 1881 census), but they are still there.

My own ancestors in Staffordshire multiplied, with branches in London, Huntingdonshire, Lancashire, Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Australia, and the U.S.A. Again there were never very many of them. Early work on Staffordshire Walklates is very difficult, due to the early Stoke-on-Trent registers having been destroyed.

The Glossop Walklates gradually moved into Cheshire and Lancashire (where the name was again corrupted to WALKLETT), and eventually the male line died out in the Glossop area. A branch of the family in the Great Longstone area in the 1600s originally came from Staffordshire. These also died out in the male lines.

Two other groups in Derbyshire have proved to be a bit of a problem. From many years study I have now come to the conclusion that the first of them may not be true Walklates. They are first found in Matlock, one of them (variously known as William Walklett/aid/ade/ate) moving to Derby in the early part of the 17th century to start the Derby family, the rest of the male lines dying out. The surname suddenly appears in the Matlock registers in 1656, not long after the start of the registers. There were two family groups, already well established. Prior to the appearance of the 'Walklet/ett/iffe/et' surname there was a group of WALKLEY's, a distinct surname. It is my opinion that these are the same family, so that this means that the Derby Walklates are actually Walkleys! Once in Derby they soon spread to Mickleover, Barrow on Trent and Breedon on the Hill. Unfortunately the male lines of all three of these branches died out. Only in Mickleover was Walklate established as the surname, the Derby people being known by the name of WAL(L)PLATE for about the next century.

Some of the early 19th century Derby Walklates worked for the Midland Railway. They must have been dissatisfied, because they all moved to Swindon to work for the G.W.R. There is now a large group in Wiltshire.

The second Derbyshire group of WALKLETS appeared in Wirksworth at the beginning of the 18th century. At first I thought these might have been related to those from Matlock, but there does not seem

to be any obvious connections. They are of great interest to me as they were lead miners, supplying lead for pottery glaze. One was killed in a mine accident in 1822. For some unknown reason all the sons of the family moved to Manchester in the 1840s. They had some early connection with Nottingham.

Many years work has produced a card index of about 3500 Walklates, dating from 1320. There are numerous details of about 3000 of these, but of the rest there is sometimes only one reference. I have for some time been attempting to write a definitive history of the Walklate family and also a study of why some surnames, like Walklate, remain rare.

D. K. Walklate, 14 The Green, Draycott, Derby DE72 3LZ (Mem. No. 1152)

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| <i>List of Foreign Accounts 1343-1347</i> | <i>H.M.S.O. 1900</i> |
| <i>Letters of Protection 20 June 1346</i> | <i>P.R.O.</i> |
| <i>Calendar of Patent Rolls 1358-1361</i> | <i>H.M.S.O. 1911</i> |
| <i>Calendar of Close Rolls 1360-1364</i> | <i>H.M.S.O. 1909</i> |
- De Banco Michaelmas 20 Edw.IV. etc.*

SOUTH OF THE BORDER?

Or east, or west or north. Because our family history society is "Derbyshire", some of us may forget that several Derbyshire parishes have boundaries with another county or counties - boundaries that our ancestors crossed without even noticing, perhaps.

For example, in the Church of England chapelry records of Bradfield in YORKSHIRE (just over the county boundary from Hathersage parish) in the period 1820-40, I noted the following surnames which up to now I have thought of as early 19th century NORTH DERBYSHIRE surnames:

BAGSHAW	DRONFIELD	MORTON
BARBER	EYRE	OLLERENSHAW
BROOMHEAD	FOX	RONKSLEY
BURDEKIN	GILLOTT	ROSE
CHAPMAN	HADFIELD	THORPE
CHARLESWORTH	HOWE	TIMPERLEY
COTTERILL	IBBOTSON	TYM
DARWENT	LINGARD	WEBSTER
DERWENT	LONGDEN	WILSON
DRABBLE	MARSHALL	WRIGHT

For the record: Derbyshire has common boundaries with

CHESHIRE to the northwest,
YORKSHIRE to the north,
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE to the east,
LEICESTERSHIRE to the south,
STAFFORDSHIRE to the southwest

(and it almost, but doesn't quite, touch WARWICKSHIRE in the far south).

If your ancestors are mainly in a boundary parish, but you're missing some information, it may be worth venturing outside Derbyshire to look.

Pauline Neale, 65 Todman Street, Brooklyn, Wellington 2, New Zealand
(Member No. 2897)

BOOK REVIEWS

DERBYSHIRE NAMES IN MISCELLANEOUS LISTS (Volume One 1798-1821)

It is often difficult for researchers at a distance from Derbyshire to find facilities for looking up lists of names other than the IGI and census listings. The Derbyshire Family History Society aims to assist such people by publishing the kind of lists to be found in local newspapers and records, especially those which are not likely to be published in records series or local histories. Lists are taken from a Derby newspaper and concentrate on the period before the first census of 1841. They are not comprehensive and absence of a name does not mean that the person was not in Derbyshire at the time. The 1821 list is a kind of public greetings card on the accession of George IV and is a very full list of heads of households. This is followed by the Voluntary Contributions list of 1798. The Associations for the Prosecution of Felons are more specialist lists of major property owners in certain areas. The Game Licence lists also favour the gentry, but our more humble ancestors appear among the keepers. In the Quarter Sessions lists the poachers are to be found, with various other offenders. This first volume is now available from the booksales officer, Mrs Linda Bull (see booklist for details).

SWINDALL, John
he younger
borer

Edale in the
parish of Castleton

for killing and destroying fish in a ce brook called Know or Noo, in the par of Castleton, the fishery of which is t property of Mr Nicholas Creswell, he said John Swindall, not having obtain consent of the said Mr Nicholas Cres to do, against the form of the Statute (see William Roulstone)

Linle Easton

Killamarsh

for neglecting and refusing to do and perform six days Statute duty upon th highways by himself, or a sufficient l be having had four days notice given purpose for the like offence

Killamarsh

'smarsh

'arsh

'rsh

for the like offence
for the like offence
for the like offence

for riding in a waggon not having so person on foot or on horseback to gu the horses drawing the same, contrat to the Statute (see John Mee)

WILLS AND INVENTORIES OF NEW MILLS PEOPLE

Published in two volumes (1540-71 and 1571-82), these books contain together the transcripts of twenty five wills and inventories of New Mills People who died between about 1540 and 1583. They contain a wealth of details which can be used in the study of local, family and social history. The records in these two volumes are the earliest surviving wills and inventories held at Lichfield for the New Mills area and the aim of the editors has been to produce transcripts which follow the documents as faithfully as possible. Spellings, punctuation and mistakes have not been corrected. An excellent 'finding aid' for anyone researching in the New Mills area, these books are the product of some extremely hard and painstaking work. Again both are available from the booksales officer, Mrs Linda Bull.

FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

Details of new and revised publications have arrived from the F.F.H.S. The new 'Basic' series, short booklets of only £1.25 each, now has five titles: FAMILY HISTORY IN THE HOME, HERALDRY FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS, LATIN FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS, KEEPING YOUR FAMILY RECORDS and FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH IN YORKSHIRE. Quick and easy to read, they will prove welcome additions to the library of any family historian.

A new publication is ORAL HISTORY, a subject of importance to every family historian, and there are new editions of WAS YOUR GRANDFATHER A RAILWAYMAN (£4.95, Tom Richards) and DATING OLD PHOTOGRAPHS (£4.95, Robert Pols) and QUARTER SESSION RECORDS FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS (Gibson Guide, £2.50).

A brand new Gibson Guide is 'THE PROTESTATION RETURNS 1641-42 (£3.95). Compiled with Alan Dell it is at 84 pages the biggest yet and opens up a whole range of mid-17th century records of enormous local importance but, because they are in the House of Lords Record Office and the P.R.O., much underused by historians of all sorts. For the first time since 1876 all the places with Protestation Returns - the nearest to a census of adult males before 1841 - are listed. The places for which closely associated lists in the Collection in Aid of Distressed Protestants in Ireland survive are also named. All the Subsidy and Assessment lists of taxpayers in 1641 and 1642 have been examined, with approximations of numbers of names and condition of document shown. Outline maps of each English county show hundreds, wapentakes, wards, division, rapes and lathes, the first such countrywide survey, making the Guide worth having if for nothing else. Most of these are available from the booksales officer, Mrs Linda Bull.

William Doleman, a labouring man, of Repton, suddenly dropped down and died in a fit of apoplexy, in his neighbour's garden; - he has left a widow and seven young children, who depended upon his daily labour for their support.

Derby Mercury, 1 Feb 1798

THE SEARCH FOR WILLIAM STANSBY OF CALKE (PART ONE)

I am a member of the Guild of One-Name Studies for the names STANESBY and STANSBY and it was in August 1988 that I first became aware of the existence of a STAN(E)SBY family with births in Calke. At that time a search of the 1851 Census records for Derby revealed the following entries -

1 Duke Street, Derby St. Alkmund

Eliza STANESBY	Head	Unm	47	Housekeeper	B: Alder Wasley DBY
Harvey STANESBY	Brother	Unm	34	Wine Merchant's Clerk	B: Calke DBY
Edgar STANESBY	Brother	Unm	32	Coal Merchant's Clerk	B: Calke DBY

68 Elms Street, Derby St. Alkmund

Frederick STANSBY	Head	Mar	38	Miller	B: Calke DBY
Catherine STANSBY	Wife	Mar	51	Domestic Duties	B: Chaddesden DBY
Henry WIBBERLEY	S.in Law	Unm	21	Bookbinder	B: Chaddesden DBY
Catharine WIBBERLEY	D in Law	Unm	19	Silk Winder	B: Chaddesden DBY
Hannah WIBBERLEY	D in Law	Unm	17	Silk Winder	B: Derby
Mary WIBBERLEY	D in Law		14	Silk Winder	B: Derby
Harvey STANSBY	Son		10	Scholar	B: Derby

It seemed more than likely that Frederick in Elms Street was related to Eliza and her brothers in Duke Street and it so happened that I had come across him about a year before, when I found his marriage to Catherine Ann WIBBERLEY and the births of their three children Frederic, Harvey and Elizabeth in the IGI. The mother's name was shown successively as Catherine Ann, Catherine Ann Kirkman and Catherine Kirkman.

In September 1987, I had seen the name of Mr S. Wibberley of Cornwall in the Branch News of the Derbyshire Family History Society and wrote to him, sending details of this little family. I usually write to other members of the Society when I come across a reference to a surname I recognise and, whilst a few of these letters disappear into the blue, most people send a letter of thanks and some prove to be most helpful. This turned out to be one of my most rewarding contacts, both in the short and the long term as will become apparent.

Mr Wibberley responded and sent me details of O'Bryan WIBBERLEY, also a miller, who married Catherine Ann KIRKMAN in 1826 and who died in 1836, leaving Catherine Ann with a family of small children. Mr Wibberley was also kind enough to send me a plethora of other STANSBY details which he had looked up for me, and for which I was most grateful.

Imagine my surprise, in November 1988, to receive a letter from Mrs June Gibb in New Zealand. She is descended from O'Bryan WIBBERLEY, whose grand-daughter emigrated to New Zealand in 1874, and told me she had been corresponding with Stan Wibberley who had given her my address. June sent her family tree, including the STANSBY twiglet, with the additional information that Frederick's father had been a William STANSBY, shown as a farmer.

Now I was back another generation and began casting around for possible Williams. A birth date of around 1780 seemed fairly reasonable, I thought. My own name index couldn't come up with anything at that particular time, but there were three a bit earlier, William STANESBY born 1757 in Derby, William STANSBY baptised 1765 in Morley and William STANSBY baptised 1766 in Derby, all perhaps a little 'long in the tooth' for my purposes but worth considering. The 1757 one I eliminated as he was my 3xgreat-grandfather and I knew all about him. The only additional information I had about the 1766 one was that he was buried at Derby, All Saints in 1836 and nothing further was known about the Morley gentleman at all. Would it prove to be one of these? Or would William, perhaps, turn out to have been an out-of-county STANSBY?

In the meantime I decided to try and find out more about the descendants of the Calke family.

I am lucky enough to live within walking distance of a Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints in Crawley, which has a Family History Library attached to it. I have been able to search the IGI and nineteenth century G.R.O. indexes and send for films of parish registers and census records to view at my leisure. On visits to Derby, I have been able to consult the excellent Name index in the Local Studies Library. I also have a great deal of help from a fellow family history researcher, my third cousin Joan Jarvis, descended, like myself, from a Stanesby mother. Amongst many other things, she has been indefatigable in bringing our G.R.O. information for both spelling variants right up to date.

In the 1988 update of the IGI, I was pleased to find the baptisms at Calke of Frederick STANSBY (1812) and also Sarah (1807) and Edwin (1809), all children of William STANSBY and Susanna, so I was able to add two more children to the family, making six in all. Along with other information being collected, I found that this new information made it possible for me to compile quite a comprehensive family network up to the present day. I sent a copy of this to June Gibb, together with a telephone directory reference in the Derby area of one of the family members, an elderly lady, Miss Agnes Mary STANSBY.

June wrote to Miss Stansby and eventually received a reply from her niece, Mrs Margaret Lee of Derby. June again wrote to me in January 1990, giving me Mrs Lee's address and adding the information that William Stansby had been the chief huntsman to the Harpur-Crewe family at Calke Abbey. I was further told that there is a painting in the library there showing William Stansby standing by a horse.

By the most amazing piece of good luck, I had booked to go on a National Trust holiday to Derbyshire in May 1990, which included a visit to Calke Abbey! I immediately wrote to the National Trust Administrator for Calke Abbey, asking for confirmation about the painting and requesting permission to photograph it. I received a very helpful reply from Mr K. Usher, stating that the painting was titled "Sheepface A Black Charger with a Groom", and dated 1810. The description sets out, "Sheepface is held by Stansby outside the front door of Calke.....". Mr Usher pointed out that it would be difficult to photograph as it is high on the Library wall in a dark corner, but added that an excellent reproduction of it appeared in an article on Stable Ancestry in 'Country Life', dated 9th March 1989.

Around this time I had sent for a filmed copy of the Calke register of baptisms, which proved to be up to 1812 only and showed the baptisms of Sarah, Edwin and Frederick with William STANSBY and Susanna as their parents. However, a visit to the Society of Genealogists yielded a transcript of the Calke register for 1813 to 1981, where I found the baptisms of Harvey (1817), Edgar (1819) and another son, Richard Stanley (1824), where William is shown as a 'servant' of Derby Hills. The Bagshaw Directory for 1846 describes Derby Hills and further states, 'Sir John Harpur Crewe owned 50 acres of land and two cottages in this liberty which formed part of Calke Park. William would have worked at Calke Abbey during the times of Sir Henry Harpur (later Crewe) and Sir George Crewe, the seventh and eighth baronets respectively, grandfather and father of Sir John Harpur Crewe.

This was all good stuff, but I still had no firm idea who William could be and whether or not he fitted into 'our' family tree.

I duly visited Calke Abbey in May 1990 and took my photograph in the Library, where the steward very obligingly pulled back one of the curtains in an effort to shed more light on it. However, Mr Usher had been quite right, it wasn't possible to see any detail of the groom in my photograph, although my own was only marginally less clear than a photograph of the Library in the official National Trust booklet on Calke Abbey. I also visited the church nearby and saw the font at which William's children may have been baptised. The present church is a casing around an Elizabethan building and was remodelled and extended by Sir George Crewe between 1827 and 1829. I spoke to the guide in the church, a Mrs Doughty, mentioning my interest in the STANSBY name. She told me that a friend of hers had a daughter-in-law

who was descended from this family and wrote down her name and address for me. It turned out to be Mrs Lee again.

On my return home I immediately wrote to Mrs Lee and also started trying to obtain a copy of the relevant 'Country Life' namely March 9th 1989. After various telephone calls, I reached the supplier and sent off the requested fee. I duly received a copy of the publication for March 8th 1990 and, a few days later and quite unexpectedly, another one for April 12th 1990. Both were somewhat weighty and charming publications, but neither furthered my family research in the slightest! After a telephone call, another letter and a longish wait, I finally received the correct one and eagerly turned to the photograph of the painting. It was a very good one and showed a sturdy looking gentleman standing by the horse's head and holding a sword, presumably belonging to Sir Henry Crewe. He (William) was wearing a top hat and, in 1810 when the painting was commissioned, he had sideburns which were a mixture of grey and white. Perhaps one of my 1765/1766 candidates was a possibility after all.

I had a letter from Mrs Lee in July 1990 which contained fascinating information. Her interest had been awakened, as for so many, by entries and documents in a family bible. She listed these for me and also sent a photocopy of a newspaper cutting. Prior to this and, acting on information about a STANSBY headstone in the churchyard at Smisby, she and her husband had visited and found the following -

WILLIAM STANSBY
died November 9th 1836
Aged 71

This gives a birth year of around 1765 - my Morley William! But what was he doing being buried in Smisby?

The newspaper cutting, sadly undated, was equally intriguing and was headed

'TESTIMONIAL TO STANSBY, EX-HUNTSMAN OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE HOUNDS'

It continued, *'With the close of the season, the Worcestershire pack have not only lost their master, but their huntsman - such a one as they can scarcely hope to have again. Seven years ago Stansby left the Duke of Beaufort's kennels at Badminton, to take charge of the Worcestershires.....He has complied with the request of Lord Harry Thynne that he would take charge of the Dorsetshire Hounds, and is about to remove to Blackmore Vale for that purpose.....'* Further on in the account it was recorded that Stansby was presented with a silver horn bearing the inscription *"Presented to Mr William Stansby, on his retiring from the appointment of huntsman of the Worcestershire Foxhounds, as a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held by his friends and admirers."*

The newspaper cutting concluded - *'Stansby is a Derbyshire man, and commenced his hunting career under his father, who was huntsman to Sir Henry Crewe, Bart., of Calke, grandfather of the present Baronet.'*

Now 'the present Baronet', grandson of Sir Henry Crewe, would have been Sir John Harpur Crewe, the ninth Baronet between 1844 and 1886, which narrows the search for the date of the newspaper cutting.

My next letter was to the Badminton Archivist, Mrs M.E. Richards, who very kindly informed me that William Stansby was employed as a whipper-in from May 1835 to May 1848, which means that the article was written in 1855, seven years after William junior left Badminton.

Armed with this new information I again wrote to Mr Usher at Calke Abbey enquiring about any estate papers which might shed light on the situation, only to be told that they had all been sent to the Derbyshire Record Office at Matlock. *(To be continued)*

Mrs June M. Morris, 25 The Glade, Furnace Green, Crawley, West Sussex RH10 6JS (Mem. No. 1833)

DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE NEWS

Archivists are often asked if they have not collected all the archives there are for a particular county or organisation or family. The answer is no - partly because records are still being created and records offices have ongoing responsibilities for the preservation of archives identified as of permanent importance, but also because material keeps coming to light.

One interesting example which arrived in Derbyshire Record Office recently is a working notebook of John Barker of Rowsley. He lived from 1668 to 1727 and was - as was common at the time - carpenter, joiner and architect. He is known to have worked extensively in his native Derbyshire, including spells of time at Chatsworth, Haddon and Hassop Hall. The notebook covers the period from 1696 to 1708. It is rare for detailed personal working records of this kind to survive from such an early period and this little book is of particular interest because the Duke of Devonshire is known to have dismissed his architect William Talman in midsummer 1696, immediately before the entries in this notebook begin. Between 1700 and 1703 the magnificent west front of Chatsworth was built, but its attribution was uncertain. Could it be Barker's work? This notebook might confirm or refute this possibility. One complication is that, although a very neat writer, Barker used a system of shorthand, Shelton's second system, Zeiglographia, which is difficult and time-consuming to decipher.

It is to enable the notebook to be safely preserved and to be made available to the specialist scholars with the skills to 'decode' it and place it in its context that have led to Barker's fascinating record being transferred to the care of the Record Office.

How the notebook came to be handed down is also interesting. Barker himself moved to Belvoir in 1723 when he became steward to the Duke of Rutland. His son and grandson inherited this position in their turn, giving a connection with the Manners family to the end of the eighteenth century.

It looks as though the notebook was left behind in Derbyshire because a hundred years after Barker's time it was being used by another Rowsley man, Matthew Gibbons, as a diary and rough jottings book.

Gibbons was a farmer and his main concern was to record agricultural matters from about 1759 to 1768. This time, however, entries are in English. The notebook has descended through generations of the Gibbons family until now.

Network members who came to the Reception hosted by the High Sheriff last year may also be amused by the details in a list of the High Sheriff's expenses in 1700. Then, as now, entertaining His (or Her) Majesty's Judges was a prime responsibility. This 295-year-old document lays down what should be the High Sheriff's 'usual present' to the judges when they come to Derbyshire. He was expected to give '12 quarts of sack, 12 of claret and 12 of white wine'. This was not all: the Clerk to the Assizes expected another six quarts himself of all three wines. Perhaps not surprisingly, the High Sheriff needed 'a vault, to be lock'd by himself for wine, ale and beer', a cellarman and a man to receive the wine from him and deliver it to a waiter.

LUNCHTIME TALKS

The Record Office's new series of lunchtime talks began on 12 September and will continue every month until March 1996. Their purpose is to help community and family historians to find out what Derbyshire Archives there are in the Record Office and to use these to greatest effect.

Topics still to be covered include:

- 5 Dec 2pm *Finding your way around church register, maps and plans, official county records*
- 9 Jan 2pm *What you need to know about early handwriting, dates and Latin phrases*
- 13 Feb 2 pm *Using Derbyshire Record Office Search Room equipment*
- 12 Mar 2pm *Improving your skills*

The talks are free, run from 2pm-2.30pm, and are open to everyone.

PLEASE NOTE

You can fax information, requests for further details, orders for publications, etc., to Derbyshire Record Office on 01629 57611. Payment can be made by cash, cheque, or VISA credit card (cheques payable to Derbyshire County Council)

MANORIAL ROLLS FOR THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

The original Manorial Rolls for the Duchy of Lancaster from the end of the 13th century through the first part of the 17th century are held in the Public Record Office. Later issues are available on microfilm at the Derbyshire Record Office in Matlock and the Mormon Church resources. My interest has been solely with the earlier Rolls, working backwards from 1625 to 1370 (so far). These are in Latin with a liberal sprinkling of abbreviations. They can be intimidating, but can be mastered with a little concentrated effort. The rewards are well worth it.

Getting Started

When I first tackled the Rolls, inspired by an article about them that member David Clay wrote for the newsletter, I was looking for ancestors of my eighth great-grandfather, Thomas Flint, died 1623 in Matlock, and his wife Dorothy Wood. Having found a Roll that mentioned not only Thomas and Dorothy but also his mother Agnes (new name!), I had it transcribed by an expert, spelling out the Latin abbreviations as well as the English. This, combined with Manorial Records by Denis Stuart published by Phillimore and a good Latin dictionary have been sufficient to provide a general reading capability. The PRO Round Room has an Index to the Rolls that provides calls numbers and indicates which wapentake and parishes appear in each Roll.

The Rolls consist of lists of jurors called for the various court sessions as dated, and the matters to come before them: fines, debts, and land "transfers", in which the tenant surrendered into the hands of the King or Queen property which he had already agreed to sell or pass on to some person or persons. After three proclamations and an appropriate fee paid (sometimes fidelity was also sworn to the Lord of the Manor), the recipient was admitted as tenant to the property. These transfers have the greatest potential for yielding information, such as:

1. Inhabitants identified. Mostly only more affluent tenants are mentioned, but occupants of property may be persons who appear nowhere else.
2. Relationships among family members. Names of wives, widows, heirs and other children - especially valuable if no relevant wills exist.
3. Descriptions of property: by type, name and/or location.
4. Interesting sidelights on family squabbles and variations in surnames.

Examples of the above, based largely on Matlock, with occasional glimpses into nearby Bonsall and Wirksworth, are as follows. (Spelling was notoriously inconsistent; I have used the name as it appeared most often at the time.)

The Inhabitants

Prior to 1400, Matlock neighbours included the following families: Fflynt, Hall, John, Smyth, Walker, Wode and Woodward, all of whose descendants were still there in 1635 when my seventh great-grandfather, Thomas Flint, sold the family property and in due course emigrated with his family to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Fflynts had been in Matlock at least since 1369, when four appeared: John, sons Thomas and Henry, and what looks like Betryx (best guess of several archivists).

By the 1400's other names that would become well-established appeared: Alsopp, Astbury, Bowne, Madder, Pidcock, Ragge, Robotham, Spateman, Sterc, Taylor, and Wolley. The 1500s saw Abbott, Adam, Aspinall, Berdsley, Buntynge, Columbelle, Els, Haslam, Holyngworth, Hopkinson, Houlehouse, Key, Knolles, Lane, Montford, Pereson, Wigley and Winfield added to those most frequently mentioned.

By the beginning of the 16th century, Fulwood, Ludlam, Marten, Parker, Platte, Rousson, Shore/Shaw, Spenser, Statham, Tipping and Wright appear. For the 250 year period covered above, I have a total of over 225 surnames gleaned from these Rolls.

Relationships

Although relationships show up primarily in land transfers, jury lists may help. If father and namesake were both serving, they will be identified as Senior and Junior. If duplicate names appear and no such identification occurs, they presumably were two different people, but probably fairly closely related. The number of jurors varied, increasing and apparently becoming standardized at 12 by the beginning of the 16th century. Since the jury was generally chosen from amongst tenants with the largest amount of land, it is not surprising to see the same family names dominate the juries

generation after generation. Fflynts appear by 1390. In 1454-55 two Walkers, a Robotham and a Stere are listed; by 1461-63 a Spateman was serving, and by 1471-72 two Madders joined a jury which then had nine persons.

The majority of tenants selling, occupying and buying property were also at some time serving as jurors - the more affluent families were naturally the most actively engaged in land purchase or swapping, and had the most concern about passing property on to the next generation. Occasionally the tenant is a name that appears nowhere else in the Rolls, however, such as Francis Sanferd in 1595-96.

Absent a will, and prior to parish records, it is difficult, if not impossible to learn the Christian names of women and children. Even wills may leave frustrating gaps, referring only to "my beloved wife" and "minor children". Court cases may fill those gaps, such as the Roll showing that on 4 November 1591 Alice Flynt came into court to claim six acres of land in Matlock, and one messuage, which her late father, Henry, possessed. The same paragraph goes on to say that, according to the custom of the manor, Agnes Flynt, widow of James, father to the late Henry, had claimed her third; Margaret, widowed mother of Alice, had claimed her third, and now Alice asks for (and receives) her share, being admitted as tenant, suffering a recovery of 3 shillings 4 pence (the fee paid to the Lord of the Manor for this transaction).

Not all inheritances provide three generations of ownership, but many show land held jointly by husband and wife, or father and heir, by name, and widows will be identified. For example Will Madder, son and heir Willi (1471-72); William More and wife Margoria (1521-22); Dionysius (Denis) Woodward, brother Thomas Woodward, widow Alice Woodward (1593-97); John Spateman and wife Margeria (1596); and Thomas Walker, late brother Henry, and Henry's widow Alice (1601).

Property Descriptions

The earliest transactions are brief and scarcely mention anything but the parties involved. By 1538, however, here is a typical description: Robert Fflynt surrendered to the King "one cottage, six acres of adjoining land, 3 crofts and one bovate of land in the Bruggefield to the use of his son and heir, Robert". Other entries describe property location, such as "below Salter Lane", adjoining lands of Thomas Fflynt, Anthony Woodward and Thomas Collumbell (1612-1616); one close or croft called the Shortlands (1601); or a pasture called Collier Wood (1597). A lengthier surrender by Edmund Fflynt (also 1612-1616) refers to one messuage, two cottages in Matlock Edge and "eight houses, structures, buildings, orchards, garden and crofts, yards, meadows, pastures, lands, tenements" and customary hereditaments.

Sidelights

A 1553 Roll suggests a family feud. William Fflynt was surrendering property to the use of John Fflynt, but James Fflynt sought to nullify the transaction by presenting himself as "the next heir". This occurred at both the first and second proclamations, but in neither case did James apparently produce any evidence to support his claim. Not surprisingly, the court resolved the argument in favor of John, who swore fidelity, paid the fee and was admitted tenant.

Most variations in names are minor. My own family appear as de Fflynt, Fflinte, Fflintte, and plain Fflynt, before becoming Flint in the New World. My 8x great-grandmother, Dorothy Wood (mother of the emigrant Thomas) presumably stems from de Wode, Wodde, and Woodde, before Wood becomes standard. Other names are puzzling: is Wodysse/Woodiwiss related to Wood? Did Botham, which disappears, reappear almost immediately as Robotham, or were these two separate names? It doesn't help that the scribes sometimes abbreviated surnames as well as Christian ones.

Fines and Debts

Fines were levied against those called for jury duty who failed either to show up or to send a substitute. Debtors' lists, which may include women, show one person or persons "in mercy" to another, with or without explanation. They can also be helpful in providing names that don't appear elsewhere. A 1551-53 Roll, for example, cites Edward Daye, William Dayton, Richard Kyrkeland, Joan Edwards and William Webster, who are not otherwise listed.

I will be happy to check my computer lists for specific names in Matlock prior to 1625 for members. Please enclose one air mail postage stamp of your country or an IRC.

Jean Andrews, 6800 Granby St., Bethesda, MD 20817-6036 (Mem. No. 1053)

TROOPER FOSS OF THE 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS

Among the papers left by my parents some years ago was the letter reproduced below.

June 7th 1854.

My Dear Friends

I have no doubt but you will think me very ungrateful in not writing to you before according to promise but I must give you to understand that a soldiers life is not at all like a person in civil life for we cannot always keep our promise for duty does very often interfere so as to prevent us doing so but still you must no blame me and say because you are out of sight that you are out of mind too no but quite the contrary I dont think there is a day passes without my thinking about some of you and wondering how you are all getting on I should like very much to see what sort of a Whitsuntide you have this year in old Ockbrook I suppose they are rather busy about the Green Lane and the Club room Give my warmest respects to Mary for I know she has had her share of the trouble preparing for this week but she must only be a good girl I shall be very happy to hear from you as soon as you can make it convenient and I hope that Mary will not forget her Promise and send me a paper now and then I should like either the Nottingham Review or else the Derby Mercury and as I think that I shall have a little more time on my hands now I will write a little oftener for I know that you will be glad to hear from me and nothing can give me greater pleasure than to hear how you are all getting on we have been very busy since we have been here for we are very often in London I often look about me to see if there is any one that I could recognise as an old acquaintance I suppose that I shall be seeing some of you some of these odd days so if any of you think of coming you must send me word and then I can look out for you and shew you a little of the City Give my respects to all who may enquire after me and to Aunt Fanney and to Joe Redgate if you see him and when you write send me word how he is in health In haste I remain your

Sincere

Friend

J. Foss

Direct to Trpr Foss

6th Dragoon Guards

Hounslow

Middlesex

I had been told that the writer had been a friend of Mary, the daughter of my 3x Great-grandparents, John and Corah Stevens of Ockbrook, and that he had died in India but as he was no relative I put the letter to one side.

Last year I looked at it again, decided it was time to investigate further and started with the IGI which indicated that a Jesse Foss, son of Edmund and Martha, was baptised at Ockbrook on the 7th of September 1831. Later, on a visit to the PRO at Kew, I found the following information in the regimental muster rolls under reference WO12/374, 375 and 376.

Number 1074, Foss, Jesse was paid from the 22nd of December 1849 as a recruit, having enlisted in the Nottingham District on the 26th of November. He is described as being aged 19 years old, 5ft 9 and three quarter inches tall and as having received £5-5s-6d bounty.

At this time the regiment was in Dublin but over the next eighteen months he moved to Caher, Limerick and back again, before going to Cork, then to Ballincollig, back to Cork, then back to Ballincollig. During this period he received allowances for a total of 16 days on the march but spent 32 days in hospital for which he has pay stopped. It is presumably after his last spell of 13 days in hospital that he is granted leave from the 15th of November to the 31st of December 1851, for which he loses his entitlement to beer money!

In the second quarter of 1852 everyone loses four days beer money whilst on board ship, when the regiment moves to Canterbury and between then and the end of that year, Jesse spends another 20 days in hospital. In the year 1853 he

receives 14 days marching allowance moving first from Canterbury to Cobham then to Norwich, although the regiment is based at Ipswich. During the final quarter he forfeits 4 days pay for some reason not given, presumably an offence of some kind.

The whole month of February 1854 is spent on leave for which he again loses his beer allowance and on his return the regiment moves to Hounslow from where he writes the above letter. Whilst still there in the first half of 1855 another 16 days are spent in hospital.

On the 21st of July 1855 the 6th Dragoon Guards embarked for the Crimea and 'arrived in the east' on the 14th of August. Records show that of the 'Other Ranks' none were killed in action but 24 died and 34 were invalided.

In addition to his normal pay Trooper Foss had an allowance of fourpence halfpenny for 50 days on shore, stoppages for 25 days whilst on board ship and stoppages for 27 days whilst in hospital at Balaklava (Monastery) during the Third Quarter of that year. The Fourth Quarter's records are similar, shore allowance for 57 days but stoppages for 10 days whilst on board ship and a further 25 days in hospital (Kadiloe Monastery)(Empaloria)(Scutari) - when the regiment moves from the Crimea to Turkey. The regiment remained at Scutari for the first few months of 1856 during which Jesse is in hospital for 25 days.

I was reminded of this episode in his career by an item which appeared in the Daily Telegraph in April last year, concerning the canonisation of the founder of the religious order, The Poor Servants of the Mother of God. Frances Margaret Taylor, even though under age, volunteered to go to the Crimea as a nurse and worked at Scutari under Florence Nightingale. I wonder if Trooper Foss was nursed by either of these two ladies.

The 6th Dragoons then returned to Canterbury but not for long as October finds them at sea bound for India. Details in the muster rolls become very sketchy from now on but the places mentioned over the four years after their arrival in November 1856 are Chunsarah, Allahabad, Meerut (Delhi), Buklar, Agrar and Muttra.

In mid 1858 Jesse is awarded one penny a month 'good conduct pay' which is doubled two years later but there is no mention of promotion. Neither is there a record of more spells in hospital, yet I imagine these must have existed considering his former poor health.

April of 1861 finds the regiment bound for home and their new base at Exeter on the ship 'Queen of England'. However on the 26th of July Jesse is sent to the invalid depot at Gravesend. On the first muster of the year's Fourth Quarter he is noted as being at Chatham and it is here that the record shows that he died on the 15th of December. It also states that he was born in Nottingham and was a tailor by trade on enlistment. Unfortunately, unlike some of the similar entries, there are no details of his effects being sent on to anyone.

So he didn't die in India after all and having discovered so much I could no resist sending for a copy of his death certificate to complete the story. The place of death is given as Fort Pitt, Rochester, his age as 30, rank Private 6th Dragoons and the cause of his death as Hepatitis, Hepatic Abscess.

I have often wondered how, if at all, my family history might have changed had he returned home as I have no way of knowing how close his friendship with Mary was. I can remember being told by a great-aunt that she had received a silk scarf sent to Mary from India and that it had subsequently been handed to a second cousin before she emigrated to New Zealand. But that is also a long time ago and once again reinforces the saying that one should not put off till tomorrow something that should be done today.

If anyone has more information about Jesse or his family I would be most interested to receive it.

Mike Stevens, 5 Wellands Green, Moorside, Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire (Mem. No. 575)

On the 26th, James STRUTT, a labouring man, was suffocated at Heage, in this county, by the smoke from a Lime kiln there. Adjoining to the kiln (at which he was employed) is a small buildings, into which, for the convenience of occasionally sleeping, he had bought his bed. He went to rest in it about 9 o'clock in the evening in perfect health, and was found dead the next morning. He has left a wife and several young children.

Derby Mercury May 3, 1798

LEAD MINING ON HALKYN MOUNTAIN - THE DERBYSHIRE CONNECTION

Readers may recall my previous articles in this Journal (Numbers 36 and 37, April/August 1992) on families (Nuttall and Redfern) believed to have migrated to the Halkyn Mountain area from the lead mining districts of Derbyshire during the late 17th and early 18th centuries as a result of dramatic new discoveries of lead in that period, particularly at Pentre Halkyn. I also addressed a meeting of this society at Holywell in October 1993. The purpose of this article is to share with readers the fruits of further research both locally and at the Record Office at Matlock, Derbyshire.

The starting point of my research was the article written by J. N. Rhodes, entitled "Derbyshire Influences on Lead Mining in North Wales in the 17th and 18th Centuries" published in 1968 in the Bulletin of the Peak District Mines Historical Society, Vol. 3, Part 6, pp. 339-351.

The dramatic new lead discoveries referred to above came to a peak in the 1720s and 1730s, the industry then entering a period of decline. The opening in such a short space of time of many new lead mines, some going much deeper than previously in this area, even involving the erection of an early steam engine, led to a demand for skilled miners, engineers and labourers. I believe that I can identify more than one hundred new surnames in the Halkyn Mountain area, almost all from Derbyshire, during the first half of the 18th century. Many moved on to other areas or possibly returned to Derbyshire as the industry waned.

Before proceeding to an alphabetical survey of these families I must take issue with Mr Walter Davies who suggested in the April 1994 issue that a survey of modern telephone directories made it more likely that the Nuttalls came from Lancashire rather than Derbyshire. I cannot see the relevance of modern distribution. It is likely that only one family came, and there existed in the lead mining parish of Youlgreave, at the right time, a group of Nuttalls, including quite a few named Francis, who fit the bill. The Derbyshire origin of the Flintshire Nuttalls is confirmed of course by the statement by Samuel Nuttall (1833-1925), who was writing much nearer the time, in his diary, that "my ancestors were natives of Derbyshire". I am prepared to venture that the Samuel and Francis who had children baptised at Ysgeifiog from 1715 were brother baptised at Youlgreave Church, the sons of Samuel and Anne Nuttall (Samuel in March 1687/8 and Francis in April 1691). The Richard Nutty who had children baptised in Halkyn from 1726 is possibly another brother (baptised September 1699). The reason why there was regular migration of miners between areas such as Derbyshire, Flintshire, Mid Wales and Cornwall (the subject of a future article, I hope) is that tin, silver and lead had ore-extraction as a common skill, in contrast to coal mining. There does not appear to be any affinity between coal mining and lead mining areas. It could be of course that these Nuttalls had originated in Lancashire before moving to Derbyshire.

Allen - The many of this name in this area are probably descended from the Anthony and Mary who had children at Ysgeifiog from 1716 and the Francis and Esther at Halkyn from 1708. The names Anthony and Francis Allen occur frequently in Derbyshire registers of the period but I cannot as yet prove an actual connection.

Bagshaw (possibly sometimes Backshaw) - I am reasonably sure that almost all Bagshaws in this area in the 19th century were descended from the children (sons Daniel, William John, Christopher, Thomas, Henry, Joseph) of the marriage of Christopher Bagshaw to Sitha Howley at Northop on 30th July 1743. This Christopher is almost certainly the one baptised in November 1717 at Winster, Derbyshire, the son of Daniel Bagshaw who had married Easter Cheatham at Winster in September of the same year. In turn this Daniel was probably the Daniel baptised at Winster in February 1687/8, the son of Christopher Bagshaw and Ann. The recurrence of the names Christopher and Daniel cannot be pure coincidence. Interestingly, Halkyn Churchwarden's Accounts record the payment of £7.7.0 in February 1782 to a person to take, and maintain on the road, three pauper widows to Derbyshire, including Sitha Bagshaw, a widow since 1767. She must have returned as her burial is recorded at Halkyn in May 1783.

Barber - The Robert and Lydia Barber who had children at Halkyn from 1730 are probably the Robert Barber and Lydia Swindells who were married at Chapel-en-le-Frith in January 1716. The Nicholas who was baptised to Robert and Lydia at Hope, Derbyshire in January 1719 was probably the Nicholas Barber who married Elizabeth Appleby at Halkyn in August 1742. Others of that name in the Halkyn registers at the same time were probably of the same family.

Bateman - It is quite probable that the numerous Batemans in this area are all descended from one of the three Bateman marriages at Halkyn during the 1730s - James (married Sarah Hooson 1734), John (married Elizabeth Oliver 1737) and

William (married Timisan Redfern 1737). Interestingly all three brides were probably of Derbyshire families, and it is a distinct possibility that the three men were brothers. A John Bateman was buried at Halkyn in 1720. Whilst Batemans appear in several Derbyshire lead mining parishes, I am not yet able to positively identify the three.

Blackwell - There are probably more descendants of these immigrants living in North East Wales than any other. Much work has been done on this name, notably by Stewart Blackwell, and other Society members whom I have met in recent years. It is probable that most are descended from Henry and Ann Blackwell who lived in Ysgeifiog parish from the 1660s, but others arrived later, a William Blackwell being described as 'of Yolgreaue, County Derby' in the Halkyn parish register for 1727. I have not yet discovered the Derbyshire link of the Henry mentioned above. I have to admit a personal interest as I have Blackwells in my ancestry.

Carman/Carmon - The Richard and Alice Carman who had children baptised at Meliden from 1700 and Halkyn in 1705 were almost certainly the Richard Carman and Alice Carson who were married at Yolgreaue, Derbyshire in July 1697. There were also others of that name at Halkyn.

Carrington - The numerous Carringtons in Pentre Halkyn in the 19th century are descended from Francis Carrington who married Elizabeth Williams at Halkyn on 27th November 1743. A Frank Carrington was prominent in the initial development of the Pentre Mine at Pentre Halkyn in 1723, a very rich discovery later exploited by a partnership of Derbyshire men. (See Rhodes article). The facts of a baptism of Francis, son of Francis Carrington and Elizabeth at Yolgreaue, Derbyshire in June 1692 and of a Francis, son of John Carrington at Holywell in October 1720 are interesting, but not conclusive. There were also many Carringtons further north than Yolgreaue, at Chapel-en-le-Frith and Edale.

Cheney - Thomas Cheney was the chief mining agent to the Grosvenor Estate on Halkyn Mountain in the 1690s. He was succeeded in this post by his son Thomas and another son, Edward, was also prominent locally. All three had children baptised in this area before returning to Derbyshire - to Monyash and Ashford. Cheney Rake, one of the richest veins of lead discovered on the mountain, was named after the first Thomas. A cottage known by that name has only recently been demolished with the extension of a quarry.

Denman - It would appear that numerous Denmans in the area are descended from the children (such as Jonathan, Joseph, Luke and Obadiah) of Luke Denman and Elizabeth, some baptised at Cilcain and Halkyn between 1703 and 1711. Luke Denman's name appears in documents relating to the sinking of new shafts on Halkyn Mountain at this time. Luke Denman was baptised in August 1675 at Edensor in Derbyshire, the son of Thomas Denman and Agnes. Two other sons were Obadiah (January 1672/3) and Jonathan (March 1669/70), the recurrence of certain Christian names confirming the link.

Gratton (Gratten, Gracton) - The John and Alice who had children at Halkyn from 1723 are possibly the same as had a child baptised at Brassington in Derbyshire in October 1718. The name features later in Holywell.

Hawley (sometimes Haley, Halley, Holly) - Most of this name in Halkyn later were descended from the Luke Hawley who rented a cottage in Halkyn from 1723. He was possibly the Luke Halley of Monyash who married Mary Barnes at Bakewell in October 1713. Luke was buried at Halkyn in 1751 and Mary in 1761.

Harrison (Harris) - There are 3 or 4 'miner' families of this surname in local early 18th century registers, resulting in numerous descendants. Although the surname is originally Scottish, I discovered many of that name in the parish of Kirk Ireton in Derbyshire. A Derbyshire link was proved with the discovery of the marriage of Nathaniel Harris to Phebe Spencer at Yolgreaue in September 1726. They had three children baptised there (including a Nathaniel) before moving to Halkyn where Nathaniel senior was a miner and farmer in Halkyn village before dying intestate in 1773, succeeded by his son Nathaniel.

****Readers may be interested in this chance discovery I made recently. It is an examination before a magistrate in March 1768 of Hannah Harrison, widow. "On oath saith she was born in Yorkshire, then she came with her parents to Holywell, that when she was about 19 years old she married Francis Hooson of the county of Derby, that he died and she then married Miles Harrison who then lived in Kilken who rented seven pounds a year of Roger Mostyn Esqr. and paid all taxes in the said parish..." Attached was a removal order of Hannah, who had become a burden on the parish, from Northop to Cilcain. The registers show the marriage of Miles Harrison of Halkyn to Hannah Ash at*

Cilcain in December 1715 and the baptism of two children at Cilcain and then six more at Northop, where Miles was buried in 1751.

Hooson - In his article Rhodes clearly identifies William Hooson, the author of "The Miner's Dictionary", published in Wrexham in 1747, as a Derbyshire man. William was buried at Halkyn and his nephew and heir, Thomas, who married at Halkyn in 1749, and lived in the village, was a prominent mine agent. There are many descendants of this, and other branches of the family, in the area.

Ingleby - Richard Ingleby and his family came to Halkyn around 1700 and he and his sons were prominent as mine agents, e.g. for the London Lead Company. They lived as lesser gentry, marrying into other mine agent and locally prominent families. Richard's son Thomas married the heiress of Pistyll Uchaf in Pentre Halkyn, eventually rebuilding the farmhouse as the Springfield, well known today as a hotel.

Martin - Most of the many Martins in this area can be traced back to the Isaac Martin who married Anne Edwards at Halkyn in 1729 or the Peter Martin who married Mary Fernal at Halkyn in 1750. Whilst the surname is to be found in Derbyshire in the period, no link has yet been discovered.

Oldfield - Many of this name at Halkyn were descended from William, baptised in 1729 the son of Edward and Jane, and married in 1747 to Rebecca Holly. There are many Oldfields in the Derbyshire registers, especially at Tideswell, but no link can as yet be made.

Redfern - There were so many, with the same Christian names, in the lead-mining districts of Derbyshire at the time that it is difficult to identify those who migrated to Halkyn and were the ancestors of so many later Halkyn residents. The Timisan Redfern who married William Bateman at Halkyn (see above) must be the Thomisen Redfern, baptised at Chelmorton Church in January 1710/11, the daughter of William Redfern Junior of Flagg. It is possible that the George Redfern whom I featured in my earlier article came from Monyash, which adjoins Flagg, the son of Richard and baptised in July 1712. I venture this as George's gravestone in the old cemetery at Halkyn has him aged 42 or 44 at his burial in 1756. More work is need on these early Redferns.

Stealey (Staley, Staly) - The many descendants of this name seem to be descended from John Stealey, who married Eleanor Robinson at Northop in September 1729. Francis Staley of Conksbury and his son and heir Francis feature prominently in the "Derbyshire Partnership" operating the Pentre Mine at Pentre Halkyn, and may be of the same family. As there were so many of this name in the Derbyshire registers it has proved difficult to identify these individuals. In his recent talk to this Society the Rev. T. W. Prichard reported on his discovery of a document being an examination on oath in 1773 of Robert, son of the above John and Eleanor, prior to the proposed removal of him and his family from the parish of Holywell, where he had become a burden on the parish poor rate, to the parish of Castleton, Derbyshire, presumably the original parish of his father John. Robert refused to go and his descendants still live in the area.

Sterndale (also Starndale, Stendal and Standal) - The hard work of searching was rewarded with the discovery of the marriage of Moses Sterndale to Mary Watson at Youlgreave in December 1729. They had two children baptised at Youlgreave, in 1730 and 1733 and then two at Halkyn, in 1743 and 1746. I further found Moses himself baptised at Youlgreave in November 1707, the son of George Sterndale and Elizabeth (Bostern) of Stanton, who had married in August 1702. Descendants were still at Halkyn at the end of the century.

Wagstaff - A Thomas Wagstaff appears as a tenant of the Grosvenor Estate in Halkyn from 1733 to 1740. Anthony Wagstaff married Margaret Jones at Halkyn in 1737 and had three children baptised locally. The baptism of Anthony to Thomas at Wirksworth, Derbyshire, in 1707 may be significant. Others appear in Ysgeifiog registers. There is no trace of them locally after 1742.

Other families with numerous descendants in this area which were clearly of Derbyshire origin but for which I am as yet unable to prove the actual link include Bradshaws, Coates, Hodgkinsons (or Hoskins), Sheldon and Spencers. Many others, clearly from Derbyshire, stayed but briefly. As you can see there is much left to be done and I hope to give an up-date sometime. In the meantime any member is welcome to contact me either to receive or supply any other information, or even to correct any statement I have made.

Bryn Ellis, 1 Old Hall Cottages, Halkyn

LIBRARY NEWS

The great news about the library can be found elsewhere in this magazine. New acquisitions to the library over the past three months include the following:-

- Ref. M Great Longstone M.I.s
S Wirksworth M.I.s
S War Memorial from St Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore.
List of names of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters who died in Singapore. 1905-6. From Mrs H. Waddingham.
- M/F 1881 Census for the counties of Cumberland, Essex, Sussex, Lincolnshire, Northumberland, Misc. (England).
- M/F Nottingham, St. Mary's Church. Baptisms Surname Index. 1653-1723.
- B The Derbyshire Returns to the 1851 Religious Census. Edited by Margery Tranter.
- F4 Walking Round Borrowash. Donated by the author Marion Johnson.
- G Notts. F.H.S. Record Series No. 99. Miscellany No. 3.
- O Rickard Family History (U.S.A.). Donated by Mr R. P. Rickard. Memb No. 3263.
O Beighton Family History. Donated by Prof. P. H. Beighton. Memb No. 3845.
O Research material from Mr. Kay, including the names Wragg, Fox, Kay, Hallam, Elliott, Middleton from Hope, Hathersage, Eyam and Tideswell. Kindly donated by Mrs. Kay.
- E1 Cairns & Dist. Members Interests 1995.
- F3 Breaston, St. Michael's Church Hall. A short history by Sandra Stock. Memb No. 125.
- DWR Derbyshire Ordnance Survey Street Atlas. Donated by Ian Care.
- KA6 GRD. 1994 Edition.
- T7 "Those Who Served". Derbyshire & Staffs. men who served in 1/5th Battalion of Sherwood Foresters Regiment in the Second World War. Donated by Helen Betteridge.
- T9 Derbyshire Architects and Derbyshire Gunsmiths. Donated by Mr. Maxwell Craven.
- T9 "The Two R's". History of Rolls Royce Aero Engines 1904-1955. Donated by Ian Care.

Iris and Janet Salt

To obtain the copy of an entry in the Marriage Register of St. Alkmund's Derby, it was necessary to photograph the whole page; consequently I have two entries I don't require. They register the marriages of:-

GEORGE ROWBOTTOM & ELIZA RATCLIFFE on 8th Jan 1835, and WILLIAM ROGERS of Little Eaton & MARY LAND on 19th Jan 1835.

I will send to anybody interested on receipt of an SAE.

A.H. Gilbert, 49 Hamilton Rd., Long Eaton, Nottingham NG10 4QY

MY LIFE IN HEAGE

Part Two

"Though there was a certain amount of agricultural work in the parish there was not enough on the three farms and in the usual village trades to employ all the men, so the remainder had to work in the coal-pits some distance away.

Such of the women and girls as did not go into domestic service worked in the stocking mills of the country town nearby, to which they walked a distance of two or three miles each way. The older women did 'chevening', as it was called, in their own homes, i.e. stitching up the stockings and (in some cases) embroidering them with coloured silk 'clox'. Only black stockings, of substantial cashmere, were worn in those days, though silk was permissible in the evening. But as our skirts were so long stockings were seldom visible, and were chosen for their wearing quality rather than anything else.

Our childish pleasures were few and far between, excepting those which we invented for ourselves, but, such as they were, we thoroughly enjoyed them. There were no childrens' parties, and if there had been we, at any rate, had no party frocks to go in. Sunday frocks, with clean lace tuckers in neck and sleeves, fresh hair-ribbons and best slippers, were all we could boast. But there was an occasional lunch or tea at the Hall, drives in the Rectory wagonette, and many happy afternoons and evenings at the Rectory. Occasionally also there was an expedition to the big town, or to see some old Manor House in the neighbourhood, such as Wingfield Manor or Haddon Hall; and there were long walks into the woods, two and a half miles away, to gather forget-me-nots and ferns, and to picnic. Tennis began to be popular at that time, but we played in our ordinary frocks and when we grew older we began to wear long frocks, they hampered us terribly.

My sister and I had no companions of our own age in the parish, as there were eight years between her and the youngest member of the Rectory family, who afterwards became my husband. This meant that we were thrown very much upon ourselves. We invented our own games and many of our toys, and lived in a little world of our own into which the grown-ups only intruded at uncertain intervals, sometimes with dire results, but often with something quite pleasant and exciting. I can recall many happy winter evenings, sitting cosily round the lamp with our sewing and mending, while my mother read aloud to us, in her very beautiful voice, most of Dickens' novels, which we all loved.

The nearest station was some two miles away, but in those days we thought little of that distance, as (unless we were lucky enough to possess a horse and carriage, or could hire some vehicle in the village) walking was our only means of progression. I remember how, during some political crisis in which our elders were particularly interested, my sister and I had to walk down to the station and bring back the daily paper (the Standard, I think) directly after breakfast, before we settled down to our morning lessons with our mother. She taught us until we were considered old enough to go to a boarding school and as she was a born teacher we took quite good places there later on. Her teaching was supplemented by Latin and the Church Catechism from my father once a week. I had a master for music, at which it was hoped I should do well, and I was grateful to him in later years, though he taught me one thing only - how to read at sight easily. He used to bring duets which I had to read and play with him at correct speed, and this taught me to play accompaniments at sight, without difficulty, and has brought me one of the greatest pleasures of my life.

Drawing and painting and French we learnt with the Rector's daughter, who, being considerably older than we were, was able to give us the benefit of lessons she had had from masters. These lessons I specially loved.

This home education was, I remember, the occasion of a somewhat exciting and disturbing incident in our small lives. There happened to be, at that time, a strong Non-conformist element in the parish, headed by one of the farmers who was also a member of the School Board which was very antagonistic to the Church. When therefore it was learned that the new curate's children were being educated at home they at once thought they saw a good opportunity to assert their authority and annoy the parson. So the farmer, accompanied by the Attendance Officer, arrived at our house one day to demand why we were not attending the village school. However, their plan did not succeed very well, for they were received by our parents with complete civility and dignity, underneath which I am afraid, in mother's case at least, seethed a good deal of righteous, or unrighteous indignation. I imagine they were shown our books and the work we were doing, as they retired in complete discomfiture and we heard no more about it."

"The time came, however, when it was thought that our home education should receive the finishing touches of a Boarding School, and so, in the autumn of 1883 my sister and I, two rather frightened country mice, arrived with our mother at Sandwell Hall near Birmingham, which at that time housed a school for the daughters of clergymen.

The education was, I think, pretty well up to the standard prevailing at the time, though I remember that we were taught Botany out of a dreary looking green book, with no illustrations, and were never given a leaf or a flower to study or dissect in class.

I shall, however, never cease to be grateful for the religious teaching we received. Besides daily Matins and Evensong in our school chapel, we began each morning's work with a Scripture lesson and once a week had a lecture on Divinity from our Chaplain or one of his staff, he being the vicar of the parish in which the Hall was situated. He was a saint, and a High Churchman, and I, at any rate, gladly absorbed a teaching which satisfied me so much more than the extreme Evangelicalism of my early days.

In those days educationalists had a great belief in learning by heart, and I remember our headmistress making us learn the whole of St. Mark's Gospel during one term in this way. On Sundays we had to learn the poem for the day from Keble's "Christian Year" and repeat it, verse by verse, to her in the afternoon when she gave us a lesson on it. All this was irksome at the time, but I am grateful for it now. It is a great thing, in old age, to have one's memory stored with the beautiful language of our English Bible.

Our food was plentiful and wholesome, but I think lacking in variety and certainly not up to present day standards. Breakfast consisted of tea, with thick slices of bread and butter or treacle, so dry that it was obvious that it had been cut the night before. On Sundays an egg, distinctly hard-boiled, was added. In the middle of the morning there was a slight break when a slice of very plain seed cake, or Captain's Biscuits were provided, with skim-milk to drink. This was the time when any girl who had a cake from home might produce it, but "tuck-boxes" were not then the fashion, and very few girls had anything more than the school fare. For dinner there was a joint, or stew, with vegetables and a pudding. Tea was the same as breakfast, excepting that jam took the place of treacle, and on Sundays we had slices of very plain currant cake. Supper was the same as lunch, excepting that, by a rather strange arrangement, we had bread and cheese on bathnights. Why, I never could imagine, as a hot bath, on top of bread and cheese, seemed a likely cause of indigestion. As a matter of fact, however, a "hot" bath there was rather a chilly proceeding. We were only allowed one a week, and this took place in a large, dimly lighted chamber divided by screens into cubicles, in each of which was a tin bath filled with more or less hot water. Our morning ablutions in cold water were supposed to extend to our waists. At one time, I remember, it was found that some girls were shirking, and contenting themselves with what old nurses called "a lick and a promise", so for a time the monitors were sent round to our rooms to see that there was no evasion. Oh, how hard our beds were! I remember that I used to wake up with the side of my body on which I was lying "asleep" from the extreme hardness of the mattress.

We had quaint half-hour candles to light us to bed at night, specially made to last just that time, and many of us saved as much of them as we could to have a grand illumination on the last night of term when we were allowed to sit up late and talk.

We played both cricket and tennis, which last was just coming into fashion, in the summer term. In winter our only outdoor exercise was the eternal walk "in crocodile" and outdoor drill once a week with a drill-sergeant. I was no good at drill or games; what I liked much better were "Calisthenics" as they were called. This meant changing into one's Sunday frock after tea once a week, and under the direction of the funny little dancing mistress, performing weird evolutions round the large dining-hall. These exercises were performed by the aid of dumb-bells, long poles, and expanders. Expanders were long pieces of elastic ribbon with rings at each end, with which we were supposed to expand our chests and straighten our backs. Straight backs were still very much the fashion in those days, and we had to lie on sloping boards. For some time I had to wear a horrid arrangement like a harness under my frock to keep me from stooping.

Calisthenics were succeeded by a dancing lesson from the same instructress for some of the pupils. We were not among the fortunate ones, partly, I know, from financial reasons, but partly, also I fancy, because my father disapproved of dancing. I can still remember the rather envious and disgusted feelings with which I, at any rate, used to retire to the depressing surroundings of the class room and sit down to homework, leaving all the music and laughter behind.

However, the dining room was often cleared for us on wet winter afternoons, and one soon picked up the steps from other girls and danced to one's own satisfaction"

"We had, of course, some visiting masters for music and art. Those for music, both class singing and piano, were particularly good, and we used to give a yearly concert to parents and friend, when we performed such works as Mendelssohn's 'Lauda Sion' or Sterndale Bennett's 'May Queen' with great success at the end of the Christmas term. We usually acted parts of one of Shakespeare's plays, to which the parents were invited. We made our own costumes and scenery and I can see now the wall I constructed for poor Prince Arthur's cell out of dull grey stone-coloured paper, with spiders and realistic webs and bricks drawn on it in charcoal.

On one day in the year the 'Volunteers' came to the Park for manoeuvres. Then indeed there were great and mighty preparations, but not in order that we might view the proceedings. On the contrary much exhortation was given to us by our Head, to ensure that no man should catch a glimpse of so much as a skirt, and woe betide the girl who was caught even looking in the direction of the Park!

We had, of course, to speak French on all weekdays until after tea, or on half-holidays, and what a weird jargon it was! As our French mistress was an Englishwoman, the result, as far as I am concerned, has been that, though I read French easily enough, I never dare speak it.

Those were the days that bustles came in, with all their puffs and draperies, and girls who wanted to look extra smart sewed a rolled up pair of stockings to a piece of tape and tied it round their waists under the draperies, to get the desired effect. This fashion was a great nuisance in the summer, as all the stitches were taken out when our cotton frocks were sent to the laundry and ironed out flat, and we had to stitch it all up again to the best of our ability, and very queer we must have looked at times. "Il faut souffrir pour etre belle".

On the whole it was a happy time, though there were attacks of home sickness, and difficulties over work that made one long for bedtime, when one could forget them all in sleep. I was unfortunately not strong at the time, and had to miss one or two altogether, which naturally upset my work and made things harder for me.

In 1885 our home-circle had been increased by the birth of a small sister, fifteen years my junior, the joy and care of the household. My mother had hoped desperately for a son, but it was not to be, and I do not think she really regretted it in after years, for the small daughter grew up to be their great mainstay and comfort.

In 1886 there came a great excitement to our village - the marriage of the Rector's daughter, at which my sister and I, with four others, acted as bridesmaids. At the wedding breakfast one of the guests prophesied that the Best Man (the bride's younger brother) would marry the youngest bridesmaid (the writer), and so it came to pass in four years time. We wore pale blue grenadine frocks, bunched up at the back, tall cream straw hats with tiny brims turned up at one side and down at the other, and trimmed with cream lace and pearl pins, and we carried baskets of flowers with very long handles.

I possess the list of the bride's trousseau in her own handwriting, treasured in her diary after all these years, and it is interesting to see what a parson's daughter considered necessary for a wedding outfit in those days. She sums it up as follows:-

Dresses and Mantles	£59	11	1
Shoes, Stockings, gloves etc	10	8	7
Underclothing	43	9	3
Millinery	10	8	6
	£123	17	4

In those days not only church men and women, but the world in general, looked upon marriage as a lifelong contract, and supplies of every kind of garment, except such as were likely to change fashion quickly, ran into dozens, or at least half-dozens.

The great event of the year 1887, in which I finally left school, was Queen Victoria's visit to Birmingham. The school had very good seats in a window in Corporation Street, and we saw her beautifully as she passed. She was a very stout and ordinary, yet queenly little figure in black, and wore a bonnet whose sole adornment, as far as I can remember, was an ostrich feather tip, fluttering a little in the breeze as she bowed graciously and continuously from side to side. The thrill was soon over, however, and then we had to wait a long time till the crowd had somewhat dispersed, before walking back to New Street Station. As it was, we got stuck for a few minutes in a rather nasty traffic block and my mouth was slightly cut by the elbow of an energetic gentleman who was determined to get on at all costs.

At the end of 1887 I left school and in 1888 became engaged to the Rector's youngest son. The Rector, by this time, had entirely broken down in health and had resigned. The parish approached the patron of the living, asking him to appoint my father as his successor. He, however, preferred someone of a less evangelical type of churchmanship so, as my father had been offered a living in the county of Devon, we left the Midlands in the autumn of 1888. Three years later I returned as the wife of a parson who had accepted a perpetual curacy in a small Midland town.

Written by Edith Lucy Mosse over 100 years ago and submitted by her relative Mrs Una Price, 6 Rural Way, Redhill, Surrey RH1 4BT

What's on the Publications List No1

This is intended to be the first of a series of articles which will attempt to shed some light on the contents of publications offered for sale on our publications list. We are aware that members often do not send for books because it is not clear what is in them, or whether they would be of use to them, and it is impossible to explain this in the small space that is available on the list, hence these articles. On then, to our first selection, taken at random.

"An introduction to " POOR LAW DOCUMENTS BEFORE 1834

Published by The Federation of Family History Societies.

This is one of the "An introduction to" series of publications, and aims to give a good basic knowledge for the beginner. Within the subjects covered by this book are descriptions of the main poor law documents, Settlement certificates, Settlement examinations, Removal orders, Apprenticeship indentures, Bastardy documents, Overseers accounts etc. Since most of our ancestors lived from hand to mouth, it was fairly common for many of them to have to resort to poor relief, a temporary illness of the breadwinner could put the survival of the whole family at risk and the parish provided a lifeline until all was back to normal. Each of the subjects covered is explained in sufficient detail to enable the reader to be able to assess if they could benefit from consulting the records. Further reading is suggested in the section on where to find them.

This is an excellent introduction to a wide and fascinating subject, and you will find it on our publications list included in this magazine.

SHIRLAND MEETINGS - FIRST QUARTER

Our first meeting of the New Year kicks off with a look at the games and pastimes our ancestors enjoyed, the talk being given by Maureen Newton. Darrel Clark of the Arkwright Society entertains us in February with an illustrated talk on the Arkwright family and in March we shall be treated to an evening of Victorian entertainment when Brian Davis and David Roberts take us on a tour of Victorian England with their original Magic Lantern slides, including hand-couloured and painted slides, some of which show moving images, and to finish the show we shall be shown photographic slides of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire taken at the turn of the century.

JOHN STENSON OF DERBY

A contribution to Derbyshire FHS magazine No. 74, consisting of one of the amusing rhyming advertisements issued by John Stenson, suggested that some further information about this fascinating character might be in order. Indeed, it was whilst researching my forthcoming (I hope!) biography of John Whitehurst FRS that I felt obliged to acquaint myself rather better with him, for I had long suspected that he was a former apprentice and employee of that great but under-rated figure.

Stenson was baptised at St. Werburgh's, Derby, on 6th March 1647, the elder son of Joseph Stenson (1718-1799), a Derby framework-knitter who had obtained his freedom on 28th July 1740 and who had subsequently married, at Mickleover, Mary Brown of Findern. The grandfather was Thomas (d.1757) a former Foremark estate employee who had married one Sarah Tavener there in 1703. The surname, of course, is one of those wonderful local ones pertaining to a settlement (Stenson, SSW of Derby, parish of Twyford and close to Foremark, too) the name of which is unique in the UK. Thus any bearer of it could reasonably look to this tiny canal-side settlement as his or her *origo*.

In the *Domesday Book*, Stenson (there rendered *Steintune* 6.86-7) is one of three Twyford Manorial holdings. The other two emerge later as the Twyford Old Hall and Twyford hall estates of the Harpurs and Bristows respectively. In any other part of middle England the place name would have become Stenton (not a unique place-name), but local mutation rendered it *Steyneston* by the 13th and *Stenson* by the 16th century. It derives from the old English "*Steinn's farm*" just as the Norse equivalent gives us Stainsby.

The link with Whitehurst is that one of Stenson's barometers (seen at auction in London some 20 years ago) had its scale expressed in units of 0-60. This very unusual method of expressing barometric pressure was developed by John Whitehurst of Derby (1713-1788) in the 1750s and was used on most of his instruments from that period. It had the advantage of clarity over a scale of 28 to 31 inches, although Whitehurst's units had no official existence, despite clearly presaging the evolution of the millibar. However, the only two Stenson barometers the author has seen subsequently (one a fine angle barometer now at Pickford's House Museum, Derby) are graduated in inches. Because Whitehurst's scale is unique to him, Stenson's early use of it suggests that he almost certainly learnt his trade with the great natural philosopher, presumably between c1761 and c1768. As he tells us himself he set up in business c1778, he probably spent a decade in his works.

Stenson, for whom I can find neither marriage nor children, set up then by 1778 in the Market Place, Derby as a weatherglass maker, and was contemporarily described as a "*most punctual and upright man*". With a figure as eminent as John Whitehurst and his continuators making similar instruments nearby, not to mention periodic visits to Derby from the Leeds-based peripatetic makers, the Davises (of Jewish stock, and forebears of Derby's John Davis), competition must have been strong, which may explain why Stenson's barometers are today quite rare. However, as the poem makes clear, he made many other types of scientific instruments. He also had to diversify further: in 1791 he was "*weatherglass maker and flour man*" (!) and by 1795 was based in Bag Lane (now East Street). 1798 is the first appearance of him in his guise as a "*dealer in glass etc.*" which is actually logical in someone whose instruments relied on glass tubes. He also offered "*electrical pistols*" (whatever this meant!) so he may have remained close enough to Whitehurst's circle to have picked up electrical skills from people like the rector of Fenny Bentley, Rev Abraham Bennet, the inventor of the gold leaf electroscope.

Stenson was also a noted tenor, singing in the then flourishing Derby music festivals, which certainly implies friendship with such luminaries as Samuel Harrison, Charles Denby, Joseph Wright ARA and the Derby Company of Musicians. Another of his quirks was a taste for bathing in the Derwent "*at all times of the year*", which suggests a brave man, for the burgeoning industrial revolution was beginning to pollute that amiable river!

Stenson's angle barometers were priced at £1-1-2d to £1-11-3d; stick barometers at 11/10d to £1-1-7d (plain cased 10/-) and thermometers 6/- to 11/1d, the mercurial variety being the pricier. Nor were the

stanzas published in the last magazine unique: the previous year (*Derby Mercury* 13/7/1797) he had written - in a simpler and perhaps more satisfying style:

*"Where your old servant STENSON dwells,
Glasses that shew you heat or cold he sells;
Likewise Hydrometers, they're very handy,
And quickly show what water's in your brandy.
If for a Weather-Glass you are inclin'd,
A better maker you will seldom find:
Or old barometers, that don't go right,
He'll make them true, and pleasing to the sight
At small expense. He'll take them twenty miles,
Wether the road's by turnpike gates or stiles -
He's been the public's servant nineteen years,
And means to be so until Death appears."*

Death finally appeared in February 1817 and the "scientist, weatherglass maker and musician" (and poet!) was duly buried at St Peter's church.

Should any reader know of any other examples of Stenson's work, more about his family or even of a portrait of him, the Museum at Derby would be most keen to hear from you. One suspects there is a lot more to learn of this endearing and versatile character!

Maxwell Craven, Keeper of Antiquities, Derby Museum, The Strand, Derby DE1 1BS



WARNING-----GENEALOGY POX----- (VERY CONTAGIOUS TO ADULTS)

SYMPTOMS:

Continual complaint as to the need for names, dates and places. Patient has blank expression, sometimes deaf to spouse and children. Has no taste for work of any kind, except feverishly looking through records at libraries and courthouses. Has compulsion to write letters. Very angry at mailman when he doesn't leave mail. Frequents strange places such as cemeteries, ruins and remote desolate country areas. Makes secret night calls. Hides phone bills from spouse and mumbles to self. Has strange far-away look in eyes.

NO KNOWN CURE

TREATMENT:

Medication is useless. Disease is not fatal, but gets progressively worse. Patient should attend workshops, subscribe to genealogical magazines and be given a quiet corner in the house where he or she can be alone.

REMARKS:

The unusual nature of this disease is---the sicker the patient gets, the more he or she likes it.



NEWS FROM THE NORTH

Contributions from members of the Glossop Group



Helen's request for articles on villages reminded me of a book I purchased to find out more about some of the places my ancestors inhabited. The Derbyshire Village Book was compiled by the Derbyshire Federation of Women's Institutes and contains over 250 alphabetically arranged pages, plus an index. If Helen has a good response, perhaps our society could publish a similar type book?

WILL FOUND IN ANTIQUE SHOP

Whilst browsing around an antique shop in Wirksworth, I came across the will of Charlotte Ann Pearson together with some other papers, obviously from a Solicitors' office and I have reproduced it here in full.

'This is the Last Will and Testament of me, Charlotte Ann Pearson, now residing in the County of Derby, Spinster, First I direct the payment of my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses by my Executor hereinafter named. I give devise and bequeath all my real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever unto Albert Hicking Blacksmith of Codnor in the said County of Derby youngest son of Mrs Georgearia Hicking, Farmer of Codnor to hold the same unto the said Albert Hicking his heirs assigns executors and administrators according to the nature and tenure thereof respectively for his own absolute use and benefit, having received the most cruel persecutions at the hands of my family, I wish to exclude all and every member of it from participating in any share whatsoever of any property belonging to me at the period of my decease or which may be coming to me by right of inheritance. But I give and bequeath to my Sister Elizabeth Sophia Esther Pearson my dearest Father the late Captain George Persons likeness also two strings of pearls forming a Bracelet which had belonged to my dearest mother also a ring with a red Cornelian Seal Stone with the word "Jane" engraved on one side it having been given to my Aunt Jane Pearson by my Father before embarking for the Battle of Corunna. All my Clothes and other effects I beg may be given to those with whom I may be residing at the period of my decease and I leave to my said Executor Albert Hicking the task of recompensing them for any trouble they may have with me well knowing he will do that which is right. And I appoint the said Albert Hicking sole Executor of this my Will & Testament. In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

Charlotte A Pearson

Signed published and declared by the said Charlotte Ann Pearson as for her last Will & Testament in the presence of use, present at the same time, who at her request in her presence & in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our name as Witnesses: Mary Brentnall-----John Peake

Note: Charlotte Ann Pearson died on the fourteenth day of January 1865 at Codnor her Estate was valued at £794/14/8 and no more.

What caught my eye was, what did her family do to Albert Hicking that made her leave him the bulk of her estate? What happened to Albert?

Is anyone tracing the Pearson family of Codnor? You may have the answer.

John Moulton (Mem. No. 3497)

(I read it slightly different from John. I feel that it was Charlotte herself who suffered from her family, but that doesn't explain who Albert was. Whatever the answer it makes fascinating reading - Ed.)

DEATHS IN OLDHAM

Professor David Hey of Sheffield University has a group studying surname distribution in the 1840's death indexes and found very few people died in Oldham. On investigation he has been told that GRO indexed Oldham deaths under Ashton. Any theories why?

THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY

Whilst visiting John Rylands Library on Deansgate, Manchester recently, I had chance to browse through the Research Institute Prospectus and chanced on information regarding Manorial Records.

The Library holds many charters, deeds, estate papers and manorial records of twenty-five prominent north-western families such as Bagshawe, Bromley-Davenport, Brooke of Mere, Clowes, Cornwall-Legh, Crawford, Crutchley, Ducie, Egerton of Tatton, Jodrell, Legh of Lyme, Leycester of Toft, Mainwaring, Roundell, Stamford, Rabley and Warburton of Arley number several hundred thousand and extend in date from the twelfth to the twentieth centuries.

For social and political historians there are the papers of Sir John Bowring, John Fielden and Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, in addition to correspondence and despatches to and from the Manchester Guardian. Industrial and commercial archives include those of Samuel Oldknow, Thomas Botfield & Co., McConnel and Kennedy, Hodgson and Robinson, Owen Owens and Sons, the Oldham and the Ashton-under-Lyne and District Textile Employers Associations, and the Bolton Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners.

Amongst records of military interest are those of Colonel Samuel Bagshawe, Alexander, 6th Earl of Balcarres, Sir William and Sir William Henry Clinton and Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck. Modern ecclesiastical manuscripts are strongest with regard to Nonconformity in general and to the Baptists, Congregationalists, Unitarians, Moravians, Methodists (represented by some 100,000 items of the eighteenth to twentieth centuries) and the Christian Brethren in particular.

Anyone interested in any of the items and any other information should contact the library directly.

John Moulton (Mem. No. 3497)

A useful tip on the INTERNET a few weeks ago, for reading faded Monumental Inscriptions - take a small mirror and reflect sunlight at a very narrow angle across the face of the gravestone, this deepens the shadow cast by the inscription thereby making it a little easier to read.

Greater Manchester Record Office has been redesigned recently. The viewers are now enclosed in a glass 'cage' area. They have also updated their security system and are now using cameras and viewers, to check areas not in the immediate view of the staff.

P.S. GMCRO now has the St. Catherine's Index of births, marriages and deaths up to 1940.

Ann Pass

OLD TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES

Next time you are doing a bit of spring cleaning or turning out the attic keep your eyes open for Pre-1980 telephone directories. Colin Rogers would be most grateful for all you have. Please ring him on 01457 865606 with all details. As you know from his recent talk to the Society, Colin is researching into Surnames and has recently written a definitive book on the subject.

'THE SURNAME DETECTIVE' has recently been published by Manchester University press. It shows how you can trace the geographical distribution of individual surnames irrespective of the size of the local population over several centuries. A sample of 100 names (including some common ones like SMITH and CHAPMAN) form the basis of three main distributions (with plenty of maps) in the twentieth, seventeenth and fourteenth centuries. Some interesting conclusions are reached about the best names to use in order to study population movements over long periods of time.

Mem. No. 3522

GLOSSOP PUBS CLOSED

This information came largely from a list left by the late Mr Oswald Maylor who died in 1994. Anyone searching through the census returns may be able to fill in dates indicated by question marks.

Bush Inn (now Carter's Club) 1907; **Swan Inn** (near Jackson's, possibly 68 High St. East) 1909; **Greyhound Inn** (in Hope St., known locally as the Small Dog) 1919; **Britannia Inn**, High St. West (now Garsides of Glossop) 1924; **Pear Tree Inn**, 25 High St. East (office of tyre & battery company) 1925; **Arundel Arms** (better known as the Deadman's, Cemetery Road) 1958; **Albion**, Victoria St., (reopened as the Trap) 1974; **Willow Grove Inn?** (next to the last house on the right going up Wimberry Hill)? **Mechanics Inn** (85? High St. East) 1938; **Station Inn** (now George in Norfolk St.) 1969; **Market Hotel** (knocked down to build Community House in Market St.) 1930; **Talbot Inn** (now Old Glossop Post Office) 1909; **Ring o'Bells** (3 storey house next to footbridge near Market Cross) 1907; **Volunteer Inn** (later became the Chapel St. Mission Rooms of Whitfield Parish) 1907; **White Lion** (now hairdressers on corner of George St. and Chapel St.) 1938; **Hare and Hounds** (next to path to Pygrove from Manor Park Road) 1927; **Viaduct Inn** (Dinting Vale house with two steps opposite church) 1928; **Hanging Gate** (bottom of Spring St. High St. West) 1960; **Star Inn** (Chapel St.) 1907; **Railway Inn** (Railway St.) 1909; **Lamb Inn** (High St. West) 1911; **Prince of Wales** (Padfield Main Road) 1926; **Royal Oak Inn** (Brookfield) 1928; **Shamrock Inn?** (Arundel St. corner of Edward St. above Gas Works); **Bridge Inn?** (Market St. now Dollars); **Pig and Whistle?** (corner of Kershaw St. and Derby St.)

Peter Beeley (Mem. No. 3490)

THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT

At some time or other the media report cut-backs in the armed services. Nothing new in that: after any war the British Army of the time was always reduced in strength - too many mouths to feed and shortage of money.

The Battle of Waterloo over, and Napoleon safely ensconced on the island of St. Helena where he died in May 1821, the Derby Mercury of January 31st reported reduction of the army. Woe betide the fate of the short men serving in a Guards' regiment during this year. The three battalions of the first were to dispense with the services of those under 5'8" and those in the third regiment under 5'9", however, an extra inch was allowed for the men of the Coldstream Guards.

If you are wondering why your ancestor was discharged, for no apparent reason, from one of the Guards' regiments, it may well be merely that he was too small!

Sandra Stock Member No.125

Chairmans Christmas message

As you will have seen elsewhere in this issue 1996 is our 20th anniversary year and it will also be a very busy one. The biggest event is the move into our new premises and all of the problems that go with a move on this scale. Secondly we are to host the 1996 Four Counties Conference, held at Repton School in August. We feel this venue will lend itself to a super day and are looking for our members to give us support on the day.

Next year will also see our three meeting groups with a full programmes at each location. If you do not go along to any of them, why not start now? you will make new friends and meet people who are as keen as yourself on Family History.

Our many ongoing projects and the move to bigger premises will require even more volunteers than before, please do not just read this and think 'someone else will come forward' why don't YOU come forward?

To help us to cope with 1996 we all need to rest and recharge the system over the festive period, so I would like to wish all of our members and their families a peaceful and happy Christmas and a very volunteering New Year

Alan Hiley Memb No 1774



BISHOPS TRANSCRIPTS for the Parish of Wirksworth 1662-1698 have been transcribed and indexed by John Palmer. There are 8,260 entries of christenings, marriages and burials with some 1,500 different surnames and John is willing to make a search and provide a printout for members in exchange for an A4 SAE and a few words describing the writer's interest in Wirksworth. Write to him at 29 Sutherland Avenue, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 9EB.

RETURN OF OWNERS OF LAND 1873 for several counties have been published on microfiche by Rosemary Cleaver. It was found that 269,547 people owned more than an acre of land in England and Wales (excluding the Metropolis) in 1873. The Return is organised by county and in strict alphabetical order and gives the extent and value of the lands owned by each landowner, but not unfortunately their location. However an address is given for each landowner. Counties available are Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Northamptonshire, Somerset, Suffolk, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, Yorkshire (West Riding), Cambridge, Devon, Dorset, Hertford, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Kent, Nottinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Worcestershire, Yorkshire (East Riding) and the whole of Wales. Further details, including prices, are available on request with an SAE, from Mrs R Cleaver, 17 Lane End Drive, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey GU21 2QQ.

EAST SURREY FHS has published its latest Directory of Members Interests. This is one of the largest such directories ever produced and includes a staggering 20,215 entries. East Surrey covers that area now known as Intra-metropolitan Surrey, which originally lay in the ancient county of Surrey, but which now forms part of Great London, parishes such as Lambeth, Southwark, Wandsworth etc. This area was one of the great melting pots of Europe and nineteenth century census returns show that for each enumeration almost half the population were born outside the area. In addition to the surname listing there is a separate listing arranged by place of interest to enable family historians to contact others who are researching family from the same place - a great way to learn something about our ancestors' neighbours. The Directory has been published as a set of microfiche and is available for only £4 plus p & p (UK 30p, Europe & Rest of World Surface 50p, Overseas Air 90p). Contact Mrs Jean Dungate (ESFHS), 6 Birch Way, Warlingham, Surrey, CR6 9DA).

THE SAME SOCIETY - East Surrey - is hosting a conference in conjunction with the Federation of Family History Societies (incorporating the Council Meeting and AGM) from the 12-14 April 1996 at Froebel Institute College, Roehampton. The theme is "Families at War" and concentrates on how war affected the lives of our ancestors from the Crimea to the Blitz, the Civil to the Great War. For full details, including programme and booking form, please send an SAE to Mrs Jean Dungate (address as above).

THE SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS will be holding its fourth Family History Fair on Saturday and Sunday, 4 & 5 May 1996 at the Royal Horticultural Society New Hall, Westminster. Advance tickets will be available by post, or in person, from the Society from 1st January 1996 at a cost of £3 each, a saving of £2 on the price if purchased on the day.

LIFELINES is the working title of a new series being produced by Chameleon in conjunction with the BBC and is an exploration of the world of family history and genealogy, with an emphasis on individual stories which have emerged from people delving into their ancestry. It is hoped to start production late 1995, early 1996 and Chameleon is looking for individual stories that are unusual or unexpected, whether relating to ancient ancestors or more recent. It is hoped to feature the most interesting stories in the series with the permission of the person concerned. At this stage all that is wanted is an outline of the story which need be no more than a couple of sides of A4. All stories will be treated in confidence and will not be used without permission. Either post or fax your stories to The Lifelines Production Office, The Magistretti Building, Harcourt Place, Leeds, Yorkshire LS1 4RB (Fax 0113 243 1267) or call them on 0113-242 9531.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

DERBY: POLISH CATHOLIC CENTRE, KEDLESTON RD. Wednesday meetings at 7.30 pm

Jan 10th	Researching Royal Marine Ancestry 1800's	Sue Brown
Feb 14th	Down Memory Lane in Derby (Slides)	Tony Bowler
Mar 13th	Workshop Evening	
Apr 10th	The Babbington Plot - Revisited	Ruth Pechey
APR 13TH	ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING/OPEN DAY	BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE
May 8th	Looking at Family History Records	Maureen Newton
Jun 12th	Making of a Museum, Pickfords House	Sue Christian
Jul 10th	They were Chapel People	Stephen Orchard
Sep 11th	The Sitwells of Renishaw Hall	Howard Usher
Oct 9th	Workshop Evening	
Nov 13th	Coaldust Cabaret - early entertainment in South Derbyshire	Peter White
Dec 11th	Christmas Social Evening	

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

Jan 5th	Social Changes in the 20th Century	Mr J. Hanmer
Feb 2nd	Life & Work of Manchester Cathedral	Mr G. Robinson
Mar 1st	A Ha'porth of Tar	Mr J. Dunn
Apr 12th	Medal Collecting in Genealogy	Mr I.G. Rowbotham
May 3rd	Derbyshire Well-Dressings	Mrs A. Gould
Jun 7th	Derbyshire Record Office - Services & Facilities	Dr Margaret O'Sullivan
Jul 5th	Matches & Despatches	Mr Loader
Aug 2nd	Record Keeping for Family Historians	Mr A. Todd
Sep 6th	Computers & Family History - Love them or Hate them	Ian Care
Oct 4th	Problems in Research	Joan Measham
Nov 1st	Gold Panning	Rex Bingham
Dec 6th	Social Evening	

SHIRLAND: COMMUNITY HALL Friday meetings at 7.30 pm

Jan 19th	Looking at Games and Pastimes	Maureen Newton
Feb 16th	Arkwright - Spinner of Fortune	Mr Darrel Clark
Mar 15th	Grandma's Picture Show	Brian Davis & David Roberts
Apr 19th	Parish Government & Village Officials	Mrs Kathleen Battye
May 17th	A to Z of Postcards and their use in Family History	Mr Alan Bower
Jun 21st	British Music Hall	Mrs Pauline Green
Jul 19th	The Revolution House, Whittington (Visit with guided tour)	Miss Ann-Marie Knowles
Aug 16th	The Transformation of a Valley (story of the Derwent Valley)	Neville & Brian Cooper
Sep 20th	Blackouts and Bloomers	Mrs Elinor Fomison
Oct 18th	Workshop Evening - projects and a social get-together	
Nov 15th	The Mary Rose	Mr F.E. Chettle
Dec 13th	A Christmas Theme Country Quiz	Mr Ron Cousins

Any articles for possible inclusion in ISSUE NO. 76 to be with the Editor by 10th January 1996

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