

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



DEC 1997

ISSUE 83

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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SUBSCRIPTIONS become payable on joining the Society and thereafter annually on 1st January.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RATES are as follows:- **BRITISH ISLES**, Individual Members £9, Joint Membership £11 (2 related persons, same address, one magazine). **OVERSEAS MEMBERSHIP - EUROPEAN** £10, **OTHER CONTINENTS** £13 one type of membership (All magazines sent by airmail). For payment in dollars or currency other than sterling please add £4 equivalent to specific amount for exchange charge.

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

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CORRESPONDENCE SECRETARIES

This Service is for Members Only

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

A C G R S

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

B D E F L

Until further notice, please address your correspondence to Bridge Chapel House

M N W T Y Z

Mrs Dorothy Jeffs, 3 Instow Drive, Sunny Hill, Derby DE23 7LS

H I J K

Mrs J. Ashley, 14 Holmesdale Rd., Dronfield, Nr Sheffield S18 6FB

O P Q U V X

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

COMPUTER CORRESPONDENT

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

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FROM THE EDITOR

Whilst writing this and trying to get into the right frame of mind to wish everyone a Happy Christmas, I am at the same time waving off the youngest to a Halloween party and trying to plan a bonfire party for the weekend. Amidst all this frantic activity, clutching of hair and ladylike swearing under the breath, I cannot help but wonder just what our ancestors would have made of it all. Would they have thought us lucky to have the material possessions and quality of life that we do or would they think we were missing something in our lives? I suspect the latter is true, were they to visit us today I think most of them would be frightened out of their wits.

I would like to thank all of you who have visited Bridge Chapel House over the last year, we have enjoyed your company and various stories whilst helping - I hope - to solve some of your problems. We try to make the library a welcoming place and we have been known to enjoy a good laugh, though not to the extent that somebody seemed to think when knocking on the door one September morning. "Is this the Derbyshire Hysterical Society?" he enquired. Judging by the gales of laughter that greeted that remark, he wasn't too far wrong. So please make 1998 the year you pay us a visit, if you haven't already, and if you have, then please come again you will be most welcome. New acquisitions are appearing all the time so you are sure to find something to browse through.

And to end as I began, may I wish you all a very Happy Christmas and a most rewarding New Year.

Helen



- 4446 Mrs P. J. & Mr J. Bridgett, 11 Allestree Drive, Dronfield Woodhouse, Derbys S18 8QR
- 4447 Mary Caton, 13730 SE 20th St., Bellevue, WA, 98005, USA
- 4448 Mrs J. C. Milner, Ridgewood Lodge, Hoon Ridge, Hilton, Derbys. DE65 5GA
- 4449 Miss M. J. Richardson, Winster, 45 Clare Road, Braintree, Essex, CM7 2PB
- 4450 Mrs B. M. Vermeulen, 93 Redhills, Exeter, Devon, EX4 1SH
- 4451 Mr P. Horsley, 20 Cutler Road, Clontarf, NSW, Australia, 2093
- 4452 Mr P. V. Watson, 19 Rowley Lane, Littleover, Derby, DE23 7FT
- 4453 Mr T. A. Towers, 36 Trent Street, Gainsborough, Lincs. DN21 1JZ
- 4454 Josie Green, 7 Charlwood, Courtwood Lane, Addington, Surrey, CR0 9AT
- 4455 Mrs J. M. Coleman, 57 Yardley Street, Stourbridge, W. Midlands, DY9 7AT
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- 4468 Janet R. Ollerenshaw, 50 Owlsmoor Road, Owlsmoor, Sandhurst, Berkshire, CU47 0SN
- 4469 Mr H. J. Flower, 395 Elm Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5M 3W3
- 4470 Miss L. Houghton, 2 Limekiln Cottages, Rempstone Road, Normanton-on-Soar, Loughboough, Leics. LE12 5I
- 4471 Mr A. Booth, 18 Fosbrooke Close, Ravenstone, Coalville, Leics. LE67 2AB
- 4472 Dr J. M. Butler, 2 Byron Court, Upper Longdon, Rugeley, Staffs. WS15 1QD
- 4473 Mr J. A. Hinds, 180 Cheetham Hill Road, Dukinfield, Cheshire, SK16 5JY
- 4474 Mr E. Pritchett, 118 Warmwells Lane, Marehay, Ripley, Derbys DE5 8JB
- 4475 Dr I. & Mrs J. Ramage, Glebe Cottage, Old Back Lane, Wiswell, Clitheroe, Lancs. BB7 9BS
- 4476 Mrs M. T. Burnett, #106, 17660-60 Avenue, Durrey, British Columbia, Canada, V3S 1V2 e-mail mburnett@direct.ca
- 4477 Mrs C. Brown, 4 Lawrence Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Cheshire, SK7 4JB
- 4478 Mrs P. C. McGinley, 146 Allestree Lane, Allestree, Derby, DE22 2JY
- 4479 Jeanette Kent, 11 Winchcombe Way, Oakwood, Derby, DE21 2ES
- 4480 Mrs D. Bonfield, 188/4 Melody Court, Warana, Queensland, Australia, 4575
- 4481 Mrs C. A. Dewhurst, 31 Commercial Street, Rishton, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 4NB
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- 4486 Mr M. W. Siddons, 43 Abbey Road, Edwinstowe, Mansfield, Notts. NG21 9LH
- 4487 Mrs S. D. Porter, 4 Main Road, Smalley, Derbys, DE7 6EE
- 4488 Mr R. T. & Mrs D. I. Harvey, 'Trinity Cottage', Church Grove, Eccleshall, Staffs. ST21 6BY
- 4489 Barbara A. Williams, 240 Chase Road, Burntwood, Staffs. WS7 0DY
- 4490 Rita Bullock, 4923 Vicksburgh Ct. Hilliard, Oh 43026, USA
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- 4492 Mr P. & Mrs B. Braisdell, 13 Albert Street, Wrexham, LL13 8NT
- 4493 Mrs C. A. Brough, 21 Ray Street, Heanor, Derbys, DE75 7GE
- 4494 Mrs C. Irvine, 32 Byron Avenue, Camberley, Surrey, GH15 1DP
- 4495 Adrienne J. Horne, 4627 29th Ave. NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T3B 0J1
- 4496 Mr J. S. McKay, P.O. Box 1048, Leland, Michigan, 49654, USA
- 4497 Mr G. Turner, 364 Crewe Road, Winterley, Sandbach, Cheshire, CW11 4RF
- 4498 Miss E. A. Prior, 18A Redcliffe Street, West Brompton, London, SW10 9DT
- 4499 Anne E. Lee, 14 Wiltshire Avenue, Crowthorne, Berks. RG45 6NG

MEMBERS WHO HAVE REJOINED THE SOCIETY

- 3397 Mrs C. J. Kidger, 92 Becon Drive, Kirkby in Ashfield, Notts. NG17 7PX
- 3416 Mr E. Hallam, 4 Chambers Ave., Ilkeston, Derbys. DE7 5ER

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- 3445 Mrs J. Quarmby, 12 Asher Reeds, Langton Green, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN3 0AL
- 4354 Ms C. J. Johnson, 5 Enfield Street, Beeston, NG9 1AL
- 4045 Mr J. M. R. Selby, 47 Upper Marehay Road, Ripley, Derbys. DE5 8JF
- 4407 Mrs A. Beeley, 26 Highbank Avenue, Stalybridge, SK15 2SW
- 4425 Mr C. Farrell, 21 Biggin Lane, Ramsey, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE17 1NB
- 4437 Ann Pilbeam, 'Mayflower', 15 Pear Tree Road, Frampton, Boston, Lincs.

CHANGE OF NAME

2348 Mrs A. James, now Mrs A. Madin, 4 Westfield Cottages, Barlborough, Chesterfield, Derbys. S43 4TP

SEARCHING

NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	NO.	NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	NO.
ABRAHAM	Bedford	Bdf	1800-1900	4454	CHARLESWORTH	Darley Dale		1840-1900	4453
ABRAHAM	Leicester	Lei	1800-1900	4454	CHARLESWORTH	Chatsworth		1840-1900	4453
ADAMS	Burton	Sts	1800	4478	CHERRY	Clay Cross		1830-1850	4489
ADAMS	Ripley		1800	4478	CLARK	Quarndon		1700-1820	4477
ADAMS	Derby		1800	4478	COOK(E)	Killamarsh		1900>	4448
ALEXANDER	Calne	Wil	1800s	4491	COOK(E)	Wroot	Lin	Any dates	4448
ALLEN	Winster		1800-1900	4454	CORDON	No parish given		1830	3416
ALLEN	Ironville		1800-1900	4454	CRESSWELL	Risley		1800s	4481
ALLISON	Seaton Ross	Yks	Any dates	4448	DAMON	Tillingham	Ess	1850	4454
ALLISON	Darley Dale		19c & 20c	4466	DAY	Trowell	Ntt	<1835	4497
ANKERS	No parish given	Chs	19c	4470	DAYKIN	No parish given	Ntt	<1750	4354
ANKERS	No parish given	Hrf	19c	4470	DAYKIN	No parish given		<1750	4354
ANKERS	Any parish		19c	4470	DELLOW	Pinxton	Ntt	1850>	3397
ANNABLE	Horsley		<1800	4354	DELLOW	Mansfield Woodhouse	Ntt	Any dates	3397
ARBLASTER	Brownhills	Sts	1800	4489	DOWNS	No parish given	Chs	1800-1900	4470
ARBLASTER	Norton	Sts	1800	4489	DOWNS	Liverpool	Lan	1800-1900	4470
ARNFIELD	Mellor		1800-1900	4484	DOWNS	Warrington	Lan	1800-1900	4470
ARNFIELD	Glossop		1700-1800	4484	DOYLE	Burton	Sts	No dates given	4478
ASTLE	No parish given		1850	4478	DOYLE	Ripley		No dates given	4478
ATKINSON	No parish given	ERY	<1850	4472	DOYLE	Derby		No dates given	4478
B(O)URN	Elvaston		<1820	4354	DUFFIELD	Shirland		1800-1850	4469
BAGGARLEY	Any parish		1650-1750	4488	DURO	Ilkeston		<1900	4461
BAKEWELL	Awsworth	Ntt	<1800	4454	DUTTON	Burton on Trent	Sts	1850s-1900s	4470
BAMFORD	Sutton in Ashfield	Ntt	1700-1800	4474	DUTTON	Stapenhill		1850s-1900s	4470
BAMFORD	Ripley		1700-1800	4474	EARP	Melbourne		<1820	4473
BAMKIN(G)	Angle	Pem	19c	4483	EDGINGTON	Welford Bridge	War	1817	4451
BANCROFT	Sawley		1600-1700	4477	ELEY	Kirk Langley		Any dates	4499
BARRELL	Belchamp Otten	Ess	<1900	4494	ELWELL	Sedgley	Sts	Any dates	4455
BASS	Ripley		1830>	4463	ELWELL	Any parish		Any dates	4455
BATE	Wolverhampton	Sts	<1900	4494	ENDON	Mickleover		Any dates	4458
BATEMAN	Hartington		Any dates	4458	ENDON	Macclesfield	Chs	Any dates	4458
BEELEY	Any parish		Any dates	4407	ENDON	Elkstone	Sts	Any dates	4458
BENNETT	Papplewick	Ntt	<1800	4354	ENDON	Manchester	Lan	Any dates	4458
BERRISFORD	Brampton		1800-1900	4469	ENDON	No parish given	Chs	Any dates	4458
BIRDS	Youlgreave		19c	3445	EVANS	Bakewell		1780>	4446
BIRKIN	Aston on Trent		1690-1730	4477	EVANS	Edensor		1780>	4446
BIRKS	Ashover		<1830	4354	EYRE	Codnor		1790-1890	4475
BLOOD	Waterhouses	Sts	1800s	4480	EYRE	Heanor		1790-1890	4475
BLYTHE	Ryton-on-Dunsmoor	War	1850	4489	FARNSWORTH	Derby		c1904	4453
BODDINGTON	No parish given	War	Any dates	4465	FARRELL	Portarlington	Lex	1740-1940	4425
BODDINGTON	No parish given	Yks	Any dates	4465	FARRELL	No parish given		1820-1940	4425
BOOTH	Tansley		No dates given	4471	FARRELL	No parish given	Lan	1820-1940	4425
BOW(E)RING	Alfreton		1750-1820	4045	FARRELL	No parish given	Ntt	1820-1940	4425
BOW(E)RING	Somercotes		1750-1820	4045	FEARN	Quarndon		1700-1820	4477
BRADBURY	Selston	Ntt	<1920	4494	FLETCHER	Peak Forest		1700>	4464
BRADBURY	Derby		<1900	4494	FLETCHER	Mapperley		1793>	4481
BRADFORD	Saleby	Lin	1881	4467	FLETCHER	Risley		<1848	4481
BRAISDELL	Renishaw		1830s	4492	FLINT	Long Eaton		1780	4459
BRID	Swadlincote		1850>	3397	FLINT	West Hallam		1780-1890	4459
BRIDGETT	Alfreton		1790>	4446	FLOWER	London	Mdx	1790-1950	4469
BROADBENT	No parish given		<1765	4497	FOULK	Horlsey		<1850	4354
BULLIN	Nottingham	Ntt	1820-1860	4473	FOX	Killamarsh		Any dates	4448
BULLOCK	Alfreton		<1873	4490	FOXLOW	Winster		19c & 20c	4449
BUSHELL	No parish given		1850-1875	4447	FRITH	Derby		1850s	4487
BUTCHER	Merriott	Som	1700-1900	4491	FROST	Crewkerne	Som	1700-1900	4491
BUTLER	Ockbrook		Any dates	4472	FROUDE	Streatley	Brk	Any dates	4499
BUTLER	Hull	Yks	1845>	4472	FURZER	Crewkerne	Som	1700-1900	4491
BUTLER	No parish given	ERY	1845>	4472	GARDENER	Chirbury	Sal	1750-1880	4491
BUTT	Winchester	Ham	1800-1900	4464	GARRATT	Wilnecote	War	1814	4489
CAMPBELL	Stockport	Chs	<1912	4483	GIGG	Hungerford	Brk	Any dates	4499
CANNER	Attenborough	Ntt	1700-1780	4477	GILL	Ockbrook		1800-1900	4450
CANTRELL	Any parish		Any dates	4465	GLAZEBROOK	No parish given	Ntt	1840	3416
CAREY	West Hallam		1780	4459	GOODMAN	Woburn	Bdf	c1850	4452
CARTER	Berkeswell	War	1850	4489	GRANGER	Tilton on the Hill	Lei	1810-1931	4453
CAULTON	Denby		<1880	4354	GRANGER	Leicester	Lei	1810-1931	4453
CAUNT	Hucknall Torkard	Ntt	<1770	4454	GREENHAM	Poole	Dor	Any dates	4499
CAUSER	Mickleover		1830s	4485	GRUNDY	Stanton		1800s	4480
CAUSER	Any parish		1800s	4485	GRUNDY	Mayfield	Sts	1800s	4480
CHAMBERS	Awsworth	Ntt	<1850	4454	HARDING	Youlgreave		<19c	4483

HARDY	Ruddington	Ntt	<1775	4354	MAINFIELD	Dale Abbey		Any dates	4458
HARRISON	Sudbury		1800	4478	MAINFIELD	Uttoxeter		Any dates	4458
HARRISON	Burton	Sts	1800	4478	MAINFIELD	Parwich		Any dates	4458
HARRISON	Ripley		1800	4478	MAN	Derby		1891	4456
HARRISON	Gotham	Ntt	<1837	4354	MAN	Ashbourne		1891	4456
HARVEY	Duffield		1712	4488	MANIFOLD	Dale Abbey		Any dates	4458
HARVEY	Pentrich		1786	4488	MANIFOLD	Uttoxeter	Sts	Any dates	4458
HARVEY	Any parish		1600-1700	4488	MANIFOLD	Parwich		Any dates	4458
HARVEY	Church Gresley		1850>	3397	MEADS	Chilwell	Ntt	<1800	4497
HARVEY	Swadlincote		1850>	3397	MEADS	Attenborough	Ntt	<1800	4497
HASWELL	Stoke Golding	Lei	<1790	4454	MEADS	Nottingham	Ntt	<1800	4497
HAYNES	Any parish		c1800	4460	MELLOR	Monyash		1800	4464
HAYNES	Norton	Nth	c1800	4460	MERRICK	Walsall	Sts	<1900	4499
HAYNES	Cadiz	Spain	1835>	4460	MILNER	Sheffield	Yks	<1914	4448
HAYNES	Willington		1800-1900	4470	MORRIS	No parish given	ERY	<1850	4472
HIBBERT	Exton	Rut	<1824	4354	MOSLEY	Derby		<1845	4354
HICKINSON	Hathersage		18c>	4465	MOULD	Breedon	Lei	c1811	4473
HICKMOTT	Wookey Hole	Som	1900s	4479	MYCOCK	Bakewell		1800s	4480
HICKMOTT	Bristol	Avn	1900s	4479	NEEDHAM	Monyash		1800-1820	4464
HICKMOTT	Bromley	Ken	1900s	4479	NEEDHAM	Ashford		Any dates	4476
HIND(S)	Duffield		<1870	4473	NICHOLAS	Hossington	Sal	1700-1900	4491
HIND(S)	Aston on Trent		<1870	4473	OLDERSHAW	Stapleford	Ntt	<1840	4354
HIND(S)	Griffydham	Lei	1870>	4473	OLLERENSHAW	Hartington		<1850	4468
HINTON	Kingsbury	War	1814	4489	OLLERENSHAW	Underwood		1840-1900s	4468
HOBSON	West Hallam		1812	4459	OLLERENSHAW	Stockport	Chs	1750-1850	4468
HODGKINSON	Bakewell		1800s	4480	ORDISH	Abbots Bromley	Sts	1800-1880	4496
HOLE	Codnor		1850-1890	4475	ORDISH	Stafford	Sts	1750-1880	4496
HOLE	Heanor		1850-1890	4475	ORDISH	Derby		1750-1880	4496
HOLGATE	Wroot	Lin	Any dates	4448	ORDISH	Sutton	Sts	1859	4496
HOLMES	Dethick		No dates given	4471	ORDISH	Nuneaton	War	1849-1850	4496
HOLMES	Lea		No dates given	4471	ORDISH	Wetherby	Yks	1891-1970	4496
HORSLEY	Selston	Ntt	1763	4451	ORME	Winster		<1830	4454
HORSLEY	Gedling	Ntt	<1825	4354	ORME	Belper		<1830	4354
HOUGHTON	No parish given	Chs	No dates given	4470	OXLEY	Heanor		<1840	4354
HUDSON	No parish given	Ntt	<1900	4494	PACKARD	No parish given	Sfk	1700-1850	4496
HUDSON	No parish given	Lei	<1900	4494	PALMER	Nuthall	Ntt	<1850	4454
HUNT	Alfreton		<1873	4490	PARKIN	Risley		1800s	4481
HUSS	Any parish		<1850	4477	PARR	Glossop		Any dates	4407
HUSS	Any parish	Lei	<1850	4477	PAYNE	Folehill		1830s	4479
HUSS	Any parish	Ntt	<1850	4477	PEACH	Kedleston		1700-1800	4477
IRELAND	Any parish		<1900	4452	PEARSON	Shardlow		19c	4466
IRVINE	Kirriemuir	Sct	<1900	4494	PEPPERDAY	Swanwick		1700-1800	4474
JACKSON	Duffield		<1705	4488	PEPPERDAY	Alfreton		1700-1800	4474
JENKINSON	Norton	Nth	c1810	4460	PHEASANT	Ilkeston		1800s	4491
JENKINSON	Derby		c1810	4460	PHILLIPS	Stanton by Dale		<1815	4354
JONES	Seaton	Dev	<1900	4499	PLAYLE	Harlow	Ess	1800-1900	4469
KELK	Willington		1895-1937	4453	PLUMB	Sandiacre		1727-1774	4451
KELK	Derby		1895-1937	4453	PORTER	Chilwell	Ntt	<1860	4497
KELK	Burgh le Marsh	Lin	1791-1891	4453	POTTER	Coventry	War	1600	4495
KELK	Thorpe St. Peter	Lin	1791-1891	4453	PRICE	Derby		1890s	4487
KENWORTHY	Rowarth		19c & 20c	4449	PRINCE	Eaton	Chs	1900s	4470
KERRY	West Hallam		1780	4459	PRITCHETT	Whatton	Ntt	1700-1800	4474
KIDGER	Any parish		Any dates	3397	PRTICHETT	Granby	Ntt	1700-1800	4474
KIRK	Whaley Bridge		1800-1850	4484	RADFORD	Alfreton		1800-1855	4045
KNIGHT	Whitwick	Lei	1700-1800	4477	RADFORD	Somercotes		1800-1855	4045
LAMB	Alfreton		1700-1800	4474	RADFORD	Nottingham	Ntt	1870-1900	4045
LAMB	Codnor		1830-1900	4475	RATCLIFF	Ripley		c1893	4453
LAMB	Heanor		1830-1900	4475	RATCLIFF	Willington		c1893	4453
LAMMIN	Any parish		Any dates	4452	REDGE	Hyssington	Sal	1700-1900	4491
LAUW	Melbourne		<1870	4473	REES	Angle	Pem	19c	4483
LAWRENCE	Merriott	Som	1700-1900	4491	RIDLEY	Dethick		No dates given	4471
LAYZELL	Derby		1850s	4487	RIDLEY	Lea		No dates given	4471
LEACH	No parish given		<1900s	4479	RIGGOTT	Any parish		Any dates	4457
LEE	Radbourne		Any dates	4499	RIGGOTT	Any parish	Yks	Any dates	4457
LEES	Derby		c1790	4460	RILEY	Buxton		1850-1900	4480
LEES	Norton	Nth	c1790	4460	ROBERTS	Quarndon		1750-1820	4477
LEVETT	No parish given	Ken	<1800	4452	ROBOTHAM	Stockport	Chs	1750-1850	4468
LEVETT	London		<1800	4452	ROOTH	Wingfield		1800>	4437
LIMB	Alfreton		<1873	4490	ROOTH	Shirland		1800>	4437
LOMAS	No parish given		1850-1875	4447	ROOTH	Stretton		1840>	4437
LOVETT	Shifnall	Sal	Any dates	4448	ROOTH	Pilsley		1850-1880	4437
LOVETT	Wellington	Sal	Any dates	4448	ROOTH	Derby		1870>	4437
LOVETT	Waters Upton	Sal	Any dates	4448	ROOTH	Ashover		1870-1930	4437
LOWE	Wombridge	Sal	Any dates	4448	ROTON	Tamworth	Sts	1835-1840	4045
LOWE	Wrockwardine	Sal	Any dates	4448	ROTON	Kegworth	Lei	1835-1840	4045

ROTON	North Wingfield	1841-1851	4045	THOMAS	Dalwood	Dev	Any dates	4499
ROWLAND	Youlgreave	19c	3445	TILLEY	Any parish		Any dates	4407
RYLEY	Broadmeadow	Any dates	4458	TOOSE	Bristol	Avn	<1850	4452
SALISBURY	Melbourne	<1840	4473	TOWERS	Leicester	Lei	c1900	4453
SALT	Ashbourne	1800s	4480	TOWERS	Belgrave	Lei	c1900	4453
SARGESON	Killamarsh	1870>	4448	TURNER	Mellor		1830>	4484
SARGESON	Walesby	Lin	Any dates	UNWIN	Brampton		1800-1900	4469
SAWYER	West Hallam	1818	4459	VARDY	Any parish		1800-1900	4469
SAWYER	Shipley	1818	4459	WA(L)THALL	Belper		1800-1891	4045
SCAMMELL	Bristol	Avn	1775-1825	WA(L)THALL	Milford		1800-1891	4045
SCRAGG	Duffield	<1820	4473	WALKER	Ellastone		1800s	4480
SEVERN	Codnor	1750-1850	4475	WALKER	Aldercar		<1984	4493
SEVERN	Heanor	1750-1850	4475	WALKER	Langley Mill		<1995	4493
SHARPE	Ruddington	Ntt	<1765	WAPLINGTON	Nottingham	Ntt	<1900	4494
SHAW	Sawley	1700-1800	4477	WARDLE	Turnditch		<1835	4354
SHERIDAN	Norton	19c>	4465	WATSON	Cromford		1770-1840	4045
SHERWIN	Barwell	Lei	1700-1830	WATSON	Belper		1770-1840	4045
SIDDALL	Dronfield	1890-1918	4453	WAW(U)EN	Dale Abbey		Any dates	4458
SIDDON	Wirksworth	<1811	4486	WESTON	Calne	Wil	1800s	4491
SIMPSON	Thurlby	Lin	c1880	WHITEHEAD	Trowell	Ntt	<1830	4354
SLACK	Ashover	<1750	4486	WHITEHOUSE	Derby		1700-1850	4496
SLEIGH	Etwall	Any dates	4458	WHITEHOUSE	Woodbridge	Sfk	1750-1860	4496
SLEIGH	Leek	Sts	Any dates	WHITEHOUSE	Stafford	Sts	1700-1850	4496
SLEIGH	Hartington	Any dates	4458	WHITEMAN	Langley		<1984	4493
SMITH	Tissington	1800-1830	4462	WILDE	Chelmorton		1850-1900	4480
SMITH	Parwich	1820>	4462	WILDE	Burbage		1850-1900	4480
SMITH	Stapleford	Ntt	<1825	WILDGOOSE	Darley Dale		1845-1864	4453
SPENCER	No parish given	1800-1850s	4470	WILLIAMS	Winster		19c & 20c	4449
SPENCER	No parish given	Ntt	1830	WILLIAMSON	Marple	Chs	1800-1850	4484
SQUIRES	Derby	1904-1960	4453	WILLIAMSON	New Mills		1850>	4484
STACKHOUSE	Ogley Hay	Sts	1840	WILLIAMSON	Glossop		1850>	4484
STALEY	Stoney Middleton	Any dates	4465	WILLIAMSON	Mellor		1830	4484
STIRLAND	Cotmanhay	<1900	4461	WILLIAMSON	Shaw Marsh		1870	4484
STIRLAND	Aldercar	<1934	4493	WILLIAMSON	Hayfield		1880	4484
STONE	Poole	Dor	Any dates	WILMOT	Chaddesden		1545-1590	4495
STRAW	Codnor	<1850	4354	WILMOTT	Milford		<1850	4354
STREET	Heage	1871	4467	WOLSTENHOLME	Heage		1871	4467
STURGESS	No parish given	Aus	1950>	WOODS	Powderham	Dev	<1900s	4479
TAYLOR	Codnor	1790-1890	4475	WRAGG	Buxworth		1880s-1890s	4483
TAYLOR	Heanor	1790-1890	4475	WRAGG	Holmesfield		1860s-1870s	4483
TAYLOR	Clay Cross	1830-1850	4489	WRAGG	Youlgreave		<19c	4483
THOMAS	Shrewsbury	Sal	1825-1850	WRAGG	Stockport	Chs	1900>	4483

WHERE NO COUNTY IS STATED IT IS ASSUMED TO BE DERBYSHIRE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 290 Mrs M.L. Howard, 19 Wellington Street, Matlock, Derbys. DE4 3JP
 916 Miss J. & Mr J. M. Tomlinson, 12 Jacksdale Close, Allestree, Derby, DE22 2RB
 2652 Mr G. R. Booth, 7 Meadowlark Grove, Oakwood, Derby, DE21 2TT
 2916 Mr K. & Mrs L. Barfield, 25 Fleming Close, Watnall, Nottingham, NG16 1JY
 2959 Mrs B. McGivern, "Hazelwood", Buxton Road, High Lane, Stockport, Cheshire, SK6 8AY
 3045 Mr R. P. Merriman, The Coach House, 14 Hill Road, Newton Abbot, S. Devon, TQ12 1HG
 3450 Mr J. A. & Mrs D. R. Molliet, 57 Meadway, Bramhall, Nr. Stockport, Cheshire, SK7 1LX
 3491 Dr. J. Stafford, 21 Shepperton Close, Appleton, Warrington, Cheshire, WA4 5JZ
 3630 Mr J. M. & Mrs J. Tasker, 29 Top Row, Jacksdale, Nottingham, NG16 5LJ
 3743 Messrs A. & J. Longden, 27 Horsefair Avenue, Chapel-en-le-Frith, High Peak, SK23 9SQ
 3764 Mr D. P. Jones, Barncliff, East Bank, Winster, Matlock, Derbys. DE4 2DS
 3851 Mrs B. Herod, 30 Lovell Road, Yoxall, Burton on Trent, Staffs. DE13 8QA
 3973 Mr S. Greatorex, Oakdene, St. Fillans Road, Catford, London SE6 1DG
 4001 Mr A. J. Wood, 9 Bembridge Crescent, Southsea, Hant. SO4 0QT
 4023 Mr R. Hyde, Higham Hall Cottage, 13 Main Road, Higham, Alfreton, Derbyshire, DE55 6EH
 4202 Mr & Mrs W. H. Stephenson, c/o Mrs A. O'Neill, 56 Stockdale Close, Warren Hill, Arnold, Nottingham, NG5 9GB
 4219 Mr P. Harris, 22 Park View, Ladybarn, Manchester, M14 6TQ
 4298 Mrs G. Gray, "Wyndrush", 9 Crab Lane, Crossgates, Scarborough, N. Yorks, YO12 4JY

PLEASE NOTE

All Chapel-en-le-Frith address are now High Peak - NOT Stockport as before

HELP WANTED

Requests should be sent directly to the Editor, quoting membership number

FALCONER, ALSOP, STEVENSON

Abraham Falconer (Faulkner) was publican of "Old Tiger", City Road, Derby in 1841 census. His given age was 40 and born in Derbyshire, but where? In the 1850 Slaters' Directory he owned the "Sun Ironfoundry", City Road together with Joseph Falconer. He married Charlotte Youmans on 23 Sept 1816 at Norbury and Roston.

John Alsop (Allsop) was baptised at Chesterfield on 26 October 1817, the son of Joseph and Sarah (nee Wilcockson) who married in Chesterfield in 1808. John married Martha Falconer at St. Peter's, Old Brampton nr Chesterfield on 27 Feb 1838. Their son William, born in 1841, married twice firstly to Emma Stevenson who was the daughter of George and Elizabeth? Stevenson of Derby. Born on 9 June 1862, she died 14 July 1866 leaving one child Martha Ann Allsop (my great grandmother), born in 1863. William then married Ann Emmett Alexander in 1867 and had five more children, Enoch, Annie, Mary Jane, John and Lottie.

Any information on any of these families would be much appreciated.

*Mrs Ann Newbold, 26 Timberie Ave., Dapto,
NSW 2530, Australia*

CHAPMAN, BAGGALEY, HINCH

Baptism sought of Grace Chapman, circa 1795. She married Anthony Baggaley on the 11 October 1819 at Hathersage. She appears on the 1841 census for Stony Middleton with her husband and seven children and again on the 1851 census for the same place as a widow aged 55. She died on 10 March 1856 aged 61 and was buried at Stony Middleton.

Also searching for Jon/Jonathan Baggaly, baptised circa 1775 and father of the above Anthony, who married Deborah Hinch on 7 October 1794 at Hathersage and was buried at Stony Middleton aged 62.

Finally seeking the baptism of Deborah Hinch circa 1774 who appears on the 1841 census for Stony Middleton as Deborah Baggaley, farmer aged 65 and was buried at Stony Middleton aged 75 in 1849. Stony Middleton, Eyam and Hathersage Parish Registers searched in all three instances. Any information or advice would be much appreciated. Postage refunded.

*Mrs Jean Spencer, 21 Heapworth Avenue,
Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancashire BL0 9EH*

BRIDGETT

Trying to obtain baptism and death dates of John Bridgett, who is aged 45 on the 1841 census, living at Lilley Street, Alfreton and dealing in china and earthenware. He married Ann Lee at North Muskham in 1816 but the register does not provide any further details. I have also tried to obtain a copy of a 'Bridgett' pedigree but Derby Records Office say they cannot find it. Any information of any sort would be greatly appreciated.

*Mrs P.J. Bridgett, 11 Allestree Drive,
Dronfield Woodhouse, Derbyshire S18 8QR*

STRUTT, SLATER

Jedediah Strutt, inventor of the Derby Ribbed Stocking Machine, married the sister of a William Woolat. Can anyone tell me her name and any details. They may have married c1754 near Normanton, although later lived near Duffield/Belper.

Thomas Slater (1738-1821) was known as the "Parson of Shottle" and a friend of John Wesley. He was responsible for building several Methodist chapels. Does anyone know if the Methodist Chapel in Shottle (c1816) is still standing? Also a small Wesleyan Chapel (c1813) in Goodwins Lane, Hazlewood (opposite Chapel Farm). This was built on land donated by Thomas' daughter, Mary "Pollie" Slater Goodwin and her husband.

Any information or photos most gratefully received and expenses reimbursed. Also would love to hear from any others researching the Slater, Woollatt, Hitchcock and Alcock families in the areas of Shottle, Hazlewood and Belper.

*Mrs Pat Zifef, 12 Oakland Road,
Jamesburg NJ 08831-1319, USA*

SWORN

In 1856 my great grandfather Robert Sworn named the house he had built in Bournemouth 'Normandale'. Can any member advise if there is such a place? Robert was born in Salisbury 1820 and, so far, I have not traced any connection with the Dales. Also does any member have a Sworn or Swern in their family history. Any information would be appreciated.

*Douglas Sworn, 96 Westfield Avenue,
Sanderstead, South Croydon, Surrey CR2 9JW*

TURNER, AULT

George Turner and Mary Ault were married 12 December 1830 at Sawley. Their children were George (about 1834), John (about 1836) and Joseph (15 Sept 1837). These three were all born in Sawley. George Turned was listed as a boatman on Joseph's birth certificate. By 1841 the family had moved to Nottingham.

John Turner (1836-1910) and Elizabeth Stubbins married in Nottingham 1858 and had three children, Emily, Annie Margaret and my grandfather, John Turner (1866-1939). John Turner and Mary Ann Ther married in Nottingham in 1884 and had one child, John Laurence Turner (1886-1963). All these Johns were known as Jack.

As children during the 1930's and 40's we visited various Turner relatives in Sawley and surrounding towns - one we all remember lived at a place called "Garden Farms". Other families near Long Eaton were named Parker and Manion. Some of the Turners were publicans, one was landlord of the White Lion, Sawley. My grandfather ran the Gladstone Inn and later the New Inn in Nottingham. My father ran the George and Dragon and later the Falcon Inn in Nottingham.

I think George Turner had several brothers and sisters, but am unable to match him with a family, find his christening or the names of his parents. Can anyone help with either end of the Turner and Ault families?

*Mrs J.T. Goodwin, 2419 Arcadia Road,
Birmingham, AL.35215, USA*

FID(D)LER/VIDLER

I'm doing a One Name Study into this surname and would be very pleased to hear from fellow members who have this surname in their ancestry. Derbyshire was the major centre for the surname, especially in the Chesterfield, Morton and Buxton areas. All letters answered.

*Graham Fidler, 'Sedley', Mere Close, Pickmere,
Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 0JR*

NEWBOLD

Anyone researching the Newbolds of Overseal, Netherseal? I am looking for a marriage of Thomas Newbold and Elizabeth (?) possibly around 1816/17. Loads of information, including parish records but that one vital link needed. Any help appreciated. Also willing to give any help to anyone researching the same name in that area.

*Helen Betteridge, 127 Buxton Road,
Chaddesden, Derby DE21 4JN*

CHOLERTON

I am looking for any descendants of Harriet Cholerton (nee Coates), born 1792 Sheffield. There were three daughters in the family:- Marianne 1826 (married William Greaves Roper, a druggist), Eliza 1828 (married Joseph Ratcliffe) and Sophia 1831 (married William Morley and emigrated to Australia in 1871). I have discovered they were a well to do family connected to the Coats Cotton Manufacturing Co.

The photograph below is of the three daughters and I would be most grateful if anyone can provide any information on this family.

*Mrs Valerie Waldby, 8 Avocado Lane,
Maleng 4552, Queensland, Australia*



MEETINGS REPORTS



SHIRLAND GROUP

JULY

Civil Registration - Madge Harlow

Madge has been a Registrar for 20 years, starting her career in Bath. She is one of four Registrars in the Mansfield district. Until fairly recently, most Registrars were men, but now three quarters of them are women. It would seem that not everybody knows what a Registrar's job is as, on one occasion, Madge sat next to a man at a dinner who proceeded to tell her all about his ailments as he thought she was a doctor.

Civil Registration began on the 1st July 1837 and many of the early registrars were Napoleonic War Pensioners who had their offices in their houses. Registrars in the 1850's were less than honest, being paid a fee for each registration. So to make up the income, they made up some registrations. This practice was common, especially in the London boroughs and some registrars were transported for falsifying the certificates. In the early days it was the Registrar's job to visit the parishes and seek out those who had produced children and the families/friends of those who had died, also to issue certificates. He travelled around his district on horseback, taking his paraphernalia with him in an iron box which weighed half a ton - poor horse! Eventually it became the responsibility of the people concerned to visit the registrar and inform him of births and deaths.

Marriages performed in the Church of England are notified to the Registrar by the officiating clergyman, while for other denominations the Registrar either attends the ceremony or is notified. Civil marriages are registered when they are performed.

Some of the more curious causes for death recorded include "While travelling as a Third Class railway passenger", "As a result of a fly passing over his head" - a fly being a horse drawn carriage - and the death of a 26 year old man as "sudden excitement". Many certificates gave the reason for death as "God only knows" or "Died in bed with God". Many simply gave the cause as "Senile decay" and it is still acceptable to attribute death to "Old age". It is estimated that 40% of deaths are wrongly attributed. Madge told us of a surgeon at the Bath hospital who pricked his finger while stitching up a patient - the surgeon died, but the patient lived! And the couple who came one Christmas Eve to the Bath Registry Office to register the death of their mother. Nothing unusual about that you may think, except that the mother was still alive and the couple thought they might as well get it done before the holiday as the doctor said she wouldn't last over Christmas! Statistics collected from registration have proved to be beneficial; for instance William Farr noticed that deaths from cholera occurred at

certain time of the year and, through further study, cholera was eradicated. Doctors' writing has always been a bone of contention to the point that Henry Payne published a book in 1884 to assist registrars with the reading of causes of death. Signatures are an even bigger problem, it has taken as long as three hours to sort out a doctor's name, made even more difficult when the doctor has signed his name in Arabic or Chinese.

As family historians we are only too aware of the word "illegitimate" on birth certificates and the problems of not having a father's name recorded. Nowadays illegitimate is not put on birth certificates and a child can be re-registered at a later date if the parents marry. A registrar can refuse to register a child's name if it is sacrilegious, but they can only try to persuade parents not to register their children with peculiar or embarrassing names or a string of names such as those of a favourite football team. It was easier to limit the number of names in the days before computerised certificates were introduced as the registrar simply wrote bigger in order to fill the space. However, Madge has come across a Tom Thumb, Kenneth Sunshine and Horse and Cart as Christian names when registering births. The time is only recorded on the certificates on twins or multiple births.

Madge read some interesting excerpts from a book of Anglo-Saxon marriage vows, loaned by Janet Fairfield. Even then a woman could be head of a household, but there were certain times of the year when marriages could not take place.

Handwritten copies of certificates can still be obtained for family history purposes if requested, otherwise a computer printed one will be issued. Certificates are never photocopied and are always checked by the Deputy Registrar before being signed by the Superintendent Registrar. Registrars still use the special Registrar's blue ink which turns black and which cannot be rubbed out. Any mistake on a certificate can be corrected if it is returned, when the correction will be made by a marginal note.

Madge's interesting and humorous talk was followed by a lively question time during which she more than ably answered the many questions fired at her.

AUGUST

Workshop Evening

This will probably be the last workshop evening we shall have as wills, parish register transcriptions etc., will in future be put straight onto the computer. However, on this occasion it wasn't long before Helen had us all beaver away slipping and sorting wills and transcribing some parish registers. Our members provided a wonderful assortment of documents, scrap books and local history information for us to wade through and the evening was an enjoyable social occasion.

SEPTEMBER

Bolsover - A Surprising Place - Bernard Haigh

There is more to Bolsover than it's famous castle, coal and Dennis Skinner, as Bernard soon showed us with the slides that accompanied his illuminating talk on the Bolsover Town Trail and the New Bolsover Trail.

William Peverel was Lord of the Manor of Bolsover in the 11th Century and it was probably him who built the original motte and bailey castle on the edge of the escarpment overlooking the Doe Lea Valley. The town was planned on a grid pattern which has continued to the present day. The first stone castle was built in the 12th century and the town was given a charter to hold markets in 1225. The town declined in the 14th century and the castle became dilapidated. However during the 17th century it's fortunes were reversed and the remains of the medieval castle were demolished and replaced with the "Little Keep" of the present castle. Robert Smythson, his son John and grandson Huntingdon, were responsible for the design of the Riding School, Terrace Range and Receptions Rooms built by the Cavendish family. During the Civil War the castle was garrisoned for the King, but was eventually surrendered to the Parliamentary forces. The castle and remains of the former mansion are now in the care of English Heritage.

The library, with gables and pantiled roof, was built of local stone in 1976 and is a good example of vernacular architecture, fitting in well with the surrounding buildings, of which three cottages were built in the 18th century. When most of the town centre was demolished, these three cottages were retained and restored in 1965.

The parish church dedicated to St. Mary and St. Lawrence has been the victim of two major fires in 1897 and 1960. However, the 13th century tower and broach spire have survived. When the underpinning of the tower with concrete was taking place (due to bad subsidence) the 13th century bell pit, used for casting the medieval bell in situ, was discovered. The Cavendish Chapel with crenellated towers added in 1624, houses lavish monuments to the Cavendish family and a memorial to Huntingdon Smythson and his father John. In the churchyard is the gravestone of Thomas Hinde, watchmaker, with the following appropriate inscription. *"Here lies in a horizontal position the outside case of Thomas Hinde, clock and watchmaker, who departed this life wound up in hope of being taken in hand by his Maker and being thoroughly cleaned, repaired and set going in the world to come, on 15th of August 1836 in the 19th year of his age"*.

The Presbyterian Church on High Street was built in 1662 of hand made, local bricks and is now a private residence. St. Mary's house at the junction of High Street and Castle Lane is Gothic in style with octagonal bays. It was built in 1894 and occupied by the schoolmaster, then the curate, but is also now privately owned.

There are four conduit houses built along the line of the castle water supply and the pipework was connected in 1626 to pump water up to the castle. The Company House, the largest of these, contains a well which fed the well house in the castle gardens by a connecting pipe.

In the mid 1890's the Bolsover Colliery Company built 200 houses for their employees, around a central green in the valley below the castle, also a school, institute, Co-operative Stores, chapel and orphanage. Allotments and a co-operative piggery were important features of village life. New Bolsover is reputed to be the finest model village in the country and its buildings are listed Grade 2. There's even more to the trails than mentioned here so pay a visit to the area and enjoy one of the special events, a concert, fireworks display or the re-enactment of a medieval battle at the castle, that are staged throughout the year.

SYLVIA WRIGHT

GLOSSOP GROUP

JULY

Family and Local History - Mrs Margaret Knott

It was a pleasure to meet the winner of the Tameside Family History Award for 1996, Margaret Knott, who spoke to us about family and local history. In the first part of her talk she explained how she had won the award, after asking women of varying ages to fill in a questionnaire, the replies to which showed how attitudes and expectations had altered over the years (see also news from the North, March 1997).

In the second part Margaret told us about her own early memories as the daughter of the local newspaper photographer, Harry Buxton. She has written several books on local history based on her late father's photographs and has had to do a lot of research to make sure that they all got the correct captions.

The samples Margaret supplied for us to browse through brought back many vivid memories, including schooldays with the now famous dress designer Vivian (Swire) Westwood.

Ann Pass

AUGUST

"Pioneer Families from High Peak to the United States - Mr Geoffrey Timmington

The Clayton Family - John and Mary Clayton with eleven children, emigrated to Wisconsin; three of their sons, Joel, Charles and James moved on to lead interesting lives in California. Geoffrey referred to his visit to Clayton, just 30 miles east of San Francisco, which had been founded by Joel in 1856. He visited the Clayton museum which had been the original home of Joel and met Dick Ellis the President of the Clayton Historical Society, they exchanged notes and searched the archives. They also went to San Jose to meet three great-grandchildren of the Claytons. Portraits, newspaper cuttings and family memorabilia were revealed. Later in the holiday Geoffrey went to Salt Lake City where he was able to obtain details of the family's passage from Liverpool to New Orleans in 1839, also several biographies and cuttings about the Clayton brothers.

Joel, described as "The Roamer" made treks from Wisconsin to Oregon in 1842, 44 and 47. In 1850 he

DERBY MEETING GROUP

July 1997

My Russian Coachman - Eileen Beech

Peter Wisternoff is not a name that you would expect to readily encounter, especially in Chesterfield 51 years ago, but that's exactly what happened to Eileen Beech when she became engaged to her husband. After hearing tales of a Russian Count in her future husband's family, she decided to delve further. After some teething problems (sounds familiar) the research began at Staveley, the 1871 Census for Nether Handley showed Peter Wisternoff, his wife Sarah nee Newton and a child born at Chatsworth House. No trace of Peter could be found in records at the County Record Office, no trace at Chatsworth and no trace of the marriage. In 1983 at the Landseer exhibition at Chatsworth a friend of Eileen's noticed a painting of some of the Duke's family with their Russian coachman standing at the entrance to the Hall. Permission was obtained to photograph it, (it was found afterwards that Eileen's friend had omitted to put any film in his camera) Success came from other members of the Wisternoff family in Birmingham and Mablethorpe. The Duke of Devonshire had gone to Russia in 1826 for the Czar's coronation, reading the Duke's diaries Eileen found he changed £1000 pounds into roubles each fortnight, Peter was engaged to drive the Duke around in Russia and eventually followed him back to England, arriving on August 16th 1827. Peter drove the carriages around Chatsworth and in London at the family home there. The Wisternoff children were all christened at Hassop and had illustrious Godparents including the Countess of Newborough and the Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1841 Peter's wife Sarah wrote to the Duke to say that Peter had lost his house and property and asked for him to be resettled in the area, she also asked for her crippled son to be sent to School where he could learn, what had happened? The Duke had started to use the Railways, had Peter become redundant? We shall probably never know. Eileen along with a relation from New Zealand, David Wisternoff have found the farm where Peter spent his last years. He died in 1843 of exhaustion after suffering diarrhoea for twelve days, he is buried at Spinkhill and the headstone is still there. In 1991 the Daily Telegraph published a colour print from a new book about the Duke of Devonshire, the print showed the Duke riding in his open carriage, driven by his Russian coachman complete with splendid red beard. This report is a small part of Eileen's fascinating talk on her many years of tracing the branch of her family that included a Russian coachman

August 1997

My Grandmothers Attic - Margaret Morgan

This month Margaret Morgan who is another one of our members volunteered to give a talk at Derby. Margaret's Granny never actually had an attic. Granny was Agnes Elizabeth Morris, born at Shobdon, Herefordshire in 1862. She moved to nearby Penbridge circa 1870, her mother died while she was young and Agnes and her sisters went into service in their teens. Agnes worked for a Mrs Parsons at Stapleton Lodge on the Welsh Borders. She

acted as wagonmaster to miners going to the goldfields at California, driving a herd of cattle over the 2000 miles to San Francisco. Joel returned to Oregon where he had a coal mining business, ran a store and was appointed as a judge. At one time he narrowly escaped death by Indians and in 1856 went to southern California where he opened a tavern. Later the family moved and settled in Clayton. Charles Clayton "The Politician", prospected for gold in 1848, becoming a very successful grain merchant and an important figure on San Francisco City Council. Charles helped to establish the Golden State Park and had a street named after him. In 1873 he was elected Congressman. Recent evidence found in the newspaper, Glossop Record 1867, revealed that Charles had remained in England to complete his education at the Stockport Sunday School 1837-42.

James "The Founder" was a self educated man who became an extensive landowner. He developed a real estate business, was founder and President of the First National Bank of San Jose and a Trustee of the University of the Pacific.

The Gregson family - Eliza Marshall, later Gregson, left Bugsworth for New York in 1839 with her mother, three brothers and a sister. She married James Gregson and joined a wagon train in 1845 bound for Oregon. After some 1500 miles they diverted to California.

Some years ago Mr Timmington had been put in touch with Eileen Hook of Sacramento. Eileen had been a member of the Living History Group who played the parts of early settlers living at Sutter's Fort in 1846. Eileen had researched and played the part of Eliza Gregson.

Geoffrey met Eileen at the Fort, where the exhibits depicted the early life, included many references to Eliza and her husband James Gregson (born in Bolton, Lancashire). There were a number of personal possessions of the Gregsons in the Fort archives. They then went on to visit Augusta Gregson Cunningham, aged 95 and a granddaughter of Eliza Gregson.

There was a description of how information had been collected to detail each stage of the 186 day trek across the plains and over the Sierra Mountains. The Gregsons were involved in the exploits of Charles Fremont and Kit Carson in the campaign to wrestle California from the Mexicans. They were also involved with the discovery of gold in 1848. The family settled in Sonoma where their grave refers to them as "Pioneers of California 1845". The story of Eliza is to be found in many books referring to the history of California.

SEPTEMBER

Indexing Wills

Members had been asked to bring in any wills which they had, pertaining to their own research, so that they could be added to the Society's Index. We spent a fairly productive evening considering the number of members that attended.

IRIS BROWN

was employed there until the age of 29 when she got married. She eventually died in 1957. Granny's elder brother and sister went to live in America, Grandfather went as well but returned to England as he could not stand the weather. Edward the elder brother returned to England some years later and settled in Derby. He was in the building trade and opened his own firm, his local work included, the chimneys on the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and Derby Power Station. The family lived in Kensington Street and Lynton street, but moved away from Derby in 1933. After a brief run down of the family history, Margaret then showed many items that had come down to her over the years from, Grannie's cupboards and drawers, and some things from an old aunt who in Margarets words 'Went Loco for two years'. she died in 1979 aged 87! There were aprons, dresses, recipe books, a seal skin purse and some size seven shoes. The centre piece was beautiful hand made and stitched jacket, made by Granny as a test piece for her needlework classes. After the talk had finished members spent time looking at the many items that Margaret had bought along. An enjoyable evening.

September 1997

The A to Z of Saucy Postcards - Graham Hopcroft

Tonights scheduled speaker, Ruth Pechey was unable to be with us owing to family illness. Stepping into the breach at the last moment and doing us proud was Graham Hopcroft. Graham is amongst a growing band of collectors of postcards. Ronnie Barker, Andrew Sachs and Ian Mc Caskill being some of the more famous. Graham bought a lot of his postcards in London at the Portobello Rd or Petticoat Lane markets. Different collectors have different themes. We started our tour with Asti a famous Italian artist, he painted or photographed his wife Juliette in many poses, kicking a ball or playing with a dog, a Frenchman Frank Desch published ladies in 'big hats'. Leo Fontaine printed the 'ladies of the night', as you will imagine, there were plenty of undergarments on show. Charles Gibson an American showed, healthy and refined ladies, the dignified Irene Langhorne, who was the sister of Nancy Astor, there were many more 'cute' ladies in 'pretty' poses, with flowers, baskets, dogs, kittens and many in various states of undress, very daring for the late 1890's and early 1900's. Very attractive fashion models and 'sporty' girls abounded. A chap called Kirchner always painted his wife Nina, (in undercoat?) he died at an early age, Nina unable to cope, took to drugs and died in a mental hospital. Graham has three Kirchner cards valued at £100. More and more ladies appeared, girls with brollies and dogs, in and out of bed, more big hats. Graham started out by saying he was not a dirty old man, and todays political correctness lobby would have a field day. Everyone enjoyed looking at these colourful cards on slides, coupled with the humorous commentary, an enjoyable evening.

Gill Hiley

KILL OR CURE

The following recipe is said to be a treatment for asthma and its source is said to be an 18th century manuscript cookery book in the possession of a Gloucestershire family.

"Thornbury Snail Water"

Take a peck of garden snails and wash them in a great bowl of beer, then make the chimney very clean and pour out half a bushel of charcoals. Set them on fire and when they are kindled thoroughly then make a hole in the middle of them and pour in the snails and water among them and let them roast so long as you can hear them make a noise. Then take them out with a knife and coarse cloth. Pick them and wipe all the green froth from them very clean. Then put them in a stone mortar and bruise them, shells and all.

Take also a quart of earthworms, slice and scour them, salt them, wash them and beat them to pieces in a mortar, having the pot ready on which the limbeck (sic) must stand. put in it of angelico and salendine each two handfals, then the snails and worms, then a pound of rosemary flowers and of agrimony, bearsfoot, dock roots, bark of barberry-tree wood, sorrel, bittany, each two handfals, of rue half a handful, of fennigreg and turmerick each one ounce, of saffron beaten to powder the weight of 6d. Then pour in three gallons of the strongest ale, large measure.

Let it stand covered all night in the place you still it, then put to it three ounces of cloves beaten and six ounces of hartshorn, grated or filed."

The above has been copied from Local Population Studies Society Newsletter, No. 21, July 1997, and submitted by Sue Webster. Thanks Sue, I'm sure we all feel a lot worse now.

Due to circumstances Deborah Nock has had to resign her post as correspondence secretary. Is there anyone who would like to take on the job? The only qualifications needed are a working knowledge of family history and a willingness to write letters offering advice. You do not have to do research yourself, neither do you have to live in Derbyshire. For the moment Bridge Chapel House volunteers have taken on the job, but they are already very busy indeed. Will anyone please come to our rescue?

DISABILITY AND FAMILY HISTORY



I was looking recently at some very old copies of Family Tree magazine (c 1988) when a short item with the above title caught my eye and I began to wonder how other disabled or handicapped people managed to cope. The bad old days when anyone with a handicap was expected to stay decently out of sight are thankfully long gone, but many of our older public buildings still in use, such as libraries and/or other buildings converted to record offices are, to say the least, very inconvenient. Such buildings were frequently constructed in the "grand" manner, with imposing porticos and often there are several steps at the entrance. I also distrust that statement printed in the handouts for Record Offices - *"Only a few minutes walk from....."* Who walked it, I ask myself, and just how many minutes is a few? In most cases undoubtedly it was a fit young person, well able to dodge traffic on busy roads or cope with steps on underpasses, since quite often in my case those "few minutes" have extended to half an hour with two or three rests along the way.

Would it be possible for the Society to collect some honest opinions from disabled or handicapped people themselves, on the facilities (or otherwise) available at some local or more distant record offices and libraries and publish them for the benefit of other disabled researchers? For my own part, I would dearly like to visit the local studies library and Record Office at Leicester, but dare not go until I can find out a little more about it.

The important points might well be as follows, but different people will obviously have different needs.....

1. **Car parking:** on site or how far away? Disabled parking, e.g. in nearby streets.
2. **Catering:** snack bar or cafeteria in building, if not, how far away? Rest room or similar to eat own food.
3. **Stairs and steps** inside the building or to gain access.
4. **Room** to move around desks or readers; can two people working together be accommodated?

Editor's Note:

Eileen has posed the question, is anyone game to answer? Is there anyone, disabled or otherwise, who can let us know just what facilities are available at various record offices or libraries round the country. Perhaps the Offices themselves might care to let us know just how they cater for all their visitors. Drop a line into Bridge Chapel House and we will publish the findings in a future issue.

Also from Eileen:

Reel XM41/51 Item 9 in the Record Office at Matlock is the Baptism register from 1861-1878 for the Bolsover Primitive Methodist Circuit and contains entries from Staveley, Clown, Barlborough, Scarcliffe, Cuckney, Killamarsh, Eckington and Upper Langwith as well as from Bolsover itself.

*Mrs E. M. Beech, 14 Westcroft Crescent,
Westfield, Sheffield S20 8EG*

FORTHCOMING SHIRLAND MEETINGS

Our December 12th meeting will be an Heirlooms Evening as well as our usual Christmas Social. We would like our members to bring along some item they have inherited and tell us how they came by the piece, its history or perhaps some story connected with it, or alternatively, write a short history about it to be displayed with it on the tables as we have done when members have brought things on previous occasions. Memorabilia brought along by our members has always produced a remarkable array of very interesting items and we are sure this occasion will be no exception.

January will have Maureen Newton giving us another of her superb talks. This time she will take us through "The Three R's of Family History" at our meeting on January 16th. A notebook could be useful on this occasion as there will be lots of info worth noting.

The February meeting will be "Counties Tables". We shall be asking members to bring any information they have from other counties, as well as Derbyshire, so if you have anything interesting from anywhere then please bring it along so that we can all share our research and hopefully help one another.

The March talk of "The Ruling Families of Mercia" is the follow up talk by John Hughes to "East Midlands in the Dark Ages". Another chance to learn of life in the dim and distant past and the people who ruled over our ancestors in the Middle Ages.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Would all members be reminded that next years Society subscription is due on JANUARY 1ST 1998. The Executive Committee would appreciate the correct membership subscriptions being paid on, or as soon after this date, as possible. The correct subscription for each type of membership is as follows :-

UK INDIVIDUAL	£ 9.00
UK JOINT	£11.00
EUROPEAN	£10.00
OVERSEAS (Other than Europe)	£13.00

For payment in any currency other than Sterling, please add the equivalent of £8.00 to the specified amount to cover the banks exchange rate.

DIRECT DEBIT

Many of our members pay by Direct Debit. If you do, would you please check that the debit is for the correct amount. Some members are still paying the subscription rate that was applicable several years ago. The Committee cannot guarantee the continued supply of the quarterly journal to those members who pay incorrect amounts.

DO NOT DELAY, RENEW TODAY.
WITH THE CORRECT AMOUNT.

**WILL ALL MEMBERS PLEASE QUOTE THEIR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER IN ALL
CORRESPONDENCE WITH BANKS, ETC.**

Chairmans Christmas Message

You will probably read this in early to mid December. In order to meet our publishers deadline I am writing this in mid September. I am reliably informed that some of the major shops in Derby have Christmas cards on display, one well known store in Nottingham has been playing carols for some days and a pub come restaurant not far from where I live has a decorated tree already !! The weather over the past few days has been very pleasant indeed, warm and sunny, its very hard to conjure up visions of Christmas.

The local radio station has just played Elton John's, Candle In The Wind, this song reflects the feelings and reaction of the nation to the tragic and untimely death of Diana, Princess of Wales. The beautiful and irrepressible Diana will be sadly missed. At Christmas many thoughts will go to her family, especially her two sons William and Harry to whom she was devoted. At this time of year our thoughts should go to those who are less fortunate than ourselves.

You will see elsewhere in this issue that the Research Centre at Bridge Chapel House will close over the holiday in order to give our hard working volunteers chance to relax and enjoy themselves, although I suspect that some of them will carry on working on Society projects and business at home. I would like to take this opportunity to wish all of our members and their families a very merry and peaceful Christmas and a very happy New Year. May 1998 be the year when you make that breakthrough in your family history research.

Alan Hiley

MARY ROE BOWER
1774-1848
A Life of Sorrow and Joy

Two centuries ago, on the 24 July 1774, the Roe family gathered in the Wingerworth Parish Church to view the baptism of their youngest, Mary, into membership in the Anglican Church. As was the law the event would be recorded in the parish records, naming Joseph and Catherine Roe as her parents. Joseph, who also farmed, was listed in those records as a joiner, dual occupations then being a normal way of life in much of rural England. A younger sister and brother would later be born, making Mary the seventh of nine children, an average number for the 1700's.

At the time of Mary's birth England was, especially in the rural areas, experiencing peaceful but rapid industrial growth. The Industrial Revolution was in the process of making Britain the world's wealthiest nation. The revolution which had begun at the turn of the century in cottage textile production had spread to mining, transportation and other fields. Unlike the larger industrial cities the farming community of Wingerworth was, thankfully, relatively stable. Although Enclosure Acts of the past had disrupted tenancy of the land and progress continued to make changes, country people still lived much as their parents had done.

It is assumed that Mary experienced a normal infancy and young childhood, playing with her brothers and sisters. By the age of 6 undoubtedly she was completing household and maybe garden chores. Perhaps she ran errands and cleaned in her father's carpentry shop. She lived close to both her Bower and Roe grandparents, never, in fact, moving outside of an approximately ten mile radius. That life abruptly changed when tragedy struck the Roe household in the spring of 1780.

On February 13 her older brother, John, was buried at the age of 10 triggering a chain of events that decimated the family. Two weeks later her two oldest brothers, George aged 16, and Joseph, almost 13, also died and were buried on the same day, the 3 March. Less than three weeks later her youngest brother Jesse, who would have been 4 in a few months, and baby Dorothy, just one, were buried. Before medical and hygienic advances smallpox epidemics and cases of diphtheria still took many lives. One of these may have been the cause of their young deaths.

Two older sisters and one brother, Milicent, Elizabeth and Samuel, along with Mary and their parents, survived that disastrous year. All four of the remaining

Roe children grew to adulthood and were married by the time first their mother and then father died in their 70's and were buried near to the graves of their five children, in the churchyard of Wingerworth church where they had been married.

In 1794 twenty year old Mary was married to William Bower. She and her husband eventually became the parents of eleven children. Within the first six years of married life five children were born; Christopher, Joseph, Milicent and twins Leonard and William. During this time the Bower family continued to live in Mary's home parish of Wingerworth. Most young people relied upon savings they had made during a period of service to establish a home. Parents helped their children in doing this if they could and this may have been the case on the part of Joseph and Catherine Roe. The first nine children were all given family names either from the Bower or Roe family trees. The second child, Joseph, was named for Mary's older brother who died the year she was 6 and five other children were named for the aunt and uncles who died so young.

By the time the children's grandfather, Joseph Roe, died, the family had moved to Ashover Parish. His will, written in 1812, names "*my daughter Mary Bower of the parish of Ashover*". In it he leaves her 40 pounds to be paid out at the rate of 5 pounds per year for the next eight years. Her father may have been concerned about the couple's financial stability because her sisters, although receiving the same total amount, were to inherit as a lump sum rather than in instalments.

It may be speculated that Mary's husband, William Bower, and therefore the rest of that family, experienced hard times. Despite the evidence that William inherited the freehold, lands and premises at the Hursts Farm in Ashover Parish from his father, Leonard Bower, by the time of his death he was classed as an agricultural labourer indicating that he hired out to others. It was at the time William received his inheritance that the family moved to the Ashover area to occupy the farm on which the elder Bower had probably been residing. Christening/baptism records show that sometime between 1807 and 1808 the family returned to Wingerworth. This may have been the point of financial reversal. Five years later in 1813 Mary received the first instalment on her inheritance. Presumably this instalment improved the family's financial situation sufficiently to allow their return to Ashover.

Apprenticeships were common for youth with specific periods of service outlined in a formal agreement. Older labourers were also hired for defined periods of time with farm service based on the annual hiring fairs. Of the children at least Milicent, Leonard and William were employed under agreements of services. Existing records show they were originally hired at 16 years of age and served for a period of about one year. None appeared to have received schooling because as was commonly done each signed his or her name with an X. Both Leonard and William were hired in 1816, the same year the youngest sibling Emmanuel was baptised. They were evidently living in the hamlet of Prass, Ashover. Christopher, the eldest, had married and left home two years earlier and Joseph would do the same three years later.

By 1824 disaster struck at Mary's family once again. George became mentally ill. Although classed as "*an idiot not dangerous*", for the next few years the churchwardens attempted to have him chained or committed to the insane asylum at Nottingham. They were unsuccessful in the attempt, perhaps due to the loving concern of his mother. He was eventually confined to the parish poorhouse at a cost to the parish of 5 shillings per week. Because the illness did not appear until age 21 it is possible that he may have become schizophrenic or have been involved in an accident. Jessey passed away the year after George became ill at only 19 years old.

The twins Leonard and William, then grown young men, had become no less of a problem, but in situations less apt to elicit sympathy. In 1827 they were sentenced to two years in jail in the House of Corrections at Derby, along with Milicent's future husband, for assault. It would seem, according to vestry minutes compiled by the churchwarden, that William had behaved wickedly for some time. Leonard died shortly after his release, but William later married and became, hopefully for his mother's sake, a respectable citizen. Inconclusive evidence implicates their father also in less than desirable activity.

The Bowers lived in several neighbourhoods and residences during their years in the parish of Ashover. William was recorded as having worked as a collier in Spancor and as a labourer in Prass. In 1826 the parish vestry minutes indicate they paid rent as occupiers of property in Milltown. Many other farmers and craft families of the time stayed in the same locality all their lives but paid rent/leases on farms or houses. Yearly negotiable tenancies were common in the Midlands for rented farms and small properties. The 1841 census lists William Bower, agricultural labourer age 79, Mary Bower age 69 and Emmanuel Bower, agricultural labourer age 255, living in Alton, Ashover. Emmanuel

married five years later following the previous example of Samuel and John.

By 1848 74 years old Mary was still living in Alton, but had become a widow, William having died the year before. Feeling her years, it is easy to imagine that she would have treasured the care of her only daughter. Milicent, however, had been married in 1846 at the spinsterish age of 48 only to tragically die three months later. Mary was not to be defeated though. Recorded in the local newspaper was proof that despite her old age and trying circumstances she did not lose the courage and fortitude that had stood her in good stead during many trials. Seeing two women engaged in fighting, the old lady attempted to put a stop to the altercation. After suffering fractured ribs and a punctured lung while trying to separate the two she died on 27 September and was buried by William's side.

The majority of records of Mary Roe Bower's life point to much heartache and sorrow. Missing are the written proof of the joys she must have experienced during a long and fruitful life. Like young girls everywhere she must have delighted in friendships and fallen in love. Like mothers throughout the centuries she must have rejoiced in her babies and grandchildren. The affirmation of these human joys can only be found in her posterity - those who study the documentation of her life, read between the lines and learn to love her.

Note: Mary's grandson by her eldest son, Christopher, emigrated to the USA as did the great grandson of her second son, Joseph. Both lived for some time in Utah and Wyoming and presumably knew each other. Others of her posterity still live and prosper in the Midlands of England, not far from where she lived.

Compiled from the following sources:-
Ashover and Wingerworth Parish Records
The Oxford Guide to Family History
Research notes of Sylvia Wright
The World Book Encyclopedia

*Mrs F. Morgan, 260 Mountain Road, Fruit Heights,
Utah, 84037, USA (Mem. No. 2740)*

17 Jan. 1904 John Capaul, a native boy aged about nine stolen from Kapo in Angola Portuguese S.W. Africa and bought from a Portuguese on board the S.S. ? between Loanda and Santa Thomas by A.H. Harrison Esq.
Father's name unknown

Frank E. Coope, Rector

*Baptism taken from Thurlestone P.R. in the Devon Record
Office by A. Wheatley, 13 Meadow Crescent, Castle
Donington, Derby DE74 2LX (Mem. No. 4093)*

PROBLEMS WITH DUROSE ANCESTRY

John Alfred Durose married Leah Eversham at St. Anne's Church, Derby, on 9 April 1892. I knew the latter very well before her death in 1954 at the age of 85 - a wonderful old lady - and consequently my researches had first looked at her family history. She had come to Derby in the late 1880's from Fownhope, Herefordshire. I have yet to locate her in the 1891 census.

Little was known about John Alfred, who succumbed to the 1918 'flu epidemic on the 31st October that year. My problems started when I obtained a copy of his birth entry which showed that he was born at Duffield on 23 November 1871, the illegitimate son of Mary Durose. his baptism at Duffield Parish Church on the 28 December 1873 also recorded the bleak fact that his mother was a "single woman". Despite a search through many years of G.R.O. birth records no likely candidate for Mary Durose could be found and there was no marriage entry to indicate her age.

The record of John Alfred's marriage in 1892 gave the "Residence at time of marriage" of both bride and groom as 46 Clover Street, Derby, and this seemed a likely source of further information. It was a disappointment therefore, to find no reference to either party at this address in the 1891 census, which recorded the occupiers as follows:-

John Stafford	Head	Age 36	Gen. Lab.	Born Ashbourn
Mary Stafford	Wife	Age 37		Born Duffield
John Stafford	Son	Age 19	Gen. Lab.	Born Duffield

I regret it took me some time to consider the possibility that Mary Stafford and John Stafford Jnr. were Mary Durose and John Alfred Durose. His age and place of birth certainly fitted. Also no record could be found of a John Stafford having been born in or around Duffield at the relevant time. Possibly his mother had married John Stafford Snr. and John Alfred had adopted his step(?)father's name. No record of a marriage could be found however.

Further confusion was caused by the discovery of the Stafford family in the 1881 census at Chaddesden Villas, Chaddesden:-

Jacob Stafford	Head	Age 27	Ag. Lab.	Born Atlow
Mary Stafford	Wife	Age 28		Born Hazlewood
John Stafford	Son	Age 9	Scholar	Born Duffield

I have no explanation for the change of name of the "Head", but an entry was found of a Jacob Stafford having been born at Atlow in the 4th quarter 1854. According to the IGI he was the son of John Stafford and Hannah Ford, baptised at Atlow on 22nd October 1854. No record could be found of the birth of a John Stafford at or near Ashbourne in this period.

If it is assumed that Mary Durose and Mary Stafford were the same person, it does not explain who she was but a connection with Duffield and an approximate year of birth are established. The only likely candidate was a Mary Jane Durose whose birth in the 1st quarter 1853 was registered at Belper. Was Mary Durose really Mary Jane Durose, who had omitted giving her second name when registering the birth of her son? During my earlier search for a marriage of Mary Durose to John Stafford an entry had been noted of a marriage of a Mary Jane Durose in the 3rd quarter 1874 registered at Belper.

The IGI confirmed that Mary Jane Durose had married at Duffield on 22 August 1874, but the groom was George Smith. Could Mary Durose be Mary Jane after all? Luckily she could write and had signed her name when registering the birth of her son John Alfred in 1871. With the help of the Superintendent Registrar the signature on this document was compared with that on Mary Jane Durose's marriage certificate of 1874. They were clearly the signatures of the same person!

Mary Jane was the daughter of William Durose and Jane Hines, born at Duffield on 25 January 1853 and baptised at Hazlewood on 27 March the same year. William and Jane were married at Uttoxeter in February 1841 and the first four of their children were born there in the years up to 1848. Mary Jane was their fifth child and they then had two sons, William Peter and Arthur, who were both baptised at Duffield Parish Church on 27 November 1859.

I hope that this attempt at establishing John Alfred's ancestry will be of interest. Unfortunately it still fails to identify his father. Was he Jacob Stafford or possibly George Smith? I suspect that he was Jacob Stafford. The 1851 census indicates that Jacob had two older brothers named John and Alfred, which may have provided inspiration for Mary Jane when choosing names for her son.

If anyone has any comments or any information regarding Jacob Stafford and Mary Jane Durose/Stafford and what became of them I would be delighted to hear. Incidentally the 1881 census records that a George Smith aged 27 and married was living as a boarder with Thomas Hewitt and Harriet his wife, at Allestree. The George Smith who married Mary Jane in 1874 was born at Belper on 10 August 1853 and would have been 27 on the census date in 1881.

*Geoff. Cawthorne, 54 Russell Crescent, Wollaton,
Nottingham NG8 2BQ (Mem. No. 4062)*

SECRETARY'S POSTBAG



SIMS of WIRKSWORTH I have recently received from Mr Kenneth Sims details of the SIMS family in Wirksworth dating from 1618 to 1823, when the family moved to Pleasley Vale and Nottinghamshire. The records are now in the Library and on behalf of all members I thank Mr Sims for his generous donation.

WAKEFIELD & DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY This Society, which covered the area of Wakefield Metropolitan District, has recently been formed. They are presently working on projects recording Births, Marriages and Deaths at Wakefield Cathedral and local churches, and Memorial Inscriptions in the area. The new Society are able to offer a search service of the 1851 Census for the Wakefield Metropolitan area. For more information contact Mrs Eileen Piper, 46 Ledger Lane, Outwood, Wakefield WF1 2PH.

QUAKER FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY Formed in 1993 and became a member of the Federation of F.H.S. in 1995. Membership includes both Quakers and non-Quakers and is not a Quaker organisation. Their aim is to assist and encourage all those who are interested in tracing the history of Quaker families and publish a journal "Quaker Connections" three times a year. They are holding a One Day Conference on Saturday 7th March 1998 at The Friends Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Lancaster. Further details can be obtained from the Secretary, Christopher Pitt-Lewis, Owl's Hollow, 5 Rad Valley Gardens, Shrewsbury, SY3 8AU.

THE JOINT CHESHIRE FAMILY HISTORY WEEKEND, "A MOVING EXPERIENCE" will be held at the Crewe Campus of Manchester Metropolitan University from Friday 17th to Sunday 19th April 1998. The week-end will look at some of the reasons why our ancestors were so often "on the move". Speakers will include Anthony Camp, Michael Gandy and David Smith. Booking forms can be obtained from Mrs Deirdre Brown, 7 Westway, Heswall, Wirral, L60 8PG, enclosing an S.A.E.

MORE DATES FOR YOUR DIARY The BUCKINGHAMSHIRE F.H.S. are holding an Open Day on Saturday 25 July 1998 at the Aylesbury Grammar School, Walton Road, Aylesbury, 10am-4pm. The YORKSHIRE Family History Fair is being held at the York Racecourse (Knavesmire Stand) on Saturday 27 June 1998 10am - 4pm. The NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY will be hosting the 1998 East Midland Conference at the Nottingham University 4-6 September 1998. The theme of the conference will be "Digging up your Family History" and speakers will include Professor John Beckett, Christopher Weir and Eileen de Ville. Further information and booking forms for the Conference can be obtained from Mrs Kathy Orford-Perkins, 4 Linden Court, Beeston, Nottingham NG9 2AG.

NEW SOUTH WALES 1850-1920 Internet History Resources have established a new site on the World Wide Web (<http://www.ihr.com.au>) providing information which is interesting and useful for researchers of family history in New South Wales 1850-1920. The information provided is in the form of scanned images of historical documents from sources such as the N.S.W. Government Gazette, Parliamentary papers and postal directories which could prove useful to members whose ancestors had relatives who migrated to New South Wales in the 19th century or early this century. More information can be obtained from Internet History Resources, 55 Dangar Street, Armidale, N.S.W.2350, Australia. E-mail: amcinnis@northnet.com.au

CELTIC ORIGINS is a genealogical company based in Ireland, providing speedy access on the Internet and by the e-mail facility, for family historians with Irish ancestors. For information contact James H. Casey, Celtic Origins, 10 Mellifont Avenue, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland, or by e-mail celticor@indigo.ie.

Whilst I wish to bring to the attention of members, organisations which I believe could be of assistance to their researches, I must stress that including an organisation in my postbag does not imply any recommendation by myself or the Society. Any remuneration involved is a matter of negotiation between the researcher and the organisation and the Society can in no way be involved.

G.G. WELLS,

WHEELDON RESEARCH

My research into my ancestry has been rather slow over the past five years as I'm one of those people who gets easily distracted by not only all of the other ancestral surnames - which have now reached well into double figures and also need investigation - but who simultaneously is trying to build up a Wheeldon, and variants, database.

Thankfully I discovered quite early into starting my research into the Wheeldon name, that my great grandfather John Wheeldon was from Derbyshire (born in the High Street, Ripley, in 1863 to William and Martha Wheeldon, nee Handford). Since then I have held a fascination for the county and its history which has become quite obsessive and led to frequent visits to the relevant villages of my forebears and the places where information about them could be found, such as Matlock Record Office, Bridge Chapel House, Lichfield J.R.O. and Derby Local Studies Library.

John Wheeldon somehow ended up in Birmingham during the late 1890's and married Lucy Mills, whose origins are still under investigation, but I believe she came from the Coventry area as they had a daughter, Edith May Wheeldon, born there in 1898. John also had an elder brother called William, born 1861 in Ripley, of whom I know nothing except that his baptism took place at All Saints, Ripley, on 27 April 1862. They also appear on the 1871 census aged 9 and 7 respectively at 54 Lowes Hill, Ripley, with their parents William and Martha.

Their father, my 2x great grandfather, William Wheeldon was born in Wyaston and baptised at Edlaston on 17 February 1822, the son of Thomas and Temperance (nee Watson). Their mother was Martha, daughter of Charles and Mary Handford of Kirk Langley, where Martha was baptised as Margaret Handford according to the Parish Register, on 24 February 1824. William and Martha were married at Derby St. Werburgh on 4 November 1844.

My 3x great grandfather, Thomas Wheeldon, has always been a problem as his origins cannot be found. To this day I'm still searching for his baptism which I calculate to have been some time between 1794 and 1800. Although the recording of

this event has eluded me, I cannot deny that the clues have been in abundance but frustratingly they only bring me to the conclusions explained in the later paragraphs.

Thomas was, like his son William and possibly his other sons, John, Robert and George Wheeldon, an Ag. Lab. so he didn't exactly shine out like a shaft of gold when all around was dark, occupation wise! He married Temperance Watson, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Watson. Although baptised at Mayfield, Staffordshire, on 20 April 1800 she seemed to have lived most of her life in Brassington as it appears that her father was a lead miner and had roots there. So it was at Brassington on 13 March 1820 that Thomas and Temperance were married, witnessed by George Copnall and yet another Temperance Watson, of whom I've found no other record.

As Thomas' parish was not mentioned on the marriage entry I had to assume he was linked with Wyaston and that Brassington was the parish of his wife's family and therefore wouldn't lead me to his parental origins - this eventually proved to be the case.

So all their aforementioned sons were baptised at Brassington, except my 2x great grandfather William who, as I've said, was "done" at Edlaston near Wyaston.

Checking the transcripts for Edlaston church there were more clues, but no baptism for Thomas. In October 1818 Mary Wheeldon married George Copnall at Edlaston (a tenuous link?), this was witnessed by a John Wheeldon who was either her father or her brother, as was traditional.

In February 1820 John Wheeldon married Mary Peach of Ashbourne in the presence of Thomas and Hannah Wheeldon. They all seemed like clues slapping me around the face and jumping up at me but, as you know, without anything concrete you have only speculation. Could this be my Thomas at the wedding of his brother John, with a possible sister Hannah in the bargain? It was still speculation.

So I checked the IGI, having put all the Derbyshire Wheeldons on floppy disk using the PAF Research Data Filer which enables me to show more clearly any possible family groups. I focused on Edlaston and the names John and Dorothy, the parents of John (1796), Mary (1799) and Hannah (1804), but no Thomas. However I was sure this was his family. On further inspection the marriage of John Wheeldon and Dorothy Adkin on 7 February 1793 was an obvious choice, but this took place in Cubley!

Towards Cubley the research was directed, Thomas was bound to be found here! No such luck, so I checked next door at the Parish of Longford, still to no avail. I did, however, get plenty of background information on his alleged mothers' family, Dorothy Adkin/Atkin, daughter of William and Hannah Attkin who was baptised 29 May 1763 at Cubley.

I am convinced that Thomas was the son of John and Dorothy Wheeldon (nee Adkin) as all the clues point to this conclusion but it's rather like having a suspect murder case without a body! A definite case of *Corpus Delicti* (or body of evidence for those like myself with no Latin training) or more to the point, lack of it.

A visit to Matlock R.O. and a chance glance through the Derby Court Sessions for 1817 on fiche seemed to look promising when I spotted the names of a John and Thomas Wheeldon together in the indexes. The entry on fiche was difficult to read so the archivist kindly sorted me out the original volume from which it came and by examining the real entry it was much easier to read "in the flesh". And what a gem! It listed the two John Wheeldons (Younger and Elder) and Thomas, and linked them to Wyaston and Longford, albeit for the wrong reasons. Yes, my ancestors were not only Ag.Labs but "Poachers" it seems and suffered the indignity of six months in the House of Correction at Chesterfield for their crime (more skeletons, must get a bigger cupboard). I don't know if anyone can come to any other conclusion when using "certain Engines called Nets" to "destroy Game" was the reason for their joint incarceration?

This at least bolstered my theory that Thomas was the son of John Wheeldon the Elder and brother to the Younger. Although not named on this document as the son of John they were at least very possibly linked together due to this one illicit event, the elder

John giving his surety for Thomas and John Wheeldon the Younger and due to the relatively light sentence (for that time) of six months, I would speculate that either their father knew the land owner or it was the first time that they had been caught, or both!

Frustration can be a good motivator, but so far I can only put together Thomas' theoretical family group until more concrete evidence comes to light. I'll be checking over Cubley and Wyaston's neighbouring Parishes in search of proof of his origins. His life appears to have been cut short at the age of 39, as an entry in the Edlaston burials lists only one Thomas Wheeldon who could possibly fit the bill, buried 25 July 1833 at Osmaston, just a stone's throw from Wyaston. I don't know what happened to his wife Temperance.

As for his father John Wheeldon the Elder, his burial at Edlaston in 1844 has him aged 83 while John the Younger lived to the ripe old age of 85, also buried at Edlaston in 1882, no doubt with his "poaching" days well behind him.

If anyone out there has any information on the names mentioned here or wishes to enquire about any of the surnames generally I will be glad to help as well as receive details.

*Steven P. Wheeldon, 49 Ipswich Walk,
Chelmsley Wood, Birmingham B37 5RH*

Baptism at Edensor Church, 16 October 1726

*'Bernard of James and Mary Besswick'. Underneath was written following - I assume by the vicar:-
N.B The above registered child of James Besswick is a female but happened to be baptised by the name of Bernard thro' the indiscretion of the Godmother".*

I can just imagine the drunken Godmother staggering down the aisle, bonnet awry, shouting out the name of Bernard (perhaps that of her husband) at the very moment in the service when the vicar asked for the name of the child.

What happened to poor "Bernard". What a pity the informant did not tell us what name the child was to be known by. Perhaps somebody is researching this particular line and cannot find a baptism for a female Bes(s)wick, little realising that she had been baptised with the name of Bernard.

*Pat Wilkinson, 11 Woodside, Ponteland
Newcastle upon Tyne (Mem. No. 3918)*

DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE NEWS

NEW ARCHIVES

Recent months have been especially busy for Derbyshire Record Office which provides the archives service for the County of Derbyshire, the City of Derby and the Diocese of Derby.

Amongst the series of new acquisitions of special interest to family historians are the papers of the Howitt family of Heanor, whose records include a register of Quaker burials in the area from about 1688 to the later 19th century. The family correspondence makes fascinating reading and has details of the life of family members who emigrated to the United States and to America, as well as photographs, valentines, silhouettes and other personalia. Thomas Howitt was manager of Heanor colliery from the late eighteenth century and these records also survive in the collection, as does the local constable's occurrence book for 1838 to 1839 which has a wealth of information about village life.

Another extremely important collection, unfortunately badly affected by damp before it reached the Record Office, is the archive of the Derbyshire Miners' Association, later the National Union of Mineworkers, Derbyshire area. Skilled conservation will be required before these documents can be made available for public consultation and, because of its scale, assistance for this project is being sought from the Heritage Lottery Fund. Records include, as well as the administrative archive of the Association/Union, much information about individual members in lodge minutes and accounts, for example.

At its height, the union numbered its membership in Derbyshire in the 30,000s, stretching from people in the Swadlincote area in South Derbyshire through Ilkeston and district up through Clay Cross and Chesterfield to Renishaw and other places near the county boundary with South Yorkshire. Over a hundred years are covered by these important records which will be, in due course, an invaluable resource for local and family historians.

These large accessions are complemented by over two hundred smaller, but historically valuable, series from throughout the county, running the gamut from school and local voluntary groups to official, parish, nonconformist, business and

industrial records. Amongst the latter are records of engineering firms such as Markhams of Chesterfield and textile enterprises such as Brettles of Belper.

New additions to the Record Office's collections are summarised in *Archives 97* available from Derbyshire Record Office, County Hall, Matlock, DE4 3AG, for £1.20p inclusive of postage (Cheques made payable to Derbyshire County Council).

SEARCH ROOM

Users of the Search Room will know that the Record Office has updated its reader printers by the addition of a new digital scanner and printer. This is particularly important because microform holdings have doubled in size in 1997 with the addition of many more series of Derbyshire Church of England and nonconformist registers, cemetery records, electoral registers, banking records and so on. All these microfilms and microfiche are available on a self-service basis, to enable researchers to make the best use of their time. It is always advisable to book a reader in advance: to do so, please telephone the search room on 01629 585347 or 01629 580000 ext. 7347.

ARCHIVES ALIVE EVENTS

The Record Office's varied programme of special events continued throughout the autumn with presentations on the archives of the Strutt family of Belper, *Kill or Cure* - medical recipes and remedies from the archives, and crime and protest in Derbyshire's history.

1998 sees presentations on *new archive acquisitions* (15 January), *family history surgeries* (12 February and 4 March), *taxation records for the family and local historian* (18 February) and *understanding title deeds* (2 April).

For a full programme and booking forms, contact the Record Office (postal address above) or telephone 01629 580000 ext. 35202.

VISIT TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

The visit arranged for *Derbyshire Local History Society Network* members to Kew in October proved very informative and successful. Anne Crawford gave an extremely clear introduction to sources and services at Kew for the family and local

historian, as well as providing a special tour behind the scenes. Information leaflets were collected in large numbers by some participants! These do provide very useful basic information, but all who came agreed there is no substitute for actual experience of ordering and using documents.

If you are interested in joining a future trip to the PRO at Kew, please contact Margaret O'Sullivan at the Record Office.

UNDERSTANDING PERSONAL NAMES

Question and Answer sessions on BBB Radio Derby during the summer and autumn on the derivations of family and first names proved outstandingly popular. The average number of calls from the public for each half-hour session was over 80. For those who want to take their research further, a factsheet on the origins of names is available from the Record Office on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. This suggests how to go about tracing names, and includes a short booklist of useful publications.

SPECIAL OFFER

Schools looking for local archive source material have the opportunity to purchase from the Record Office at cost price for a limited period, archive teaching units on *Derbyshire Turnpikes and Population History in Derbyshire*. These packs include a brief historical introduction to the subject and facsimiles of documents suitable for classroom use. For further details of this offer, please contact the Record Office.

CONSERVATION SUPPLIES SERVICE

What do you do if you want to preserve photographs, certificates or other treasured papers? For several years, the Record Office has offered archival quality paper and packaging materials in quantities suitable for the individual researcher. All supplies are tested by archive conservator staff at the Record Office to ensure that they reach national specifications. Materials can be supplied by post or to personal callers at the Record Office. A price list is available on request.

INTRODUCTORY VISITS TO DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

Special visits to Derbyshire Record Office are available for groups of up to twenty people for a small fee. From the four miles of archives in the Record Office, original documents of particular

significance to the group are displayed and visitors have a chance to discuss their projects or research with archivist staff as well as an opportunity to explore the finding aids and catalogues. Recent visiting groups have included civic societies, industrial archaeology specialists and a ladies' group from the Peak District, soon followed by a men's group from the same area who felt they had missed out!

FAMILY HISTORY SEARCH SERVICE

Many people whose spare time is limited or who are following lines of research in several places find it advantageous to use the search service. For a half-hourly fee archive sources in the Record Office will be checked for you and a report by the archivist sent with the results. The fee includes copy entries from microfilmed sources. A leaflet describing the service is available on request, together with search order forms.

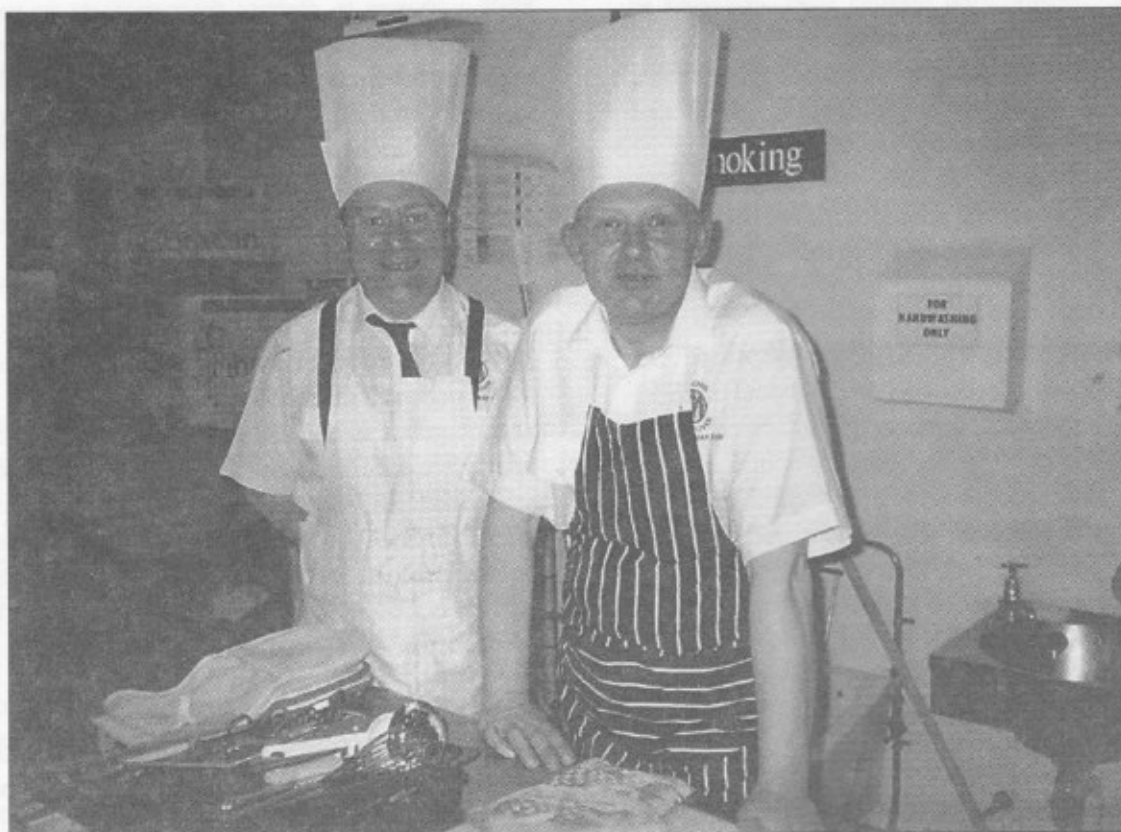
IN THE ANTIPODES

While on holiday in Western Australia recently and glancing through the local paper, one of our researchers felt she was back at home in Derbyshire as she read about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Derbyshire Record Office. The paper had reprinted an article, first published in the *Sunday Telegraph*, on the references to the supply in 1916 of bullet-proof material from Ferodo Ltd in Chapel-en-le-Frith to the creator of Sherlock Holmes. We did not expect this snippet from the firm's records, now in Derbyshire Record Office, to attract attention round the world, but it shows that local archives can have an impact many thousands of miles away.

*Margaret O'Sullivan
County and Diocesan Archivist*

On Tuesday April 18, 1944

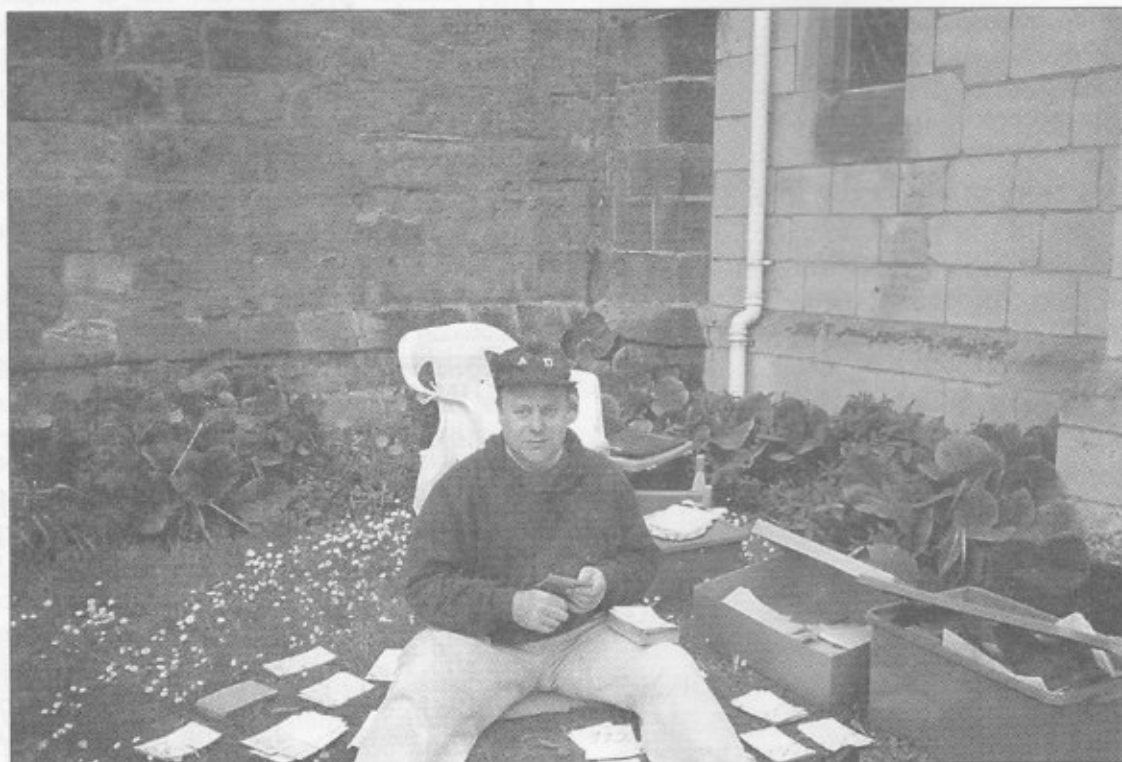
Frank Nix risked his life for a fellow miner in Derbyshire by crawling along a 15 inch space to reset broken props while a sagging roof tightened a bar pinning the victim's head. After clearing a fall of earth, his only recourse was to uncover part of the bar and saw the end off. The man was freed unhurt except for severe shock and bruising. The two-hour rescue earned Nix the Edward Medal, translated to the George Cross in 1971.



THE TWO HATS OF IAN WELLS

Top: In charge of the kitchen

Bottom: Sorting out yet another few hundred inscriptions on an M.I. recording day



One can only speculate about the origins of Smalley, but how perfect for the first settlers would be this south-facing wooded hillside, with shady clearings providing timber, grazing and shelter. Pottery clay lay beneath the turf, springs of fresh water supplied a running stream - a fertile, secluded spot protected by forest. During Roman times it enjoyed a convenient proximity to Ryknield Street, surely supplying beans and barley to the legions of soldiers moving from Derby to Chesterfield and York.

By the Norman Conquest, the southern end of Smalley was well established. "Smael Leah" or "Smalleage" (narrow clearing) had been mentioned in Saxon charters in 1009, while "Smalei" is recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086 as having a "church and a priest and a mill".

There is evidence that in the Middle Ages charcoal burners and iron founders made a living on the hillside rising from the water mill, using the timber as it was required. The village trackway was then little more than a ragged ribbon of mud winding up the hill between the clusters of wattle and daub hovels. Tenants were required to occasionally "brush the roads", and obliged their landlord by slinging bundles of brushwood from the common over the most impassable sections. It would seem likely that strings of pack-mules plodded through the village, transporting goods between Manchester and Nottingham, while the drover was also a frequent sight herding his cattle to Derby or beyond. Relics of those days are the old stone watering troughs still to be found part way up the hill, still known as Trough Hill, from the Rose and Crown.

Villages were often enclosed by boundary gates to prevent cattle from straying and help keep out the vagrants. Smalley Gate, at Gate farm, guarded the entrance to Kiddesley, an ancient deer hunting park owned by the Abbots of Chester and extending along the northern boundary of Smalley towards Heanor. As crossing parkland was forbidden, travellers to Heanor and beyond had to turn and skirt the boundary which explains the sharp right angled bend by the Nag's Head.

The main road follows the same route today because of a dispute between two stubborn men. By the 1500s coal was being mined extensively in Codnor and Loscoe by John Zouche of Codnor Castle. The shortest route for transporting his coal to Derby was straight across Kiddesley Park, belonging to the



Sacheverell family. Henry Sacheverell agreed he could cross this way with the proviso that he received regular payment in coal for the privilege. All went well for 50 years, then the agreement broke down, a right of way was assumed and the payment of coal ceased. Many angry confrontations between the two families ensued, barriers were erected and chopped down; goods confiscated and money extorted. Finally there was a commission of Inquiry which Zouche lost. The park was closed and coal had to be transported round by Heanor. Thus in 1580 Heanor Road became firmly established.

In 1610 William Richardson arrived in Smalley, no aristocrat but a industrious yeoman and a thorn in the flesh to the powerful Sacheverell landowners. Owner of Smalley Farm (Smalley Hall) and its small estate, William, his son Patrick, and grandsons Samuel and John, industriously mined coal from the land around Smalley for the following 130 years. England's extensive forests were now sadly depleted and coal was much in demand in Derby and Leicester. Competition was fierce, which resulted in continual undercutting of prices, disputes over leased land, even the ruthless sabotaging of a drain sough with the intention of flooding a neighbour's mine. Quarrels were resolved by litigation and the Richardsons always won.

During this upsurge of industry the 300 or so inhabitants carried on their lives. Many found employment in the mines, but the stability of the village was maintained by agriculture. The coal-wealthy Richardsons were also farmers, devoting a limited number of fields only to coal mining and shrewdly using the others for crops and cattle rearing - an insurance against hard times.

Unfortunately the main track way through the village was slowly degenerating into an impassable sea of mud. Overloaded coal wagons from Codnor, Loscoe, Heanor, Horsley Woodhouse and the Richardson pits in Smalley all trundled through the village to Derby, while lines of pack-horses, drovers, herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, farmcarts and the trade of local craftsmen all added to the surging invasion.

Understandably journeys in the 17th century were made on foot or by horseback if possible; travelling in the unsprung carriages of those days was a body

battering feat of endurance only braved out of sheer necessity.

With the Industrial Revolution and the need for a faster and more efficient means of transport, road conditions in many parts of the country became a matter of grave concern. An attempt to solve this problem was the setting up of Turnpike Trusts. A group of rich landowners and capitalists would form a committee, determine the stretch of road which most benefitted their interests, petition Parliament, obtain their "Act" and become trustees. The initial cost of repairing an existing road was high, but users now had to pay for the privilege of travelling along it. Toll-collecting houses, built at strategic points along the routes were often round or hexagonal, an easily identifiable shape with well placed windows enabling the toll keeper to watch over the road. By law a list of charges was displayed and anyone evading these risked confiscation of his goods at least and sometimes transportation for seven years.

The Derby-Mansfield road passing through Smalley was turnpiked in 1764. Milestones were set along its length and one remains in Smalley, in the wall of 96 Main Road. Toll gates were erected at Little Chester and Smalley. The famous "round house" was built and for twenty years the keeper, John Gregg, weighed coal-wagons (weight being restricted on turnpike roads) and collected the tolls. During this time great changes occurred in the amount of traffic. The Richardson era ended and coal mining in Smalley almost ceased; Loscoe and Heanor coal found an outlet by the new Langley Mill to Nottingham canal; wagons from Horsley Woodhouse to Derby were escaping the toll-house completely. In 1786 the Smalley toll-house fell into disuse and tolls were collected at Morley, a more lucrative site as a great deal of traffic was joining the road at the Rose and Crown. Sadly the old round house is now only a memory being demolished in 1956 for road-widening.

During the late 1700s the impact of the Enclosure Act on Smalley was taking its toll. Prevented from grazing their few animals on the common, the poor cottagers were desperate for some means of livelihood. How welcome then was the influx of framework knitters. Home and occupation was shared with newcomers, frames were rented and for the following hundred years most cottages, attics, outhouses and sheds in Smalley echoed with the rattling and clacking of frames as silk and cotton stockings were produced. Whole families were

involved. Men operated the heavy machines, women seamed up the stockings, children wound the bobbins. Even so payment was pitiful, only the merciless middlemen became rich.

In 1826 the Derby-Mansfield road was "macadamized" and people began travelling farther afield. Wagonettes carrying twenty people ran regularly between Heanor and Derby. Twice a week the Lady Nelson stage coach ran from Nottingham, via Heanor, to Derby and on to London with a jostle of passengers, six inside and twelve outside. Monday was "stockingers" day when the products of Smalley's cottage industry were collected and taken to Belper. Newspapers and mail were collected daily from Derby and brought to the village on horseback. Only in very dry weather did travel become too unpleasant as clouds of choking white dust enveloped passengers and pedestrians alike. Watering the roads temporarily relieved this situation.

As the trade for frame-work knitters declined still further, great developments in shaft-sinking were taking place at pits in Shipley, Denby and Mapperley and by the 1880s the main occupation of Smalley menfolk once again became coal-mining.

By the 1930s there were regular bus services, but many people found they could get all they needed in the village. There was a regular service by tradesmen who could supply everyone's daily needs, first by horse-drawn carts or vans, later with motor transport. The "paraffin man" came every fortnight with hardware of all kinds and the paraffin for stoves and lamps. There were also butchers, bakers and greengrocers, while milk was brought direct from the farm by horse and open cart being ladled from the big steel bucket in pint and half measures. A bonus often came from the milkman's horse. A heap of manure left in the road was quickly shovelled up for the garden.

Another heap deposited at the garden gate was the colliery worker's free coal. The majority of Smalley men worked at the pit and their allowance of a free ton of coal a month was tipped at the roadside by a colliery lorry. The first thing the weary collier had to do on his return home was to cart the load to the coalhouse by wheelbarrow. Many miners then cycled to work and the return in the late afternoon of the blackfaced men was a common sight well into the 1940s.

The Smalley Church of St John the Baptist was erected in 1794 on the site of an ancient building, but Christian worship has been going on there since the days of the Domesday Book and many believe before that. The present church was preceded by the Smalley Baptist Chapel, which became Smalley's first meeting house when it was erected in 1784. Alterations around 1820 gave it a gallery and in 1904 the schoolroom was rebuilt. In the last quarter of the 19th century baptisms were carried out in a large tank hidden by the choir stall. Before that the rite was performed in nearby ponds.

Old inhabitants of Smalley still refer to the Sunday nearest June 24, the feast of St John the Baptist, as "The Wakes". It was then that the Baptist Chapel held its annual "sermons". The Sunday School pupils, in smart new clothes if their parents could afford them, sang hymns and said recitations from a tiered stage and both chapel and church folk packed the building. The parish church celebrated its own patronal festival on the same date.

By the turn of the 19th century the Wakes was an even more momentous occasion. Swingboats and sideshows were brought to the village and drew big crowds. Traditionally on Wakes Sunday Smalley families enjoyed the first new potatoes and green peas from their gardens and hedges were trimmed before the big weekend to give visitors a good impression of the village.

The end of an era for Smalley came in 1939, when the Wilmot Sitwell family left after living at Stainsby House, a 17th century mansion, since the 18th century. The earliest record of someone living at Stainsby was in 1676 when it was occupied by George More, who was followed by the Fletchers who were colliery owners. Stainsby was sold by the Stanhope family, who were the Earls of Chesterfield, to the Sitwells, cousins of the Sitwell family of Renishaw in North Derbyshire, in about 1770.

The old house, which had its own fishing lake, was enlarged by Edward Degge Wilmot Sitwell in 1839. Edward died in 1860 aged 82 and his successor, Robert Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell, became a squire in the traditional role. He introduced the game of cricket to the village and gave land for Smalley Institute to be built, this is still in use today as the home of the Art Group.

Robert was succeeded in 1912 by his son Edward Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell who had two sons, both

of whom died before him. On his death, therefore, the estate passed to a nephew, Commander Robert Bradshaw Wilmot-Sitwell who sold the estate before the outbreak of war in 1939.

Wilmot was added to the Sitwell name in the 1760s when a young Wilmot, second son of the Revd Richard Wilmot, Rector of Morley, inherited some money from a Miss Sitwell. Revd Wilmot was the fourth son of Robert Wilmot of Chaddesden and when Canon of Windsor had the distinction of being appointed tutor to the future King George III. He performed a marriage ceremony uniting the prince with a Hannah Lightfoot and they had a child. His grandfather, King George II, had different plans for his son and when he heard of the marriage, all evidence was destroyed and Mr Wilmot was banished to Morley where he became Rector - or so the story goes.

Elderly residents remember the Sitwells as squires in the old fashioned mode, who took an interest in their tenants and were seen about the village. There was a large retinue of servants to run the big house and someone was dispatched daily to collect the estate mail from Coxbench Station.

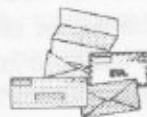
When the family decided it was time to leave Derbyshire the estate and house were sold and the tenants given the chance to buy their homes. Stainsby House itself was bought by the Brothers of Mercy, an order whose school was evacuated to Stainsby soon after the outbreak of war. It became known as Stainsby House School to which local boys were later admitted and wore a distinctive maroon uniform. The school finally closed and the house fell into disrepair, being used as a poultry farm in the early 1960s.

Stainsby's end came when it was demolished to make way for a futuristic Spanish style bungalow. How the old squires would have turned in their graves.

I lived for many years in Australia and during that time I researched a number of shipwrecks. William Gregory, who was sentenced to transportation for life at the Derby Quarter Sessions on 1 July 1834, was on the vessel George III which sank off Hobart, Tasmania with the loss of 132 lives, William being one of them.

Trevor Harvey, Trinity Cottage, Church Grove, Eccleshall, Staffs ST21 6BY (Mem. No. 4488)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



REVOLUTION HOUSE

I was reading through back copies of the magazine when I noticed a report on the Shirland Meeting Group that had visited the Revolution House at Old Whittington. It stated that little was known about the inn's early inhabitants, but in 1788 the innkeeper and part owner was George Glossop.

During my research into the Glossop Family History I have discovered that a Simon Glossop kept the Cock & Pynot (Revolution House) in 1688. Simon married Rosamond in 1687, the widow of Humphry Belfield. They had six children, Peter, Simon, William, Mary, Benjamin and Joseph. Rosamond died in 1687 and Simon married Elizabeth Wragg in 1702, having a further five children, Benjamin, John, Daniel, Francis and Elizabeth. Simon died in 1730 and all the above children were mentioned in his will except for Benjamin (died 1697), Francis (died 1711) and Elizabeth (died 1727). He left legacies to all his living children, but the bulk of his estate to his wife Elizabeth and upon her death to their son John. To his son Daniel he left the butchers shop situated in the Shambles in Chesterfield and his cottage was left to his wife Elizabeth and after her death his son Joseph.

An inventory was taken of the goods of Simon on 4 February 1730/31. Property was itemised in the following rooms, house, kitchen, little parlour, parlour over cellar, brewhouse, chamber over brewhouse, chamber over house, little chamber and cellar. In the brewhouse, five tubbs, brewing lead and grate, malt quern. In the cellar, twelve barrels and drink, one tubb and two drink looms.

It is not known at this stage if Simon was still living in the Revolution House at the time of his death but if he was then his son Joseph took over as tenant. Joseph married Mary and they had the following children, Rosamond, Joseph, William, Elizabeth, Matthew, George and Simon. In his will of 1752 Joseph left all his estate to his wife and upon her death to be divided between all his children, while his son William had his cottage.

Mary's will of 1780 bequeathed to her son William the good will of the house if he came and lived in it.

If not, then the house was to be given to George her son, George paying William the sum of £3. George was baptised in 1734 and married Mary Thorpe in 1761 and I believe this was the George Glossop who kept the public house at the time of the 1788 Centenary celebrations.

*John Glossop, 49 Lucas Road, Newbold,
Chesterfield S41 7DA*

BLONDIN'S WALK

I put a request in the magazine for any information about a visit of the tight rope walker Blondin to Derbyshire because my grandfather told his sons that he had helped to strain the rope when he crossed Matlock Gorge and had an immediate response from a member, Mr David Wright, which members might be interested in.

Mr Wright's grandmother mentioned Blondin's feat at the Monument in Codnor Park and although she had no details about the Matlock Gorge crossing it can be assumed that both took place during the same visit. Blondin was at the Jessop monument and Mr Wright quote from page 122 of the book "The Heritage of Codnor and Loscoe" by Fred S. Thorpe. It states "William Jessop Snr had seven sons....His third son, also William, was born in 1783, succeeded his father's interest in the Butterley Company and died in 1852; it is to this William that the Monument at Codnor Park is erected. It was built in 1854 and is a stone tower 70 feet high with 150 steps and commands a fine view of the countryside. In 'My Village - Owd Codnor' it is recalled that Blondin, the great tight rope walker, walked a rope from the top of the tower to the ground with a sack over his head."

It is presumed that the feat took place in 1854/55 at the opening of the Tower, when my grandfather was about 13 years old. A tight rope walk from High Tor to The Heights of Abraham would be a natural challenge to Blondin and young Joseph Beresford who lived at Littlemoor Farm close by on the High Tor Side, would find it an unforgettable event in which he 'helped to strain the rope'. A search of local newspapers of these dates might reveal more about it. Blondin's famous crossing of Niagara Falls took place later, in 1859.

I thank Mr Wright and the Magazine most warmly for making this information available to me in connection with the book I am writing "Kibbles, Wiskets and Quarry Sap" which deals with the lead-mining and quarrying trades, with special reference to the Beresfords.

*Sheila Llewellyn, 15 Burcot Park, Burcot,
Abingdon, Oxon OX14 3DH*

TWINS AND TRIPLETS

The following story was told to me recently by an aunt and concerns my great great grandmother who had twenty one children and never gave birth to a single child, all were twins or triplets. She is said to have died at the age of 39 whilst cooking the breakfast one morning. I do not know how many children survived, but apparently a good sized family was left and my great great grandfather could not cope, so the children were fostered by various members of the family.

Unfortunately I have been unable to find any record of my great grandfather's birth so I have so far not managed to trace the family concerned. However this is all part of the fun and frustration of genealogy and I shall keep digging.

*David Blythe, 16 Smithfield Avenue,
Trowell, Nottingham NG9 3PD*

LOST WITHOUT TRACE

An exodus to America of about 100 people from the Belper area took place on the 28 July 1830. Many were connected to the Belper Wesleyan Methodist Church. According to a Derby newspaper at the time, about 30/40 persons embarked on board Douglas & Co. boats at the wharf in Derby bound for Liverpool and America. It seems that the others walked to Liverpool.

Reading part of William Bamford's diary he records that some of the emigrants were William and Millicent Adams and family, others being Westons, Slack, Ridgate, Simpkinsons and a Charles Kiddy. According to William Bamford they were going to St. Augusta.

William Adams was in charge of £1500 and was perhaps the banker for the emigrants. The town of St. Augusta is a mystery as no trace can be found of such a place in America apart from one in Florida and one in a remote northern area. So where were all these folk going? Are there any descendants of

these families still in the Belper area who may have the answer?

My interest is in the Adams family. William was a weaver (possibly), lived in the Milford area and was a local preacher on the Belper Methodist Circuit plan in 1828. His daughter, Hannah, married in July 1829 to John Parker of Duffield and a month later the couple left for St. Augusta (?) in America.

So where and why did all these folk go? Were they connected to the Mills at Pawtucket, Rhode Island or was it to found a new Methodist Church? I find the problem most intriguing and would be delighted to hear from anyone who can throw some light on the mystery.

*Mrs Madeline Headey, 31 Benton Park Drive,
Yeadon, Leeds LS19 6AN*

THE BONSALE VILLAGE MAP

The Bonsall Map has been created by villagers to highlight the unique qualities of this Derbyshire village and to begin to record Bonsall's long and interesting history as a centre for lead mining and framework knitting. It is a celebration of the village, its architecture, mining history and flora and fauna.

It has taken eighteen months for the Bonsall Map project to research different areas of interest, to interview older villagers and create a comprehensive picture of Bonsall past and present. Sufficient funds were raised from events and donations to enable every one of the village's 500 households to receive a free map.

The map is a stunning piece of work which throws up a new piece of information every time it is opened. It opens up into a colourful scene with various bits of information dotted at the appropriate places while the other side carries such diverse information as the history of farming, the influence of mining, who makes the local milk delivery and even where the Mother's Union meets.

This is a wonderful opportunity to learn about a particular village, whether or not your ancestors came from there. If you are interested, then please contact Linda Bull or the Bookshop at Bridge Chapel House (for price details see publications list).

SEEING IS NOT BELIEVING

Two years ago I took early retirement and one of the main reasons for my taking up research into my family tree was the inscription in the bible which had come down to me from my late maternal grandmother, Florence May Furniss (nee Stocks), 1885-1980. It read:-

"Brimington. Joseph Webster Furniss. Presented to him on his 21st birthday, Sept 9th 1876, by his Affectionate Mother."

I was soon to find that this seemingly straightforward clue was, in fact, very misleading and led to a further false trail.

It was certainly simple to trace Joseph Webster Furniss's birth and this led naturally to his parents, Charles Furniss (born 1822) and Sarah nee Lowe (born 1825).

Problem number one lay in finding their deaths. Neither appeared in the FFHS microfiche transcription of the 1881 census (I checked almost all of England) and all efforts to trace their deaths either at St. Catherine's House or in Brimington burial registers before this date drew a blank. I could not believe that they had moved away from Brimington, but was gradually forced to the conclusion that they had done just that and could have been buried anywhere.

Eventually, during a day spent at the Society of Genealogists, I came across a transcription of their headstone, now removed, in Brimington churchyard. The lines which are of interest here read, suitably edited, "*Sarah, wife of Charles Furniss, who died 20 Mar 1866*

Charles Furniss who died 20 Nov 1890

Jane, wife of Charles Furniss who died 12 May 1897?"

I was then able to obtain death certificates for all three and the 1873 marriage certificate of Charles and his second wife Jane. That took care of mystery number one; the Affectionate Mother of the bible dedication was actually Joseph Webster's stepmother.

The second problem was, where were they on the night of the 1881 census? I now knew that they had almost certainly ended their days in Brimington as they were buried there and I concluded that their absence from the census was either due to a fleeting visit elsewhere or to an error in the census fiche.

An examination of the entire Brimington "As Enumerated" section revealed, from a surprisingly small number of Charles and Jane's, only two married

couples, one of whom had to be ruled out as they were only in their thirties. The others were:-

Charles Jubbins, 58, Iron Fetter, born Brimington

Jane Jubbins, 56, wife, born Calverton, Notts

Bertha Jubbins, 17, daughter, born Brimington

At first it seemed most unlikely that Furniss could be mistaken for Jubbins either by the census enumerator or the FFHS transcriber, but on further reflection I realised that there were in fact several similarities. They both have seven letters, three of which correspond, plus a fourth if you consider that a nineteenth century capital F can appear very similar to a J. Also they lived next door to William Furniss, who appeared to be the William who was Charles' brother.

Therefore at a recent visit to the splendid new Family Record Centre in Myddelton Street I made straight to the 1881 census microfilms and found that the rn of Furniss had been converted to the double b of Jubbins. From earlier census returns I also found out that Charles and Sarah had, in fact, a daughter called Bertha.

Fortunately not all lines of my full descent have been bedevilled by such quirks, although my father's paternal grandmother Martha Lowe (1843-97) does appear twice in the 1871 census, once correctly as the wife of Richard Barber (same dates) and again, incorrectly, as the daughter of her father Samuel Lowe.

Incidentally I have still not found the death of Joseph Webster Furniss, despite having searched the GRO Indexes from 1920 - when his wife Elizabeth Wardell (1854-1920) was described in both her will and death certificate as his wife and not widow - to 1956 when he would have been 101!

*John Barker, 16 Tollgate Close,
Northampton NN2 6RP (Mem. No. 4236)*

DIED

At Lea, Derbyshire, on the 11th of June, Mr John Daws, aged 59; son of the late Mr John Daws, of Crich, the well known Derby rib-framework-knitter. He had been in the service of John Smedley, Esq., Lea Mills, as book-keeper, for a great number of years.

On Friday, June 12th, aged 87, Ann, wife of Mr Geo. Walker, Crich, her surviving husband being in his 97th year. This venerable couple had been united together 63 years, and had resided in one house 62 years. She has left behind her nine children, forty-nine grandchildren, and forty-six great grandchildren to lament the loss of an industrious and affectionate parent.

*From the Midland Gazette 1 July 1846, submitted by
Pauline Marples*

THE GRAYSON FAMILY

Glossop - Auckland

1886

1996

On 9 October 1886 my great-grandmother, Mary Grayson (nee Dearnley), accompanied by the six younger of her eight children, left Plymouth on the "Arawa" bound for New Zealand to join her husband Benjamin who had made the voyage sometime earlier. The ship's final destination was Lyttleton (Christchurch) which it reached on 5th December, having already called at the New Zealand ports of Napier and Wellington. The "Arawa" never sailed into Auckland, so the family's arrival there on 21st December must have been by coastal steamer from one of these ports.

At the time of the voyage Mary was 52 years of age, while Benjamin celebrated his 61st birthday two days before his family's arrival in Auckland - no mean age in those days for a couple starting a new life miles away from home. Benjamin was a master joiner and cabinetmaker (in the 1881 census he is shown as employing 11 men and 2 boys - the latter being two of his sons). The children who accompanied their mother were Elizabeth (22), Benjamin (20), Francis Henry (17), William Arthur (14), Clara (12) and George Herbert (10). The elder two, who remained in the UK, were Frederick William, the eldest then aged 27, and Mary Alice (Polly, 25) my grandmother who had married James McKinlay just over a month before her mother and siblings left Glossop.

The family seem to have settled well and to have prospered. There is, however, no trace of any letters from this period, except one from the Secretary of a "Mutual Improvement Class" in Glossop, dated 26th April 1887, thanking Benjamin for his *"very acceptable letter descriptive of your voyage to New Zealand"* and asking for further papers.

There clearly was good contact between the separated parts of the family and I have always understood that my grandmother visited New Zealand in 1895 or 1896, accompanied by her younger son James (b.1890). There is only oral evidence of this voyage, from my mother. I have no reason to doubt it however and it certainly means that Polly had a final chance of seeing her parents - Mary died in 1900 and Benjamin in 1904; their grave in Purewa Cemetery, Auckland, is well looked after by the family.

However, there was a 6 month visit in 1910/11 by James and Polly - he had retired at the age of 52! His daily diary of the voyages and the time in Australia and New Zealand is a fascinating document, particularly so

for me when I realise that 80 odd years ago visitors to New Zealand were shown the same sights and taken to visit the same places as they are today.

During the First World War there were visits to Glossop by ANZAC troops - both family members and friends. My grandfather, James, died in 1918, but Polly still kept closely in touch with her siblings and their families, and after her death in 1939 my mother continued writing to her uncles, aunts and cousins. As in 1914/18 there were visits from New Zealanders and Australians in the 1939/45 war forces. This time there was also an opposite way visit. My cousin Ron (son of the little boy who reputedly visited New Zealand in 1895/96) was serving aboard a warship anchored in Sydney Harbour at Christmas 1945 and he took the opportunity to visit his great-aunt Clara and her family.

Not only members of the forces came to Britain in the 1939/45 war but also delightful and very welcome food parcels. Even after 60 years there were still very strong family ties and these continued in the post-war years, with a gradual and growing stream of visitors to Britain, and particularly Glossop, from down under. For a long time this traffic was again 'one way', but in the late 1980's James McKinlay, Ron's son and the grandson of the 'little boy' mentioned before, spent some considerable time in Australia, during which he made contact with a Grayson family and visited them in Sydney.

Letters of course still passed backwards and forwards - my mother had taken on my grandmother's original role - and after her death in 1982 I started writing to various cousins. Amazingly the ties were still strong, although the relationships were obviously becoming more remote as time passed. All the overseas Graysons of my generation are second cousins to me.

At long last, in 1990, it was my turn for a trip. I spent two weeks in Australia and over 3 weeks in New Zealand, mostly staying with Grayson relations. Although all my life I had known we had "relations in New Zealand" and had corresponded with several and met quite a few in their visits to Britain, nothing had prepared me for the fantastic reception I had from dozens and dozens of Graysons - invitations to stay, to have a meal; everyone so kind and warmhearted. I wrote in my diary on leaving Auckland to Fiji *"I am sure that this is only the end of my first visit"*. One of the features of this trip was the realisation of how strongly my New Zealand family felt about their roots

and how keen many of them were in researching their background.

During the next four years there were more and more letters - now with exchanges of information on research work - until in September 1994 I was off again, this time just to New Zealand, apart from a 2-night stop-over in Los Angeles. Now it was different, I knew people, they knew me, I knew places - I really felt in many ways I was "coming home". The visit was longer, 5 weeks, less rushed and I knew what I wanted to do with the time. Still it was all too short, but already I was planning another trip for 1997. Then, early in 1996, came the wonderful news that a family reunion was being planned, to be held in Auckland in October 1996 and, well, of course I had to be there.

Contacted, hopefully, were all the descendants of Benjamin and Mary. This meant dealings with six separate "families" (Elizabeth had died unmarried and George Herbert's only daughter had no children).

In this country there had been little or no contact, since his death in 1952, with the family of my great-uncle, Frederick William, but I managed to find his grandson and, through him, a great-grandson actually living in New Zealand and totally unaware of his vast army of relations.

A committee was formed to plan the reunion, with at least one representative of each New Zealand family, but there was also liaison with me and with the family of Clara in Australia. There was obviously much work to be done, from deciding on a date, finding and booking a hall, contacting caterers, planning a programme and so on, not to mention the printing and sending out of invitations and other information.

One of the main tasks - almost entirely undertaken by Grayson and Maureen Finlayson (the former a grandson of Francis Henry) was the preparation of a book for the reunion; its title is the one at the head of this article. It contains 192 pages (A4) of text, photographs, documents, maps of the area around Bradfield and Bolsterstone in West Yorkshire where "our" Graysons originated and of Hathersage in the Hope Valley where Benjamin's parents lived and farmed for many years, also family lists with dates of birth, marriage and death. The text was put together on a word processor and then the total document was professionally photocopied and finished with a spiral binder. All those attending the reunion (and many others) were given the opportunity to buy a copy and still extra copies are having to be produced.

I arrived in Auckland 6 days before the reunion - six very busy days for many of use, but eventually

everything was as ready as it would every be. The date had been chosen to coincide with the Labour Day holiday weekend so that those travelling from other parts of the country would have more time for their journeys and for recuperation!

The great day - Sunday 27th October - dawned cloudy and a bit damp, but high spirits and enthusiasm were not affected. The reunion was held at the War Memorial Hall in Mt. Albert, part of Auckland, with plenty of car parking space and areas in which children could play safely. After all the hard work during the past few months, it really was a wonderful, happy, exciting and emotional day, and I wonder what Benjamin and Mary would have made of it all. The eldest guest was 90 years old and the youngest under 2 months; three of the four surviving first generation New Zealanders were there. Special for me was meeting Alex Grayson, great-grandson of Frederick William who brought his young son and daughter.

The room was decorated with "boards" containing each family's photographs, trees, etc. and there were balloons and streamers everywhere. On arrival each person was given a name-tag colour coded to their origin (i.e. to a son/daughter of Benjamin and Mary). Cameras flashed continually, tongues never stopped, even babies smiled and smiled.

There were few formalities - a beautiful buffet lunch was followed by the official photographs - one of everyone there (over 200 from a potential of nearly 400) and one of each family. That of Francis Henry's descendants looked nearly as large as the main one, but he did have 11 children after all. Then a representative of each family said a few words and after that it was back to the chatter. By 4pm the party was beginning to break up and many addresses and telephone numbers had been exchanged, with promises to keep in touch. Graysons had come from many parts of New Zealand, a large number from Australia and I was delighted to represent my British family.

The celebrations were not yet over however. My cousin, Margaret, and I were glad to have a couple of hours rest at the nearby motel where we were staying overnight. Then it was off again for dinner at a restaurant on the slopes of Mt. Eden. This was another wonderful experience - about 100 of us were there to enjoy a superb buffet dinner. We sat at tables of 10 or 12 so there was plenty more opportunity for talking and, after the meal, for moving around to see those we'd somehow missed in the afternoon. The final delight for me was to emerge from the restaurant into a now clear dark night with the lights of Auckland and its harbour brilliant below us.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH



WAS YOUR ANCESTOR A COLLIER

Neville Sharp
Conclusion

When water wheels were replaced by steam engines, the local pits were adequate to supply the needs of the small mills but could hardly cope with the requirements of establishments like John Wood's or Wren Nest Mill as they grew ever larger. The local industry was faced with problems from its earliest days. Transport was a major difficulty, the building of the turnpikes would help, coinciding as it did with the growth of the cotton industry. The thin seams and poor quality of much of the coal were other factors and as the best was removed and the pits worked out, it became less economic to mine and pits would close.

From time to time the local coal industry has known minor resuscitation. Strikes by miners have been one cause; in June 1921 the following report appeared in the local newspaper *"Capital Coal Seams Unearthed. Scenes without parallel in the history of the district have been witnessed during the week on the Simmondley and Chisworth Moors, where the rush for coal has created conditions suggestive of a miniature Klondike. Claims have been staked out, day and night shifts organised: picket duty assigned and coal in fairly large quantities feverishly bagged by the begrimed prospectors. Plentiful supplies of a very desirable coal have already found their way into a few of Glossop's empty cellars. Lord Howard of Glossop and Lord Doverdale visited the workings during the week and both were pleased and astonished at the remarkable scenes. Some of the seams unearthed suggested commercial possibilities and it would occasion no surprise if the present coal crisis eventually led to coal getting at Chisworth again on a business basis."*

Coal was again worked in the area during the 1926 coal strike when a seam that outcropped on the bank of a stream on Ludworth Moor was opened up. This seam was later worked commercially by a number of small owners. The mine was too small to come within the scope of nationalisation and was unaffected by strikes in the industry. Ludworth coal

found a ready sale with local farmers who could cart it away with tractor and trailer. When you have to face a Pennine winter with the prospect of being cut off for days on end nothing beats having a couple of tons of coal stored about the place.

Coal mining at Ludworth came to an end in 1953 when Derbyshire County Council granted planning permission for the area to be mined by the opencast method. Strip mining was employed which allowed the restoration of the site and today sheep graze where once men toiled below the earth. Open cast mining could not have been employed earlier because neither the capital nor the equipment was available.

It seems that for all the hard work put into extracting coal into the area, none of the colliers or farmers made their fortunes. Lord Howard, on the other hand, who owned the mineral rights until Nationalisation in 1938 would receive a useful income during the life of the pits. In general all the work expended in getting to the coal has paid a very poor return.

When the small local pits closed we may have lost an industry and the men who knew how to work the local seams, but we have also said goodbye to a lot of hard, dirty and dangerous work.

WORLD WAR ONE SOLDIER'S DOCUMENTS

The PRO have started microfilming the 'burnt' series - service records damaged by bombs in WW2. They will be available in stages over the next 5 years. Undamaged ones were available last November.

Tameside Local Studies Library has the discharge papers of the 96th Regiment on microfilm, along with an index. (It amalgamated with the 63rd to become the Manchester Regiment in 1881)

346 men were executed during World War One and registers for Field General Courts Martial and Military Courts are in class WO 213 at the PRO,

some subject books available e.g. "For the Sake of Example" by Judge Anthony Babington and "Shot at Dawn" by Julian Sykes and Julian Putowski.

The above information is given with permission of Alice Lock who also says that Tameside Local Studies Library now has an internet link. Their current home page can be reached at <http://dSPACE.dial.pipex.com/town/street/x1x81>.

Meanwhile a trip to Greater Manchester Record Office revealed that they too have more resources available including births, marriages and deaths 1941-55 on microfiche. Also:-

B, M & D, Army Returns 1796-1965

B, M & D, Consular Returns 1849-1965

B, M & D abroad 1896-1994

UK High Commission Birth Returns prior to 1981

UK High Commission & Article 18 marriage deposits

UK High Commission Death Returns 1950-65

There are also Service Records of death as follows:-

Boer War - Natal and South African Field Forces

WW One - Army other ranks, army officers, navy

WW Two - Army other ranks, army officers, naval ratings, naval officers, RAF, Indian Services

Also:-

Marine Births & Deaths 1837-1965

Air Births & Deaths 1947-1965

Regimental records from the Ionian Islands, births and baptisms from 1761-1924, marriages (press numbers only) and Ionian Island Civil & Regimental 1818-1864.

No appointment is necessary to see these, just call in at 56 Marshall Street, M/C 4

CO-OPERATIVE UNION ARCHIVE

Ann Pass

Did you know there is a Co-operative Union Archive at Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester M60 0AS?

The Co-operative Union is the National Federation of Britain's Retail Co-operative Societies and associated organisations such as the Co-operative Wholesale Society. The Co-operative Union possesses an important and fascinating archive which houses historical material of international interest.

Open Mon to Fri 10am to 4.45pm by appointment,
Tel: 0161 832 4300

TITBITS



HILLINGDON F.H.S. are hosting a family and local history fair at the Middlesex show over two days on the 27/28th June 1998. Societies from the surrounding areas will be represented along with local history societies and traders. Further information is available from Gill May (01753-885602), Tom Morgan (01895-236419) or Anne Sullivan (0181-866-1367)

BERKSHIRE F.H.S. is holding its annual open day on 7 March 1998 at the Kingsway United Reform Church, Church Street, Slough from 10-4. For more information please contact the Society direct at Prospect School, Honey End Lane, Tilehurst, Reading.

CAN ANYONE ASSIST Paul Melrose, one of our members who is looking for anyone with a computer/printer who will produce his family trees, both from Derbyshire and elsewhere. If you can help Paul, who will pay for their services, then please contact him at 3 Middleton Close, Wigston, Leicester LE18 3WF.

ROSEMARY JEFFERSON has discovered that mail sent to her has gone astray, particularly in late August/early September. If you have written to her and had no reply it must be that thieving magpie again so please try again as Rosemary would hate to let down any of her correspondents.

INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS have been causing a bit of trouble of late. A few have arrived with no stamp from the post office of origin and these are, unfortunately, valueless. We have also had some IRCs with the stamp of the post office of origin on the right instead of the left hand side of the coupon. These have been rejected by a local post office and are currently being considered by the main Derby post office. Could overseas members please check that the coupons they send comply with the rules.

FINALLY any of our overseas members who are fed up with being charged over the odds for postage abroad might like to contact Lorna Spare (Membership Secretary), who will change your money into British stamps which you can then use for S.A.E.'s. Many already add extra to their subscription for this purpose.

WEDDED BLISS !!

AN UNHAPPY COUPLE, Michael and Ellen Tiernen, stood before J. Bailey, J. Turner and R.A.R. Jones Esqs. in Derby Borough Police Court on January 16, 1883 where Michael was charged with assaulting Ellen.

The Tiernens lived in Walker Lane and Michael, although a fitter by trade, played the violin *for a lazy living*. When Ellen went to the 'Hen and Chickens' to ask this budding Paganini for the rent money she was told to go away. Ellen alleged Michael then *struck her repeatedly*, knocked her head against the wall, bit her hands and kicked her: *She was all over bruises from his violence*. In his defence Michael stated that his wife was addicted to drink and often attacked him. The Magistrates thought that Ellen subscribed to the disturbance and discharged Michael with the advice that he *work for his living*.

J. Bailey and J. Turner Esqs. were on the Bench three days previously when **AN INVERTERATE WIFE BEATER**, David Meyrick, was brought before them on a charge of assaulting his wife, Mary Ann Meyrick. He was also required to say why he should not contribute to her maintenance.

When asked, the Magistrates' clerk stated the couple had not lived together for the last month, David being in gaol. On his return home on January 13th, Mary Ann imputed that he *struck her a violent blow in the face* and hit her after knocking her down.

Meyrick had been imprisoned several times for wife beating and other crimes and received a sentence of one month, with hard labour. The Bench also granted the couple a separation with Meyrick to pay 8s a week maintenance for his wife and family.

Another **UNHAPPY COUPLE** appeared in Derby County Police Court in January of the same year. Lewis Morgan *a man of respectable appearance* was accused of assaulting his wife, Mary, at Long Eaton on the 4th of that month. Returning from a week's holiday Mary received a letter addressed to her husband which upon opening found that he had been away for five days with another woman! When confronted Lewis *forced her into a chair and pressed his thumb into her throat*, afterwards he turned her out of the house. The following night Mary was attacked again, spraining her knee as she was forced to the floor.

Lewis said that his wife went away without permission and would not say where she had been. Mary refused to show the letter *in which his character had been caluponiated*. It was she who created the disturbance and *it was necessary to do something to quieten her*.

As there had been a breach of the peace the Bench imposed costs of 19s 6d and Morgan was to *enter into his own recognizances in sum of £20* and keep the peace for six months. Morgan's parting shot was "I shan't live with her".

The sentence of 14 days imprisonment imposed upon Chas. Allen during 1860 would have been much more but for the evidence of Sargeant Hunt.

Allen, a bird stuffer, took home a wage of 10s which his wife said was not enough to maintain the family. She claimed he *seized her by the hair of her head, struck her, and threatened to take away her life*. Neighbour, Ann Wharton, attested that Allen had reached for a warming pan and tried to hit his wife with it and *for months past there had scarcely been week without a quarrel*. Sargeant Hunt stated he had witnessed many a quarrel between the defendant and his wife but she was *the worse of the two*, taunting Allen to *strike her if he dare*.

This was not the first complaint of this nature as Mr. Hilton* had visited Allen previously who promised *never to beat her again*.

In his defence Allen said he was not a drunken man and always gave his wife his wages *but her language is so very bad*. The Bench were agreed that *no language would justify you in beating her* but whilst passing sentence had no doubt that his wife had an *overbearing disposition*.

Relevant or not to the case it was reported that Allen was *intimate with another woman* who had recently given birth to his child!

UNWEDDED BLISS!!

In 1883 **A DISREPUTABLE FELLOW**, James Shaw lived with Mary Hogan. Shaw, a strongly built man, had been seen in Brook Street by PC Auld where he knocked Mary to the ground. Believing that Mary was about to be kicked PC Auld immediately arrested Shaw, who was under the influence of drink. Shaw declared that she had fallen down and he fell on top of her. There were five previous convictions shown against Shaw *who is a dissolute man* and his sentence was one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Sandra Stock
Member No. 125

*I assume Mr Hilton was a court official of some kind

A DERBY DIARY 1741-45

Two members of the Society have been helping Dr Edwin Welch, a British archivist living in Canada, prepare the text of a Derby Diary for publication. It was kept during the years 1741-45 by Joshua Smith the apothecary, a leading citizen of the town, active in Whig politics. It is a rather bare record of the weather each day and a few notes on what happened and it stops tantalisingly short of Bonnie Prince Charlie's arrival in the town, when we know that Smith was one of the Aldermen pressed into service by the Pretender.

In March 1741 there is a typically brief entry on the fire which burned down the Virgin Inn in the Market Place, a few doors from Smith's house. He says he threw out all his goods into the street but the fire stopped before it did much damage to Mr Meynell's house and that the (fire) engine saved much of Mr Richardson's. The *Derby Mercury* gives a better account of this drama than Smith, whose house was in danger of the flames. He records various acts of bleeding, a popular remedy for all kinds of illness at the time. One regular victim of his attentions was Mrs Hieron at Little Eaton. The Hierons were descendants of John Hieron, ejected from Breadsall in 1662 as a non-conformist. Smith had various dealings with the Crompton family, also non-conformists, and bankers in the town. The Whigs looked to the non-conformists as political allies and Smith records news of the ministers and members of Friargate Chapel in addition to the Cromptons, who were its chief patrons. In October 1741 he records receiving communion at All Saints with the new Mayor, Samuel Fox, who was of a Friargate Chapel family and would be required to take the sacrament in the Church of England if he was to hold public office.

Smith was active in the Whig interest at parliamentary elections. In May 1741 he accompanied Lord James Cavendish to dinner at The George during the election and also "drank bumpers" at The Talbot and dined at The King's Head. These were all inns where Whig hospitality was traded for votes. He was back at The Talbot on 4 August for "Buck eating", the corporation feast when venison was on the menu. Lord James resigned his seat in 1742 and the corporation were hastily summoned to a meeting at The George on a Sunday afternoon, 28 February, to "choose"

Viscount Duncannon, an Irish peer, as his successor on the orders of the Duke of Devonshire. The poll was held the following week, when the Whigs had some difficulty in persuading the voters to accept an Irishman. On Saturday night the Tories protested that the poll was being closed too early while the Whigs maintained it was too dark for the Clerks to see. On Sunday 7 March the Whigs brought in as many voters as they could and entertained them to supper at The George. Smith reckoned that it was a "country mob" which made trouble at the declaration on Monday 8 March. The county was always more Tory than the town. It was too late to affect the result, which was a comfortable 46 vote majority for Duncannon, who continued to represent the town until 1754. Smith dined regularly at Chatsworth over the years, keeping his political connections up to date.

Smith attended All Saints fairly regularly and notes the texts of sermons. Occasionally he adds an opinion, though none quite so severe as that on 24 March 1745, "Seward preached a stupid sermon on Prayer". The market prices are faithfully recorded and some of the commercial news of the town. There are regular entries on foreign news, chiefly wars in Europe. Although it is not a diary to read for pure enjoyment it is to be hoped that Dr Welch will manage to make a published text available to assist local studies.

A recipe at the end might afford a little amusement.

To bak a pot of beefe

To take the thin part of a flank of beefe and put it in to watter and one ounce of saltpeeter for sum 3 dayes. Then tak it out and draine it well seson it well with peper cloves and mace synomond and ginger mixt well with dubble the quantity of salt. Pot it up close and put a peece of suet on the top of the pott, close it with corse past of mabe, bak it untell it be very tender, then presse out all the lickquer with a round trencher and before it is could fill it up with clarified butter.

Stephen Orchard

WILLIS FOWKE

The Story of a Soldier during the First World War

On the 4th August 1914 Britain declared war on Germany.

Willis was a 30 year old collier at Mapperley Colby Company colliery. He was 5ft 5.875ins high, weighed 9st 3lb, of fresh complexion, grey eyes and light brown hair. At the outbreak of war Willis, with his three chums F.R. Abbot, W. Turner and H. Horsley, enlisted at Derby on the 10th August only six days after the declaration of war.

Being members of the Mapperley Colliery Ambulance Brigade they were accepted in the Royal Army Medical Corps on a Short Service Engagement at Aldershot and went on to join the hospital ship H.M.S. Asturias. This was for overseas service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force which commenced on the 29th August 1914, only 19 days after Willis had joined up.

Annie was left at home, home being Woodlane, Horsley Woodhouse, to bring up two boys, James Leslie aged four and Eric aged one year and ten months. She opened up an account in the Post Office Savings Bank in Belper with £2.17s. The army pay regularly came home and was deposited, averaging six shillings a week for the first 18 months. However some of this may have come from taking in lodgers. This became a necessity for women who were left at home with the only wage earner away at war. She had to use the front living room for the lodger and again confine herself and two children to the kitchen. On at least one occasion she woke to find the front sash window open and the lodger gone without paying the rent, he had done a "moonlight". She was more annoyed to find a greasy frying pan under his bed, she was a very houseproud woman.

After the initial training on shore it was time to embark for overseas duty. Willis had never seen the sea, having lived all his life in Duffield one hundred miles from the nearest coast. He embarked on the H.M.S. Asturias, moored in the Solent in Southampton, and took the opportunity to take a rest in his hammock. By the time he awoke they were well under way and his view from on deck was the coast of France and the white cliffs of Dover. What a sight this must have been for a man who had spent all his time either labouring on the farm or down the coal mines.

By the end of December 1914, fighting mainly defensive engagements along an extensive front, Russia was appealing to Britain for help against the Turks, now into the war on the side of the Central Powers. Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, and Winston Churchill,

First Lord of the Admiralty since 1911, were convinced that the attack on the Dardanelles would not only provide the necessary distraction but also open up an excellent supply route to Russia via the Bosphorus. According to Churchill, the navy could do the job on its own without calling on troops from the Western Front.

In February 1915 British Marines made a successful landing, but it was not followed up. Several ships were sunk by mines and when, after all, it was decided to spare troops for a major assault, the Turks had brought up massive reinforcements. In addition to British detachments, Australian and New Zealand troops trained in Egypt were hurried to the Gallipoli peninsula. In spite of courageous attacks (commemorated on 25th April each year as Anzac Day) they were stopped by withering fire from the heights commanding the beaches. Fresh landings were made at Suvla Bay, only to bog down into the static trench warfare as indecisive as that in the West.

Willis witnessed the atrocity since he was present at the landings at the Dardanelles and also at the evacuation of Cape Hellis. He was on deck and given personal items by the soldiers about to disembark to certain death. The sands boiled from the machine gun fire and the seas ran red from their blood.

Willis experienced a German U-boat attack on 1st February 1915 when it tried to torpedo the H.M.S. Asturias in the English Channel off Le Havre.

The Britannic, the sister ship to the Titanic, was launched in 1914. It was requisitioned by the Admiralty and refitted as a hospital ship without having carried a fare paying passenger, but it was sunk in 1918 somewhere in the Aegean. It is not known if it struck a mine or was torpedoed.

STRUCK DOWN WITH TYPHOID - 1915

It was important for soldiers to be inoculated against typhoid especially as there had been an epidemic in the year 1909/1910 in various parts of the country when many persons died. Willis had not been inoculated and when examined abroad was diagnosed as having typhoid.

He was sent to Netley Abbey hospital near Southampton and taken off overseas service on the 26th August 1915. In mid September Annie visited him in hospital managing to take only Eric, now aged three, on the long journey to Southampton. James Leslie, now 5, was left at home with the neighbours or relatives as the form of

transport for long distances would have been steam train and this was in great demand for troop movements.

These visits continued for seven weeks while Willis was seriously ill with typhoid (acute infectious disease, affecting the intestines) and nephritis (inflammation of the kidney). He was not allowed to eat but persuaded Annie to bring him in some soup. The next day Dr McLean told Annie that this could have killed him. The illness made him feel as though his head was so large it would not pass through the door. He was to recover with the loss of a kidney.

He returned to his ship and resumed overseas service on 10th March 1916. He was given leave in England on 17th November 1916.

ATTACK ON H.M.S. ASTURIAS - 1917

During the early months of 1917 the Asturias had been conveying wounded French soldiers from Salonika to Toulon. On the last occasion the Asturias, on her return journey, had brought back 1000 sick and wounded men from Malta. These she discharged at Avonmouth and was proceeding to Southampton when disaster occurred.

Willis and his companions were in their berths when at midnight at Sunday the 20th March the vessel was struck by a German U-boat torpedo. The report and concussion aroused them and, scantily clad, they took to the boats. It is surmised that Pte. Horsley took refuge in a boat that capsized and was drowned. Willis was lucky in finding a lifeboat as he could not swim and would certainly have drowned, also the risk of exposure was great in the cold March waters of the channel. In his desperate dash for safety he grabbed a tea spoon as his only souvenir, this was used years later as a teething aid for his baby daughter Joyce. Willis was disappointed in losing twelve pairs of new boots he had bought, for one shilling a pair, from the wounded sailors, most of whom had lost a leg and had no further need for their boots.

In bitterly cold weather, scantily clad in an open boat, they were at sea for about an hour following the disaster, when a friendly mine sweeper came to the rescue. Willis did not know the nationality of the rescuers as they called for him to climb aboard and thought them to be hostile, however they turned out to be Scottish.

They landed at Salcombe, South Devon, at about nine o'clock in the morning. The inhabitants did all that was possible for their welfare and afterwards the survivors could not speak too highly of the splendid way in which they had been treated.

The torpedo that hit the Asturias had lodged in a 3 ton stack of sulphur and deadly fumes enveloped the hospital ship (previously a Royal Mail Liner). In an appalling state, the vessel made it into Salcombe, the decks littered with 68 bodies while other crew members were dangerously ill from poisonous gas. Survivors were taken to the Salcombe Hotel, but eight more died there.

It is thought that those who drowned had been the swimmers who had abandoned ship and were engulfed by the propeller action. Those who stayed on board were rescued by another ship.

IN LOVING MEMORY

of

Sister Philips, Captain Atkinson, (Sgts.) Mallot, Kingsland, Fletcher, (Pvts.) Blake, Muir, Rippon, Lloyd, Horsley, Wainman, Foley, Hart, Croft and Barrett, who lost their lives at the Torpedoing of H.M.S. Asturias, March 20th 1917.

"For King and Country"

Twas about the coldest day of March,
When the Asturias was ploughing her way,
Though the waters of the English Channel,
Where she had steamed so many a day.

Over two hundred lives, at the dead of night,
Dreaming of a time they thought so near,
When men would meet their wives,
And lads their sweethearts dear.

Then there came a dread explosion,
A torpedo had found its goal,
And what followed that fatal hour,
Is things, that already have been told.

Thirteen of our chums and comrades,
As soldiers, found a sailors grave,
And a sister who we like so well,
For her dear country, a life she gave.

And we, their comrades, Holy Father,
Pray to thee, in times so hard,
For all the Mothers, Sweethearts, and Wives
That though will help them, and be their guard.
(Private W. Bennett)

HONOURABLY DISCHARGED, 1918

Willis was taken off overseas service on the 22nd March 1917 and had been due leave in April. Without a ship he was sent to a billet at Blackpool Airport. Annie went to see him in June.

On the 29th June 1918 he was transferred to Class P Army Reserve to resume civil employment as a collier with Mapperley Colby, in Mapperley, Derbyshire.

On the 10th April 1919 Willis was honourably discharged surplus to Military requirements, having suffered impairment since entry into the service and having served with the colours from 10th April 1914 to 29th June 1918.

He was awarded:-

1914-15 Star
The British War Medal 1914-18
The Victory Medal
The Silver War Badge

*Ian Webb, 39 Field Lane, Alvaston,
Derby DE24 0GP (Mem. No. 2331)*

RECORDS DON'T ALWAYS TELL THE TRUTH

George Henry did not get off to a good start in life, being born in Chesterfield Union Street Workhouse on the 16th December 1850. He was the illegitimate son of Margaret Hannah Rotherham and on his birth certificate his father is not named, nor is he named in the Workhouse Records. He lived with his mother and grandparents William and Esther Rotherham at Pot Lane, The Marsh, Eckington. Also living there was his fifteen year old uncle William as recorded in the 1851 census. Five months after his grandmother Esther (nee Billam) died, his mother married Joe Shaw at St. Philips Church, Sheffield on the 10th December 1855. George Henry was then five years old and was brought up with the three sons of the marriage - two daughters and a son having died in infancy. All four boys followed in Joe's footsteps as stonemasons.

On Christmas Day 1873 George Henry Rotherham married Zillah Staton in Eckington Parish Church. He signed the certificate Henry Rotherham and his father is still unnamed. In the 1881 census for some reason he called himself Henry Shaw. Living two doors away from his mother and Joe Shaw, the entry for Hollingsworth Road, Eckington, reads:-

Henry Shaw, Hd, Mar, 30, Stonemason
Zillah Shaw, wife, Mar, 27
Joe Shaw, son, 6
George H. Shaw, son, 3

In all previous records, his name was George Henry (or Harry) Rotherham.

In the 1891 census he is back to being Geo. Henry Rotherham living with his wife Zillah and six children as Publican of the "Bird in the Hand", High Street, Eckington. I have taken a photograph of this establishment which has a stone dated 1893!

In March of 1892 Zillah died and in the following year, on the 26th October 1893, George Henry remarried - to a widow by the name of Annie Crowther-Eyre at St Philips Church, Sheffield. On this marriage certificate it states; Father, Joe Rotherham, occupation Stonemason. When Joe Shaw died in April 1901 he left everything to the sons of his marriage to Hannah and George Henry got nothing!

An intriguing tale but who was his father? Was it Joe Shaw or did Hannah take the secret to her grave?

*Eileen Dorr, 8 Church St., Bingham,
Notts (Mem. No. 2885)*

DEATH CERTIFICATES - WHY BOTHR?

Imagine the confusion - both father and son with the same name, Anthony Cowley. Fine, you say, but both married Elizabeths. OK, but the spread of years for childbearing for Elizabeth junior seemed a little excessive, although the IGI and the 1841 and 1851 census both confirmed these facts.

I set out to complete as much knowledge of the lives of these members of my family as I could by looking for their death certificates. Searching for Elizabeth senior's death, I was surprised to find that the 1848 date was that of Elizabeth junior aged 47. But another conflict now arose, a child aged 1 year and a wife Elizabeth appear in the 1851 census. More research revealed Anthony's second marriage to another Elizabeth in 1849 and the start of a second family of four children! Anthony junior was 53 when the last child was born.

*Ken Smithem, 26 Norfolk Road, Four Oaks,
Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands
B75 6SQ (Mem. No. 2867)*

BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE

REFERENCE LIBRARY NEWS



NEW FOR 1998! The GRO Indexes (still familiarly known as St. Cath's) are on their way - or at least some of them are. Thanks to generous contributions by many of our members, enough money had been gathered to make a start on the birth indexes and then the Society Executive Committee decided that to give the fund a boost they would match the money raised pound for pound - just for this once. So thanks to Derek, our treasurer, relinquishing his watchful hold on the cheque book, the money sped off to London together with an order for the births AND marriages from 1837-55. These should be with us around Christmas and will be available for research when the library reopens in January after a much needed break.

Now the bad news. Demand for the indexes is likely to be heavy and as one or two fiche have already gone missing from the library, we have decided to make viewing of the indexes by appointment only. The exact arrangements have yet to be made, but if you wish to view these fiche then please ring Helen who will be arranging the appointments. The librarians wish to apologise for the inconvenience, but the prohibitive cost of the fiche make replacing any lost ones a total impossibility so please bear with us. We will, of course be carrying out postal searches so if you would like to take advantage of this new service please send £1 per surname per three year search and a stamped addressed envelope or IRC, to Bridge Chapel House.

Which leads us neatly to the courier service, newly started and very popular indeed. Certificates can be obtained for members only at a cost of £8 per certificate. An exact reference or date would be helpful, but a three year search is carried out and the certificate obtained from the Family Records Centre. Please send your money and a stamped addressed envelope to Bridge Chapel House. Next visit will probably be January/February.

Still on the subject of St. Cath's, most of you know that John and Hilary Smedley have been running a competition to guess the full name of a young lady born in the 1800's. This has proved not only successful, but highly perplexing and also, at times, very amusing. First of all, the names given were Agatha Bertha, which in actual fact were incorrect owing to Helen's momentary loss of hearing. It should have been Ann Bertha. Secondly there was actually no christian name beginning with P, because this happened to be the letter her surname started with. For obvious reasons we kept that quiet. The full glory is reproduced below and congratulations are due to Mrs Margaret Wells. Congratulations Margaret and if you would like to let us know what certificate you would like it will be provided on the next visit to London, along with a copy of Ann's details. Nobody got too many of the names correct and as you will see, that is not in the least surprising. The competition raised £76 towards the next batch of indexes and if you enjoyed this mindbender then watch for your March magazine! As a last thought Ann was born before Christmas and registered after, so I just wonder if the family party got slightly out of hand and every guest picked a name for the new infant or maybe they were drawn out of a hat. I also can't help wondering who was the Greek scholar in the family.

Donations are still coming into the fund and thanks are due to the following contributors:- Jack Shaw, John Swan, Lorna Spare, Peter Towle, Bernard Chapman, J. Morse, Delma Gawadzin, Pauline Keen, O. Walker, G.H. Hollis, David Reaney, D. Unwin, J. Paget, Gordon Adshead, Barbara Harvey, Iris and Janet Salt, Derek Meigh, Mrs Bailey and all those who have dropped spare change into the 'jar' at Bridge Chapel House.

Next the librarians would like to thank everyone who has contributed in the last year, both in donating material and coming down to give us a hand. It is much appreciated, believe me. The Wills Index, especially, has taken us by surprise nearly doubling in size overnight thanks to people sending in their extracts. The easiest way for any of you who are thinking of doing this is to send them on one piece of paper naming the testator, the beneficiaries and relationship to the testator, the executors, witnesses etc., also date of probate and where the will can be found. If there are any other interesting details, e.g. a testator owning land in Derbyshire although he lived in Nottingham, then that will obviously be useful. This will be put onto cards in the accepted format and placed into the main index in the library.

Finally the closing hours for Christmas/New Year. Bridge Chapel House will close at 9 p.m. on Thursday 18 December and reopen at 10 a.m. on Tuesday 6th January 1998. Both of us would like to wish all our visitors, as well as those who live farther away, a very Happy Christmas and a successful New Year.

Lorraine Allen and Helen Betteridge
(Librarians)

(Printed by authority of the Registrar General.)

C
Purs

Registration			
1883.	Birth in the Sub-district of		
1	2	3	4
When and where born	Name of child	Sex	
153 Nineteenth December 1882 204a West Derby Road USD	Ann Bertha Cecilia Diana Emily Fanny Gertrude Hypatia Inez Jane Kate Louise Maud Nora Ophelia Quince Rebecca Starkey Teresa Ulysis Venus Winifred Xenophon Yetty Zeus	Girl	

Certified to be a

CAUTION:—It is an offence to falsify a certificate or to make a certificate or a copy of a false certificate intending it to be prejudice of any person, or to possess a certificate knowing authority.

WARNING: THIS CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF THE

NEW ACQUISITIONS

- Ref: A Derby St Werburgh Baptisms 1562-1653
Burials 1652-1653
Derbyshire Strays Vol 11
- B The Whitehead Collection - Name Index Book 1: Ashford, Bakewell, Bakewell Quaker Meeting House, Baslow, Ashbourne, Ashover, Bonsall (These are M.I.'s)
Youlgreave M.I.'s - All Saints, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Wesleyan Reform Church, Wesleyan School
- C 1851 Census Name Index 8:1 - Ashover
1871 Census Name Index - Mackworth. Donated by Jo Fuller
1891 Census Name Index - RG12/2761 Chesterfield, Walton (part of)
RG12/2765 Cutthorpe, Whittington, Brampton, Walton (Part of)
RG12/2784 Hadfield, Padfield

- Ref: D7 The Oldest Medieval House in Bakewell and how it was saved
- D8 Dovedale Guide
- D8 Chesterfield - The History of the Borough
- D8 Bonsall - Working Village Map and Village History. Donated by Jill Kerr
- D9 The Birth of a Parish - Linton and Castle Greasley. By Christine A. Harvey
- D9 Old Whitting - The Revolution House
- D12a Derbyshire - Father's Derbyshire Through the Eye of the Camera. By Cyril Hargreaves. Donated by John Swan
- D12a Victorian Photograph Album of Staff at Elvaston Castle. Donated by Mr Eyre
- D12a Bingham on Old Picture Postcards. By Angela & Greg Franks
- D12a Demolition in Derby - Photographs of the area around the Baseball Ground
- D12a The Ancient Customs of Derbyshire
- D12a Calendar of Events in the Peak District
- D12a Sudbury Hall. Donated by E. Beech
- D12a Renishaw Hall and the Sitwells. A Potted History. Donated by E. Beech
- D12b Bailiffs Accounts 1347, Little Longstone, Gt. Longstone, Rowland, Hassop. Donated by Jo Fuller
- D12b Tenants of Wm Wright of Longston Hall 1770. Donated by Jo Fuller
- D12b Tenants of Thomas Wright of Longston Hall 1720. Donated by Jo Fuller
- D12b Names of Residents - Gt. Longstone, Rowland, Hassop, Lt. Lonstone, Wardlow. Donated by Jo Fuller
- D12b List of Parsons in Derbyshire Circa 1730. Donated by Jo Fuller
- D12b Grace Darling. By W.A. Montgomery and M. Scott Weighton
- D12b City of Derby
- D12c The Derbyshire Drawl, How it is Spoken. By Peter Wright
- D12c Past Masters - The Lives they Led, the Works they Created
- D12c An Introduction to Calke Abbey
- D12c Ey Up Mi Duck, Part 2. By Richard Scollins/John Titford. Donated by J. Swan
- D12c The Peak District - Pictures from the Past. By Lindsey Porter. Donated by Iris Salt
- D14 Mackworth. Misc. Transcripts from the Mundy Papers. Donated by Jo Fuller
- D15 Overseers Lunacy Returns for the County of Derbyshire 1828, 1831, 1836
- D15 Derby Prison Officers & Servants 1880. Donated by Mrs Sharratt
- D18 Children in the Mines - Staffordshire Study Book. Donated J. Swan
- D18 Staffordshire Farming 1700-1840. Donated by J. Swan
- D18 Story of Rotherham Glassworks. Donated by E. Beech
- D18 Bell Founding. By Trevor S. Jennings. Donated by E. Beech
- D18 The Story of Royal Crown Derby China.
- D18 The Centenary of the Mutual Welfare Fund of the Derbyshire Constabulary. Donated by E. Beech
- D19 The Ripley Rattlers 1913-32 - History of Notts/Dbys Tramway Co.
- D19 Canals in Derbyshire - A Bibliography. Compiled by Robert Gould
- D19 Staffordshire Waterways. Donated by J. Swan
- D19 The Hay Inclined Plane. Donated by E. Beech
- D19 The Chesterfield Canal - Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow. Donated by E. Beech
- D19 The History of the Chesterfield Canal. Donated by E. Beech
- D19 The Caldon Canal. Donated by E. Beech
- D20 List of Spencer Wills 1520-1614. Donated by John Spencer
- E1 Australia - Cairns & District 1997
- F1 Kent: Genealogical Bibliography. By Stuart Raymond
- F3a Derby St Peters. Donated by E. Beech
- F3b Stanton by Bridge St Michaels and All Saints. Donated Lorna Spare
- F3b Ripley All Saints. Donated by E. Beech
- F3b Streetly Chapel. Donated by E. Beech
- H2 Nottinghamshire: Miscellany No 8, Vol 114
- H2 Nottinghamshire: Methodist Ministers and Lay Officers with Notts Connections, Vol 114
- H5 Gibson Guides: Coroners Records in England and Wales, Second Edition
- H5 Gibson Guides: Bishops Transcripts and Marriage Licences. Fourth Edition
- H6 General Register Office, Tracing Records of Birth, Marriages and Deaths

- Ref: H8 Basic Facts About: Irish Family History Research. By Bill Davis
 H8 Basic Facts About: Using the Family Records Centre. By Audrey Collins
 H9 Forming a One Name Group. By Derek A. Palgrave
 I The Roots in the Elm Trees - A Tynham Boyhood. Told by Fred Knight. Donated by J. Swan
 I His Grass Roots - Remembered and Celebrated. By Harry Swindell. Donated J. Swan
 I An Account of Eyam Plague. By Clarence Daniel
 L Sims. One Name Study
 L Hutchins. One Name Study
 M Family Tree - Ridgeway
 Utting
 Slack
 Doncaster
 Abbott
 Needham (donated by Mrs Moyra Burnett)
 Bennett
 Armfield
 MF Yorkshire: Genealogical Reg. 1997
 MF Lincolnshire: Bourne Cemetary Records Index 1857-1995
 MF Lincolnshire: The Loft Papers - A Collection of Memories and Memorials by General Donation
 MF Lincolnshire: Index of Lincoln Consistory Court Wills 1801-1858
 MF Nottinghamshire: Victorian Marriage Indexes. New Parishes Fiche 1-3
 MF Nottinghamshire: Nottingham St Ann's Baptisms. Surname Index 1864-1907
 MF Nottinghamshire: Nottingham St Peter's Marriage Index. Fiche 1-6
 MF Derbyshire: General Register Address List 1997
 MF British Isles: Genealogical Register Address List 1997
 MF Gloucester F.H.S. 1997
 R.R. Rochester Cathedral. Donated J. Swan
 R.R. Village Heritage by Miss Pinnell with the help of the Children of Sapperton School
 R.R. Opposite the Cross Keys. An Anglian Childhood. By Sylvia Haymon
 S.R. Various Indentures of Release of Land in Chevin Ward, Duffield. Donated Ian Wells

LOUGHBOROUGH TOWN-HALL, MAY 7
 (before J. Cartwright Esq. and Colonel Daniell)

John Fisher of Derby, hawker, and William Newbold, a cutler, were charged with attempting to obtain money under false pretences. It appears they had waited upon Colonel Daniell at Donington Park, stating that Fisher, being blind, and anxious to commence business as a basket-maker at Castle Donington they were endeavouring to collect £10 to purchase stock for him. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that that statement was false, and that the men went to spent the fruits of their trickery at a public-house. The Magistrates considered it a gross fraud but as Colonel Daniell did not wish to press the case, Fisher was discharged and Newbold was committed to hard labour for a week.

Derbyshire Advertiser and Journal May 18, 1860

Bakewell

Woman Found Dead. On Christmas morning Samuel White the horse-keeper to Mr Greaves, of the Rutland Arms Inn, Bakewell on going to his stable found a female dead in one of the stalls, six horses being in the place. She could not have been frozen to death there, though the night was severe. Information was given to the police and a surgeon called in by Supt. Rust. The body was removed to the union and the coroner sent for. A strict investigation will take place, as no doubt remains but that the female had been violated and died from foul usage. two navvies have been detained at Bakewell lock-up, and a clue has been obtained which it is hoped will bring this painful case to light. great sensation has been caused in the town through this sad affair, many persons thinking the female has been brutally used and murdered. The inquest before the coroner will unravel the affair, and set the many rumours floating about at rest.

Derbyshire Advertiser & Journal December 28, 1860

Sandra Stock - Member 125

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Please follow the simple instructions printed on the Search Form overleaf. All queries **MUST** be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, at least large enough to take a folded A4 sheet.

Please return the form to :

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

An essential tool for anyone considering using our postal search facilities, or coming along to do their own research, is the **Library Contents Book**. This gives information about exactly what we have at Bridge Chapel house, and, for instance, will let you see exactly which parishes we hold transcripts for, in addition, it lists the numerous books, charts, family trees & Memorial Inscriptions, etc. that we have available for your use. It costs £3.40 UK, £3.70 O/Seas & £4.45 Airmail from Mrs.L.Bull, 17, Penrhyn Avenue, Littleover, Derby, DE23 6LB

ABOUT THE INDEXES

Baptisms, Burials & Marriages.

We have a surname index for some, but not all parishes in Derbyshire, so the **Surname** is the most important information you must give us. This is referenced to transcripts held at the Society Library, which are listed in Parish order and therefore, if the **Parish** of interest is also known, this can help eliminate incorrect people from the enquiry. Always include the **approximate dates** if you can, or if not an **approximate age**, since this also cuts down the searching time.

Memorial Inscriptions

Again, our M.I.Index is based on a Surname Index. If your ancestor is found we will give you the full transcription of the headstone or memorial, and these often contain much valuable biographical information. Please add **Parish** of burial if known.

IGI

We can search the IGI for your surname but if there are more than 20 occurrences, we will write down those first 20 and send them to you, and inform you how many more there are. If you want those too, you will be asked to pay a further £1 for up to 20 records listed.

Census

We can search the 1851 & 1891 Census for Derbyshire for you, and the 1881 census for the whole of England and Wales, If we find the person you require, we will send you all the details of the household, so that you will be able to establish if the person is the one you seek. If your person is a servant or lodger, we will give the head of the household too.

Wills

We have a growing index of Derbyshire Wills, we can search these for you on the same basis as the other indexes, and if we find a will which mentions your ancestor in any context we will inform you, and tell you where you can see the original.

Library References

Those of you who have already purchased a copy of our Library Contents will know what a diverse amount of material we hold, and now there is a new service we are offering. If you know the Library reference of the item you wish consulting we will search it for you, and in some cases provide you with a photocopy. (we cannot of course copy large amounts of material, and sometimes copyright laws may prevent us from doing so at all.)

Please use the three lines at the bottom of the sheet for these requests, and be sure to add the **Library reference**, or it will not be researched. Please keep your requests reasonable, as all research is carried out by our faithful volunteers in their own time.

All research is carried out in good faith, and whilst we will make every effort to provide you with accurate information, the Society cannot be held responsible for any mistakes made in transcription. Sometimes we may not find any information for you, in which case since the search has been carried out, the fee will not be re-funded, but if we have no records for the Parish you require searching, we will return the fee to you.

Open Day / Annual General Meeting
Saturday April 4th 1998
To Be Held At
Bridge Chapel House / St Mary's Parish Centre
Derby

- 10-00 am Doors Open - Research Rooms - Computers - Bookshop - are all open to browse and research. Parts of the GRO indexes will be available to look at. (we ask a small donation when you use these, to enable us to purchase more)
- 12-50 pm All members transfer to St Mary's Parish Centre (1 minutes walk away, there is ample parking if you take the car) Bridge Chapel House will close until after the AGM
- 1-00 pm DFHS Annual General Meeting
- 2-00 pm Guest Speaker :- Rodney Cousins. A Country Quiz. Fun & Games using items and dialects from a bygone age
- 3-30 pm Afternoon tea / snacks. Bridge Chapel House will reopen until 4-00pm for anyone wishing to go back
- 4-00 pm Day Closes.

*Coffee - Tea - Soft Drinks - Biscuits - Crisps
on sale throughout the day.*

*There are pubs and restaurants nearby where food
may be obtained.*

EXTRA AIDES-DE-CAMP

Lt. C.A. Fitzroy Royal Horse Guards

Afterwards Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, K.C.B. and K.C.J. Capt. Gen and Gov. of New South Wales. Eldest son of Lord Charles Fitzroy, by Frances, daughter of Edward Miller Mundy of Shipley Co. Derby. Born 10th June 1796. Placed on half pay as Lt. col. in 1825. married 1st 11 Mar 1820 Lady Mary Lennox, eldest d. of 4th Duke of Richard and had issue. he died 16 Feb. 1858

The Waterloo Roll Call: Charles Dalton
revised edition 1971

assistant quartermasters-general

Capt. J. Jessop. 44th Foot, wounded

Served as A.D.C. to Gen. Dunlop in the Peninsula The late Gen. Sir George L'Estrange thus speaks of John Jessop in his *Recollections* (published in 1873) "A splendid officer, a perfect gentleman, particularly handsome, and a capital good fellow" Made C.B. for Waterloo. Placed in half pay as Lt. maj. 44th Regt. 1821 Died at Butterley Hall Derbyshire in Sept 1869 aged 90

The Waterloo Roll Call: Charles Dalton
revised edition 1971

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

DERBY: ST MARY'S CHURCH HALL, DARLEY LANE. Wednesday meetings at 7.30 pm

Jan 14th	Derbyshire Dialect Humour	Ted Hancock
Feb 11th	Members Evening	
Mar 11th	Days Gone By (Slides)	Tony Bowler
Apr 8th	Derbyshire Police Museum	Douglad Bell
May 13th	Middens and Muck	Peter Hammond
June 10th	Family History in Silhouettes	Steve Abbott
Jul 8th	Delights & Disasters - Newspaper Headlines	Alan Clayton
Aug 12th	The Three R's of Family History	Maureen Newton
Sept 9th	History of Picture Postcards	Graham Hopcraft
Oct 14th	Visit to Derby Police Museum (following the April Talk)	
Nov 11th	Calke Abbey (the forgotten house)	Maureen Rushton
Dec 9th	Christmas Social Evening - Some fun, cats and drinks	

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

Jan 2nd	Methodism in Glossopdale	Mr Rose
Feb 6th	Mottram Church	Joyce Powell
Mar 6th	Millowners of Glossop	Peggy Davies
Apr 3rd	Cromford and High Peak Railway	John Morton
May 1st	Sources in Tameside Library	Alice Lock
June 5th	The Bugsworth Basin	Dr Martin Whalley
Jul 3rd	The Civil War	Graham & Jill Hadfield
Aug 7th	Burials & Burial Grounds in the 19th Century	Andrew Todd
Sept 4th	Coats of Arms in Derbyshire	Roger Trunkfield
Oct 2nd	Ephemera	Chris Makepeace
	Other dates to be arranged	

SHIRLAND: COMMUNITY HALL Friday meetings at 7.30 pm

Jan 16th	The 3 R's of Family History	Maureen Newton
Feb 20th	Counties Table	
Mar 20th	The Ruling Families of Mercia	John R. Hughes
Apr 17th	East Midlands Castles	Brian Stone
May 22nd	Visit to Pleasley Pit (Site Visit)	Robert Metcalf
Jun 19th	Middens and Muck	Peter Hammond
Jul 17th	Pawnbroking - Goodbye Uncle	Pauline Green
Aug 21st	Paupers and the Workhouse	Bill Shaw
Sept 18th	Aircraft wrecks in the Peak District during the 2nd World War	Bill Hutchinson
Oct 16th	Members Evening	
Nov 20th	The Local Implications of the First World War	Pauline Marples
Dec 11th	Christmas Social Evening	

Any articles for possible inclusion in ISSUE NO. 84 to be with the Editor by 10th January 1998

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IF UNDELIVERED PLEASE RETURN TO:

Membership Secretary, Mrs L. Spare
'The Brackens', Wards Lane,
Stanton by Bridge, Derby DE73 1HX
England

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