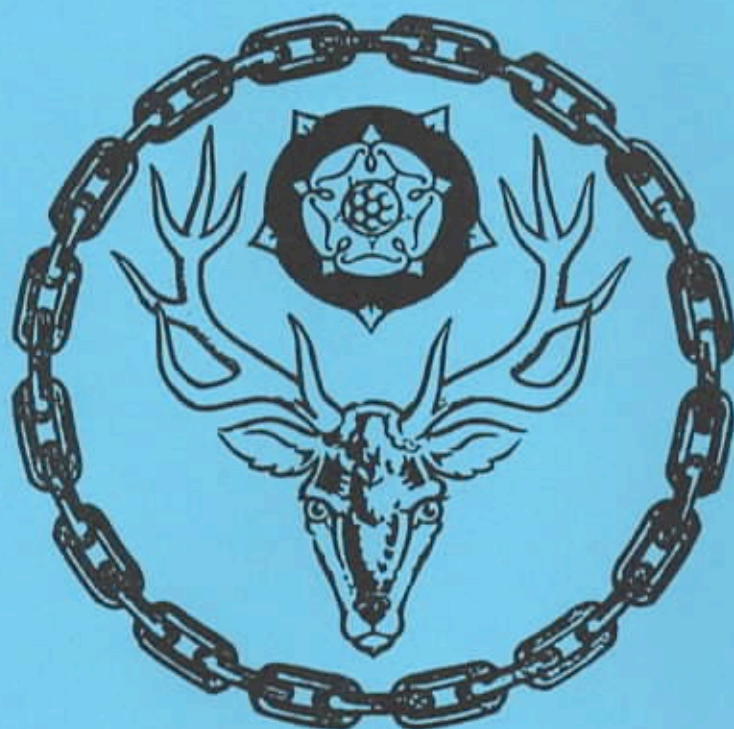


DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



SEPT 1995

ISSUE 74

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.

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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.

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


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FROM THE EDITOR


Welcome to the September issue of our magazine, which I hope you will find of interest. I try to get a good mix of articles but I have received a number of requests from readers, especially those who live some distance away, who would like to know more about some of our lovely Derbyshire villages and towns. I think we have all, at one time or another, wondered just what sort of place our ancestors lived and worked in and, as most of you will know, before our cover was altered we featured a wellknown landmark on the front and a description of the district inside. This has obviously now ceased, but I would like to resume the articles in the new year, if possible. So if you have a particular interest in any village/town, please write a description and short history and send it in. A photograph would also be most helpful although not necessary.

I hope you all enjoyed the lovely summer with plenty of luck ancestor hunting. With the colder weather approaching now is the time to sit down and try to sort out all the various notes and jottings made in a hurry - at least, that is how it always happens with me. However, if you are more organised and are stuck for something to do during the winter evenings, please get in touch with one of our co-ordinators, they can always use a volunteer. Many thanks to you all and see you next time.

Helan


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

- 3887 Mr W. & Mrs M Douglas, 17 Fenchurch Walk, Mackworth, Derby, DE22 4DR
 3888 Marilyn Shaw-Guisset, 28 John Street, Moncton, N.B, Canada, EIC 2G8
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 3890 Patricia Richardson, 153 Littleover Lane, Derby, DE23 6JL
 3891 Mrs J. Prowse, P.O. Box 409, Merimbula, NSW, Australia, 254E
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 3893 Mr P. & Mrs M. Butler, 47 Farleys Lane, Hucknall, Nottingham, NG15 6DT
 3894 Joyce Fletcher, 2 St. John's Avenue, Chaddesden, Derby, DE21 6SE
 3895 Constance Bodkin, 30 John St. E., Blenheim, Ontario, Canada, NOP 1A0
 3896 Mr L. J. T. Dean, 27 Coniston Way, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK11 7XR
 3897 Susan J. Jones, 4 Hunters Crescent, Totton, Southampton, Hants. SO40 7FA
 3898 Mr B. Dolby, Corner Cottage, 49 Polwarth Avenue, Brightons, Falkirk, FK2 0HQ
 3899 Mrs B. Longley, 18 Waverley, Great Hollands, Bracknell, Berks, RG12 8UJ
 3900 Doreen Hannaford, Hartland, Green Lane, Chobham, Woking, Surrey, GU24 SP11
 3901 Mr A. D. Plant, 53 Green Curve, Banstead, Surrey, SM7 1NS
 3902 Enid O. Hart, 5 Tonsley Hill, London, SW18 1E
 3903 Mr J. C. Shreeve, Chiltern Cottage, Faith Hill, Gt. Missenden, Bucks., HP16 9QF
 3904 Rose Teanby, 15 Kershope Drive, Oakwood, Derby, DE21 2TQ
 3905 Mr J. D. Brunt, 26 Paddock Green Cres., London, Ontario, Canada, N6J 3P5
 3906 Mr M. & Mrs J. Bradburn, Ashburn House, 16 Meadow Court, Ponteland, Northumberland, NE20 9RB
 3907 Karen Brand, 12 Shawfield Road, Hadfield, via Hyde, Cheshire, SK14 8BE
 3908 Ella Rodwell, 2 Tithebarn Cottages, Tockholes, Darwen, Lancs., BB3 0LT
 3909 Mr P. I. Williams, 3 Buckley Close, Thames Road, Crayford, Kent, DA1 4SQ
 3910 Mr R. W. Smith, Byre Cottage, St. Nicholas Court, Child Okeford, Blandford Forum, Dorset, DT11 8ED
 3911 Kathleen Cowpe, 107 Stoneyford Road, Sutton in Ashfield, Notts., NG17 2DR
 3912 Yvonne O'Shaughnessy, 51 The Meadow, Copthorne Bank, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 3RQ
 3913 Mr L. & Mrs B. Shardlow, 10 Farnway, Darley Abbey, Derby, DE22 2BN
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 3915 Mr D. & Mrs J. Pratt, 10 South Drive, Chaddesden, Derby, DE21 6RZ
 3916 Mr B. Frith, 34 Brookvale Close, Mansfield, Notts., NG18 3LX
 3917 Mr N. J. Fogg, 40 Cressy Houses, Hannibal Road, Stepney, London, E1 3JE
 3918 Mrs P. Wilkinson, 11 Woodside, Ponteland, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE20 9JA
 3919 Mrs P. Blackburne, 43 Hollins Road, Hindley, Wigan, WN2 4JZ
 3920 Mr J. R. N. Lowe, 110 Station Road, Balsall Common, Coventry, CV7 7FF
 3921 Angela Rees, 7 Farnhalls Crescent, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 4BT
 3922 Patricia A. Bolton, 48 Grange Court, Bentley, Doncaster, DN5 9TR
 3923 Mrs W. Roostan, 2 Whitestyles Road, Sompting, Lancing, West Sussex, BN15 0DU
 3924 Mrs D. King, 65 Taunton Road, Ashton under Lyne, Lancs. OL17 9DR
 3925 Mr F. & Mrs K. Patterson, 4 Hurstbrook Close, Shirebrook Pk., Glossop, SK13 8PL
 3926 Mrs E. & Miss D. Burns, 28 The Avenue, Hadfield, Hyde, Cheshire, SK14 8AN
 3927 Mr J. S. Bennett, 7 St. Johns Way, Cuddington, Cheshire, CW8 2LX
 3928 Miss S. Daws, 21 Appian Way, Alvaston, Derby, DE24 0TG
 3929 Alberta H. Fitch, 3633 Charles Street, New Smyrna Bch., FL 32168, USA, 3216E
 3930 Mr P. Campos, Casilla 39, Colina, Chile, South America
 3931 Mr A. & Mrs E. Young, 15 Wye Dale, Church Gresley, Swadincote, Derbys, DE11 9R
 3932 Mrs B. Stevens, 20 Douglas Road, Long Eaton, Nottingham, NG10 4BG
 3933 Kathleen M. Yeomans, 14 Mapleton Avenue, Chaddesden, Derby, DE21 4PT
 3934 Mr J. C. Palmer, 29 Sutherland Avenue, Broadstairs, Dorset, BH18 9EB
 3935 Mr G. & Mrs W. Wakefield, 155 Clacton Road, St. Osyth, Nr. Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, CO16 8PU
 3936 Mr F. Offler, "Ar Dachaidh", 3 Kine David Drive, Inverbervie, Montrose, DD10 0SW
 3937 Shelia J. Moore, Homeleigh, Treswithian Downs, Camborne, Cornwall, TR14 0BT
 3938 Fiona McNicol, 24 Rue Des Vosges, 67190 Gresswiller, France
 3939 Mr B. Dale, 48 Elm Street, Borrowash, Derby, DE72 3HP
 3940 Mrs L. Hill, 39 Mulberry Close, Lutterworth, Leics., LE17 4DF
 3941 Mrs J. & Mr M. Randell, 27 Broadwell Road, Solihull, West Midlands, B92 8QH

3942 Rev P. Walters, Newcombes End, Elkstone, Cheltenham, Gloucs. GL53 9PD
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 3944 Annie G. Glass, 518 Dover Road, Clarksville, TN, USA 37041
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 3946 Mr G. G. Graver, 6 Trafalgar Road, Long Eaton, Nottingham, NG10 1DD
 3947 Mr M. S.C. Frith, 9 Milton Crescent, Attenborough, Nottingham, NG9 6BE

SEARCHING

NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	No.	NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	No.
ABELL	Brailsford		1667	3944	BROWN	Hulland Ward		1773	3944
ADCOCK	No parish given	Lei	1800	3930	BRUHLMANN	Glarus & Zug	Switz.	1866	3880
AHERNE	Cor	Irl	1750-1926	3904	BRUNDLEY	Snelston		1750	3944
ALLEN	Ashbourne		1840s	3938	BRUNT	Macclesfield	Chs	19c	3905
ALLSOP	Crich		1800s	3517	BRUNT	Longor	Sts	<17c	3905
ALTON	Sheffield	SYk	1800-70	3913	BRUNT	Alstonefield	Sts	<17c	3905
ALVEY	Nottingham	Ntt	1870	3889	BRUNT	Quarnford	Sts	17-19c	3905
ATTENBOROUGH	Belper		1700-1820	3897	BULL	Ryton on Dunsmore	War	18c & 19c	3912
ATTENBOROUGH	Stapleford	Ntt	1700-1820	3897	BULL	Repton		<1940	3931
BARBER	Chesterfield		<1813	3910	BUNTING	Tipton	Sts	<1880	3939
BARKE	St. Mary's, Derby		1891	3887	BURGESS	Radford	Ntt	1835-55	3939
BARLOW	No parish given	Dby	1800s	3888	BURGESS	Belper		1835-55	3939
BARLOW	No parish given	Yks	1800s	3888	BUTTON	Long Eaton		1750-1820	3935
BARLOW	No parish given	Sts	1800s	3888	BUTTON	No parish given	Ntt	1750-1820	3935
BARLOW	Outwood	WYk	1822	3902	CADDY	Wendron	Con	1810	3880
BEARDALL	Any parish		<1700	3893	CAMM	Derby		1890>	3893
BEARDER	Any parish		<1700	3893	CHADWICK	Ashbourne		1800>	3933
BENNETT	Chesterfield		<1813	3910	CHAMBERS	Mansfield	Ntt	1881>	3943
BENNETT	Hayfield		18c	3927	CHRISTIE	Stonehaven	Kod	1810	3880
BENNETT	Mellor		18c	3927	CHYLEK	Warsaw	Polan	1940	3880
BESTON	No parish given	Ntt	1800>	3517	CLARKE	Ockbrook		1830	3880
BESWICK	Edensor		19c	3918	CLEMENT	Borrowash		1817	3938
BESWICK	Manchester	Lan	19c	3918	CLEMENT	No parish given	Ntt	1817	3938
BEWICK	Stockport	Lan	19c	3918	CLOUGH	Sunderland	Dur	1865	3880
BIRKS	Flagg		1850-1860	3898	COLLINS	Brailsford		1667	3944
BIRKS	Ashover		1850-1860	3898	COMBELLACK	No parish given	Con	1770	3880
BIRKS	Glossop		1850-1860	3898	COOK	Mallock		<1830	3895
BLACKBURN	Bakewell		1780	3919	COOPER	No parish given	Lei	1800	3930
BLACKBURN	Buxton		1780	3919	COWPE	Teversal	Ntt	1580-1920	3911
BLACKBURN	Liverpool	Lan	1796	3919	CRANE	Stepney	Mdx	1830s	3912
BLOUNT/BLANT	Duffield		1700s	3897	CRESSWELL	Pentrich		<1805	3940
BOND	Falmouth	Con	c1830	3902	CROWLER	Cork	Irl	1855	3880
BONS(C)OR	Baginton	War	18c & 19c	3912	CURTIS	Eastcote	Nth	18c & 19c	3912
BOOTH	Bramhall	Chs	1800-50	3908	DAKIN	Stenson Barrow		1801	3944
BOTHAM(S)	Chapel en le Frith		1720>	3924	DALE	Wardlow		19c	3909
BOTTOM(S)		Chs	1720>	3924	DALE	Stafford	Sts	1780-1820	3939
BRADBURN	Dawley	Sal	16c & 17c	3906	DEAN	Daibury		1720-1790	3896
BRADBURN	Ashbourne		18c & 19c	3906	DEAN	Pleasley		1689-1790	3896
BRADLEY	Whitechapel	Mdx	1830s	3912	DEAN	Bolsover		1689-1790	3896
BRAILSFORD	Mugginton		1730	3944	DEVINE	Chelsea	Mdx	1875	3902
BREEDON	Alfreton		1785	3889	DILLON	Glossop	All		3907
BRIDGFORD	Bakewell		1743	3892	DILLON	Manchester	Lan	All	3907
BRITTLEBANK	All		<1800	3923	DOGGETT	Clay Cross		1847-50	3946
BROADBENT	Glossop		1800-50	3908	DOLBY	Derby		1887-1920	3898
BROOKS	Selston	Ntt	1850>	3911	DOLBY	Croxton	Lei	1780-1850	3898
BROOKS	Skegby	Ntt	1850>	3911	DOLBY	Wymondham	Lei	1780-1850	3898
BROOKS	Middleton		<1900	3911	DOLBY	Garthorpe	Lei	1780-1850	3898 ✓

DOUGLAS	Bradford	Yks	1883	3887	HARBURN	Sunderland	Dur	1865	3880
DOUTHWAITE	No parish given	Wes	19c	3918	HARDERN	No parish given		1840s	3938
DOXEY	Middleton		1606-1863	3934	HARDERN	No parish given	lrl	1840s	3938
DUNSTAN	No parish given	Con	1770	3880	HARPUR	Alderwasley		c1795	3929
DUNSTONE	No parish given	Con	1770	3880	HEMINGRAY	Duffield		1700s	3897
ELSE	Matlock		1837	3934	HENSHAW	Darlaston	Sts	<1850	3939
EVANS	Mountain Ash	Wls	No dates given	3928	HICKLING	Bulwell	Nth	C1778	3929
FEARN	Youlgreave		1775	3902	HICKLING	Bulwell	Nth	1811	3929
FEE	No parish given	Wes	19c	3918	HOBSON	Ashbourne		1818	3938
FLETCHER	Ripley		1805	3929	HOGG	Fritchley		1820s	3517
FLETCHER	Ripley		1847	3929	HOLLAND	Belper		1860>	3900
FLETCHER	Ripley		1850	3929	HOLLAND	Chesterfield		1860>	3900
FLETCHER	Ripley		1851	3929	HOLLOWAY	Longford		1776	3944
FODEN	Heanor		1800-1900	3913	HOLMES	Youlgreave		1750	3902
FOGG	Leek	Sts	1784>	3917	HOPKINSON	Alfreton		1809	3892
FOGG	Rowland		1760-95	3917	HOPKINSON	South Wingfield		1778	3892
FOGG	Marple Bridge		1795-1804	3917	HOUGH	Mugginton		1735	3944
FOGG	Marple	Chs	1795-1804	3917	HOWARD	Wymondham	Lei	1870	3889
FOGG	Bakewell		1682-19c	3917	HOWE	Tideswell		1750-1833	3934
FOGG	Chesterfield		1776-20c	3917	HOWE	Ashford		1750-1833	3934
FOGG	Ashbourne		1702-20c	3917	HOWE	Victoria	Aust.	1870	3880
FOGG	Wirksworth		1639-1705	3917	HUDSON	Woodville		1816-1870	3892
FOGG	Tissington		1639-1705	3917	HULLAND	Brailsford		1708	3944
FOGG	Hartington		1672-19c	3917	HUNT	Middleton		1610	3934
FOGG	Derby		18c & 19c	3917	HUNT	Mugginton		18c & 19c	3941
FOGG	Cromford		18c & 19c	3917	HURST	Belper		1860>	3900
FORD	Mugginton		1820-1900	3941	HURST	Chesterfield		1860>	3900
FRITH	Tibshelf		<1806-1820	3916	IRONMONGER	No parish given	Sts	<1940	3931
FRITH	Mansfield Woodhou	Nth	1600>	3916	JACKSON	Belper		1700s	3897
FRITH	Pleasley		1600>	3916	JONES	Wellington	Som	18c & 19c	3912
FRITH	Bolsover		1600>	3916	JONES	Bristol	Som	1830-60	3912
FRITH	Farnsfield	Nth	1770-1805	3916	JONES	Bethnal Green	Mdx	1870-75	3912
FRITH	Derby		<1890	3947	JONES	Stepney	Mdx	1862	3912
FROGGATT	Stockport	Chs	c1830	3902	JONES	Southwark	Sry	1878-1904	3912
FURNACE	Longford		1700	3944	JONES	Bow	Mdx	1905	3912
FURNESS	Longford		1700	3944	JONES	Old Ford	Mdx	1905	3912
GEE	Chapel en le Frith		1720>	3924	JONES	Ulverston	Cma	<1900	3940
GEE	Glossop		1720>	3924	KALISZEWSKA	Warsaw	Polan	1940	3880
GEE		Chs	1720>	3924	KANAHAN	Victoria	Aust.	1870	3880
GIDMAN	Liverpool	Lan	1830	3919	KEETLEY	Derby		No date given	3945
GIDMAN	Prescot	Lan	1830	3919	KEMP	Ryton on Dunsmore	War	18c & 19c	3912
GODRIDGE	All		All	3937	KENNEDY	Girvan	Sct	1865	3880
GOLDTHORPE	No parish given	Chs	19c	3905	KENYON	Staveley		1813	3922
GORE	Wellington	Som	189c & 19c	3912	KIDD	Staveley		1813	3922
GRATTON	Bonsall		c1793	3938	KINDER	Wirksworth		1800-50	3908
GRAVER	London		1850-1940	3946	KNIVETON	Wirksworth		<1851	3932
GREASLEY	Stanton by Dale		<1797	3940	KNOWLES	Matlock		1886-1995	3937
GRIMES	Dungannon	Tyr	1850	3880	KNOWLES	Sheffield	Yks	19c	3937
HADFIELD	All		19c	3918	KRAJEWSKA	Warsaw	Polan	1940	3880
HADFIELD	Glossop		No dates given	3926	KUNDERT	Glarus & Zug	Switz.	1866	3880
HADFIELD	Chapel en le Frith			3926	LAMB	Burton on Trent	Sts	<1880	3939
HALL	Chesterfield		<1800	3923	LAMB	Ashbourne		<1800	3939
HALL	Winster		<1800	3923	LEE	Duncote	Nth	18c & 19c	3912
HALL	Wirksworth		<1800	3923	LEES	Manchester	Lan	1795	3919
HALL	Middleton		1709	3934	LEES	Ashton-u-Lyne	Lan	1795	3919
HAMMERSLEY	Church Broughton		<1870	3899	LEVICK	Liverpool	Lan	1892	3919
HANNAN	Cork	lrl	1855	3880	LI(Y)MER	Stafford	Sts	1780-1825	3939

LOCKLEY	All		19c & 20c	3937	PEAK(E)	Radford	Nth	1835-55	3939
LOCKWOOD	Meltham	WYk	1790-1900	3908	PEAK(E)	Belper		1835-55	3939
LOMAS	Belper		<1750	3920	PENITENT	All		19c	3918
LONG	Bakewell		Any dates	3919	PENNINGTON	All		19c	3918
LONG	Buxton		Any dates	3919	PERKINS	Marton	War	18c & 19c	3912
LONGDON	Cromford		1779	3934	PETESON	Stockholm	Swed	1880	3880
LONGDON	Sheffield	Yks	1830	3934	PHIPPS	Ockbrook		<1851	3932
LOOSEMORE	All	All	All	3890	PHIPPS	Borrowash		<1851	3932
LORD	Liverpool	Lan	1890	3919	PICKFORD	Quarnford	Sts	18 & 19c	3905
LOVETT	No parish given	Nth	<1841	3902	PICKFORD	Leek	Sts	18 & 19c	3905
LOVETT	London		<1841	3902	PLANT	Clowne		<1800	3901
LOWE	Dalbury		1745-1790	3896	POOLE	No parish given	Chs	19c	3905
LOWE	Derby		<1750	3920	POOLE	No parish given	Lan	19c	3905
MacDONALD	Kirkmichael	Kcd	1840	3880	POOLES	No parish given	Mdx	<1860	3517
MACHENT	Crich		<1800	3893	POW	Victoria	Aust.	1870	3880
MACHENT	Wirksworth		<1800	3893	POYSER	Duffield		1700s	3897
MACHIN	Alfreton		1800s	3893	POYSER	Burton on Trent	Sts	<1940	3931
MACHIN	Blackwell		1800s	3893	RACOUAIDES	Siros	Green	1855	3880
MARPLE	Baslow		1667	3944	REDFERN	Belper		1700s	3897
MARSH	Bonsal		c1819	3929	REDFERN	Alstonefield	Sts	18c	3905
MARSH	Derby		c1795	3929	REDFERN	Tissington		1800>	3933
MARSH	Morton		1800s	3517	REES	Dronfield		<1883	3921
MARTIN	Mugginton		1740	3944	REES	Lilleshall	Sal	1700-1900	3921
MASSEY	All		19c	3918	REES	Workington	Cul	1863>	3921
MAYNER	London		1850-1900	3946	ROBERTS	Tipton	Sts	<1850	3939
McDONALD	Laurencekirk	Kcd	1780	3880	ROBINSON	Wardlow		19c	3909
McKENZIE	Laurencekirk	Kcd	1780	3880	ROOME	Derby		1845-1906	3894
MELBOURNE	Wirksworth		1853-1916	3894	ROOSTAN	All	All	All	3923
MILLER	Blisworth	Nth	18c	3912	SADLER	Chesterfield		1861	3938
MILLINGTON	Hognaston		1800	3944	SADLER	Brailsford		1697	3944
MITCHELL	Langley Mill	Nth	1860	3922	SCHOFIELD	Belper		1860>	3900
MOORE	Sleetmoor		No date given	3943	SCHOFIELD	Chesterfield		1860>	3900
MORRIS	Victoria	Aust.	1870	3880	SEEL	Ashton-under-Lyne	Chs	c1800	3902
MORRIS	Victoria	Aust.	1866	3880	SEYMOUR	Manchester	Lan	19c	3918
MOSELY	Brimmington		1820	3922	SEYMOUR	No parish given	Wes	19c	3918
MOUNTANY	Blackwell		18c & 19c	3912	SHARDLOW	Crich		1700-1800	3913
NADEN	Bakewell		1748	3892	SHAW	Repton		1700>	3888
NADEN	Derby		1769-1804	3892	SHAW	Ticknall		1700>	3888
NADEN	Repton		1804-22	3892	SHAW	Melbourne		1700>	3888
NADEN	Woodville		1830-97	3892	SHAW	Chesterfield		1700>	3888
NADIN	Middleton		1648	3934	SHELDON	Sawley		<1851	3932
NEWSHAM		Wes	18c & 19c	3918	SHELDON	Long Eaton		<1851	3932
NEWSHAM	Bolton le sands	Lan	18c & 19c	3918	SHELTON	Pinxton		<1830	3891
NEWTON	Glossop		All	3907	SHELTON	Stapleford	Nth	1860>	3891
NEWTON	Tameside		All	3907	SHEPPERSON	Heaner		<1850	3893
NICKLINSON	No parish given	Lei	1800	3930	SHIRLEY	Gawsworth	Chs	19c	3905
NORSTROM	Stockholm	Swed	1880	3880	SIMPSON	Stanley Common		No dates given	3928
NUTT(H)ALL	Kirkby in Ashfield	Nth	<1770	3940	SKILL	Mea	lrl	1860	3880
NUTT(H)ALL	No parish given		<1770	3940	SLACK	Mugginton		1740	3944
O'SHAUGHNESSY		Wat	18c & 19c	3912	SLACK	Ashbourne		1740	3944
OFFALLEY	Mickleover		<1835	3936	SLACK	Fritchley		<1860	3517
OFFLER	Littleover		<1835	3936	SLATER	Matlock		<1830	3895
OLIVER	No parish given	Sts	17 & 18c	3905	SMART	Nibley	Gls	18c & 19c	3912
OLLERENSHAW	Chapel en le Frith		1600>	3924	SMEDLEY	Bonsall		1744	3934
PARKER	West Bromwich	Sts	<1790	3940	SMEDLEY	Wirksworth		c1793	3938
PASS	Stockport	Lan	19c	3918	SMEDLEY	Bonsall		c1793	3938
PEACH	Longford		1735	3944	SMITH	Alsop		<1860	3923

SMITH	Hopton	<1860	3923	WAINWRIGHT	Duffield	1700s	3897
SMITH	Old Brampton	<1860	3923	WAIT	Derby	1800-1900	3935
SMITH	Brimington	<1860	3923	WAKEFIELD	Long Eaton	1900-32	3935
SMITH	Brailsford	1729	3944	WALKER	Heaton Norris	Lan 1838	3919
SORRAH	Ockbrook	1830	3880	WALKER	Wirksworth	c1795	3929
SPENCER	No parish given	Mdx <1827	3902	WALTERS	Pentrich	<1811	3942
SPENCER	Sleetmoor	No date given	3943	WANE	Edensor	1777	3902
STANDLEY	Woodville	1820-69	3892	WARBURTON	Glossop	All	3907
STANLEY	Scropton	1770-1870	3939	WARBURTON	Bury	Lan All	3907
STEAR	Wirksworth	1800s	3517	WATERALL	Seiston	Ntt 1800>	3891
STEVENS	No parish given	1800	3930	WATERFIELD	Mugginton	1755	3944
STEVENS	Ockbrook	<1851	3932	WATERHOUSE	Derby	1863-1890	3898
STIVEN	Laurencekirk	Kcd 1780	3880	WATERHOUSE	Ashover	1863-1890	3898
STOCKS	Tibshelf	1764	3922	WATSON	Belper	1700s	3897
STOPPARD	Ripley	No dates given	3891	WATTS	No parish given	Ntt 1830-70	3517
STREET	No parish given	1800	3930	WELLS	No parish given	Mdx <1860	3517
SWINDELL	Brassington	1800>	3933	WETTON	Stafford	Sts <1855	3939
TAYLOR	Calais	Franc 1750-1820	3935	WHEELDON	Mugginton	18c & 19c	3941
TAYLOR	No parish given	Ntt 1759-1820	3935	WHEELDON	Weston Underwood	18c & 19c	3941
TAYLOR	Somercotes	1881>	3943	WHEELDON	Nottingham	1825-45	3941
TEANBY	Chorlton	Lan 1860-1950	3904	WHELAN	Quarndon	1892	3887
TEANBY	Mablethorpe	Lin 1800-1860	3904	WHITE	Somercotes	No date given	3943
TEMPEST	Windley	18c & 19c	3941	WHITEHALL	Derby	No dates given	3928
TEMPEST	Mugginton	18c & 19c	3941	WHITTINGHAM	Derby	1800-1900	3941
THOMPSON	Shirley	1732	3944	WHITTINGHAM	Mugginton	1800-1900	3941
TREEN	Burton on Trent	Sts <1880	3939	WILKINS	Chesterfield	<1783	3929
TUNNICLIFF	Hartshorne	1784	3892	WILKINSON	Greens Norton	Nth 18c	3912
TURNER	Wardlow	19c	3909	WILKINSON	Sowerby Bridge	Yks 19c	3918
TURNER	Sheffield	Yks 1842	3934	WILLIAMS	Stourbridge	1880	3889
UDALE	Wirksworth	18c & 19c	3941	WILSON	Bakewell	1861	3919
UDALE	Mugginton	18c & 19c	3941	WILSON	Great Longstone	1861	3919
UDALE	Manchester	Lan 1850-1900	3941	WOLSTENHOLME	Glossop	All	3907
VALLANS	Duffield	1700s	3897	WOLSTENHOLME	Bury	Lan All	3907
VARDY	Blackwell	18c & 19c	3912	WOLSTENHOLME	Ashbourne	18c & 19c	3941
VARDY	South Normanton	18c & 19c	3912	WOLSTENHOLME	Norton	18c & 19c	3941
VARDY	Hilcote	18c & 19c	3912	WOLSTENHOLME	Dronfield	18c & 19c	3941
VARDY	Stepney	Mdx c.1862	3912	WOOD	Woodborough	Ntt 1808	3922
VICKERS	Mugginton	18c & 19c	3941	WOODWISS	Middleton	1678	3934
VICKERS	Little Eaton	18c & 19c	3941	WRAGG	Alfreton	18c	3906
WADSWORTH	Leeds	Yks 1858	3889	WRIGHT	Shirley	1755	3944
WADSWORTH	Burley	Yks 1858	3889	YATES	No parish given	Chs 19c	3905
WAGSTAFF	Mugginton	1667	3944	YEOMANS	Longford	1778	3944

WHERE NO COUNTY IS STATED IT IS ASSUMED TO BE DERBYSHIRE

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

0297	Mr D. Hansen, 17 Embassy Court, Portsmouth Road, Surbiton, Surrey, KT6 4HW
1629	Mr M. J. Ganly, 25 Woodcote Drive, Crofton Place, Orpington, Kent, BR6 8DB
2021	Miss A. Anderson, 195 Loughborough Road, Mountsorrel, Loughborough, Leics. LE12 7AR
2249	Mr R. & Dr. H. Denno, 84 Lingholme Road, St. Helens, Merseyside, WA10 2NS
2911	A. Booth, 6 Medina Close, Alvaston, Derby, DE24 0UD
3171	Mr A. & Mrs V. Cooper, 354 Watnail Road, Westville, Hucknall, Nottingham, NG15 6ER
3188	Mr J. Hogarth, 10 Queen Mary Court, Derby, DE22 1BB
3820	Caroline Lomas, 16b Second Avenue, London, NW4 2RN
3824	Ms L. Hatch, 12-950 Humboldt Street, Victoria B.C., Canada, V8V 2Z8

DECEASED MEMBERS

- 1193 Mr C.B. Kay, 42 Arnold Gardens, Palmers Green, London, N13 5JE
2360 Mr J.W. Eaton, 18 Church Cottage Mews, Church Lane, Balby, Doncaster, DN4 0UZ

CORRECTIONS

- 3868 Mrs J. & Mr W. E. Tammas, 37 Medem Avenue, Warsop, Mansfield, Notts. NG20 0PP
RUSHTON should read RUSHTOM

MEMBERS ADDITIONAL INTERESTS

- 3517 Mr M. & Mrs R. Leam, 6 Byblis Place, Koongamia, West Australia, 6056
3880 Mrs S. Chylek, Santa Fe Energy Resources S.E.A. Ltd., #16-06 Wisma Atria, 435 Orchard Road, Singapo



Although we have had a lovely holiday during June, work on the two library projects of putting the M.I. index on to computer, and indexing the 1891 Census has been progressing at a steady pace, thanks to the volunteers.

We have had a number of additions to the library over the past couple of months, and for the benefit of members who have the library contents booklet, we are quoting the library reference too.

- N Notts. F.H.S. Monumental Inscriptions. Vol. 97
M/F Notts. F.H.S. St. Mary's Baptisms 1723-1757, 1866-1901
P6 Staffs. Parish Register of St. Modwen, Burton-on-Trent
E6 Using Computers for Genealogy. David Hawgood
E6 Computers in Genealogy. Beginners' Handbook
E9 Beginning Your Family History. George Pelling. 6th Edition
K/D8 Basic Facts About Heraldry For Family Historians. Iain Swinnerton
T5 Melbourne Inclosure Award/Plan. 1787-1793. Donated by Sue Murfin
T5 William Senior's Survey of the Estates of the First & Second Earls of Devonshire c1600-1628. Donated by Mrs. H. Waddingham
Q/C Who's Who 1974. Donated by Mr. Weldon

Iris and Janet Salt

ACCIDENT - PENTRICH

On Tuesday, the youngest daughter of Mr A. Toulson, of Wingfield Mill, met with a serious accident. She was walking backwards in the house when she fell into a pancheon of boiling water and was severely scalded in the lower parts of her body. She was at once placed under the care of Dr. Hooper.

The Derby Mercury, Wed. February 29th 1888

HELP OFFERED

I have in my possession a two volume set of "Deeds that thrill the Empire" - sub-titled "True Stories of the Most Glorious Acts of Heroism of the Empire's Soldiers and Sailors during the Great War". It tells the stories, together with black and white and colour illustrations, of the deeds of approximately 200 service men who obtained medals for valour in the First World War.

There is a full index of names, so if any member would like details of their ancestors (if they are featured), please send details, together with an S.A.E. or two I.R.C.s. If requesting photocopies, a small payment to cover costs would be appreciated.

Tony Rye, 24 Netherfields Crescent, Dronfield, Sheffield S18 6UX (MEM. No. 1807)

HELP WANTED

MORTEN/MORTIN, VERNON

I would be grateful to hear from anyone in possession of a Will, any Testator (details of which not yet filed with Wills Co-Ordinator for inclusion in Index of Beneficiaries etc.), carrying ref. to following:

c.1600 - c.1680 Raphe, Henry

c.1680 - c.1740 Henry, h/w Grace; Henry, h/w Elizabeth;
Ralph, h/w Mary and their Ss. Henry, Adam,
Ralph and John

MORTEN/

MORTIN

of Combs, Chapel-en-
le-Frith

c.1775 - c.1805 Edward VERNON, h/w Martha and their issue, Joseph, Mary, Hannah and Edward of Dove Holes, Chapelry of Fairfield, Parish of Hope, being son-in-law, daughter and g.ch. of Testator, a Yeoman, possibly a Publican of Dove Holes, Fairfield or Dove Holes, Parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith.
N.B. Dove Holes is part in Fairfield Chapelry and part in Chapel-en-le-Frith Parish, persons living there may be recorded as of Dove Holes, Fairfield, Hope or Chapel-en-le-Frith. *Sylvia M. Browne, 16 Victoria Road, Larne, Co. Antrim, BT40 1RN (Mem. No. 1092)*

DICKINS

I am trying to find the parents of ROBERT DICKINS, who was born somewhere in England in 1748. He was sent to Norfolk, Virginia, to manage the family mercantile business GRANVILLE AND DICKINS. A letter was written to Robert on 19 August 1801 by his brother, Thomas Dickins, saying that their father had died at the age of eighty-three. The letter had been written from Barlborough, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
Robert did not stay with the business, but married and moved to North Carolina. Did the family live originally in Derbyshire or did Thomas move there later? I know they were related to the Fisher family as there was a cousin and an aunt with this name. Were all businesses in America out of London or from other places? Any help much appreciated. *Barbara Faber, 157 S. Raynolds Av., Canon City, CO 81212, U.S.A. (Mem. No. 3737)*

WINTERBOTHAM/WINTERBOTTOM, LOMAS, MARSHALL

According to the 1851/81 census, JOHN WINTERBOTHAM was born in Glossop about 1818 and his wife Ellen was born Chapel-en-le-Frith about 1819.
John worked with stone throughout his lifetime and from at least 1844 they lived in and around the Bugsworth area. St Thomas Beckett Church seems to be the family church and all the family worked as quarrymen.
Their eldest known child was JAMES who was born on 2 January 1844 at Criss in Derbyshire, his birth certificate showing his mother's maiden name as LOMAS. Their eight children, Joseph Lomas, Hannah, John Thomas, Samuel, William, Ellen Elizabeth and Mary, were all baptised at Chapel-en-le-Frith, but John and Ellen were not married at the same church nor was their marriage registered in Chapel.
I have not found James Winterbottom's first marriage to Jemima, but do know that they had two children. Hannah, baptised at Chapel 25 Sept 1870, and Samuel, born 4 Feb 1872. Jemima was buried at Chapel in 1874. James' second marriage was to ANN SHEPLEY in September 1888. They had at least two children, Frederick, born about 1889, and Adeline, born about 1894. Samuel married LIZZIE MARSHALL on 11 March 1896, the daughter of William and Martha Marshall who was born in December 1872. Both her parents were born in Willington, Derby.
Any information on the above families would be greatly appreciated and any expenses refunded. *Mrs May Sidebotham, Flat 8, 14 Cote Green Lane, Marple Bridge, Stockport SK6 5DZ (Mem. No. 1532)*

PLUMLEY COLLIERY

I have traced my families back to the sixteenth century in the Troway/Ridgeway area of North East Derbyshire where I was born. I am now researching the Moss Valley of Eckington Parish and have delved deeply into the sickle/scythe making industry of the area, that being my ancestors' occupation. I am now particularly interested in the PLUMLEY COLLIERY and wondered if any readers could help as I found nothing at the Derbyshire County Record Office. *Eileen Dorr, 8 Church St., Bingham, Notts. NG13 8AL (Mem. No. 2885)*

EMMONS

I would be grateful for any assistance in my search for CHARLOTTE EMMONS (1855-1893), daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Emmons. Charlotte married THOMAS HILL of Newton Green, near Blackwell, Derbyshire, about 1880. A witness at Charlotte's daughter's wedding in 1915 was ESTER EMMA EMMONS. I think there is a South Collingham connection. Any information about this family would be most appreciated. *John Clayton, 18A Taunton Rd., Pedwell, Bridgwater, Somerset TA7 9BG (Mem. No. 3794)*

HURD

In an effort to find HANNAH HURD, who was born after 1791 and died after the death of her husband WILLIAM HURD in 1845, I sent for the death certificate of a Hannah Hurd who died in Kniveton in 1846. It turned out she was the wife of John and therefore not the appropriate one for me. If anyone interested in the Hurd family can use this certificate, I'll gladly pass it on. I would be delighted to hear from anyone who might have any information regarding William/Hannah Hurd or their daughter and son-in-law, ELIZABETH and ABRAHAM SLACK. I am also interested in finding a photo of the DEQUE Restaurant that was run by my 2x grandfather on St. Peter's Street from the 1860s to early 1900s and of the Hurd butcher shops in various Derby locations in the mid to late 1800s. If anyone has any such photos (or other mementos) I'd love to have a copy and would of course arrange to pay the expenses of having one made. *Judy Shepard, 6732 Tanglewood Dr., Boardman, Ohio 44512, U.S.A. (Mem. No. 3182)*

WAKEFIELD

At the time of my father LEWIS' birth in 1913, my grandfather GEORGE ROBERT WAKEFIELD resided at Wellington Street, Long Eaton, Derbyshire. My grandmother's name was listed as MARTHA WAKEFIELD, maiden name of Daft. I can find no record of a marriage. George Robert was listed as deceased on my father's marriage certificate in 1932 and no living member of the family recollects an age for him. Nothing can be found of a death in Long Eaton, Derby or Shardlow between 1913 and 1932. I also understand George Robert had a previous marriage, but I have found no record. Martha re-married a JOHN HENRY BULL (date not known). Letters acknowledged and postage refunded. *Gordon Wakefield, 155 Clacton Road, St Osyth, Essex CO16 8PU (Mem. No. 3935)*

CHAPMAN

LEONARD WALTER CHAPMAN was born on 17 April 1899 at High Street, Newhall, Swadlincote. No street number was given on his birth certificate. His mother, Sarah Alice CHAPMAN, gave her address at the time as 44 Curzon Street, Leicester. So why was Leonard Walter Chapman born in Newhall? Can anyone help please? *Bill Chapman, 8 Vardre View, Deganwy, Conwy, Gwynedd LL31 9TE (Mem. No. 3828)*

FROM THE MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS CO-ORDINATOR



Hello again from your M.I.'s co-ordinator, work so far this year is progressing well and I would like to thank all those people who have helped so far.

As to the recording in October, this will now be at Mickleover All Saints on Saturday 21st October. Meet at the Church at 10am.

See you there.

Ian Wells

MEETING REPORTS



GLOSSOP GROUP

APRIL

WORKSHOP EVENING

This was our first experience of a workshop evening and we were all curious to find out exactly what was involved. Iris and Janet arrived promptly with the boxes of material needed, and their car was soon unloaded.

Once the members had arrived there was a short introduction before the papers were distributed and work began in earnest. After approximately 4000 marriage slips were sorted it was declared tea and biscuit time.

It was nice to see so many people willing to help the society and special thanks go to those newcomers to the group who joined in our unaccustomed activities.

Ann Pass

MAY

PROBATE RECORDS

Originally invited to speak on wills, Mrs Dorothy King entitled her talk 'PROBATE RECORDS' and explained briefly these records of which wills are but one group.

She dealt with WILLS in two parts, those after 1858 being 'the moderns' and those before being referred to as 'old'. All these records could be used to great advantage by both the local and family historian. She used examples taken at random from just the indexes for 'modern' wills for England and Wales, which could be seen locally at the GREATER MANCHESTER RECORD OFFICE, MARSHALL STREET, MANCHESTER (no appointment necessary for these indexes).

Moving on to the more interesting earlier records she explained the whereabouts of LANCASHIRE and CHESHIRE wills as well as those for DERBYSHIRE. She was very grateful to the compilers of the index to GLOSSOP PROBATE RECORDS and had made good use of it.

Using examples from her own family history, she showed an extensive network of local families compiled from just three wills. Quite early in her family research one of her ancestors had asked to be buried in the churchyard of a certain Derbyshire parish church "where all my ancestors are said to be". From then on she had been hooked on wills.

She said that, ideally, we should try to read all the wills and inventories for a particular area for a given time! For a local history project she had studied ASHTON wills and inventories from 1660 to 1680 to build up a picture of parish life at that time.

JUNE

ROMAN CATHOLIC RECORDS AND FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

Our speaker was Father David Lannon from Oldham and he started his talk with the origins of the CATHOLIC CHURCH in England and the problems which were created with the Church of England and the English Establishment.

Up to about 1791 the CATHOLIC CHURCH was illegal, after which it became legal. In 1803 MISSIONS were formed, from about 1836 these became PARISHES although the boundaries of these parishes were not necessarily sacrosanct. It is necessary to find the actual street in which your ancestors lived to find which parish they lived in.

CATHOLIC REGISTERS were started in 1832 and for BAPTISMS they should tell you the baby's name, the parents' names and the godparents' names.

CONFIRMATION REGISTERS - every child confirmed should have been entered in this register.

BANNS - sometimes a register was held even if they did not marry and this could be misleading.

BURIAL REGISTERS - these are usually very accurate.

REGISTERS OF PEOPLE received into the Catholic Church, where available.

CONVALIDATION REGISTERS exist, but are not available.

The NOTTINGHAMSHIRE DIOCESE RECORDS are held in the archives of a church in Melbourne, Derbyshire.

Before the 20th century, all baptisms, marriages and burials had to be held in ANGLICAN CHURCHES and burial grounds.

Father Lannon brought many books and leaflets to show us which could be very useful to members who are researching Catholic families. A very interesting talk indeed.

IRIS BROWN

SHIRLAND GROUP

APRIL

WORKSHOP EVENING

Our workshop meeting was a busy evening with some new tasks being tackled as the Society gets to grips with putting more information on to a computer database. It was also the evening when the ASHLEYS took over the bookstall from the MARPLES, who have done such a valiant job for so long. All in all a productive enjoyable evening.

MAY

COUNTRY QUIZ

We welcomed back Rod Cousins, the curator of the LINCOLNSHIRE LIFE MUSEUM. This was not, in all honesty, very family history orientated but it was definitely historical - or should I say hysterical? The evening was organised as a 'Call my Bluff' with objects and very strange objects at that. We all had to guess, from three descriptions, what each object was. As each definition seemed totally absurd, trying to guess which one was right as we wiped tears of laughter off our cheeks was not easy. Mr Cousins seemed to enjoy our antics as much as we enjoyed ourselves and it certainly was a good evening out. He is very erudite so fielded any questions with aplomb.

JUNE

HOW TO USE QUARTER SESSIONS TO TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS

This meeting was very well attended and the appearance of a computer and keyboard, together with Michael Cox, was very intriguing.

Mr Cox gave us a potted biography of his interest in family history, which he has researched for over 20 years. His latest project is collecting the CRIMINAL RECORDS taken from the Derbyshire Quarter Sessions over a forty year period from 1780-1820. He has listed them in a variety of ways, so that they can be accessed by name, crime, place etc. Mr Cox knows how much the miscreants were fined, what they did and where they did it, but has no idea of their ages.

Using his phrase - 'putting leaves on trees' - if you have an ancestor who might be on his list, could you flesh him/her out for him. Is so please ring him on 01332 - 558450.

Before Mr Cox explained his box of tricks he ran us through the information that could be gleaned from the QUARTER SESSIONS RECORDS, including fines for abuse of WEIGHT AND MEASURE ACTS, records of people swearing OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE and INDENTURE PAPERS. In other words a terrific source for putting leaves on trees. Mr Cox's persistence and enthusiasm certainly was an inspiration to me.

JO ASHLEY

DERBY MEETINGS REPORT

April 1995

THE HISTORY OF BREWING - CLAIRE TURNER

BABYLON to BURTON ON TRENT could have been the sub title for this talk as CLAIRE TURNER the education officer for the BASS MUSEUM at BURTON took us through the world of brewing. The

history of ale is not directly linked to family history, but its nice to have a change of scene and most of us sample the brewery products from time to time. The EGYPTIANS were excellent brewers of beer 5000 years ago and most PHAROAHs were buried with a cask or two to help them on their way, FTY is the hieroglyphic for a brewer and has been found on some tombs. In BABYLON in 1700 BC there were lady innkeepers who were very powerful and were spies for the Kings and listened for any bar room gossip regarding plots against those in power. In ENGLAND we had our share of brewers and in 1002 AD, MONKS became prolific brewers, in BURTON it was found safer to drink the beer which had been boiled, rather than drink from the river. The wells under the town had flowed through the GYPSUM deposits around TUTBURY and was in excellent condition for brewing, most monks drank two gallons per day !

In the MIDDLE AGES all drinking was frowned on and monks brewed secretly, MARY ,QUEEN OF SCOTS drank BURTON beer whilst imprisoned at TUTBURY CASTLE. Around this time HOPS were introduced into the sweet syrupy beer to give it a bitter flavour and it became ALE. In the 1750's WILLIAM BASS a carrier, was travelling from LONDON to MANCHESTER and stayed overnight at BURTON , he partook of some beer and a little while later decided to buy a house in the town , attached to it was small brewery and the rest is history. 1777 saw the the BASS TRIANGLE the first registered trade mark in ENGLAND, WILLIAM died in 1787 , there is a copy of his will in the BASS MUSUEM, his son MICHAEL THOMAS BASS took the reins and under his guidance it became the largest brewery in the world. BASS joined with WORTHINGTON in 1923 and with CHARRINGTON in the 1960's. the RAILWAYS had been in BURTON for a long time, but in the 1850's BASS decided to build their own system to span the town, with 16 miles of track and 32 level crossings, some or all of them closed at the same time, it bought prosperity and chaos to BURTON. CLAIRE'S slide show and talk gave us a fascinating glimpse into the world of ale, a LIBRARY and ARCHIVE is available at the BASS MUSEUM including the delivery book of Wm BASS from the 1750's. Questions that followed from members ranged from drink / driving to a lively debate on what amount of froth on a pint is acceptable . All in all a most enjoyable evening.

May 1995

BREAD, GRUEL and SUET DUMPLINGS - IAN WALLER

Many of us have come across ancestors in the Workhouse, how they came to be there, what they did whilst in there and how they came to get out again. These and many other questions were answered by IAN WALLER as he took us through the keyhole into the largely closed world of the Workhouse. The Government set up the Poor Law Commission in the 1800's which would cater for the poor and needy of each area served by a Workhouse, known as a UNION . Each candidate had to apply to be admitted and once in were categorised. INFIRM MEN and WOMEN aged 55 and 50 respectively, ABLED BODIED MEN and WOMEN over 16, BOYS and GIRLS 7 to 15 and CHILDREN under 7. Each group had its own dormitories and bathrooms. They could wash every day but could only bath once a week. Men shaved once a week.

The basic idea was to discharge the inmates as quickly as possible, young boys and girls were given 'apprenticeships ' which in a lot of cases meant skivvying. Each Workhouse had to provide schooling and most were clean and well run. The rules were strict and discipline would be imposed for :- DRUNKENESS, DESERTION, ASSAULT, RIOTING, DESTROYING BEDDING, and MISSING CHAPEL on SUNDAY. The PUNISHMENT BOOK makes interesting reading. Food was not very imaginative, a daily ration would consist of :- 16 oz POTATOES, 14oz SUET PUDDING, BREAD and CHEESE or BUTTER (but not both) this menu would be at breakfast, dinner and tea. Milk was given and if that particular Workhouse had a cow you were mostly alright, but if not the 'Milk ' was 85% water. There was always room for the CASUAL POOR, those souls who would only stay one or two nights, every evening a queue would form outside the door, perhaps forty or fifty people for two or three beds, details were kept in a register where they had slept the previous night and where they were going onto the next night. Children born in the Workhouse were baptised in the Chapel and all deaths were recorded by the MASTER after 1837.

A lot of Workhouse records have been destroyed or lost, IAN showed us the records for AYLISHAM in NORFOLK where the saving of those records is 100%. Many of these records provide valuable clues to missing ancestors and the type of things you can look at is :- ADMISSION and DISCHARGE registers, MASTERS JOURNALS , PUNISHMENT BOOKS , BIRTH, MARRIAGE and DEATH REGISTERS , SERVANT and APPRENTICE BOOKS , WORK and SCHOOL RECORDS , RELIEF BOOKS and NEWSPAPER REPORTS .

Workhouses were in operation for many years and the last ones closed in 1948, over the 100 or so years they were open 40 to 60% of the population were admitted and discharged, the fact that they were segregated and had to wear suits with a large letter P on it, life and surroundings were often more preferable to the humble cottage or town dwelling . The stigma of the Workhouse only came in later years. IAN gave us an interesting insight into a largely unknown area of the past , which may help us to trace some more of our missing forebears .

June 1995

VICTORIAN CEMETERIES - MIKE HIGGINBOTHAM

All of us in our quest to put meat on the bones of the family tree at one time or another turn to cemeteries. MIKE HIGGINBOTHAM an expert on the styles and architecture of VICTORIAN CEMETERIES gave tonight's meeting group a potted history and slide show on the way the VICTORIAN'S celebrated death. In the early 1800's with the growing towns and cities came the problems of dirt and hygiene. Open sewers running down the streets full of raw sewage which in turn affected the population causing illness and death. Over in France an idea was adopted to build cemeteries, bury the bodies and lessen the effect on the living. Once a plot was purchased it was that families ground for ever. IN ENGLAND, EDWARD CHADWICK was a campaigner for better sanitation and soon closed sewers were developed. The English realised that the French cemetery idea was a solution, so in the 1830's and 1840's COMPANY CEMETERIES began to appear up and down the country. DERBY had its first in 1850. One Churchyard measuring 59 feet by 29 feet held 12,000 bodies. With orderly burial sites came the grave robbers who not only plundered the bodies for medical science but for the valuables buried with them. The Cemeteries sprung up all over, each one more ornate than the last. At HIGHGATE in LONDON burials ranged from £ 2-10s to £20-00, bearing in mind that a working wage was roughly £1-00 per week. At CANSTILL GREEN, WEST LONDON, you could have the coffin bought in by boat as it bordered the GRAND UNION CANAL. BROOKWOOD near WOKING was built between 1850 and 60, it is still used today, it used to boast its own railway from KINGS CROSS STATION where the funerals would travel from, coffins and mourners , once at BROOKWOOD there was waiting rooms etc.

MIKES slide show took us around some of the grander Cemeteries, St JAMES and LOW HILL in LIVERPOOL which paid an 8% dividend to its subscribers, and now has LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL built on it. KENSAL GREEN, NORTH LONDON was the most ornate with greek pillars and portico's, with the rich and famous queueing up to be buried there it attracted the Victorian Sunday afternoon strollers. THE FRIENDS OF KENSAL GREEN CEMETERY look after the grounds even today, and run organised trips. The trip beneath the Chapel to the catacombes is described as ' morbid but fascinating ' . MIKE showed us many slides from all parts of the country too numerous to do justice to here. The following books were recommended for anyone who wishes to know more on this subject. MORTAL REMAINS by Chris Brookes. LONDON CEMETERIES by Hugh Mellor and VICTORIAN VALHALLA by Felix Barker.

Gill Hiley Member No 1774

On Wednesday evening last, a barn and shop adjoining the premises of Mr. Sutton, blacksmith of Hilton, in this county, unfortunately and accidentally took fire, and were, notwithstanding every exertion, soon consumed, together with the greatest part of the contents.

DERBY MERCURY April 12, 1798

SECRETARY'S POSTBAG



BARBER. The following is a copy of a letter written in 1893 by a Mrs. A. B. BARBER to her son, which has been sent to me by a Ruth Nicol. It would appear that Mrs. BARBER's husband was the Perpetual Curate of Heage in 1853.

* Salisbury
September 17th /93.

My darling Son,

Your letters were most interesting, although mixed with pain. I love to hear of the dear old home, where I went as a bride_ It used to be called Paradise by many of the Heageites. I so well remember the trees you sent_ they must be lovely. A few hours before you saw the light of day 1853 the school children came up to the Rectory and sang hymns (it was the school treat day) they numbered between 400 & 500_ they were arranged round the bed opposite the front door & drawing room window. I was not well enough to be at the schoolroom so they kindly came up to me. when you arrived the same evening the Choir men & women were having their supper in the Kitchen_ and EVANS I remember sent them off. How sad about the present Rector_ How brave you were to venture to Heage during the unsettled state of affairs. THOMAS ALTON (i) was quite young when we were there he was called TOMMY ALTON. How strange you should fall in with him_ The ALTONS were all good Church people. How good of you to send the photo to look at_ the interior of the Church was most depressing, the Choir was too dreadful when first your Father went. After a time he managed to get an organ, (the Duffield old one) We then had a grand Choir some of the factory girls & colliers had fine voices. I shall always love colliers for the love they bore to your dear Father. They were always respectful, even when they had had a little too much beer, they knew him quite late at night & always said "Good night Sir". Poor Fellows They will be led but will not be driven. ETCHALAY, who succeeded your father was afraid for his life, (ii) he had threatening letters put under his door etc. I propose going to Shrewsbury tomorrow, and return on the 30th. I am so sorry dear Baby's teeth are troubling him so much, I long to see him and all of you. I wish something could be found to prevent MARGERY having these alarming Bronchitis attacks_ Much as I should love you to come, I candidly confess I should be afraid for you to leave the children at present. The WILSON's were here yesterday, they kindly came to arrange the journey to you_ Best love to dearest ADELINE. I will write to her soon & return the letter, it was very good of her to send it. Fondest love to all.

Your ever affectionate Mother
A. B. BARBER.

Dear Mrs. WORDSWORTH gets much weaker, she feels leaving the Bishop terribly_ God help her."

(I am informed by Terry Judge of the High Hedge Society that (i) THOMAS ALTON was the landlord of the "White Hart", and (ii) the unsettled state of affairs which led to the Rector being afraid for his life, was a proposition to remove the church pulpit. It would appear that this controversy is continuing to the present day.)

Also included was a copy of part of the legacy of A. B. BARBER, which read, "If HENRY, FREDERICK, or EDWARD die without leaving male issue the last named articles to be given to whichever brother they may name. My son ROBERT WILLIAM has the Testimonial Silver Inkstand. My daughter JULIANA has the Diamonds & Paste Buckle. My daughter REBECCA has the Paste Buckle & Emerald ring. The Plated Tea Coffee & Cream Jug (left to me by my grand-mother BRADSHAW) and Piano to be given to my daughter EDITH GERTRUDE. I wish each of my children to choose whatever furniture or ornaments they like_ and all the presents kindly given to me by my children to be returned to them." If it can be shown that you are a direct descendant of this BARBER family, Ruth Nicol, at "Captain Jan", Granville Road, St. Margarets Bay, Dover, Kent, CT15 6DT, will be pleased to pass on the original.

CORNWALL FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY. The Cornwall F. H. S. are holding their A. G. M. as part of a Weekend Conference during the weekend 11-12 November 1995. The event is to be held at the Riviera Hotel, Newquay, Cornwall. There will be a series of interesting talks, with an opportunity to browse their various stands and access the computer database of names. All of this with traditional Cornish entertainment and hospitality. Should you wish to combine a late break with Family History, contact David Holman, 3 Harbour Court, North Parade, Portscatho, Truro, TR2 5HH.

LAWSON. Mr. Gerald D. Lawson is conducting a One Name Study into the LAWSON name. Mr. Lawson informs me that he has amassed a great deal of data from various sources, including St. Catherines House and the I. G. I., and would be delighted to accept enquiries and offers free assistance to anyone requesting information. Enquiries, together with a S. A. E. should be sent to Gerald D. Lawson, 47 Hall Park Avenue, Horsforth, Leeds, LS18 5LR.

TOSELAND. In a recent letter from Mrs. F. C. Jennings, she informs me that she is searching for information on the TOSELAND name, and has formed a Toseland Clan Society. She will be pleased to receive any information you may have regarding this name, and of course will be pleased to share the results with any Toseland descendants. Mrs. Jennings can be contacted at 18 Victoria Road, Cowes, I. O. W., PO31 7JH.

Finally I must finish this postbag on a more sombre note. It was with regret that I learnt of the death of Mr. Cecil B. KAY, membership no. 1193, and I am sure that all members will join with me in passing our sincere condolences to Mrs. H. Kay. Mrs. Kay has very kindly donated to the Library, bound books of Mr. Kay's researches and his bound collection of the Society's Magazines. Mr. Kay's interests were the KAY's of Hope, Hathersage, Eyam and Tideswell, and the MIDDLETON's. Anyone with interests in these names, or in these areas, may find it profitable to study these notes.

Reading of the above gift to the Library is an opportune time for members to consider what will happen to all their research notes, which represent many hours of work and not a little expense, when they are no longer able to carry out further research. If there are other members of the family willing to carry on the work, all well and good, but if not, don't let your efforts be wasted. Let the Library have your researches, or leave instructions for your work to go to the Library, knowing that others may benefit from your gift.

G. G. WELLS,
Hon. Secretary.

KNOW YOUR COMMITTEE

SUE MURFIN

More years ago than I care to remember I was born and brought up in Melbourne where I still live to this day. Most of my working life has been spent in Engineering draughting work, running my own business for 20 years, but I have also worked in a shop, run a restaurant in Turkey and am now a Production Assistant with a shade card manufacturer.

My interest in family history began when my eldest son came home from school saying that he had to draw up his family tree. Instead of spending ten minutes putting onto paper his parents, grandparents and great-grandparents, I decided to go in at the deep end and do the job thoroughly! Well, 13 years later the project is still nowhere near complete, and none of my three sons show the least interest in it.

I have been a member of Derbyshire FHS for much of that time and was at the inaugural meeting of the Derby Branch, finding myself volunteering to help run it, which I did for several years. I was Secretary for the Society for a short period and am now an ordinary committee member.

Working full time I find little time to do my own research, but still spend my spare time transcribing and indexing. When I win the Lottery, I shall be able to retire early and maybe finally complete and publish my family history!

CRUMBS CAST ON THE WATERS

My paternal great grandfather, Samuel Trethewey, was a Cornish mining engineer, and at one time he was commissioned to undertake pumping out of some of the Derbyshire lead mines. He worked on many projects and lived in the county for several years, about the middle of the last century. His daughter, Agnes, married my grandfather John Broome, but Samuel and three of his sons later emigrated to Canada. Two sons married two Derbyshire sisters and the third remained a bachelor.

My family completely lost touch with their Canadian cousins, and apart from a rumour that one of them had discovered a silver mine, and became a millionaire, almost overnight, we had simply no idea what became of them.

About two years ago, I began researching into the life and work of Samuel Trethewey. I found he was well documented, and a good deal had been recorded about his work in the Derbyshire mines, and the various pumping machinery he installed. One pump had been devised by the famous Richard Trevithick. Another pump he helped to install was to lift water from the river Derwent into the Cromford canal. That pump has been restored together with the pumphouse, and is a showpiece of the Cromford Canal Society.

Having collected all this information, I wrote a short article about Samuel and his Derbyshire descendants for the Derbyshire Family History Society's journal. To my surprise, a few weeks later, I had a letter from a Canadian author Daphne Sleight, saying she had been commissioned to write the history of five generations of the "Go ahead and successful Tretheweys", and she would be very grateful if I could tell her the source of my information about Samuel's work! Her book, "Go Ahead or Go Home - The Trethewey Story", has just been published, see June 1995 D.F.H.S. magazine (the publisher, incidentally, is a member of the Trethewey family) and it is a thrilling saga. Both the menfolk and their wives were remarkable people, starting out as pioneers in the early days, but always having an eye to the main chance, and through the generations becoming leading mill-owners, mining entrepreneurs, road builders and associated with projects on a national and international scale.

The two Trethewey brothers, Samuel junior and James, married two Derbyshire sisters, Rebecca and Mary Ann, the daughters of Joseph Ogle of Ripley. Mrs Sleight's book traces the history of James and Mary Ann and their descendants down to the present fifth generation.

James was imbued with the true pioneering spirit, and was a born entrepreneur. His wife was a worthy partner. She had trained as a nurse before her marriage and, as well as bringing up her large family of five sons and two daughters, her nursing skills were a godsend to the scattered communities where they lived, usually many miles from a doctor.

When James was running the grist mill for the Fathers of St. Mary's Mission on the Fraser river in British Columbia, he realised it was an ideal site for a town. There was the river, and the Canadian Pacific Railway was soon to pass close by. So Mary Ann set about opening a General Store, and running two small hotels for travellers. She also ran the Post Office and started a small Maternity Home. By this time her elder children were able to help in some of these enterprises. When the railway was being built past the settlement, she knitted socks and woollen garments, which were quickly snapped up by the gangs of workmen, and later she became an agent for a patent knitting machine. As well as all this she was the official nurse of the C.P.R. and became a well known figure, with her First Aid Box, travelling up and down the railway.

James moved on to Chilliwack next, but his family were slow to follow. Mary Ann kept on her Nursing Home after she had sold off her other businesses, but when she found a younger nurse to take over, she eventually rejoined her husband in 1896 when she was 63.

Owing to failing health James and Mary Ann later moved to Vancouver, where James died in 1906 and Mary Ann in 1908. They were given lavish funerals by their millionaire son, Will, and an enormous tombstone in the Mountain View Cemetery.

I have taken this information about James and Mary Ann from Daphne Sleight's book where the full story of their lives can be found. My small crumb has returned to me with interest indeed!

I collected another crumb during my research into the Leawood pumping station on the Cromford Canal. I joined the Cromford Canal Society and discovered they had recently published a collection of Alison Uttley's memories of the canal and Cromford village to celebrate her centenary. The review mentioned she was born Alice Taylor and was born and lived during her childhood at Castle Top Farm, Cromford. Castle Top! My father was always talking about his stay at Castle Top, and old Mrs Taylor. It was a magical place - nowhere else was ever quite like it. Even the birds sang louder there than anywhere else. But we never knew where it was.

I searched Alison Uttley's childhood memories for any reference to my father, Mr F.S.J. Broome. She always used fictitious names for people and places, but I found an exact description of my father in "A Peck of Gold". And what convinced me it was he, was the fact that he gave her a book by Joseph Conrad called "Youth", and Conrad was one of my father's favourite authors. I also understood why he was staying in a farm so near his home. It was also near his work, for he worked as manager at John Smedley's Lea Mills at the bottom of the hill leading up to Castle Top. Alison Uttley says he was having alterations done to his house. This would be soon after his father's death and he was taking over the family home, Lea Holme, and would want to bring it more up to date. He was soon to get married and bring his bride, my mother, to live there. She at once entered into the life of the village and soon got to know all her neighbours. She often heard them talking about a place down by the river called Thackadock. One day she was talking to an old man and mentioned this place. He appeared very shocked. "Mrs Broome" he said, "us calls yon Thackadock, but you must say the aqueduct!"

My parents lost their first child, and I was born some years later when they had moved to Matlock. We left Derbyshire before I was ten and I had never been back until a few years ago. I had a great urge to see the old haunts, and my daughter, Vicky, and I spent a few memorable days of discovery. I picked a Bed and Breakfast more or less at random in a hamlet called Dethick Lea and Holloway, which is just outside Matlock and near Castle Top and my father's old home. The house we stayed in was called Manor Farm and turned out to be the old Manor House which once belonged to the Babbington family, famous for their failed effort to free Mary Queen of Scots, and the very location of Alison Uttley's story "A Traveller in Time". The television film was actually made there and it was also the home of a Blue Peter personality, Simon Groom and his dog Goldie! Simon wasn't at home, but his dog was.

In the sitting room was a copy of "Derbyshire Life" and looking through it we found that Lea Holme had been the location for the film of Lawrence's book "Women in Love". I fear my mother would hardly have approved of that!

I wonder if there are any more descendants of Mary Ann's father, Joseph Ogle, who worked in the same manufacturing company as Samuel junior - the famous Butterley ironworks which produced great pumping engines used in the Derbyshire mines?

Brenda Jackson, Heaning Wood, Ulverston, Cumbria LA12 7NZ (Mem. No. 2325)

..... And on the 27th, 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 February 1, 1798

CONFESSIONS OF A MAP ALCOHOLIC

I think it began whilst at Grammar School. Geography was the lesson that went far too quickly and was the only one I actually looked forward to. Since then I am drawn to maps and books in junk shops, charity shops and book stalls.

The area or date of the map doesn't really matter, even the condition isn't that important. So many hours I have spent looking up place names and seeing how the name of a village has changed over the years. Some even disappear or are hidden under new roads or motorways, leaving just a road name on an A to Z as a clue as to what went before.

It amazes me how many railway companies there were who must have made a good living from the railways they built; now perhaps marked as a disused track or just a dotted line on a map! The same applies to the canal system, the extent of which is staggering when the speed of travel was so slow, most places were no more than a few miles from a canal.

How many of the ponds and pools now exist, commons and plantations. Numerous lunatic asylums and cottage hospitals, workhouses and houses of correction also gone. Some, perhaps, for the good, but not all.

Usually the looking at maps is just for my amusement and has no serious purpose, but the other day it came into its own when I was able to find a place in a "Help Wanted" section in Issue 72.

Try taking a really close look at O.S. maps, they really are a mine of information, especially the reprints of first editions, sold at all good bookshops.

Mrs C. Colbourne, 209 Lonsdale Drive, Rainham, Kent ME8 9JW (Mem. No. 3375)

ILKESTON

SHOCKING FATAL ACCIDENT — A shocking fatal accident took place on the Midland Railway, near Ilkeston. An old man, named Edward **BURROWS**, 73 years of age, living at Cotmanhay, was proceeding along the lines to see to some cattle in afield, and when crossing a bridge over the canal, a fast train came up, and as he could not get out of the way, caught him and killed him instantly. The unfortunate man was rather deaf, and probably did not hear the train approaching until it was impossible to get out of the way. An inquest was held at the Boat Inn, when the jury returned a verdict of 'accidental death'.

Derbyshire Advertiser January 19, 1883

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS AT SHIRLAND

The October talk on Library holdings by Mrs Shaw should make us all more aware of where to go to find the information we are looking for.

Another workshop evening is planned for November. Please come along and find out what it is all about.

We hope to continue December tradition with music and plan an evening of edification as well as jollification. All contributions of Christmas fare welcomed.

Jo Ashley

THE EARLY ORCHARDS OF DERBYSHIRE

Origins of the name

The most obvious explanation for the surname Orchard is topographical. In the bid to differentiate the various medieval Johns and Ralphs reference was made to their owning or living near an orchard. This is very tempting as an explanation and seems to be borne out by the fairly even spread of the name around England. However, there are greater and lesser concentrations of the name in modern times. Historically it is not so universal as one might suppose. One authority asserts that it spread from Hertfordshire. Another theory links it with the West of England, where both the name and fruit trees are plentiful through Devon and Somerset. So far as Derbyshire is concerned it is only in the south of the county that the name occurs in sixteenth century records. A further question is whether the name is anything to do with orchards at all. In the early middle ages napples grew in norchards. Only in time did the words begin with a vowel and the letter n transfer itself to the indefinite article to give us an orchard. More importantly, there are well-attested instances of the name being spelt Archard or even Archer in Derbyshire. Pym Yeatman, who made transcriptions of Derbyshire pipe rolls and Exchequer documents, records a Torchard family at Hucknall from 1166 to 1318, who may also have held land at Melbourne. Alternatively, a Richard Achard and Agnes his wife were assessed for taxes in 1271 and a Walter Achard was Seneschal for the Lord Edmund in the Hundred of Appletree in 1274-75. There is also an Alice Wychard of Chaddesden and Locko in 1432 to be considered. Any of these could be antecedents of the later Orchard families.

The Orchards of Derby

The earliest solid information on Orchards in Derbyshire is the wills of two brothers, William Orchard of Windley, d 1534, and Nicholas Orchard of Derby, d 1538. These were both prosperous yeomen. We will return to William in a moment. We know from other sources that Nicholas was elected bailiff of Derby on three occasions. One of the early Derby rentals shows him leasing a close 'near the intake', probably somewhere near a place where water was taken from the river. His status is further confirmed by his ability to call on two influential Derby families to find the overseers of his will. One of these was Oliver Thacker, a member of a family from Heage which had important property holdings in Derby and supplied bailiffs and a member of parliament at this period. The other was William Allestree, another bailiff of Derby, himself a member of parliament. Nicholas Orchard was important enough to be buried in the south aisle of St Michael's Church. From the large number of feather beds and blankets he had at his death we may deduce that he kept an inn. How interesting it would be if this should turn out to have been the Nottingham Castle. He left his widow a life interest in his estate: the residuary legatees were the Hobson family of Hilton. He appears to have had no surviving male heir. One assumes that the Hobsons were his wife's family. William Allestree was trustee of the will with Nicholas's widow. This may account for the reference to William Allestree as an innholder in Derby in 1542. It is possible that Nicholas is the same person as "Nicholas Archer and Ann his wife" who sold 5 houses and 84 acres of land in Derby, Osmaston and Normanton to Richard Bradshaw in 1533 [Derbyshire Feet of Fines 1253]. The quitclaim for this property specifies the heirs of Ann rather than Nicholas, which suggests it could have been Hobson property. There is no mention of Nicholas's relations at Windley.

We also have the will of Ralphe Orchard of Derby (d1539) whose relationship to the others is not clear. Perhaps he was a cousin of Nicholas and William. In his will he mentions his brothers Richard and Henry, his wife Helen and his son James (d1572). Although not listed as a bailiff he seems to have been a prosperous burgess. His estate was valued at roughly the same sum as Nicholas's. He, too, was buried within a church building, in his case All Saints. The will specifies his grave as within St Catherine's Choir near to the door. This is the area which comprises the Cavendish chapel in the present building. Before the Cavendish family bought it that area was specifically for the burial of bailiffs and burgesses of Derby. A priest was paid to say a trental of masses (i.e. thirty) after his death. Two people trusted, with tasks as overseers were John Gratton of Horsley Woodhouse and Robert Yorke. Among the witnesses was Richard Walwen. This is particularly interesting because a William Walwen was the principal person involved in large land transactions at Windley and Duffield in 1513 (DFF 1189). It looks as if Ralphe may have had connections with the Windley and Duffield area as well as Nicholas. Ralphe's son James had a daughter, Alice, baptised 15 June 1561 at All Saints. In distinction from Nicholas, Ralphe mentions houses to be included in his estate. John Heather and William Bokley were among the appraisers of his possessions in 1539. A John Hether owned land in Derby, St Peter's in 1531 (DFF1244) and John Heyther junior, with Thomas Heyther and William Bulkeley were engaged in another Derby property transaction in 1534, (DFF1256). Thomas Hether also had property in Long Eaton (DFF1262). Ralphe, like Nicholas, seems to be a prosperous citizen of Derby, possibly a weaver or draper from the evidence of the inventory of his will, which mentions looms and their attachments, yarn and a gauge.

Nicholas left no male heirs. Ralphe left a son James, subsequently churchwarden of All Saints, whose daughter Jane was baptised there. In the absence of a will for James it is not possible to tell if he had any male heirs whose baptisms are not recorded. We do know from Ralphe's will that his brother Richard had children and they may supply the missing links to some of the other Orchard families.

The Orchards of Windley

Nicholas's brother William made his will at Windley in 1530 and it was proved in 1534, the earliest of all the family wills that survive. Windley lies up the Ecclesbourne valley from Duffield, where the parish church of St Alkmund is found. At this time

the church was closely linked with its namesake in Derby. Provision was made in the will for gifts to the church at Duffield and the chapelry at Windley. William made bequests to his son John, his married daughter Jane Milnes or Milner and his daughter Jane in London. It is not at all clear who "Jane in London" could be. Perhaps she was a daughter in law. His widow Cicely received half the household goods and cattle and a year's grace on the farm. Cicely was sister to Thomas Hough of Burley Grange, half way between Allestree and Duffield. The Houghs were another significant and prosperous yeoman family. By the time of Cicely's death in 1537 John is described as having children. William's estate is more modest than that of Nicholas, but Cicely, who perhaps kept a dowry to herself, left a larger estate than her husband.

The most probable interpretation of subsequent evidence is that the son John Orchard continued to farm at Windley. A John Orchard is one of those sworn before a special commission to report on the alleged waste of wood in Duffield Frith in 1540. He may have called one of his children Nicholas, after his childless uncle in Derby, although he received no mention or legacy in Nicholas's will. A Nicholas Orchard of Windley died in November 1599 leaving his estate to his widow, Elizabeth, after a few minor bequests. His executors were William Fretwell of Weston Underwood and Thomas Boulton of Cowhouse (Cowers) Lane. What is of particular interest, given his residence in Windley, is that he describes himself as a tanner and makes provision in his will for the tannery at Stenson which he had sold to William Stables of Barrow. This is suggestive of a link with the Orchards further south in the county.

A Cicely Orchard of Bargett (= Bargate), Duffield died in 1571. She made bequests to Richard Fletcher, his son Nicholas and Henry Fletcher. A William Fletcher carried out a land transaction in Derby with Edmund and Elizabeth Walker in 1545, (DFF1338) and may have been her brother. This would suggest she was a Derby woman. She had very little in the way of personal possessions and mentions her son John Gibson. This can only mean that she had married more than once and was now an Orchard widow, possibly the wife of John of Windley and stepmother to Nicholas Orchard of Duffield. She also left a token bequest to Anne, daughter of William Orchard. This suggests another possibility - that she was the second wife and widow of Robert Orchard of Repton, to whom we shall be making reference, who had a son William. Her own daughters were married into the Bowden, Wayne and Butler families. Wayne is a Repton and Milton family. John Butler, who appears to be the husband of her daughter Elisabeth, has the same name as a man who rented property in Repton manor at this period.

The Windley and Duffield Orchards disappear in the male line with Nicholas just as surely as the Derby ones did. This leaves us with the other settlement of Orchards in the Trent valley to the south and west of Derby, where there is much more continuity.

The Orchards of Eggington, Newton Solney and Repton

There are many more indications of the Orchard family in the area around Repton and its manor. The first will is that of John Orchard of Eggington, who died in 1541, but Thomas Orchard witnessed a grant of land at Marston in Tutbury manor in 1485. This makes it more probable that the family spread north to Derby and Duffield than the reverse. It is unlikely that John of Eggington, who married at least three times, is a child of Richard or Henry Orchard of Derby, the brothers of Ralph, and he cannot be the son of William of Windley. John mentions his wives buried at Eggington and Margery who was his wife at the time of his death. She died at Ashe, between Sutton on the Hill and Etwall, in 1547. Margery had also been married previously and her son Edmund Semper was married to John's daughter Ellen. John of Eggington had a reasonable estate and was clearly a yeoman farmer. There was an elder son, Robert, at the time of John's death and a younger son Thomas. Mention is also made in John's will of a natural son, John.

Whether John had his origins in Eggington, Duffield or Derby a plausible case can be made for his sons being farmers at Repton and Milton. A Robert Orchard and his son William are mentioned as two of the witnesses and executors in the will of Thomas Orchard, husbandman of Repton, who died in 1563. It would have been natural for Thomas's brother and nephew to act as witnesses. It is known from John of Eggington's will that his son Robert had a child in 1541 and this could be William, who would have been of age by 1563. The Calke papers contain a release of 12 January 1563 which names Robert as a yeoman of Milton. Unfortunately no will of Robert's survives, although as late as 1583 a Robert Orchard is shown paying a tithe in Repton. We also learn from Thomas's will that he was a farmer, leaving most of his estate to his son Edward and making reasonable provision for his son William and daughter Alice. His son John received a minimal legacy of two ox calves and there is no mention of a surviving wife. It may be that John was already provided for. Edward then disappears from the records. William farmed land at Milton and prospered there, dying in 1614, and making specific mention of his sister, Alice. He did not marry, as far as can be seen, until 1584, perhaps after the death of Edward. His children were baptised from 1586 onwards. His name appears in the tithe lists and as a churchwarden at Repton from 1586, always in association with Milton. His cousin William, Robert's son, died at Eggington in 1612, leaving a widow Elizabeth but no children.

The surviving manor rolls for Repton from 1543 to 1553, to be found in the Calke papers, specify Ralph Orchard holding land in Newton Solney. An undated Tudor rental for the manor also shows Ralph and that his land was subsequently held by William Debank. A deed of 1591 in the same Calke papers shows Walter Debank occupying land within the manor. The presence of Orchards in the village is further confirmed by a deed in Derby Local Studies Library showing a John Orchard who paid homage for land at the Great Court of Newton Solney in 1564. He may have been the son of Thomas of Repton rather than a son of Ralph and is probably the John Orchard of Newton Solney who died in 1585, whose will we have. The pattern of children's names in that will corresponds strongly with a list of seven children baptised in Eggington from 1567 to 1580, whose parent's names are not shown. John's name does not appear on the undated rental.

However, that of Oliver Orchard, holding land jointly with Thomas Chamblen, does. They are shown as having taken over land originally held by John Coy. Oliver Orchard died in 1597 in Repton, a reasonably prosperous yeoman, leaving his brother-in-law, Thomas Chamberlain, as one of the overseers of his will, to look after his widow and young children. Oliver is not mentioned in previous wills and was born before the Repton register begins. He paid tithe at Repton in 1595. He could be descended from Ralph Orchard of Newton Solney. On the other hand, he called one of his sons Richard and could be linked with Richard of Derby, brother to Ralph of Derby, or with a further Richard, at Eggington. There is also the brief inventory of a William Orchard who died at Repton in 1550 but no indication how he might relate to anyone else.

There are other loose ends. One unnamed Orchard child was baptised at Eggington in 1565, shown as a child of Roger. Roger Orchard paid a fine in Appleby manor according to one of the undated Tudor manor rolls in the Calke papers. That is all we know of Roger. In 1582 a Richard Orchard had a son Henry baptised at Eggington. Richard is also listed on the Muster Roll for Eggington in 1587. A further and illegitimate child of Richard was baptised at Repton in 1590 and he is shown as paying tithe at Milton in 1592 and various taxes to 1598. This Richard could be a son of Richard of Derby, naming his son Henry after his uncle, or he could be a further son of Robert. There also exists the Inventory for John Orchard of Eggington who died in 1591 and lived in a house with at least a hall and parlour. Quite where he belongs is not apparent, but the obvious answer is that he was the natural son of John who died in 1541. Another John Orchard of Eggington had children baptised between 1591 and 1612. He could have been the son of Roger and could also be the John Orchard who died at Foremark in 1617. There is also a William who died at Rosliston in 1602, leaving five children and a widow, Cicely. Family historians know that there always seem to be a few loose ends who one day, with luck, find their connections. That this area in the Trent valley was the main home of the Orchard family in Derbyshire seems to be true without doubt.

The Thacker connection

There is still not enough firm evidence to show the family relationships between all these Orchards in Derby, Duffield, Eggington, Newton Solney and Repton. What were the Orchards doing at Repton, if indeed they came from Eggington? There is one possible thread running through the Derby Orchard wills to Repton and that is the Thacker family. Thomas Thacker of Heage was an agent of Thomas Cromwell at the dissolution of the monasteries and was awarded part of the Repton Priory estate. If the Thackers were friends of the Orchards in Duffield, Derby and Eggington perhaps they sold or leased farming land to them at Repton. Amongst the Calke papers are two leases from the 1530s, issued by John, the prior of Repton. On the outside they are labelled with the date 17th July 1582 and the name of John Orchard, seneschal. Whether acting for the Thackers, who were selling land, or the Harpurs who were acquiring it, the role of the Orchards as bailiffs, burgesses, yeoman and churchwardens is confirmed. They were useful and reliable people to have around.

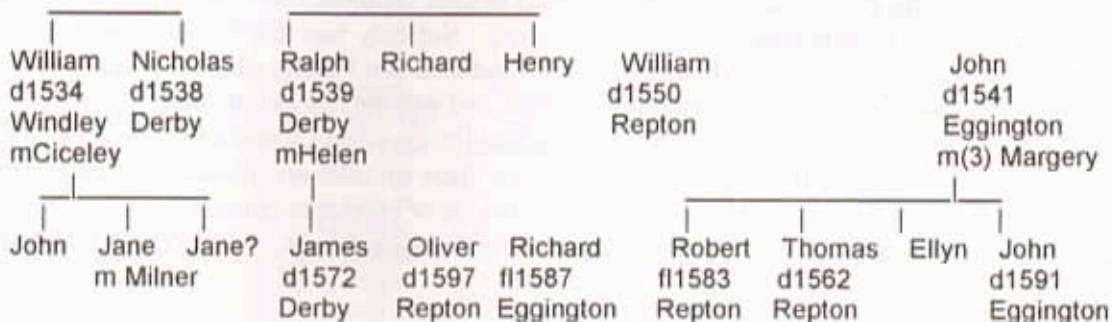
Acknowledgements:

This article could not have been written without the use of documents whose copyright lies with the Derbyshire County Record Office, the Derby Local Studies Library and the Lichfield Joint Record Office. I have been much assisted by their helpful and attentive staff. I am also grateful for the help and encouragement of my fellow members and cousins, Miss Rita Almond and Miss Beryl Orchard, who share the leg work of research, the reading and the transcribing. I have also been helped by Mr Maxwell Craven's comments on the will of Nicholas Orchard of Derby.

DDF - Derbyshire Feet of Fines: Garratt & Rawcliffe: Derbyshire Records Society 1985

Stephen Orchard, Member 460

ORCHARD: SOME EARLY FAMILIES IN DERBYSHIRE



TASTY!

Pentrich Church Marriage Register:

April 1843 Richard FRYER married Maria ONIONS

Mrs Pat Clarke, 109 Chatsworth Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts NG17 4GE (Mem. No. 3603)



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

IN YOUR last issue, No. 73, Mr Brian Shingleton of Belper, Derbyshire, under the heading of "Glossop Catholics", commented on a summary of my talk on the HOWARDS OF GLOSSOP in issue 72. Unfortunately Mr Shingleton misquoted the summary as saying that the Howards were responsible for the Catholic Church in Glossop. I have reread the summary by Mrs Iris Brown and nowhere is this phrase to be seen. Neither would it be, as that claim was never made.

Mr Shingleton states, when quoting from his great niece, that she alleged that Francis James Sumner (1807-1883) had paid for the Glossop Catholic Church as if there had been only one in Glossop. I therefore have to point out that there is another Catholic Church in Old Glossop, namely "All Saints Church".

The Parish of All Saints was founded in 1803 and is that oldest of four Catholic Churches in the Glossop area. The building of the church began in 1834 and was paid for by Bernard Edward Howard, 12th Duke of Norfolk, and completed in 1836. The architects were John Grey Weightman and Matthew Ellison Hadfield of Sheffield and the foundation stone was laid by Thomas Ellison on behalf of the Duke of Norfolk. Prior to the building of this church Lord Howard allowed the members of the local Catholic community to worship in his own private chapel at Glossop Hall, his home. The same Thomas Ellison built Wren Nest Mill and he and his family ran it until his nephew, Francis Sumner, was old enough to take over the management of the mill.

The other three Catholic churches are St. Charles at Hadfield, built by Lord Edward Howard 1st Baron Howard of Glossop and brother of the 14th Duke of Norfolk, and opened in 1858. The Church of The Immaculate Conception at Broadbottom was built on land donated by Lord Howard in 1895. The other Catholic church is the Church of St. Mary Crowned, and was officially opened in 1887. Francis Joseph Sumner financed the building of St. Mary's School in 1853 but died before seeing the church completed. His heirs carried out his wishes and in 1887 the church was known as "The Sumner Memorial Church". I hope this small summary corrects any misunderstanding.

Peggy Davies, Glossop Heritage Centre, Henry Street, Glossop, Derbyshire.

ONE OF the bonuses of researching the registers is the odd christian name that shines out. Searching for Calverts in Manchester, I was intrigued with the family background that produced MISHAK SHADRAC ABEDNIGO CALVERT; and what travel story lay behind WOOLAMOOLOO ROSCOE found recently in Liverpool? Research in the excellent Gloucester Record Office revealed the following delightful entry in the births for 8 December 1682:-

*"Agnes baptiz'd. none would her father be
Although her mother Joan said that three.
Her spouse John Rudkin. and two more beside.
Had knowledge of her e'er shee was a bride
And from them all she did contentment gather
Consider why this child should want a father....."*

Roy King, 361 Upper Shoreham Road, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex BN43 5NB

I HAVE just been on a flying visit to Derbyshire to do some "digging" and I am delighted with my finds. For some time I have been looking for the Parish Records for Grindleford Bridge, birthplace (according to the 1851 census) of my great great grandfather. I found him in the Eyam registers. Not only him and his siblings, but his parents marriage. Edward Bradbury married Sarah Middleton in 1775 and their son Neddy - the one I was seeking, born in Grindleford Bridge 1793 - went to live in Hope after his marriage and was the blacksmith there.

I was able to solve my problem about Grindleford and Grindleford Bridge when I found an article by Roy Christian, saying Grindleford did not exist until the railway station was put there in 1890 and named after the nearby bridge over the Derwent, which was in Eyam Woodlands. I hope this may be of interest to others.

Anne Lloyd, 4 Mornington Terrace, Lower High Street, Newnham-on-Severn, Glos. GL14 1BG (Mem. No. 2943)

At a Common hall held this morning, the Reverend Charles Stead Hope was unanimously appointed by the Corporation to succeed to the curacy of the parish church of All Saints in this Borough, now vacant by the death of his late father.

Derby Mercury December 20, 1798

THOMAS RUSSELL AND HIS SCHOOL AT MACKWORTH

The present writer's grandfather, Samuel Osborne (1851-1905), who was brought up at Burrows Hall Farm, near Brailsford, attended Mackworth School in the 1860s. The evidence for this is one surviving exercise book of his, used apparently for ("copper-plate") handwriting practice (most of the book being devoted to copying out a long section from a book on English history). There are also entries reading "Samuel Osborne, Mackworth, May 9th 1867" and "Samuel Osborne, Burrows, Brailsford", while on the cover "S. Osborne, Mackworth School Near Derby" is inscribed in black "Gothic" lettering. Samuel would have been nearly 16 years of age (and possibly shortly due to leave).

This "Mackworth School" would have been the one run by Thomas Russell. It appears in several Derbyshire directories, e.g. as "gentlemen's boarding" (school) in 1831, "boarding and day school" in 1846 and 1855, and "boarding school" in 1857 and 1860. Russell and his family, his resident staff and his boarding pupils are all listed in the enumerators' transcripts of the 1841, 1851, 1861 and 1871 censuses. Here the address of the establishment is given as "Academy" in 1841, "Radbourne Rd." in 1851, and "Boarding School" in 1871. (No identification is entered at the 1861 census). The school was thus situated on Radbourne Rd. (or Lane), at the eastern end of the small village of Mackworth and about 2.25 miles out of Derby. A surviving large freestanding house about 100 yards off the Ashbourne Rd. was probably the Russell residence and school.

The ages given in successive census returns indicate that Russell would have been born in 1807 (or 1808), and that his eldest child, also Thomas, would have been born in 1831 (or 1832). It seems, therefore, that Russell was a young married man starting a family when he opened his school at some date not later than 1831 (Pigot's Directory), when he would have been 23 or 24. We do not know why he chose Mackworth as a location, nor how, at such a young age, he could afford to marry and to set up a boarding school.

The census details of Thomas Russell and his family, his resident staff and his boarding pupils are reproduced below. According to the 1841 census neither Thomas Russell nor his (presumed) wife Anne, nor his (presumed) sister, Sarah, had been born in Derbyshire, although, understandably, all his five children had. In 1851 we note that Russell was now described as "occupier of 8 acres" and also as "Schoolmaster, M.A. Trinity Coll., Dublin", and that his birthplace was Louth (Lincs). We also note that Anne must have died before 1851 as there was now a different wife, Eliza (born at Ashover, Derbys.). Four of the children recorded in 1841 were still at home (the exception being George), and a sixth child, Susanna, had been born in 1842 (or 1843).

The records of Trinity College show, rather surprisingly, that Russell was admitted as a student in January 1842 at the age of 34 (thus, incidentally, confirming his year of birth as 1807) and that he graduated in 1846. Susanna would therefore have been born during her father's period as a mature student, and her mother, Anne, would probably have died before her husband completed his studies, as we know that Russell's second marriage took place in 1847. (One wonders who looked after the family and the school during his absence). The Trinity College records also show that Russell's early education had been at "Kingswood School". This was the well-known Methodist boarding school for boys, near Bristol, founded by John Wesley. A register of names in a "History of Kingwood School" (1898) lists him as having attended from 1817 to 1822. A further indication of Russell's Methodist background is revealed in the register entry relating to his second marriage, which took place on 24th June 1847, at All Saints', Derby, when he married a widow, Mrs Eliza Hackett (nee Hodgkinson). Russell's father, George, is here described as "Wesleyan Minister". Further possible evidence of Russell's Methodism may be the fact that there is no record of any of his children having been baptised at Mackworth Parish Church.

Whether Russell imparted a distinctive Methodist character to his school is not known. However, it is worth noting that Samuel Osborne's father, Francis (1812-1886), although personally farming over 100 acres near Brailsford, was also a very active local Methodist preacher. A nearby school run by a

Methodist would no doubt have been seen by him as very convenient for his son's education. It is not known if Samuel was a boarder; his parents may well have required him to walk the distance of 4 miles each way (along the Ashbourne Road).

Unless there was some non-residential help, Russell appears to have taught with the aid of only one young Assistant Master. In 1851 this was his own son, Thomas Junior. (He was later to marry a Julia Morley at St. Alkmund's, Derby, on 31st December 1856). Russell also employed two or more young unmarried resident servants, one of these always being a youth, who possibly acted as a groom and is described as such in 1861 and 1871.

By 1861 the Russell family had diminished in size, as only Joseph, the third son, now remained at home. He was employed as a "Commercial Clerk" in the "Railway Audit Office, Derby". The situation in 1871 was similar except that Mary, the second daughter, was now living at home again (or visiting). Joseph had now become an "Inspector of Railway Accounts". However, by the time of the 1881 census the Russells had disappeared entirely from Mackworth and no-one else appears to have taken over the school. Thomas Russell had thus run his school from not later than 1831 until some date after 1871, when we must suppose that he retired. The "History of Kingwood School" records his death as having occurred in 1886.

We now turn to an analysis of the boarding pupils at Mackworth School. (The day boys were not, of course, recorded in the census). The census of 1841 shows that there were then 24 boarders, of whom only 4 had not been born in Derbyshire. The later censuses show much smaller enrolments. In 1851, of the 9 boarders, 6 had been born at various places in Derbyshire and 3 in adjoining counties, while in 1861, out of a total of 13, 7 were from Derbyshire, 4 from adjoining counties and 2 from the West Indian islands of Montserrat and St Martin's. By 1871 the number of boarders had fallen again to 9, of whom 3 were from Derbyshire and 6 from neighbouring counties. There appear to have been several instances of pupils coming from the same family (presumably brothers). The age-range of the school varied as follows:- 6-17 in 1841, 9-13 in 1851, 8-14 in 1861 and 11-15 in 1871.

In addition to drawing attention to Thomas Russell and his small boarding school, it is hoped that the detailed listing of the 55 known boarders may be of help to DHFS members and others in tracing children who were unaccountably missing from their family homes in a particular census year. Some missing family members may also perhaps be discovered amongst the staff.

Any further information about this school would be welcome.

R.II. Osborne, 36 Troutbeck Crescent, Bramcote, Nottingham NG9 3BP (Mem. No. 1505)

The Russell family at Mackworth School, 1841-1871

		1841		Where born	
Name		Age	Occupation		
Thomas	Russell	33	Schoolmaster	Not Derbys.	
Anne	Do. (wife?)	35		Do.	
Sarah	Do. (sister?)	25		Do.	
Thomas	Do. (son)	9		Derbys.	
George	Do. (son)	8		Do.	
Sarah	Do. (dau)	5		Do.	
Joseph	Do. (son)	3		Do.	
Mary	Do. (dau)	7 months		Do.	
		1851			
Thomas	Russell	43	(Occupier of 8 acres (Schoolmaster, M.A. (Trinity Coll. Dublin	Lincs.	Louth
Eliza	Do. Wife	43		Derbys.	Ashover

Thomas C.	Do. Son	19	Assistant at home	Do.	Mackworth
Sarah A.	Do. Dau	14	Scholar	Do.	Do.
Joseph J.	Do. Son	13	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mary D.	Do. Dau	10	Do.	Do.	Do.
Susanna	Do. Dau	8	Do.	Do.	Do.

1861

Thomas Russell	Head	53	(Schoolmaster, M.A. (Trinity Coll. Dublin	Lincs.	Louth
Eliza	Do. Wife	53		Derbys.	Ashover
Joseph J.	Do. Son	23	(Commercial clerk, (Railway audit office, (Derby	Do.	Mackworth

1871

Thomas Russell	Head	63	M.A. Schoolmaster	Lincs.	Louth
Eliza	Do. Wife	63		Derbys.	Ashover
Joseph J.	Do. Son	33	Inspector of Railway Accounts	Derbys.	Mackworth
Mary D.	Do. Dau	30		Do.	Do.

Resident staff at Mackworth School, 1841-1871

1841

Stephen Howard	19	Assistant	Not Derbys.
Anne Willis	22	F(emale) S(ervant)	Derbys.
Mary Bainbridge	21	Do.	Do.
Ann Cheetham	16	Do.	Do.
Samson Potter	17	M(ale) S(ervant)	Do.

1851

Mary Bradshaw	24	House servant	Derbys.	Sutton
William Brassington	19	General servant	Do.	Do.

1861

John T. Geach	18	Assistant master	Bucks.	Farringdon
Emma Ling	23	Cook	Derbys.	Normanton
Mary Gibson	16	Housemaid	Do.	Littleover
Henry Bates	16	Groom	Do.	Draycott

1871

Richard W. A. Appleby	30	Assistant master	Surrey	Lambeth
Mary B. Mullen	22	Housemaid		Ireland
Thomas Bown (?)	14	Groom	Derbys.	Idridgehay

Boarding pupils at Mackworth School, 1841-1871

		1841	
Name	Age	Name	Age
John Bridges	17	Edgar Holbrook	14
John Booth	13	George Lowe	10
Henry Barton	12	Sampson Massey	13
Isaac Charles*	14	William Massey	10
Josiah (?) Cox*	13	Matthew Malin	12
Edwin (?) Do.*	11	Thomas Myring	12
James Copestick	6	James Nelson	14
Joseph Edwards*	8	George Orme	15
Joseph Fletcher	14	John Pike(?)	11
Joseph German	13	Thomas Rose	13
Joseph Harvey	14	Edward Sowter	9
Thomas Holloway	13	Edwin Wood	15

* Not born in Derbyshire

1851		
Name	Age	Where born
William Richardson	13	Derbys. Horsley Woodhouse
John C. Copestake	13	Do. Atlow
Henry B. Bennett	13	Leics. Loughborough
Joseph Farnsworth	13	Derbys. Codnor
John F. Becketts	11	Staffs. Wolverhampton
John F. Masfield	11	Yorks. Wath upon Dearne
John Heaton	10	Derbys. Ashbourne
John Bqoth (?)	10	Do. Belper
Richard W. Shaw	9	Do. Trusley
1861		
James Henshaw	14	Derbys. Ashton
James Stone	14	Do. Burnaston
Robert Dobbie	13	Yorks. Spennithorne
James C. Parkes	13	West Indies Montserrat. British subj.
Archibald Woollands	13	Derbys. Horsley Woodhouse
John Gilman	12	Leics. Appleby
Edward J. Tregaskis (?)	12	W. Indies St Martins. British subj.
James Osborne	13	Derbys. Spondon
Richard Fletcher	14	Do. Heanor
Thomas M. Mathews	11	Staffs. Stoke
Francis S. Vessey	10	Nottingham
Frederick S. Vessey	8	Derby
Thomas Jerram	9	Derbys. Etwall
1871		
George Smith	15	Derbys. Quarndon
John H. Salt	13	Notts. Beeston
Charles E. Platt	13	Staffs. Leek
Henry Allen	13	Do. Do.
John Eaton	12	Do. Do.
William Stone	12	Derbys. Burnaston
William Jerram	11	Do. Etwall
William C. Bourn	11	Lancs. Manchester
James A. Summer (?)	14	Staffs. Rushion

Weather-Glasses, Dealer in Glass, &c. &c.

To the PUBLIC

*In Bag-Lane, DERBY your old servant dwells,
Where Oatmeal, Flour and Bran John Stenson sells,
Oats, Peas and Beans, with other kinds of grain;
Both good and cheap as usual, in the Lane;
Large or small Orders he at once obeys.
And studies much the Public for to please.
In Grain or Glasses he will use you well,
With confidence that few can him excel;
Variety of Tumblers, Goblets, Flutes,
Wines and neat Cruets, most men's fancies suit.
To tell the Weather, Glasses you may buy,
That does predict if Rain or Snow be nigh;
The best Thermometers that will tell soon,*

*The proper heat for baths, what's good for vines,
What heat is in your parlour or bed-room,
The heats of AIR i'th shade, the heat for pines.
Their Instruments when spoil'd, or out of order,
He sets them true - you'll find him no defrauder.
He makes Hydrometers that shews you well
What kind of stuff some knaves for Brandy sell:
And Saccharometers which will explain
The strength of Malt, that very useful grain.
Thus by these means Impostures you may shun,
By Liquors genuine, Brandy, Shrub, or Rum;
Detect deceit, lay out your cash to gain,
While I your humble Servant - do remain.*

Derby Mercury April 17.1798

THE GENT FAMILY

Most children, when small, are inquisitive and I was no exception. I remember asking my mother about my grandparents and we would reminisce for hours about the times she spent living first in Hucknall and then in Ripley, during the time 1898-1920. Many stories told have faded with time, but recently some diaries written by her older brother have been found. I have selected the following extracts which give an insight into family life during that period.

EXTRACTS FROM JAMES WALTER GENT'S DIARY (1882-1957)

The first thing I remember is having measles. Measles and Bessie Cook, as I came to know her - the village nurse and midwife - carrying me downstairs in the four-roomed house we occupied at Bramcote.

I don't think I should be quite two years old when this took place. We lived in this house in Chapel Street for a couple of years or more when we moved into Bray Cottages, when we went to occupy one of the twain built by Mr Aitch, who was a Chapel friend of ours, hence our good fortune.

(Before the family had a copper at Bray Cottages) clothes had to be boiled over the fire in a large, oval ironpan. This same pan provided the hot water for Dad's bathwater daily when he came home from the pit.

The big box was a standing testament to the painstaking skill of the carpenter who had made it to my father's instructions. Its purpose was to carry the things we were taking with us when we set out for America; for at this time that was the family's objective. Circumstances ruled otherwise and the planning and desiring never resulted in our setting out. My father had already been out there, on a mining adventure, along with three other friends, including C. and T. Thompson who were lifelong friends of ours.

There was that great something about the Thompson-Gent friendship that set it in its own place apart...How well I remember in my early years, although space bridged the distance between Bramcote and Chasetown, visits in either direction frequently took place without any sort of arrangement or preparation...I remember my brother George and I cycling over to see them, after George was married. When we got to Litchfield I suggested a break and some dinner, but George said "No", lets wait till we get to Mrs Thompsons! What a lovely face Mrs Thompson had and such a lovely disposition. There were the girls, Alice and Polly, who used to come to ours and whom we thought of as our own. Two things on this visit remain with me. One, the visit to the church at Walsall at which my father and mother were married and, second, a visit to a circus.....During these latter years I have often wished I had procured the information from my mother which would have furnished the first hand story of that American journey - and how the arrangement came about that during that period she shared the Thompson's home along with my brother George and sister Harriet.....I was born at Thompson's house during the period of our living together.....

In the quieter moments of conversation which I must have had on occasion with my mother, I think that over those months she must have had a very anxious time and her heart felt the miss of my father far away, seeking to form and fashion that which would unite them all again...

I cannot say much about this American story. I was too young to listen or understand the tales unfolding on their return. But, from what I learned later, I know they had a very hard and difficult time going and returning; their work in the mines away from the seaboard was a very rough and difficult undertaking. My father had his ankle badly broken and I don't think there was any medical skill available. They made their way coastwards to procure the means for its setting. I think all this played a great part in their decision to return home to Staffordshire.....How did my mother and Mrs Thompson, with their young families, manage all this time?

The home-coming must have been an epic. I think that they were completely spent out and a lot of journeying after leaving the ship was on Shank's pony. It all meant starting afresh, and raising the means for us to get to Bramcote was only accomplished after my father had got work at Trowell Moor Pit at New Stapleford and could send the money needed for getting us conveyed to the new place.

.....my little sister Minnie, made in a mould of such rare beauty that she sat among us as a very Queen. It was a joy to take her out in our three wheeler and watch the folk admire her. My sister Ethel had the same moulding; both had good looks far above the average.

What a water-fairy baby Minnie was. To watch her baby form and all her antics as she splashed away in the zinc bath was entertainment of a high order.

She had a passion for her bath and it was a passage of arms when it was time for her to be dried and dressed. Fever came to Bramcote and she was its victim, in spite of the doctor, Mrs Cook and other helpers, all so anxious to assist in her saving - but it was of no avail and we lost her and great was our sorrow.

I have hear people say, and not in idle conversation mind you, that some children are too good for this world and God takes them back so that he may have them for his own. If that be true then our Minnie was amongst that select band.

We buried her in Bramcote churchyard, and while we lived at Bramcote, I kept her little grave trimmed and cut. One warm day I fell asleep there and was awakened by the pain from a swarm of ants who were puncturing my bared arm which had swollen up.

We were always suspicious of Mrs Cook. I think there had grown up a feeling that she was likely to surreptitiously deliver at our house an unwanted baby from her bag and which she had carted about without having the good luck to place it! I have watched her as she journeyed to and fro about her business, keeping a watchful eye upon her until she had safely passed our gateway.

This sense of fear might have ended in tragedy when a new baby came along. My sister Harriet was in charge of things. When Mrs Cook came into the house my sister, sensing her mission, cajoled her by some means into the pantry under the stairs, a dark place indeed, and having got her there, locked and bolted the door and proceeded to inform her, in very certain language, that we were not in the baby market. Quite a battle it was with Mrs Cook hammering away, vainly trying to force the door open.

If Mrs Robinson hadn't been upstairs with my mother then there would have been a tragedy. She came down to ascertain what the commotion and upset was about - and liberated the midwife, a hot and flustered body by this time.

All's well that ends well, so they say, and I know it wasn't long before we heard the cry of a new-born baby, a further addition to our hearth and home.

.....after we went to live at Hucknall. I would be ten or eleven years at the time....

.....Alma Jane was the name of my own mother...the use of the two names was quite common at this time and I had an aunt, my father's sister who was always called Sarah Jane.....

I learned from my mother that her father, whom I never saw and do not even know his name for recording - except his surname of UNSWORTH. He had fought through the Crimean War and it was during the campaign that my mother was born. It was his wish that if the new baby was a boy, it should be called Inkerman. If a girl she should be christened Alma - and Alma it was.

Both my Uncle Jim and Uncle Dan had some of his soldiering medals, neatly framed, adorning the walls.....

There is no symmetrical or thought our pattern of what I have set myself to put down; so that the written word which will form for those who may in years to come peep into these papers, gathering some little knowledge of what beset our way. We do not dip very far back and even at one's best, unless there has been the recording of events and people, we soon arrive at the end of our recalling. I know nothing of my father's parents and one draws a complete blank when one seeks for knowledge of what and who had their place and part beyond those years.

Barbara Mc Locklin, 51 Swanmore Road, Littleover, Derby (Mem. No. 2557)

THE ELEY ONE-NAME STUDY Progress Report

Following the acquisition of a new computer last year, I have greatly expanded the scope of the ELEY one-name study. So far, the following are entered into the new machine.

GRO Birth Registrations	1837-1851 England & Wales, ELEY + 53 spelling variants
.....do.....	1852-1946 England & Wales, ELEY only
GRO Marriage Reg's	1837-1899 England & Wales, ELEY + 53 spelling variants
.....do.....	1900-1946 England & Wales, ELEY only
GRO Death Registrations	1837-1899 England & Wales, ELEY + 53 spelling variants
.....do.....	1900-1946 England & Wales, ELEY only
GRO Adoption Index	1927-1984 England & Wales, ELEY only
GRO Overseas Events	Up to 1899, ELEY + 53 spelling variants
.....do.....	1900-1984, ELEY only
1851 Census, ENG + WALES	Most areas for which name indexes exist, ELEY + ELY
1881 Census, ENG + WALES	All counties for which the GSU fiches have arrived at West Glamorgan record office, so far ELEY + ELY only
Misc. Records worldwide	As notified by correspondents, ELEY only after 1900 unless a proven mis-spelling of ELEY is involved

Many of the events have been successfully cross-matched, with numerous spelling corruptions unscrambled. The next stage will be to add pre-1837 events, both from the IGI and other sources. Please could members continue to forward to me any gleanings relating to the following pre-1900, as well as ELEY only after 1st January 1900. Enquiries are also welcome.

EALE	EILE	ELEYE	ELYY	HEELEY
EALEY	EILEY	ELI	EYELEY	HEELLEY
EALI	EILLEY	ELIE	EYELY	HEELY
EALLEY	EILLY	ELLE	EYLE	HELAY
EALY	EILY	ELLEY	EYLEY	HELE
ECALEY	ELAY	ELLI	EYLI	HELEY
ECALE	ELEA	ELLIE	EYLIS	HELLE
EELEY	ELEE	ELLY	EYLY	HELLEY
EELY	ELELY	ELY	EYLYE	HELY
EIELEY	ELEY	ELYE	HEELE	ILEY

plus ELY-ROBINSON, HELE-SHAW, HELY-HUTCHINSON and ILEY-WHITE.

Christopher Eley, Blaen-y-Wern, Llangyndeyrn, Kidwelly, Dyfed, SA17 5ES (Mem. No. 2160)

ORIGINS OF FAMILY NAMES

A few years ago whilst on holiday, we were driving around a roundabout looking at unfamiliar sign posts, to find that one of them said to INCE, a place not previously heard of. One of our daughters married an Ince so the name intrigued us. We were aware that place names were one of the sources of surnames, so when we were settled on our caravan site and a few days later, we decided to visit INCE.

We appreciated that surnames fall into five main categories, that of Location (Place name), Topographical (hill, wood), Occupational, Nicknames, Personal (Jackson).

The village of INCE is situated on an isolated "red" sandstone outcrop on the south bank of the Mersey Estuary. We approached it from the south, crossing the drained marshes which stand about 16 feet above sea level and climbed up a further thirty or forty feet to the village.

Two roads from the south are the only approach. To the west all the land has been taken over by the enormous Stanlow petrochemical complex owned by Shell; half a mile to the north is the Manchester Ship Canal cutting off the land from the silted up area of the estuary known as Ince Banks, to the east Marsh Lane descends as a sunken road and fades away amongst the deeply ditched reclaimed land on which is built Ince B power station.

There are monastic buildings now getting very ruinous. The most obvious one, formerly the Manor House, is a very dilapidated red sandstone building which looks like a great hall rather than a church building with four very big rectangular windows, each divided into four rectangles but the windows have been bricked up. It has obviously been re-roofed at least once, and the last roof is falling in and growing elder trees and soon it will be a ruin, which is odd because it has a plaque attached saying European Architectural Heritage Year 1985. At right angles to it is an even more ruined range of monastic stone buildings. The stone Parish Church is a Victorian looking building, the graveyard is well kept, with the former stone village school (now the village institute) standing just over the wall.

INCE today has, as well as the buildings already described, a pub, about 25 houses varying between two brick built Georgian houses (quite low and quite wide, one now known as the Manor House), a terrace of stone houses which belonged to the Ince Hall estate, assorted cottages (one with a one-room shop in it), council houses, and a prosperous farm whose farm yard runs behind some of the houses and whose land runs out over the reclaimed marshes. There is a set of stocks with stone pillars, a modern bus shelter, and a tidy triangular paved area with a lamp standard to celebrate the coronation of Edward VII. There once was Ince Hall, not an ancient building, but it has disappeared in the Shell complex and all that is left is the park wall and gateway, with a field that seems to have been part of the park because it has big trees erratically scattered over it.

INCE has been significant in the past, but it is now somewhat remote and somewhat overwhelmed by modern industry, although cared for in some respects and neglected in others.

INCE in Cheshire historically was a dry island of red sandstone rising above the marshes, swamps and mudbanks on the south side of the Mersey. The rich alluvial land was farmed by the Mercians, usually saved from periodical floods by dykes and sluices. Eventually INCE was held by the secular canons of St. Werburgh's at Chester. After the Norman conquest it passed into the estate of the Earls of Chester, and Lupus, one of three earls, gave it to the Benedictine monks of St. Werburgh's cathedral. It seems to have been a farming centre and there are records of complaints from the farmer-monks because their farmland was getting washed away by various floods. The manor house, built in red sandstone about 1500 AD is remarkable for its windows and it was originally defended by a stone moat and a vast moat carved out of the underlying rock. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII the land passed into the hands of local landlords. Ince Hall was built much later, to the west of the monastic site, on reclaimed marshland, but it has been replaced by the Shell complex. The Church of St James still has its 14th century tower, but the body of the church is Victorian. The former marshes have been cut off from the Mersey by the Manchester Ship Canal, so they are safe from flooding, and the Mersey itself has retreated away from its old southern swamp lands, leaving Ince Banks as unused dry land between the Canal and the river. We took photographs of interesting buildings as a reminder of our visit.

Whilst driving around the area we discovered INCE in MAKERFIELD in Lancashire. We came to Ince on the road from Warrington to Wigan, passing through the former mining villages of Abram, Platt Bridge and Ince, all separate

places but with only small open spaces between them. There is no sign of the mines now, but pub photographs of mines and a mine disaster, and gravestones recording mine disasters told a tale of past times.

INCE is just separated from Wigan and contains near the boundary the Leeds to Liverpool canal, descending through locks to the junction with the branch to Manchester. INCE seems to have four sets of railway lines, one big electrified line, one used very frequently by sprinter trains, one rather neglected in appearance but in use by coal trains, and one pulled up and derelict.

There seems to have been several settlements. LOWER INCE, HIGHER INCE, INCE GREEN and INCE HEATH, all vaguely amalgamated. There appear to be no old buildings, and structurally the Abram end of INCE looks slightly older than the Wigan end, but nearly everything is Victorian or Edwardian. There are many streets of terrace houses, well built with stone sills and lintels, and many with decorative brickwork, often with back alleys between the terraces so often seen in industrial towns. Some houses have been cleared away and newer ones have replaced them, or infilled, and there is evidence of stone sets as road surface.

There are at least two schools, a post office, a police station, and a scattering of assorted small shops. The parish church, St Mary's, is a new church built in brick either just before the last war or more probably after the war, close to the cemetery in which is a Victorian church built of the fawn-grey sandstone which is also used for stone walls, all rather blackened by industrial atmosphere. The church is derelict but is a listed building and the cemetery workmen said that services were held in it until about fifteen years ago. The earliest gravestone we found was dated 1849 and everything suggests that the whole area was developed in Victorian and Edwardian times and later began to run down. There is a certain amount of the waste land and faded glory that one associates with outdated industrial regions, but the area is not desperately poverty stricken.

Once again we took photographs and this time we visited the local library to see what could be found out about the place. The pub in which we had had lunch was full of photographs relating to mining and mining disasters.

We discovered INCE takes its name from the Celtic YNYS, an island amongst marshes, or "mosses" in the local speech. Makerfield is a pre-Norman district, Maere-feld or Macer-feld in Old English, and translates into "the open region near a ruin or a wall", probably the ruins of the Roman station where Wigan now stands. It is recorded in Domesday as Inise, Ynes in 1100 AD and Ines in 1202 AD. Thomas de INCE existed in 1292, and the INCE family lived at Ince until the 16th Century, holding an estate occupying much of the centre of the township; their house was known as Ince New Hall to distinguish it from other Ince Hall and it gave its name to Old Hall Street when INCE was developed because by then the hall was old rather than new. The Ince family were Roman Catholics after the Reformation, and Royalists in the Civil War.

Christopher Ince had only one daughter, the last Ince of Ince Hall. She became Mrs William Anderton and died in 1816, but the Anderton family developed collieries under the estate and set up iron foundries, brick and chemical works and wagon workshops and the network of railways amongst which the houses were built. By the end of the 19th Century, INCE in MAKERFIELD was a miniature "Black Country".

The INCE coat of arms in heraldic language is Argent, three torteaux between two bendlets fules - a white background across which, from upper left to lower right, ran two narrow red strips between which were three red circles.

After we returned home, we decided to visit local libraries and see what else could be found about INCE and we discovered a third Ince place name.

INCE BLUNDELL is situated near the north side of the Mersey estuary between Crosby and Formby. Blundell fought at Hastings and the Blundell family settled at Crosby Hall. The Molyneux family were settled by King William on the river Alt and they rose in rank to become the Earls of Sefton whilst the Blundells remained less exalted, but the Blundells and the Molyneux feuded until the English Civil War. INCE BLUNDELL, the island in the marsh land (called La Hinnie in Domesday and Ines in 1212) became Blundell property about 1200 AD and was given to the monks from Stanlow who eventually moved to Whalley. There were frequent quarrels between the Blundell family and the monks because of flooding of the land and who should accept the blame, and even today there are still long wide drainage ditches in INCE WOODS as evidence of past drainage schemes. By 1773 the

parish of Sefton included Aintree, Great and Little Crosby, Netherton, Thornton Lunt, INCE BLUNDELL and Altcar. Today INCE BLUNDELL is occupied by 600 people living in well scattered houses.

There are also reports of a Barony of Innes in Urquhart, near Lossiemouth in Scotland, and an Innes in Cornwall.

We put all this information together and presented it to our son-in-law. It was so well received we decided we would like to do a similar project on our own name DUNICLIFF or is it DUNNICLIFF or DUNNICLIFFE?

We decided to visit Tonacliffe in Lancashire, the place the books had told us was the joint source of the names TUNNICLIFF and DUNIFCLIFFE. It was a journey of 67 miles to get there up the west side of the Pennines. It was a cold bleak day, and not really the best day to find TONACLIFF and what a different story we would make of this place compared with Ince.

TONACLIFF was a region in Lancashire, a couple of miles north of Rochdale; it was only a region or a district, not a village or even a hamlet, just a particular bit of countryside with an occasional house or farm. Even now, when it has become a settlement, the only public buildings are a single-storey stone built village shop-cum-post office and a primary school. Really it consists of an old road that leaves and rejoins the A671, about half a mile long, and essentially it is ribbon development along this road with a widening out at a crossroads to a width of two hundred to three hundred yards.

It has half a dozen stone built Victorian or Edwardian houses, some with split-stone roofs, standing scattered about in their own grounds. The main "straggle" is 1970's and 1980's middle-class detached houses, two rows of council houses, a terrace of stone houses probably built before the First World War, a small modern housing estate still in process of being built, an old peoples' housing complex and a block of luxury flats still in process of being built. Apart from the odd bit of graffiti it all seems to be reasonably prosperous and looked after very well, a residential "dormitory" place.

TONCLIFFE is situated part way up the east side of the Whitworth valley, at about 750 feet above sea level. In the valley below, with the little river Spadden, are trees and farmland and bits of industry. The hillside above just at the edge of the houses, is treeless rough pasture and rough moorland with bog areas. There are remains of collapsed stone walls and it is difficult to know if it has always been so or if it is the result of neglect.

The crest of the hill has three farms on its edge; the top of Rushy Hill is 1042 feet and another hill was 1314 feet high. The land on the other side of the valley is about the same height. The highest hill in the region is Hailstorm Hill, 1527 feet. It was bleak and cold the day we went.

TONACLIFF is an area of Whitworth which in itself is a small town, and for administration TONCLIFFE and Whitworth have been removed from the Borough of Rochdale and are now in Rossendale District.

Once again a visit to the local library told us the little that is known. Domesday Book and local historians mention the valley, but there is not much mention of TONCLIFF in any of the history books. The region was in the Forest of Rossendale (22,000 acres of woodland and bleak moorland), occupied in Neolithic times. Flint arrow heads and spear heads and stone hammers have been found here. The Saxons who held off the Danes here and beat the Scots.

The first recorded settlement in Whitworth Valley in the twelfth century was Facit, (not shown in the 1577 map) north of Whitworth.

The place name TONACLIFFE first occurs in 1246 A.D. when of Henry de TUNWALCLIF. In Old English, Tun or Ton means a farmstead or settlement, Wal is a wall or a spring (there are springs leaving the boggy ground on the Tonacliffe Moor behind the village school) or a place inhabited by a Celt and Clif is a cliff or a bank or a hill. The combinations available make a definition of the meaning of the name somewhat uncertain. TUNWALCLIF gets spelled also as TUNWALECLIFF or TUNEWALLCLIFF in early records.

In 1325 or 1335 Quenelda de Whitworth held land at TUNWALCLIFFE by inheritance and, according to the Victoria County History of Lancashire, there is a reference to Margaret, daughter of Robert TUNNICLIFFE in 1429.

It seems that much of the land around this area was held by the Church, and it was through a cleric of the church that Quenelda inherited TUNWALCLIFFE. In 1529 14 poor freeholders built a moorland above the hamlet of Whitworth, a place where there was some shelter from the wind (a normal practice). The priest donated most of the money.

In Tudor times the Forest of Rossendale was destroyed for sheep pasture with TONACLIFFE and the small town of Whitworth being part of the enormous parish of Rochdale. 60% of the land was classified as "waste". Poverty-stricken sheep farmers and unprosperous great landlords, they were unable to carry out much in the way of improvement. Farming families tried to make ends meet spinning and weaving at home a rough cloth. Farmers' rough hands were not very suitable for wool-working and gradually a division of labour took place, farmers producing wool, other people becoming textile workers.

In the 17th Century the region was given over to sheep with some arable land in the valley.

The variants of TONNACLIFFE, TUNECLIFFE, TUNICKCLIFF, TUNICKLIF and TUNICKCLIFE. There is only one surname; John TUNNICLIFFE married Hannah Hambleton in 1789. Even today TONACLIFF cannot decide how to spell its name as you will have seen from this text, so how can we even these days have a uniform spelling of DUNICLIFF.

The area has got left behind once the Manchester-Rochdale road was built, most of the heavy industry, woollen mills, has faded away. The population fell from 9574 in 1901 to 7070 in 1963. Then in the 1960's the town had redevelopment work done and the 1529 church was modified, and industry began to diversify. This is presumably the time when Tonacliffe began to enlarge.

The local telephone directory lists 9 people named TUNNACLIFFE, 27 names TUNNICLIFFE and one named TUNNYCLIFFE. There is no entry for any direct variation on TONACLIFFE and no entry for variations of DUNICLIFF.

Joy Dunicliff, Hillswood, 109 Stone Road, Uttoxeter, Staffs., ST14 7QP (Mem. No. 1592)



NOTES FROM THE NORTH

One of our members has handed in an old bible with the name WILLIAM BARLOW, 1807, inside the front cover. It also contains a list of births into the Barlow family from 1808 to 1828 and gives the time for each, e.g. *Thomas Barlow, born December 29th 1809 about 20 minutes before 2:0 clock in the morning.* Other names mentioned are Matilda, John Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, James, Eliza, Joseph, Isaiah and Edwin Barlow.

The bible came from a house in Chapel-en-le-Frith and is connected to the Westall family, with possible links to Manchester. Anyone recognising relatives can claim the bible by telephoning Ann Pass on 01457 864205, or writing to this address: Kohima, Hague Street, Glossop, Derbyshire SK13 8NS.

I also have some certificates and photographs which I would like to return to their rightful owner so if anyone knows the whereabouts of the following person please contact me as described above.

ELIZABETH MARIE NORTON, nee Loane, born in Cork, but who has also resided at Fulham Palace Road, London, and more recently in Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Ann Pass

MY LIFE IN HEAGE Part One



The following was written by Edith Lucy Mosse (nee Edser) over 100 years ago. She describes events, places and the way of life as it was when she was growing up. Some of it is as a child would see it as Edith was only 9 in 1878 and 19 when the family left for Devon.

She was the daughter of Mary Ann Edser (nee Rogers) and David Edser. Her parents met when Mary Ann was a village school teacher at Shere, Surrey. David Edser's family were local and all farmers. David eventually went to Theological College at St Alden's, Birkenhead and, with help from a friend, obtained the curacy of Heage Church. The vicar, Henry Moore Mosse, was quite elderly and suffered from ill health. Many years later his son, George, married Edith Lucy. Edith also wrote an account of her mother's life, poems and many stories. She was educated by her mother until the age of 14, when she attended Sandwell Hall School for daughters of clergymen. She also did family research and got stuck in the same places I have.

"In the year 1878 my father, having accepted the curacy of a scattered country parish in the Midlands, we arrived one Spring evening, too late for the juvenile members of the household, myself and my elder sister, to see anything of the surroundings of our new home. All I had been conscious of as we climbed up one steep hill and down another in a little pony trap that met us at the station, was the sound of running water at the side of the road, and the clean, biting air of the spring night as we reached the top of the hill.

Long before breakfast the next morning I was out in the garden, and I have never forgotten the vivid impression which the sight of it all made upon my childish mind.

Our former home had been on the outskirts of a mining district which might once have had a beauty of its own, before the coming of the coalmines with all their sordid accompaniments. Now we were to live on the borders of the Peak District and the parish was set in really beautiful country. I can still see myself, a child of about nine years old, standing, on that early spring morning, under the lovely old Scotch fir which grew by the little gate, drinking it all in with a feeling of absolute delight, as though I had at last found something for which I had always been unconsciously craving.

The house, which consisted of two old cottages turned into one, stood in a large rambling garden in a dip between two hills, one of which was surmounted by an old windmill. The cottage roof was half thatch, half slate, and the thatched half was the home of innumerable generations of sparrows. It was neither picturesque nor very healthy as it proved to be very damp, and in those days drainage was practically non-existent.

I, however, was not much concerned about the house; to me it was the garden that appealed, with its disused out-houses. There was a pigsty, with a low wall overhung by a prolific damson tree on which I used to sit and eat probably forbidden fruit. There was also a roomy coach house, with a rickety hay-loft in which the hens would insist on laying when we used it as a hen-house.

It was a quaint old garden. Its little front lawn was bordered at the bottom, where it joined the kitchen garden, by shrubs of box and yew which had been clipped into fantastic shapes. Two of them were armchairs in which I used to try and sit. A long row of fir trees, from which the cottage was named, stood like sentinels down one side of it, and it

was rich in fruit trees, besides the aforesaid damson. It still seems to me that no greengages or jargonelle pears have ever tasted half so delicious as those which grew up the sides of that cottage. There were appletrees too in the kitchen garden, and a huge cherry tree by the side of the little lawn, so tall that I had to climb up a ladder to sit on one of its lower boughs to read. Unfortunately it was too old to bear much fruit. There were also raspberries which my sister and I used to gather and eat for our tea, sitting on our little stools on the lawn. The elders could never be persuaded to join us - why, we could not imagine, for to us our raspberries seemed to have a different flavour when eaten out of doors, with milk and sugar, as the family exchequer could not rise to cream.

As I look back, it seems to me that half my time was spent in that garden in those early years, except in the winter, when we were sent out for our daily walks. In these I was generally skirmishing about on the wide green verges at the wayside, for I never could resist a footpath, while my sister would be walking demurely along the roadway - that is, unless it happened to be one of the days when she was telling me an interminable story about an equally interminable family of children she had invented, and which kept me enthralled at her side.

Many memories come back to me of that garden. I can remember pacing solemnly round it with our long suffering cat in my arms, dressed up in our dolls' clothes. I hasten to add that she never seem to object to this proceeding, indeed she would even allow herself to be pushed about in our dolls' perambulator in that condition.

Then there were the hens with whom we played school on an old bench under the kitchen window. They must have been of a somewhat lethargic breed, for they never seemed to object, except that one or another would occasionally flop down on the ground in the middle of a lesson, to be hastily retrieved and put up on the bench again.

Birds had always a great fascination for me, and I can see myself crouching down in the shrubbery by the coach-house, trying to keep absolutely still so that I could watch them unobserved. My joy was great when, one day, I saw a whole family of long-tailed tits sitting on a branch together. Then there was the robin I tamed, who would come at a whistle and perch on my outstretched hand for crumbs. Alas, a sad tragedy ended that friendship for he and his wife grew so tame that we were allowed to watch them building their nest in the low bank on the side of the lawn. She had been sitting for some little time when one morning, to our horror, we found the nest all dragged down out of the bank and we never saw either of the birds again. We tried to reassure ourselves that it couldn't have been our cat.

Memory recalls also a horrid incident when, our elders being absent, we decided (having heard that French people ate snails) to try some for ourselves. We roasted them in front of the kitchen fire, but when they were done our courage failed and I draw a veil over the conclusion of the incident.

It was in those early days that I experienced my first real sorrow. Our beloved cat disappeared. I hunted and searched for her everywhere and, shy child though I was, plucked up courage enough to go round to all the nearby cottages to ask if anyone had seen her, but in vain. I remember waking up the next morning and realizing with a kind of shock that she was gone. It seemed too terrible to be true; I felt God couldn't let it happen, it must be a horrible dream or a mistake. No other cat ever meant so much to me."

"The rectory was a fair-sized red brick house, with pointed gables and stone-mullioned windows, its walls being almost hidden in creepers. It stood in a beautiful garden, approached by a long drive, and surrounded by its own glebe, with a cottage for a man who combined the offices of gardener and coachman.

The rectory family consisted of the widowed rector, his two sons and one daughter. She, when we arrived, was about 20 and already her father's right hand in home and parish.

The church, which was a quarter of a mile from the rectory, stood on the top of the hill and was, without exception, the most hideous example of church architecture that I have ever seen. It had been built on the site of a much older church of which nothing seems to have remained excepting the foundations of the chancel.

It was built in the form of a T, the stroke of which contained the sanctuary and choirstalls, in which we and the families of the rector, squire and doctor sat, and a step below us were a few free seats and box pews with their backs to the altar. Facing the altar, on the west wall, was the pulpit and a large "three-decker". The short arms of the T contained, on the north, the organ and choirseats and more pews, and, on the south, the font and the main door into the church with the

remainder of the pews. The seats of the whole congregation were so arranged that their occupants could see the pulpit but, excepting for those of us who sat in the chancel, no one could see the altar. The little vestry was on the north wall of the chancel, the latter being entered by a small porch on the south side.

The rector (afterwards to become my father-in-law) was a saint and an ardent and pronounced Evangelical. He adhered to the custom of the black Geneva gown and, as a child, it always fascinated me to watch the preacher in his white surplice (a garment reaching almost to his feet, as no cassock was worn) retire into the vestry, and return with black wings flying, to "climb the steep ascent" to the top of the "three-decker" during the hymn before the sermon. I think the ceremony must have relieved the monotony of the long and somewhat dreary service, or perhaps I expected, or hoped, that one day he would fail to time his arrival with the end of the hymn.

History relates that, on one occasion, the rectory dog managed to get into the church while his master was reading the prayers in the middle tier of the "three-decker", which formed the reading desk. This had a door and, as it was fastened, the dog failed to get into his master and rushed up the stairs into the pulpit above. There he placed his front paws on the preacher's cushion and peeped over the edge at the congregation below, to the extreme delight of the Sunday school children, who exclaimed in broadshire "Eh, look yer; t'dug's goin' to prache". History does not relate the close of this somewhat unseemly incident.

On the first Sunday of the month, "Communion Sunday" as it was called, the porch would be filled with the scent of newly baked bread, which was piled up in a big basket covered with a seemly white cloth. After the service the loaves were distributed to various old pensioners by the churchwarden's wife, a severe old lady of whom most of the parish stood in awe. But she had her softer side, for when my father went to see her he would be sure to come back with pockets full of rosy apples or delicious home-made gingerbread for my sister and me.

Christmas and Harvest Festival were great times for us as children, for we were allowed to help with the church decorations. These two festivals were the only occasions on which the church was decorated and the decorations consisted chiefly of texts. Long strings of cardboard were covered with red turkey twill on which the text was pasted in white cottonwool, rice or white paper, and the whole was edged with a border of evergreens or corn according to the season. Our part consisted chiefly in cutting the corn or evergreens into convenient lengths for the decorators. On many occasions I remember that these decorations took so long that a kind of picnic tea was arranged for us in the vestry.

Like all children, Christmas was to us the thrill of the year, beginning with the day on which we were allowed to stone the raisins for the Christmas pudding and culminating in the delight of "opening" our stockings, as we used to call it, in the dark on Christmas morning. The only drawback to Christmas, in my very childish days, was that it had to be preceded by the (to me) rather terrifying season of Advent, with its somewhat lurid sermons on the Second Coming, and truly alarming hymns, "Lo, He comes with clouds descending" and "Great God, what do I see and hear?" Indeed, at one time, that Second Coming was such obsession to me that, all unbeknown to the elders, I worried myself quite ill about it. I remember one day, when my father asked me to take his shoes to be mended, I thought to myself how useless it was, since they would probably last quite long enough as they were. The moon too greatly disturbed me; the Bible said it would be red as blood "before that great and terrible Day of the Lord", so I could not rest until I had seen that it was its proper colour. On cloudy nights I just had to bear my worry as best as I could. I fancy that must have been one of the periods when there had been a prophecy that the world was coming to an end that year.

As I look back on those days it seems to me that we did get real "Christmassy" weather more often than we do now. I possess a diary written by a relative during the ten years that we spent in that village in which practically every day's weather is faithfully recorded, and this seems to bear me out.

Among the many joys and excitements of Christmas were the Mummers, who were always invited into the kitchen to perform before the household. These brought me, personally, more excitement than joy because I never could feel that they were only the village boys dressed up, whom in my less agitated moments I knew them to be. To me, they were something uncanny and horrible.

Not so the Waits. It was pure joy to be roused out of a deep sleep by the sound of music, and to slip out of bed, and peer through frosted window-panes sparkling in the moonlight. There stood the little group on the lawn, with their fiddles and cornets, their breath rising like steam on the frosty air, in true Christmas card fashion. I cannot say that their repertoire was always of a seasonable nature, and I vividly recall one choir who sang a weird anthem about the

Prodigal Son. It was sung in the fashion of strophe and antistrophe, the trebles and contraltos being apparently (and quite appropriately) more concerned with the robe and the ring, and the tenors and basses (manlike) with the fatted calf. The combined result was somewhat as follows:-

Tenors & Basses:- "Bring out the calf....."

Trebles & Altos: - "and put it upon him....."

and so on, ad infinitum. Perhaps the idea in their minds had been that Christmas was a time when we forgave our enemies and indulged in good fare.

At Whitsuntide came the fun of watching the various Village Clubs "walking" as it was called. They would parade all through the parish with banners and flags flying and bands playing. Crowds of excited village children followed them to the church, where a short service was held, after which they marched to one of the numerous village "pubs" for a lengthy and substantial meals." *(to be continued)*

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

A LADY FINED

At Matlock Police Court on Wednesday, Catherine Cannon, wife of the Rev. J. Cannon, a retired clergyman, was fined five shillings, or seven days, for drunkenness. She was found lying helpless in the snow after midnight. The bench added that they were of the opinion that there were too many public-houses close together at Two Dales, and the police had better make a report to the authorities on the subject. The defendant did not appear in answer to the charge.

The Derby Mercury, February 29th 1888

MISCELLANY

PERSONAL ANCESTRAL FILE computer programme for an Amstrad PCW is available on 5" and 3" discs from Mrs Joy Dunieliff, Hillswood, 109 Stone Road, Uttoxeter, Staffs ST14 7QP. She is willing to pass this on in return for a donation to the Derbyshire Family History Society. Please contact Joy if you are interested.

MRS EILEEN BAYLEY keeps an index of all references to the name BEASTALL/BESTALL and is willing to pass on information to anyone researching this name. Contact Eileen at 44 The Avenue, Bengoe, Hertford SG14 3DT and please remember your S.A.E.

SIMON MARTIN has an interest in the names COPESTAKE and MOUNTANEY, both of which are one name study groups. He has done a lot of work on the Snelston Parish Registers and BTs for the two names so if you are interested, contact Simon at 21 Petticoat Lane, Higher Ince, Wigan WN2 2LH.

AN INDEX OF PARISH NAMES is kept at St Catherine's House, which is in effect a gazateer of all the place names that appear in the 1841 and 1851 Censuses, tabulated to show the corresponding Registration Districts, Census Districts, Poor Law Unions, Hundreds, Wapentakes, Lathes, Rapes, Wards, Cities and Boroughs and, for parishes, the Diocese. After persistent enquiring Christopher Eley has found that a reprint is available by mail order for £5.30 from HMSO Books, Photocopy Section, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT. For this one gets 311 pages of photocopy of the original, but no binding. If you are interested the full order number is "C1633 1852/53. Census of Great Britain, 1851. Index to the Names of the Parishes, Townships and Places in the Population Tables of Great Britain".

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane informs us that the Rolls Chapel Microfilm Reading Room will be open on Saturdays from 1 July 1995 from 9.30am-5pm. Documents available here on Microfilm include PCC Wills before 1858, Death Duty Registers before 1858, Nonconformist Registers and certain classes of State Papers. The Census Room is already open on Saturdays with the same hours.



Computer Corner

There are now many more Genealogy programs that run under Windows on a PC. The problems that upset the early programs have been ironed out. I have recently seen the new version of ProGen, Family Tree Maker, Reunion and Kith & Kin all of which are giving the DOS based programs a good run for their money. If you are considering buying a Windows genealogy program, Family Tree Maker and Reunion are well worth a look. There is a new program from Australia called Genius, but I haven't tried a copy yet. Family Treasures and WinGenea have also been updated but again I haven't had chance to try the revised versions.

Gene for the Apple Macintosh has been enhanced (now version 4.03).

I have had several enquiries recently about getting data from the LDS (Mormon) Churches' IGI and Family Search onto computer. As far as I know, the IGI is not on any bulletin board nor available on Internet and the CD-ROMs are not available for sale. It is available at several of the Mormon Family History Centres, (I use the one in Sutton Coldfield because of the convenient train station), where they have the IGI and Family Search on CD-ROM. All you need to do is to make a booking (by 'phone), turn up on the day, the helpful staff will sell you a disk and show you how to operate the system, and away you go. Having put the records that you are interested in onto floppy disk, (and I recommend using the GEDCOM format,) they can be read into a genealogy package. Alternatively a utility program, such as IGIREAD or GIPSI, can convert the data for use with a database or spreadsheet. I use the RDF option in PAF to sort, search and order the data how I want it, though sometimes find that the spreadsheet option generates better tables for printing. The Family Search program works in a similar way to the IGI program. Family Search is similar to the Genealogical Research Directory (GRD) in that it lists the families that researchers are studying, but it gives far more information - the skeleton family trees are there to be searched together with their researchers details. It is likely that if several of your family went to the USA that someone there who is researching that family will have submitted their family to Family Search (submission is free) and you will be able to find a link.

DFHS now has a web page on the WWW, accessible via the UK + Ireland Genealogy pages. The WWW (World Wide Web) is an Internet based service which enables documents and databases held on computers all round the world to be linked together seamlessly into what appears to the users to be a single large document. This "document" can in fact include not just text, but also pictures, sound and video. Users can browse through it, copying or printing off anything of interest to them, without any need to be aware of the multiple computers and sophisticated computer networks that are actually involved. Information on the UK+I pages is in four 'levels'. The first level corresponds to the British Isles as a whole. Level two has England, Ireland (Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland), Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, Isle of Man. The third level corresponds to the individual counties and the fourth to towns or parishes. The address of these pages is: <http://midas.ac.uk/genuki/>

There are many other interesting bits of information to be found on the WWW, such as a translation from the Latin of the Magna Carta, 30 of the PRO information leaflets, the 2% sample of the 1851 Census data (includes Ashford in the Water, Ballidon, Brushfield, Chelmorton, Coombs Edge, Eckington, Flagg, Hilton, Littleover, Monyash, Sheldon, Taddington, St. Werburgh), and much more.

I have recently published part of my family history research (A Calder Family from the Scottish Borders). Instead of sending out the 250 pages to all the relatives across the world, I put the computer output onto microfiche (in the same way the IGI fiche are produced) to send out. This has proved a cost effective way of getting many copies distributed, with the added benefit that most people can find space in their family trunk for three microfiche when they wouldn't for 3 inches of paper. I wonder how many copies will still be around in 200 years time.

Ian Care, DFHS Computer Correspondent, 8 Kings Drive, Littleover, Derby. DE23 6EU

DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE NEWS

DID YOUR FAMILY ARRIVE WITH WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR?

To understand why claims of Norman ancestry are often regarded with scepticism it helps to know what actually happened in the years before and after the Conquest in 1066. On Saturday 4 November 1995 the distinguished Oxford historian James Campbell will give a special lecture on **DERBYSHIRE - THE COUNTY AND ITS HISTORY**. This will be an opportunity to learn more of how counties, especially Derbyshire, originated and developed from the Middle Ages onwards. Anyone with an interest in Derbyshire's history is welcome to attend this meeting at County Offices, Matlock, and there will be displays of local societies' publications. For further details of the programme and a booking form, please contact the Record Office.

DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE OPEN DAY

On Saturday 16 September 1995, there will be an Open Day at the Record Office from 9am to 1pm as part of the national Heritage Open Days programme. The theme will be Derbyshire's response to war and peace in the 20th century. As well as displays of original documents on these aspects of the county's life, visitors will be able to see 'behind the scenes' at the Record Office and share in demonstrations of the specialist materials and techniques necessary for the conservation of archives.

Please note this date in your diary: free car parking is available and everyone is welcome.

BEGINNERS' SESSIONS FOR FAMILY AND COMMUNITY HISTORIANS

This programme of short daytime sessions on practical aspects of research for those starting out in family and community history will take place each month from September 1995 to March 1996. The sessions, led by archivists, will each last half an hour and will be free of charge. For further details of the programme, please contact the Record Office.

NEW ACCESSIONS

Derbyshire estate records are amongst the series of archives which family historians can find useful, not necessarily just for rural parts of the county. The Record Office has very extensive holdings - see the Record Office Guide for a summary of these. Collections are always growing and two recent additions to existing archives here which are of special interest to researchers are the records of the Strutt estate in Belper and district and of the Turbutt of Ogston estate in the east of the county. The Turbutt estate rentals, in particular, survive in an excellent series through to the middle of this century.

RECORD OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBERS

At present, the Record Office does not have direct dial facilities. To reach the Record Office, you need to dial 01629 580000 and then ask for the extension number you require.

If you wish to book a place in the Search Room, perhaps to consult parish register microfilms, please ask for extension 7347.

If your enquiry relates to publications, events such as archive workshops or similar record office activities, or is about opening hours or other general information, please ask for extension 35202.

If your enquiry concerns archive collections in the Record office and you need to know, for instance, whether we hold the material you wish to consult, please ask for the Duty Archivist on extension 35207.

It is always advisable to write to the Record Office for advice before you embark on a specific project, particularly if you have not previously used original sources. Staff will not undertake research for you, except as part of our fee-paid Search Service, but we will suggest which archives here are likely to be relevant.

The Record Office's postal address is Education Dept., County Offices, Matlock DE4 3AG. Its fax number is 01629 57611.

DERBYSHIRE LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETIES NETWORK

Over sixty local history societies throughout the county belong to the Derbyshire Local History Societies Network.

A Network day school on Saturday 8 April 1995 gave people with interests in community and local history in Derbyshire an opportunity to share experiences. Information booklets based on presentations given at this meeting are now available for purchase. Each costs 90p (£1.15 by post) or £2.50 for a set of three from the Record Office.

The booklets are:

Derbyshire Local History Societies Network Information Leaflet 1: *Running a Local History Research Group* by Janet Spavold

Information Leaflet 2: *Presenting Local History Displays* by John Rhodes

Information Leaflet 3: *Marketing and Promoting Local History Publications* by Philip Cousins

Members of the Derbyshire Local Histories Societies Network receive a regular newsletter, a calendar of local history meetings and information about publications, as well as invitations to special events. To join, please contact the County Archivist at the Record Office.

NEW DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

Derbyshire Record Office's series of beginner's guides to original sources for Derbyshire's history under the title *Archives First* has continued to receive very favourable publicity. Radio Derby and local newspapers have included information about new titles. There are now twenty seven in the series, covering those aspects of community and family history of greatest interest to anyone starting research using archives. Recent ones include:

AF24: *Victorian Vision* - John Smedley and his Influence on 19th century Matlock

AF25: *Blot on the Landscape?* The Growth of Industry and Trade in Derbyshire's Countryside

AF26: *England's Glory* - Gardens in Derbyshire's history from the 16th Century

AF27: *The Best days of Your Life?* The history of schools from the medieval period to the early 20th century

Each booklet costs 90p (£1.15 by post), but there are discounts for purchases of six titles. For an up-to-date list and order form, contact Derbyshire Record Office.

The second edition of the comprehensive **Guide** to series of archives held in Derbyshire Record Office was published in 1994. An expanded and revised version of the edition first published to mark the Office's anniversary in 1992, the 190 page **Guide** which costs £10 (£12.50 by post) is an essential work of reference for the community and family historian delving into Derbyshire's archival heritage. Indexed by place and subject, it enables the researcher to identify at a glance which of the Record Office's many hundreds of thousands of original documents are of particular interest.

Another new publication is the summary **List of Archives 1994**. This quick reference guide enables regular Derbyshire Record Office users to see at a glance which series of archives have been added to the Office's holdings over a year. Collections are always growing and this handlist means that your information can be kept as up to date as practicable. The List of Archives 1994 costs 50p (75p by post) from Derbyshire Record Office.

Please ask for a copy of the Record Office's Publications List, which includes information about all our publications. Record Office publications are available to personal callers or by mail order from Derbyshire Record Office, Education Dept., County Offices, Matlock DE4 3AG.

WHO'S WHO IN DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

Visitors to Derbyshire Record Office Search Room will recognise people on duty by their staff badges. When the search room is open, there is always a qualified professional archivist on duty who will be one of the following:

County and Diocesan Archivist
Senior Assistant Archivist

Dr Margaret O'Sullivan
Judith Phillips

You can fax orders for publications, requests for information, or other enquiries to Derbyshire Record Office on 01629 57611 or telephone 01629 580000 ext. 35202 (Office) or 01629 580000 ext. 35207 (Duty Archivist) and you can pay by cash, cheque or VISA credit card (Cheques payable to Derbyshire County Council).

A POPISSH PLOT?

Titus Oates and the Rev. Dr. Tonge were instrumental in the 'narrative of a horrid plot' during the late 17th century. A wave of anti-catholicism swept the country in the wake of this 'Popish Plot' and saw the revival of the Elizabethan laws regarding catholics.

The POWTRELL family of West Hallam had clung to the old religion, indeed, in 1581, Walter Powtrel was fined 500 marks for harbouring Edmund Campion the Jesuit priest. West Hallam Hall was searched five times during the time of the Popish Plot by the enthusiastic priest hunter, Henry GILBERT of Locko, Justice of the Peace.

John POWTRELL, lord of the manor, was granted a licence by the king to travel to Brussels in 1679, leaving behind George BREST, to receive all rents and credits due, and the hall to be looked after by Elizabeth BRAILSFORD. With the permission of George BREST, widow Anne SMALLEY also stayed at the hall.

Receipts of £81 were received from Mr. HOLMES, apothecary of Derby, also 'some odd shillings' were taken in and kept in the house. On 1st March Henry GILBERT appeared 'on pretence to search for a Popish priest'. For many hours the household was kept in one room whilst the place was searched; 'Severall Linnens & Silks' were taken away.

After a complaint was made at the Assizes, Henry GILBERT was ordered by Sir Job CHARLTON, Justice of Assize, to return the materials confiscated. This, GILBERT did on 16th March, 'with some regret & threats'. Within a few hours, however, he was back with a mob who broke down the doors with 'an engine knowne by the name of a Botty'. Once again the house was ransacked with doors being broken, ceilings smashed and wainscots ripped from walls. This time 'money was taken away'.

'When at liberty' Anne and Elizabeth searched in vain for the money and when it was not found 'two sober persons' were dispatched to Henry GILBERT to enquire after the same. The day following GILBERT appeared yet again at West Hallam accompanied by Anchtell Grey of Risley and 'many others'. Further damage was done and the linens and silks were again removed together with 'severall peices, of silver plate'. Anne Smalley was incarcerated in the 'Common Gaole of Derby' by GILBERT and not permitted bail on the pretext that she had sheltered George BUSHBY, the suspected 'popish priest' whom GILBERT had already taken into custody.

George BREST and Anne SMALLEY petitioned the king, Charles II, who 'att the Court att Hampton Court the first day of May..... granted their request and ordered a copy of the case to be sent to the Earl of Devon, Lieutenant of the County, Sir Henry Every, baronet, and Sir Symon Degg, knight, for the examination.

I have yet to find any other references to this case so whether John POWTRELL recovered his money, silver plate or linens and silk is a matter for speculation. Neither can I find out what happened to Anne SMALLEY. George BUSHBY went to trial in Derby where the jury found him guilty although, by royal command, a reprieve was given and he spent fourteen months in prison and then was allowed into exile.

Sandra Stock Member No. 125

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

I have been using Lichfield Joint Record Office for a number of months now as I discovered that they have a fair number of wills or probates which relate to Derbyshire. My own interest lies with the wills left by 'Wheeldon/Whieldon' (regularly misspelled through history) people, particularly those in and around Derbyshire, as this is the birthplace of many of my antecedents.

I managed to obtain a copy of the last will and testament of a Mr William Wheeldon, a Farmer of Derby, who died on January 11th 1847 and, although not yet confirmed as one of my direct ancestors, his will makes interesting reading. It proves that illiteracy was not necessarily a handicap to becoming relatively wealthy during earlier centuries.

William appears to have been quite affluent and his will mentions not only the beneficiaries within his own family but he also names numerous people who occupied the many properties which he evidently owned and bequeathed to friends and offspring alike.

There follows an abridged version of the Last Will and Testament of William Wheeldon the Elder, Farmer of Nottingham Road, near Derby, dated April 20th 1847.

"I give and devise unto my son William Wheeldon the younger his heirs and assigns for ever All that Messuage or tenement shop and warehouse situate in the Bridge Gate in Derby with the appartences and now in his occupation and also those three small tenement of houses adjoining with the appartences in the occupation of CHARLES ELEY, WILLIAM FROST, and one untenanted, and that small house with the stable adjoining thereto, also one half of a piece of land containing about four hundred square yards lying between the shop occupied by JOHN HORNSHAW and the back of three other houses, down the yard in Bridge Gate.

I give and devise unto John Hornshaw of Derby, Victualler, for and during the term of his natural life the tenement in Bridge Gate called The Nottingham Arms, two brewhouses adjoining, and also those five houses in the yard occupied by SARAH MOORE, CHARLOTTE WHINHOP, JAMES SWEETING, JOHN ROBERTS & HENRY NIGHTINGAIL, plus the other half of the afore mentioned peice of land, to be left to John Hornshaw the younger" (on the demise of his father).

William Wheeldon also devised half of the previously mentioned properties to the following:

THOMAS COOPER - Builder of Derby

CHARLES YEOMANS - Grocer of Derby

JOHN WALTON - Baker of Derby, wishing them to *"receive the rents and profits of the said moiety and pay the same to MARY FLUDE wife of THOMAS FLUDE of Derby, Victualler"*.

"Unto my son Thomas Wheeldon, his heirs and assigns forever All that messuage or tenement stables cowsheds and yard situate on the Nottingham Road near Derby and now in my occupation. Also all those three pieces of land/being Cowsley Field near Derby containing about six acres, also those two houses/situate in Chester Place in Derby being Nos. 6 & 7 and in the occupations of W. LONGDON and W. MURPHY.

Also those four houses/situate in Lodge Lane in Derby in the occupations of HENRY TAFT, JOHN SANDERS, ABRAHAM TOMLINSON & MARY HOLLINGWORTH".

Also nine acres of land known as Derwent Close near Derby granted to William Wheeldon the Elder in the Will of HANNAH WATTS deceased, *"The said Thomas Wheeldon paying the rent and performing the stipulations contained in the said Will"*.

William left his farming stock and implements of husbandry, household goods and furniture in and about his house on the Nottingham Road to his daughter Mrs Mary FLETCHER, a widow of Derby, and six

houses situate in Brooke Street in Derby in the occupations of JAMES WADE, ANN BAKER, JAMES FORD, JAMES CHENEY & JOSEPH ALLESBROOK. Also all those three houses in Hornshaws yard in Bridge Gate in the occupations of JOHN TIPPER, JANE TOMSON & SARAH FARNSWORTH, and from the decease of the said Mary Fletcher to the use of her children, Elizabeth, Samuel, William, Mary and Sarah Fletcher and to their respective heirs to share and share alike.

To his son George Wheeldon/all those four houses situate in Gisborne Street in Derby in the occupation of WILLIAM HALL, GEORGE SLACK, FELIX MACLOCHLIN & ELIZABETH WHAYWELL, plus three houses on Willow Row in the occupation of THOMAS SIDLEY, PHILIP ALMAN, THOMAS WOOLEY, with *"the rooms over Sidley's house in the occupation of SARAH WATSON"*. On the decease of George Wheeldon to his wife Sarah and on her death to their children, namely William Wheeldon, Sarah Wheeldon, George Wheeldon and Thomas Wheeldon.

To his grand daughter Anne (daughter of George) he bequeathed two houses in Hornshaws Yard in Bridge Gate occupied by JAMES TATE and RICHARD PIGGINS.

He appointed Thomas Cooper, Charles Yeomans and John Walton as Executors *"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal/this twenty first day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four"*. William Wheeldon the Elder left a somewhat shaky cross as his mark.

Whether or not John Hornshaw was a relative of William I have not yet established, but he seems to have come out of this Will rather well and is listed with William's children as being one of the major beneficiaries. In total William managed to give and devise a total of thirty three houses, one shop, one public house, two workshops, a few acres of land and assorted stales between his family and friends.

Steven Wheeldon, 49 Ipswich Walk, Chelmsley Wood, Birmingham B37 5RH (Mem. No. 3514)

LOST IN THE POST?

The following brief letter and its cover are included with documents relevant to the Adm. of the estate of James Cotterill, Thatcher, of Adlington, Cheshire, 1732. The note, address and letter are in three different hands

THE COVER, TOP LEFT:.....per Isabella Cotterall vid et administx
pro vero et cum protestatione
ERRD

CENTRE: To
Mr Wm Roberts
at The Register's Office
in the Abby Court
Chester

THE LETTER: Mr Wm Roberts
an Invent was sent with Ralph Haland's admin bond
but no copy returned or charged pray look amongst
yr papers and send a copy with this copy & its admin
by the newsmen to

Yr obliged Friend
Jona Hanson

S. M. Browne, 16 Victoria Road, Larne, Co. Antrim BT40 1RN (Mem. No. 1092)

DOES ANYONE RECOGNISE?



The above photograph shows a cup and a mug which have been in my family for as long as I can remember. Unfortunately they have no maker's marks and both have a chip on them.

My late father used to say they belonged to the family before our name was changed from Hill to Hall but, like all young people, I wasn't interested. Now I wish I had listened and asked questions.

If anyone has anything like them or could identify them I would be very grateful as I am hoping they will help me in my research. I will gladly reimburse postage costs.

Mrs E. Gunn, 135 Upper Valley Rd., Sheffield, S. Yorks E8 9HB (Mem. No. 3761)

Following up an item in *The Midland Ancestor* (March 1995), I extracted these Derbyshire people from a list of Settlement Certificates received by the parish of Birmingham 1686-1726.

1714	BARKER John, Eckington
1703	BARKER Thomas, Ashover
1720	HALL Daniel, Ashbourne
1712	HARRISON John, Derby
1720	LOVETT Ralph, Ashbourne
1701	OSBORN John, Norton
1717	SHURLEY Richard, Ashbourne
1713	SMITH Samuel, Derby
1709	WADSON John, Swadlincote
1722	WISHAW Joseph, Hartington

Ref: *Birmingham Archeological Society Transactions* Vol LXI (1937) pp 45-80

Joan Measham, Tor Cottage, 81 Cavendish Road, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3HD (Mem. No. 359)

GENEALOGY

He seeks me here,
He seeks me there
Is there nowhere left to hide,
An empty room
or little hole
that I can crawl inside.

I lurk in corners
round the house
and pray that he will not see,
as I scribble notes
on any old thing
to unravel my ancestry.

What are you doing?
I hear him shout.
Nothing, I glibly lie
closing a book
after taking a look
at the Census I've hidden inside.

Documents, Bonds
and age old Wills
are always in my hand
and only another
nut like me,
could ever understand.

My obsession I know
is wearing thin,
and I do try to keep in control
but my eyes alight
at the wondrous sight
of a Register, Hearth Tax or Poll.

My husband just hates
those baptismal dates
though with pride I do delve in the past,
but I've run out of places
and odd little spaces,
he keeps finding them all much too fast.

And it really is hard
to write on a card
while you're sitting and having a pee,
if only they knew
what I'm going through,
while researching my own family tree.

So give me a phone
if like me you're alone,
because life, past and present, gets tough,
and I'll do what I can
while I'm dodging my man,
to help you, and pray it's enough.

Written by Lesley Anne Bull (nee Etches), 'Coblers', Lymbridge Green, Stowting Common, Kent TN25 6BJ, who believes that family history should be fun and thinks the above may lighten the load of others who, like her, have partners who are not the least bit interested in their roots.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS DCM CITATIONS

If any ancestor of yours was awarded the **DCM** during the years **1914-1920** whilst serving with the **SHERWOOD FORESTERS Notts/Derbys** a copy of the citation may be obtained from:-

Major E. Dickinson
Regimental Headquarters
Foresters House
HQ Chilwell Station
Beeston
Nottingham
NG9 5HA

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

DERBY: POLISH CATHOLIC CENTRE Wednesday meetings at 7.30 pm

Sept 13th	Old Castle Donnington	Bruce Townsend
Oct 11th	Workshop Evening - also time for a coffee and chat	
Nov 8th	Derbyshire Well Dressing	Neville Hoskins
Dec 13th	Social Evening - chance to wind down with a drink, eats and perhaps a fiendish quiz or two	

GLOSSOP: COMMUNITY HOUSE Friday meetings at 7.30pm

Sept 1st	Pioneer Families from the High Peak to the U.S.A.	Mr G. Timmington
Oct 6th	Local History in New Mills Area	Mr Derek Brumhead
Nov 3rd	Blue John	Mr Peter Harrison
Dec 1st	Christmas Social Evening	

SHIRLAND: COMMUNITY HALL Friday meetings at 7.30 pm

Sept 15th	History of Clocks	Mr Lewis
Oct 20th	Library Holdings for Family Historians	Mrs E. Shaw
Nov 17th	Workshop Evening	
Dec 15th	Christmas Miscellany - Carols, customs and mince pies	

FOUR COUNTIES CONFERENCE

Don't forget there is still time to book for the Conference, which is this year being hosted by The Lincolnshire F.H.S. on Saturday 7th October 1995. The theme is a 'Right Royal Day' and tickets are available from Mrs E. Robson, 135 Balderton Gate, Newark, Notts. NG24 1RY at a cost of £5 (£11 with buffet lunch).

Any articles for possible inclusion in ISSUE NO. 75 to be with the Editor by 10th October 1995

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England

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