

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



JUN 1997

ISSUE 81

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN	MR A. HILEY, 6 Moorway Croft, Littleover, Derby DE23 7GH
VICE CHAIRMAN	MRS I. SALT, 9 Moulton Close, Swanwick, Dbs. DE55 1ES
HON. SECRETARY	MR G. WELLS, 76 Elms Ave., Littleover, Derby DE23 6FD
HON. TREASURER	MR D. MEIGH, 7 Manor Court, Church Lane, Barrow-on-Trent, Derby DE73 1HB
MEMBERSHIP SEC.	MRS L. SPARE, 'The Brackens', Stanton by Bridge, Dbs. DE73 1HX
EDITOR	MRS H. BETTERIDGE, 127 Buxton Road, Chaddesden, Derby DE21 4JN
BOOK SALES OFFICER	MRS L. BULL, 17 Penryhn Ave., Littleover, Derby DE23 6LB
STRAYS CO-ORDINATOR	MRS J. KERR, 13 Blacksmith's Lane, Newton Solney, Nr. Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, DE15 0SD
M.I. CO-ORDINATOR	MR I. WELLS, 76 Elms Ave., Littleover, Derby DE23 6FD
P.R. CO-ORDINATOR	MR B. GREAVES, 210 Uttoxeter Rd., Mickleover, Derby DE23 5AB
WILLS CO-ORDINATOR	MR H. RIORDAN, 19 Upper Barn Close, Heanor, Derbys DE75 7TS
OPEN DAY ORGANISER	MR A. HILEY, Address as above
LOCAL HISTORY LIASON	MRS M. NEWTON, 64 Bestwood Rd., Hucknell, Nottingham NG15 7PQ
LIBRARIANS	MRS L. ALLEN, 10 Robinia Close, Oakwood, Derby DE21 2XD MRS H. BETTERIDGE, Address as above
TRIP ORGANISER	MR M. COX, 146 Shardlow Road, Alvaston, Derby

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Alan Hiley, Iris Salt, Graham Wells, Derek Meigh, Lorna Spare, Dave Bull, Janet Salt, Ian Care, Helen Betteridge, Stephen Orchard, Iris Brown, John Moulton, Brian Greaves, John Spencer, Lorraine Allen.

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)

SOCIETY REFERENCE LIBRARY ROOM (BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE, ST. MARY'S BRIDGE, SOWTER ROAD, DERBY DE1 3AT). Opening hours at present TUESDAY 10a.m.-4p.m., THURSDAY 7-9p.m. and THE FIRST SATURDAY of the month 10a.m. - 4p.m. For postal research see form at end of magazine. For personal visits, contact Lorraine Allen (☎01332 664944) or Helen Betteridge (☎01332 609545)

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

Miss Deborah Nock, 32 Newby Farm Crescent, Newby, Scarborough, North Yorkshire YO12 6UW

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

2	NEW MEMBERS (Joined by 10 April 1997)
8	HELP WANTED (Members ask for assistance)
11	HUMBLE BENEVOLENCE (Clive Leivers examines the life of William Shawcroft)
12	MEETING REPORTS (from Derby, Shirland and Glossop Meeting Groups)
16	SECRETARY'S POSTBAG (Graham Wells dips into his correspondence)
17	THREE REPROBATES (Black sheep of the family by Sandra Stock)
18	HENRY BROWNE AND THOMAS MATHER (Aldermen of Derby by Maxwell Craven)
19	A DEATH CERTIFICATE (Christopher Eley sheds some light on South African research)
	LETTER TO THE EDITOR (A thought from Eileen Dorr)
20	DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE NEWS (Latest from Matlock R.O.)
22	NEWS FROM THE P.R.O. (The latest from Kew)
23	THANK YOU MR STIRLAND (The magazine helps reader Mrs E. Austen)
	LETTER TO THE EDITOR (Harold Parkinson also gets some help)
24	DERBYSHIRE VILLAGES (This month features Lower Hartshay)
26	MY GENEALOGICAL JOURNEY - PART II (Jack Abbot concludes his story)
28	NEWS FROM THE NORTH (Contributions from the Glossop area)
30	A CHANGE OF ADDRESS? (An amazing coincidence related by Alan Hiley)
31	I AM AMAZED (Robert Allwood makes us think)
	EVIL AND PERILOUS DAYS (Wise advice from an old parish register)
32	REMINISCENCES OF CANADA 1885 (Extracts from his gt. grandfather's journal by G. Hadfield)
36	PUNISHMENT IN PUBLIC (Types of early correction)
37	BRITISH MEDALS (Stuart Allen looks at the various medals issued during the wars)
39	RUSSIAN OR NOT (The puzzle of Samuel Gorse by Miss P. Joynes)
40	LOST HUNTING LODGE (Kathleen Benny looks for Ravensdale Park)
41	REFERENCE LIBRARY NEWS AND ACQUISITIONS (Latest from Bridge Chapel House)
43	POSTAL SEARCHES (Enquiry and Research Service)
45	DERBYSHIRE LOCAL STUDIES LIBRARIES (News from Ruth Gordon)
	SAMUEL LIGGET (An extract shows the humanity of poor relief)


FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to issue no. 81 and for many of us the 'family history season' is in full swing. By the time you read this the first M.I. recording will have taken place at Littleover Church and the first visit will have been made - to the P.R.O. at Kew, where some of us will hopefully have found that elusive ancestor. Mine is lurking there somewhere, but I haven't found him yet! The better weather is bringing out more visitors to Bridge Chapel House and the Tuesday session is proving more popular than ever. Perhaps some of you might like to venture to see us on a Thursday, sometimes the library is almost empty on that night which is a pity when the volunteers have especially opened up.

The A.G.M. turned out to be an excellent day. It was unfortunate that the timing altered due to the large amount of visitors that arrived, but the speaker Tom Doig had us all in stitches and I'm sure we all thought the wait was worthwhile. I, for one, am quite convinced that my ancestors didn't enjoy such highly comical funerals, there again it could well explain a few things in my tree.

Finally I must give a big thank you to Iris and Janet Salt, the retiring librarians, who did a wonderful job of running the library as well as supervising a highly well organised move to Bridge Chapel House. I and my co-librarian, Lorraine Allen, can only thank them for making our job a lot easier. Please come and see us and please drop a donation in the box, even 50p helps towards getting more material to help us all in our researches. The volunteers, after all, are often there for several hours and give their time and help freely, a little appreciation goes a long way.

That's all for now, good hunting.

Helen


We welcome new members who have joined the Society by 10th April 1997



- 4311 Mr D. Cooper, 17 Etwall Road, Mickleover, Derby, DE3 5DL
4312 Mrs C. Aspinall, Pine Ridge, Longdown Road, Farnham, Surrey, GU10 3JS
4313 Mr E. & Mr L. Hemingway, 3 Newcroft, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8 9AA
4314 Mr L. Cartwright, 75 June Avenue, Leicester, LE14 9TF
4315 Mrs L. Tate, 25 Peak Lane, Fareham, Hants. PO14 1RX
4316 Shirley Grey, 376 Elizabeth Avenue, Te Awamutu, New Zealand
4317 Mary McQueen, 34 Kensington Gardens, Ilkeston, Derbys. DE7 5NZ
4318 Mrs A. Green, 10 Stonesdale Close, Sheffield, S19 5DH
4319 Mr K. Golding, 55 Summerfields, West Hunsbury, Northampton, NN4 9YN
4320 Mrs J. Goodwin, 2419 Arcadia Road, Birmingham, Al, USA, 35214
4321 Mr R. Southworth, Spring Cottage, Woodhouse End Road, Gawsworth, Cheshire, SK11 9QT
4322 Ann Reynolds, Shell Cottage, Moorland Road, Indian Queens, St. Columb, Cornwall, TR9 6HN
4323 Mr J. Sellars, 91 Marlborough Road, Beeston, Nottingham, NG9 2HL
4324 Mr C. Pearl, 27 Cherry Garden Lane, Newport, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 3QA
4325 Mr A. R. Henstock, 90-Moor Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 6BR
4326 Mr D. Hart, One and Half, Greencroft Gardens, London NW6 3LP
4327 Mrs D. Bailey, Fairfield House, 40 Morton Road, Pilsley, Derbys. S45 8EF
4328 Mr A. Martin, 173A Loughborough Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 7JS
4329 Mr A. Whyman, 11 Alexandra Terrace, Stanton Hill, Sutton in Ashfield, Notts. NG17 3GZ
4330 Dr R. Walker, 13660 Greenview Drive, Sun City West, Az, 85375-5438, USA EMail raywa@aztec.asu.edu or RAYFwa@aol.com
4331 Mrs J. & Mr D Waldram, 82 St. Andrews View, Breadsall Estate, Derby, DE21 4ET
4332 Miss M. Riley, 24 Raven Close, Riddings, Derbys. DE55 4DP
4333 Ruth O'Hare, 15 Bank Road Gardens, Matlock, DE4 3WA
4334 Pamela G. Lydford, 38 Algona Street, Holland Park West, Queensland, 4121, Australia
4335 Mr P. Wright, 1 Rudyard Avenue, Spondon, Derby, DE21 7LA
4336 Mr A. L. Norman, Unit 7, The Dolphins, 126 The Esplanade, Surfers Paradise, Qld, Australia, 4217
4337 Mr D. Cameron, 100 Sancroft Road, Spondon, Derby, DE21 7ET
4338 Mrs L. A. Mills, 5 Gleneagle Pds, North Nowra, New South Wales, Australia, 2541
4339 Mr P. J. Grattidge, 106 Bar Lane, Basford, Nottingham, NG6 0HU
4340 Dorothy Johnson, 63 Liffey Place, Woronora, NSW, Australia, 2232
4341 Mrs M. Amson, 973 Lynwood Drive, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, K7P 2K5
4342 Mrs P. Johnson, 36 Laund Close, Belper, Derbys. DE56 1ET
4343 Mr R. E. Tantom, Old School House, Netherwitton, Morpeth, Northumberland, NE61 4NT
4344 Mrs D. Tilley, 'The Poplars', Hardwick Wood, Wingerworth, Nr. Chesterfield, Derbys, S42 6RH
4345 Mrs D. A. Brodie, 20 Whin Road, Dringhouses, York, YO2 2JZ
4346 Mr J. Godfrey, 37 Highfield Road, Littleover, Derby, DE23 7DH
4347 Mr K. A. & Mr S. J. Jubb, 6 Ashover Road, Allestree, Derby, DE22 2PZ
4348 Mrs C. E. Crossdale, The Nook, Cobcroft Lane, Cridling Stubbs, Knottinghley, WF11 0AZ
4349 Mrs R. Jessiman, PO Box 405, Wagga Wagga, NSW, Australia, 2650
4350 Mr S. Rudkin, 49 Richmond Avenue, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB10 9BH
4351 Mrs E. M. Anderson, 39 Pank Pde., Blacktown, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2148
4352 Mr W. H. Wood, 3 Stamford Place, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 1BS
4353 Mr D. Beard, 31 Highfield Crescent, Birchill, Onchan, Isle of Man, IM3 3BS
4354 Ms C. Johnson, 5 Enfield Street, Beeston, Notts. NG9 1AL
4355 Mrs F. Wilkin, 39 Denham Lane, Gerrards Cross, Bucks, SL9 0EP
4356 Mr B. J. Abbott, 1 Morven Avenue, Belgrave, Victoria, Australia, 3160
4357 Mrs S. Newmarch, 3 Caernarvon Close, Spondon, Derby, DE21 7RF
4358 Mrs J. A. Bell, 169 Max Road, Chaddesden, Derby, DE21 4GZ
4359 Mr I. Blythman, 52 South Avenue, Spondon, Derby, DE21 7FT
4360 Mrs M. & Miss R. Hargreaves, 9 St. Philips Close, Burley in Wharfedale, Ilkley, West Yorkshire, LS29 7EP
4361 Mrs D. Butcher, 161 Prinsep Street, Collie, 6225, Western Australia
4362 Mrs J. H. Moorwood, Zugspitzstr. 26, 82054, Sauerlach, Germany
4363 Mr J. Murray, 8 Shaftesbury Avenue, Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle, Cheshire, SK8 7DB
4364 Elizabeth Lubek, 9 Ludlow Close, Oadby, Leicester, LE2 4SU
4365 Mrs S. M. & Mr N. P. Harrison, 7 Biant Close, Cinderhill, Nottingham, NG8 5NY
4366 Mr P. J. Charlton, 11 Copsewood, Broadmeadows, South Normanton, Alferton, Derbys. DE55 3NQ
4367 Mrs J. Hatch, 30 Crook Stile, Matlock, Derbys. DE4 3LJ
4368 Mrs M. L. Shield, 8 Friars Road, Christchurch, Dorset, BH23 4EA
4369 Mrs E. H. Codd, 12A Cornelia Crescent, Branksome, Poole, Dorset, BH12 1LU
4370 Mrs D. Carlin, 55 Chipperfield Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. HP3 0AJ
4371 Mr G. H. Wild, 141 Allestree Lane, Allestree, Derby, DE22 2PG
4372 Mrs G. Somerville, 16 Slatelands Road, Glossop, Derbys. SK13 9LH
4373 Miss P. A. Shirt, 25 Church Street, Hampton, Middlesex, TW12 2EB
4374 Miss M. L. Coup, 184 Perry Road, Sherwood, Nottingham, NG5 1GL
4375 Mr R. H. Addy, 120 Park Place, Highland Park, New Jersey, USA 08904
4376 Mrs E. M. & Mr P. J. Green, 19 Tavistock Avenue, Ripley, Derbys, DE5 3SE

- 4377 Mr M. Buxton, 38 Stoke Close, Belper, Derbys. DE56 0AN
 4378 Mrs C. Chatfield, Jacksons Farmhouse, Hammerpond Road, Plummers Plain, W. Sussex, RH13 6PE
 4379 Mrs R. Brentnall, 8 Shenfield Crescent, Brentwood, Essex, CM15 8BN
 4380 Mrs G. Moss, Old Chapel, Albert Hill, Settle, N. Yorks, BD24 9HE
 4381 Miss R. Hansen, 16A/100 Harold Street, Wantima, Vic 3152, Australia
 4382 Mrs M. Garforth, 23 Orchard Way, Offord D'Arcy, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE18 9RE
 4383 Mr A. Broadhurst, 14 Crompton Road, Levenshulme, Manchester, M19 2GH
 4384 Mr G. Taylor, Waterers Edge, Barrs Lane, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey, GU21 2JN
 4385 Mr A. J. Marsden, 31 St. Amand Drive, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 5RG
 4386 Mr R. B. Worley, 5 Bourns Court, Ayshe Court Drive, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 5RL
 4387 Mr S. L. Wilkins, 39 Rockingham Close, Allestree, Derby DE22 2UX
 4388 Mrs A. Redfern, 58 Portland Drive, Forsbrook, Stoke on Trent, Staffs. ST11 9AU
 4389 Janet Bailey, 14 Cornhill Gardens, Leek, Staffs. ST13 5PZ
 4390 Mr G. M. Johnstone, 2 Arundel Close, Bower Grange, Bedlington, Northumberland, NE22 5YJ
 4391 Mr L. Watson, 1 Vale Close, Eastwood, Nottingham, NG16 3FG

MEMBERS WHO HAVE REJOINED THE SOCIETY

- 1287 Mr P. G. Shenton, 25 West Moors Road, Three Legged Cross, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 6QT
 1820 Messrs F. & A. S. G. Millington, 180 Cherry Tree Lane, Beverley, East Yorkshire, HU17 0AX
 1822 Mr D. J. Henderson, Pinfold, 54 Brookside Road, Breadsall, Derby, E21 5LF
 2884 Susan A. Duerden, 34 Kansas Avenue, Bell Post Hill, Geelong, Vic. Australia, 3215
 3674 Mr D. J. Pearson, 8 Fleming Walk, Pasteur Close, Colindale, London, NW9 5HN

MEMBERS ADDITIONAL INTERESTS

- 3892 Mr W. H. F. Richards, 88 Wilbury Road, Letchworth, Herts. SG6 4JJ
 3612 Mrs C. K. Webb, 83 Surrey Street, Glossop, Derbys. SK13 9AJ
 3983 Mr D. Roome, 14 Mansfields Croft, Etwall, Derbys. DE65 6NJ
 4179 Mr J. K. Hallows, 51 Jesmond Cres. Crewe, Cheshire, CW2 7NJ
 4294 Mr D. Scarle, 'Chimneys', 94 Church Lane, Cossall, Notts. NG16 2RW

CHANGE OF NAME

- 0780 Mrs L. Phillips to Mrs L. Foye, 13 Cromford Road, Wirksworth, Matlock, Derbys. DE4 4FH

DECEASED MEMBERS

- 2289 Mr K. C. Robinson, 7 Springhill Close, New Invention, Willenhall, West Midlands, WV12 5LW
 3179 Mr R. G. Jepson, 3 South Park, Lincoln, LN5 8EN
 3186 Mr G. Clover, 21 Townroe Drive, Mansfield, Notts. NG19 6JN

SEARCHING

NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	NO.	NAME	PARISH	CTY	DATES	NO.
ABBOTT	Hazlewood		1800s	4356	BARNES	Brampton		<1850	4375
ABBOTT	Heanor		1750s - 1850s	4356	BARTON	Church Gresley		No dates given	4322
ABBOTT	Marlpool		1750s - 1850s	4356	BARTON	Ticknall		No dates given	4322
ABBOTT	Shipley		1800s	4356	BATES	Merseyside	Lan	1812	4316
ABBOTT	Smalley		1797>	4356	BEARD	Ashbourne		1843-1855	4353
ABBOTT	Windley		1800s	4356	BEARD	Charlesworth		1800s	4363
ABRAHART	Kegworth	Lei	1834-1836	4358	BEARD	Chisworth		1800s	4363
ABRAHART	No parish given		<1817	4358	BEARD	Glossop		1800>	4340
ABRAHART	No parish given	Lei	<1817	4358	BEARD	Hognaston		1875-1882	4353
ABSON	Rotherham	Yks	1700-1899	4323	BEARD	Kniveton		1851-1875	4353
ABSON	Sheffield	Yks	1700-1899	4323	BEARD	Mellor		1800s	4363
ADAMS	Doveridge		1660>	4343	BEARD	Mugginton		1769-1845	4353
ADDY	Brampton		<1800	4375	BEARD	Werneth		1800s	4363
ADEY	Church Gresley		Any dates	4330	BEARDSLEY	Carsington		1700>	4340
ADEY	Newhall		Any dates	4330	BEBBINGTON	Over	Chs	c.1800	4321
ADEY	Stapenhill		<1840	4330	BEDNALL	Ilkeston		19c	4348
ADEY	Swadlincote		<1860	4330	BELTON	Long Sutton	Lin	1766-1802	3892
ALLDRIDGE	Blackfordby		1800-1870	4353	BENNET	Chapel-en-le-Frith		c.1800	4338
ALLSOP	Alsop-en-le Dale		1800-1900	4312	BETTERIDGE	Hartshorne		1808	3892
ALLSOP	Ashbourne		1800-1900	4312	BETTERIDGE	Nether Whitacre	War	1672-1806	3892
ALLSOP	Parwich		1800-1900	4312	BETTERIDGE	Woodville		1838	3892
ALLSOP	Turnditch		<1852	4381	BLACKBURN	Manchester	Lan	1800-1900	3612
ALTON	Heage		1700-1880	4368	BLACKBURN	York	Yks	1800-1900	3612
ARMFIELD	Mellor		<1850	4385	BLYTHMAN	No parish given	Lin	1800-1884	4359
ASTLE	Etwall		1700>	4343	BOAM	Cotmanhay		1851	4294
AULL(D)	Sawley		<1840	4320	BOARDMAN	Bolton	Lan	1900-1930	1287
BACON	Brampton		1700s	4375	BOARDMAN	No parish given		1900-1930	1287
BAILEY	Bermondsey	Sry	1840	3892	BODEN	Cromford		1700-1812	4367
BARBER	Alderley	Chs	c.1740	4321	BODEN	Matlock		1700-1812	4367
BARKER	Chesterfield		1850-1900	4348	BOSTOCK	Church Gresley		c.1780	4338
BARKER	Glossop		1796>	4340	BOSWORTH	Derby		1808	4389
BARLOW	Macclesfield	Chs	c.1800	4321	BOTHAM	Brampton		<1831	4375

BOTHAM	Radbourne		Any dates	4357	CURBISHLEY	Northwich	Chs	c.1850	4338
BOTHAM	Ripley		Any dates	4357	DAKIN	Hope		18c & 19c	4373
BOUCH	Euston	Mdx	1835-1848	3892	DAKIN	Shirley		<1820s	1820
BOUCH	Kentish Town	Mdx	1853-1858	3892	DAKIN	Stonebroom		<1881	4337
BOUCH	Long Sutton	Lin	1858-1825	3892	DAVENPORT	Middlewich	Chs	c.1800	4321
BOUCH	Southwark	Sry	1827	3892	DAVENPORT	Prestbury	Chs	1760-1780	4321
BOUCH	Westminster	Mdx	1867	3892	DEAN	Kirk Ireton		1788	4389
BOUFFEY	Wolverhampton	Sts	1758	3892	DEANEY	Ilkeston		<1880	4294
BOWDEN	Northwich	Chs	1800-1820	4321	DEANEY		Irl	<1880	4294
BOWLER	Belper		<1841	4328	DICKEN	Alderley	Chs	1780-1810	4321
BRADDOCK	Chapel en le Frith		19c	4386	DOLMAN	Ticknall		1800s	2884
BRADDOCK	Glossop		19c	4386	DUDSON	Bollington	Chs	1826>	4340
BRADDOCK	Hayfield		19c	4386	DUDSON	Carsington		1675>	4340
BRADDOCK	Mellor		19c	4386	DUDSON	Wirksworth		1675>	4340
BRADDOCK(E)	High Peak		17c & 18c	4386	DUXBURY	Darwen	Lan	1600>	4362
BRADDOCK(E)	High Peak		17c & 18c	4386	EADY	Chelveston	Nth	<1900	4371
BRAMWALL	Hope		18c & 19c	4373	EARLEY	No parish given	Ken	<1900	4361
BRANDRETH	Sutton in Ashfield	Ntt	Any dates	4365	EATON	Derby		1900	4358
BRATBY	Bradley		Any dates	4357	EDGE	Netherseal		1800-1900	4314
BRATBY	Weston Underwood		Any dates	4357	EDMUNDS	Pentryrch	Gla	1870>	4311
BRENTNALL	Belper		1800	1820	EDWARDS	Pimlico	Lnd	1700>	4343
BRENTNALL	Chesterfield		<1800	1820	EDWARDS	South Normanton		1870s	4329
BRENTNALL	Heanor		1800s	4379	ELEY	Derby		<1900	4355
BRIDGFORD	Bakewell		1743	3892	ELLIOT	Hope		18c & 19c	4373
BRIGGS	Kings Newton		1777>	4369	ELLIS	Birmingham	War	1860s	2884
BRINDLE	Bolton	Lan	1887-1940	4358	ESCOTT	Bampton	Dev	1790	3892
BRINDLE	Little Bolton	Lan	1887-1940	4358	EVANS	St.Aldate	Gls	1767-1855	3892
BROADHURST	Derby		1700-1900	4383	EWEN	Derby		<1881	4328
BROADHURST	Hartington		18c	4373	FEARN	Pilsley		<1850	4378
BROCKLEHURST	Ilkeston		<1865	4318	FITTON	No parish given		1880s	4333
BROMLEY	Church Gresley		Any dates	4330	FLETCHER	Wirksworth		1800s & 1900s	4315
BROMLEY	Heanor		<1850	4330	FOSTER	Barrow on Trent		1848	4389
BROMLEY	Pentrich		<1835	4330	FOWLER	Liverpool	Lan	1800-1860	3612
BROMLEY	Swadlincote		<1875	4330	FOWLER	Manchester	Lan	1800-1860	3612
BROOK(S)	Glossop		<1850	4385	FOX	Riddings		1880s	4333
BROOKS	Byfield	Nth	c.1800	4321	FROST	Bolsover		1857	4341
BROOME	No parish given		1800-1939	4342	GAMBLE	Enniskillen	Irl	1830-1880	4321
BROWN	Duffield		18c & 19c	4324	GAMBLE	Liverppol	Lan	1880-1920	4321
BROWN	Heanor		<1879	4294	GAMBLE	Mossley	Lan	c.1920	4321
BROWNEE	Ashbourne		1800-1900	4312	GARLAND	Packington	Lei	1721	3892
BROWNEE	Kniveton		1800-1900	4312	GAUNT	Brampton		1900s	4375
BROWNEE	Parwich		1800-1900	4312	GEARY	No parish given	Bdf	<1800	4344
BRYAN	Belper		Any dates	4376	GELSTHORP(E)	Any parish		<1805	4390
BUNTING	Ashbourne		1700-1899	4323	GODBER	Alfreton		1800>	4388
BUNTING	Eckington		1700-1899	4323	GODBER	Any parish		1800>	4388
BURROWS	Nottingham	Ntt	1881	4294	GODBER	Chesterfield		1860>	4388
BUTLER	Stonebroom		<1881	4337	GODBER	Newbold		1860>	4388
CALVERT	Buxton		c.1850>	4338	GODBER	Riddings		1841>	4388
CARLIN	Bolsover		1850-1925	4370	GODBER	Whittington		1840>	4388
CARLIN	Shirland		1850-1925	4370	GODFREY	No parish given		No dates given	4346
CARTWRIGHT	Burton on Trent	Sts	1808	3892	GOODMAN	Hayfield		1800-1880	3612
CARTWRIGHT	Colwich	Sts	1799	3892	GRATTIDGE	Any parish		Any dates	4339
CARTWRIGHT	Hixon	Sts	1844-1919	3892	GRATTIDGE	Any parish	Lei	Any dates	4339
CARTWRIGHT	Netherseal		1800-1900	4314	GRATTIDGE	Any parish	Sts	Any dates	4339
CARTWRIGHT	Newhall		1900-1940	4314	GREEN	Belper		Any dates	4376
CARTWRIGHT	Rugeley	Sts	1829-1857	3892	GREEN	Swadlincote		1830-1916	2884
CHAMBERS	Alfreton		Any dates	4365	GREENSLADE	Warkleigh	Dev	1795	3892
CHARLTON	Manchester	Lan	1890>	4366	HADFIELD	Ashton under Lyne	Lan	1800>	4340
CLARKE	Heaton Norris	Lan	c.1816	4321	HAGUE	Belper		1800s	4315
CLAY	Darley		1700s-1800s	4315	HALFNIGHT	Any parish	Any	Any dates	4371
CLOWER	No parish given	Ntt	<1865	4318	HALLAM	Bradwell		19c	4373
COLLIS	Arundel	Ssx	1808	3892	HALLEY	Brampton		<1850	4375
COLLIS	Lyminster	Ssx	1799	3892	HAMMERSLEY	Codnor Park		1800-1910	3612
CONWAY	Wigwell		<1850	4367	HAMMERSLEY	Manchester	Lan	1800-1910	3612
COOP	Pinxton		<1731	4374	HAR(D)STONE	No parish given		1851-1871	4328
COOPER	Blackbourton	Oxf	1750-1930	4311	HARDWICK	Brampton		<1850	4375
COOPER	Llandaff	Gla	1860>	4311	HARDY	Cotmanhay		1840-1910	4312
COOPER	No parish given		<1900	4361	HARDY	Ilkeston		1840-1910	4312
COOPER	Pentryrch	Gla	1860>	4311	HARDY	Pinxton		Any dates	4365
COTTON	Derby		<1841	4328	HARDY	Shipley		1840-1910	4312
COUP(E)	Pinxton		1717-1922	4374	HARGREAVES	No parish given		<1817	4360
CROASYDILL	Belper		<1900	4348	HARGREAVES	No parish given		1841>	4360
CROISYDILL	Belper		<1900	4348	HARKET	No parish given	Lei	<1900	4361
CROSSDALE	Chesterfield		1900>	4348	HARKET	No parish given		<1900	4361
CRUTCHFIELD	No parish given	Bkm	1830s	4356	HARPUR	Littleover		1500-1820	4319

HARPUR	Swarkstone		1500-1820	4319	LANGLEY	Stockport	Chs	c.1800	4321
HARRAD	Burton on Trent	Sts	1811-1883	3892	LAWRENCE	Any parish		1800-1900	4314
HARRISON	Alfreton		Any dates	4365	LAWSON	Crewe	Chs	<1850	4367
HARRISON	Hanbury	Sts	1700>	4343	LAWSON	No parish given	Lan	<1850	4367
HART	Openwood Gate		No dates given	4326	LEWIS	Barton St. Mary	Gls	1779-1851	3892
HARVEY	No parish given		1800-1926	4342	LING	Belper		No dates given	4326
HARVEY	No parish given		1900-1950	4348	LITTLEWOOD	Brampton		<1800	4375
HARVEY	No parish given		1900-1950	4348	LITTLEWOOD	York	Yks	1800-1850	3612
HARWOOD	Banbury	Oxf	1784	3892	LOCKER	Hatton		1700>	4343
HAVEHAND	Eckington		1700-1899	4323	LOCKETT	Manchester	Lan	1890>	4366
HAVEHAND	Mosborough		1700-1899	4323	LOCKHART	No parish given	Lan	1760-1900	4352
HAWLEY	Ilkeston		1901	4294	LODGE	Gloucester	Gls	1866	3892
HAYES	Northwich	Chs	c.1850	4338	LODGE	Leek Wootton	War	1710-1739	3892
HEAFIELD	Church Gresley		c.1845	4338	LOFTUS	Bolton	Lan	1890>	4368
HEAP(E)	Newhall		<1810	4330	LONGDE(O)N	Hope		18c & 19c	4373
HEATHCOT(T)E	Chapel-en-le-Frith		1700-1800	4352	LONGSON	No parish given		19c & 20c	4350
HENSTOCK	Ashover		No dates given	4325	LOWE	No parish given		1880s	4333
HENSTOCK	Bonsall		No dates given	4325	LOWE	Wigan	Lan	1780-1800	4321
HERON	No parish given	Lan	1760-1900	4352	LUDGATE	Bordesley	War	1866	3892
HIBBERT	Coity	Gla	1821-1855	3892	LUDGATE	Burton on Trent	Sts	1864	3892
HIBBERT	Llanllowel	Mon	1765	3892	LUDGATE	Cubbington	War	1739-1809	3892
HICKLIN	No parish given		1898-1926	1287	LUDGATE	Faversham	Ken	1837-1840	3892
HIGGINGBOTTOM	Denton	Lan	1760>	4340	LUDGATE	Redditch	Wor	1830-1880	3892
HILL	Birmingham	War	1787-1854	3892	LUDGATE	Smithfield	Lnd	1846	3892
HILL	Brampton		<1900	4375	LUDGATE	South Bersted	Ssx	1834	3892
HOBSON	West Hallam		1823	4294	LYNE	Glossop		<1830	4385
HOCKLEY	Cotmanhay		1851	4294	MADDEN	Birmingham	War	1860s	2884
HOCKLEY	Ilkeston		1851	4294	MADDOCK	Newhall		1800-1900	4314
HOLDEN	Darwen	Lan	1600>	4362	MADDOCK	Repton		1800-1900	4314
HOLE	Wensley		1800s & 1900s	4315	MADDOX	Edgbaston	War	1808-1824	3892
HOLEHOUSE	Wirksworth		<1830	4179	MADDOX	High Ercall	Sal	1758	3892
HOLLAND	Ilkeston		1865	4294	MADDOX	Wolverhampton	Sts	1785	3892
HOLLAND	West Hallam		1865	4294	MARPLE(S)	Middleton		1700s	4367
HOLMES POLLARD	Ashover		1800-1900	4327	MARSDEN	Hope		<1820	4385
HOPKINSON	Alfreton		1809	3892	MARTIN	No parish given		<1891	4328
HOPKINSON	South Wingfield		1778	3892	MASON	No parish given		<1900	4361
HOUSLEY	Alfreton		1800s	4317	MEAKIN	Chellaston		1781>	4369
HOUSLEY	Selston		1800s	4317	MEESDEN	Duffield		1834	2884
HUDSON	Ashbourne		1790>	2884	MELLOR	Ecclesfield	SYk	17c & 18c	4362
HUDSON	Twycross	Lei	1782	3892	MELLOR(W)S	Ilkeston		<1830	4344
HUDSON	Uttoxeter	Sts	1790>	2884	MIDDLETON	Melbourne		<1900	4361
HUDSON	Woodville		1816-1870	3892	MILLINGTON	Ashbourne		1870s	1820
HULATT	Felmersham	Ndf	<1900	4371	MILLINGTON	Derby		1870s	1820
HULME	Stockport	Chs	1800-1820	4321	MILLINGTON	Hognaston		<1801	1820
HUTCHINSON	Nottingham	Ntt	<1826	4381	MILLINGTON	Kniverton		1830s	1820
HUTCHINSON	Turnditch		1852>	4381	MILLINGTON	Matlock		1870s	1820
INDLE	Darwen	Lan	1600>	4362	MILLINGTON	Newhall		1880s	1820
JACKSON	Bollington	Chs	1700>	4340	MILLINGTON	Parwich		1870s	1820
JESSOP	Alfreton		1800-1900	3983	MILLS	Sutton in Ashfield	Ntt	Any dates	4365
JESSOP	Aston	War	1800-1900	3983	MITCHELL	Belper		late 19c	4348
JESSOP	Boston	Lin	1800-1900	3983	MOODY	No parish given	Ken	<1900	4361
JESSOP	Derby		1800-1900	3983	MOORE	Hanbury	Sts	1700>	4343
JESSOP	Salford	Lan	1800-1900	3983	MOORWOOD	Bradfield	SYk	1300-18c	4362
JOHNS	Bromley	Mdx	1814-1890	3892	MOORWOOD	Ecclesfield	SYk	1730>	4362
JOHNSON	Church Gresley		c.1800	4338	MOORWOOD	Faifield		1590-1800	4362
JOHNSON	Horsley		Any dates	4376	MORETON	Derby		1700>	4343
JONES	Aberavon	Gla	1861-1871	3892	MORGAN	Rhiw Llanilid	Gla	1720-1808	3892
JONES	Bridgend Park	Gla	1855-1861	3892	MORRIS	Connah's Quay	Fin	1850	4389
JONES	Hendrescythan	Gla	1830	3892	MOSLEY	Heath		<1841	4328
JONES	Hendy	Gla	1841-1851	3892	NADEN	Bakewell		Any dates	3892
JOYNES	No parish given	Lei	<1900	4361	NADEN	Derby		1769-1804	3892
JOYNES	No parish given		<1900	4361	NADIN	Burton on Trent	Sts	1885	3892
KAY	Eckington		1700-1899	4323	NADIN	Rangemore	Sts	1959	3892
KAY	Mosborough		1700-1899	4323	NADIN	Repton		1804	3892
KEETLEY	Nottingham	Ntt	Any dates	4365	NADIN	Woodville		1830	3892
KELLETT	Marple	Chs	c.1800	4321	NEEDHAM	Hartington		18c & 19c	4373
KING	Swarkstone		1821	4389	NEWALL	Over	Chs	c.1820	4321
KIRKLAND	Chesterfield		1850-1950	4348	NIGHTINGALE	Any parish		1800-1900	4314
KNIGHT	No parish given	Lei	<1900	4361	NIXON	No parish given		<1800	4344
KNIGHT	No parish given		<1900	4361	NORMAN	Derby		c.1827	4336
LAIRDE	Elphin	Irl	<1914	4372	NOVELLO	Cardliff	Gla	1893-1951	3892
LAIRDE	Roscommon	Irl	<1914	4372	OLIVER	Hartington		1700-1880	4368
LAMB	Chipping Warden	Nth	1850	4321	ORME	Belper		18c & 19c	4324
LANE	Barrow on Trent		1821	4389	ORME	Heage		18c & 19c	4324
LANGLEY	Eaton Constantine	Sal	1740-1790	4321	PAI(Y)NTER	Ripley		No dates given	4322

PALMER	Belper		1800	1820	SMITH	Southampton	Ham	1800-1960	2884
PALMER	Chesterfield		<1800	1820	SMITH	Stafford		1800-1960	2884
PARKER	Horsley		1770-1890	2884	SMITH	Tissington		1848	4389
PARKER	London		1770-1890	2884	SOAR	Chellaston		1799>	4369
PERRY	Manchester	Lan	1890>	4366	SOAR(E)	Any parish		1500>	4313
PETERS	No parish given	Lan	1760-1900	4352	SOCKER	Liverpool	Lan	1800-1860	3612
PLATTS	Alfreton		1700s & 1800s	4317	SOMERVILLE	Elphin	Irl	<1914	4372
PLATTS	Eastwood	Ntt	1700s & 1800s	4317	SOMERVILLE	Roscommon	Irl	<1914	4372
PLATTS	Greasley		1700s & 1800s	4317	SOUTHWORTH	Wigan	Lan	c.1800	4321
PLATTS	Tibshelf		1700s & 1800s	4317	SOWEBUTTS	Hulme	Lan	c.1850	4321
PLUM(B)	Chesterfield		1850-1950	4348	SPENCER	No parish given	Lei	<1900	4361
PORTER	Beeston	Ntt	1850-1880	4333	SPENDLOVE	Ashleyhay		<1850	4367
PRESSLEY	Rotherham	Yks	1700-1899	4323	SPENDLOVE	Iridgehay		<1850	4367
PRESSLEY	Sheffield	Yks	1700-1899	4323	SPICER	No parish given		1900-1950	4348
PRICE	Stockport	Chs	c.1820	4321	SPICER	Stoke	Sts	1800-1950	4348
PRIME	Ilkeston		1840-1910	4312	SPIRING	Bristol	Gls	1800-1860	3612
PRIME	Mappleton		1790-1810	4321	STACEY	Keighley	Yks	Any dates	4365
PRIME	No parish given		Any dates	4357	STAFFORD	Foremark		1790s	1820
PRIME	No parish given	Lei	Any dates	4357	STALEY	Heage		<1860	4368
PRIME	Shipley		1840-1910	4312	STALEY	Pentrich		<1860	4368
PROCTOR	No parish given		18c & 19c	4373	STANDLEY	Packington	Lei	1760-1786	3892
PURDY	West Hallam		1800s	4329	STANDLEY	Woodville		1820-1869	3892
PURVIS	No parish given		Any dates	4357	STANWAY	No parish given		1880-1926	4342
PURVIS	No parish given	Min	Any dates	4357	STEEPLES	Crich		<1841	4328
REDFERN	Horsley		Any dates	4376	STEVENSON	Bakewell		<1911	4294
RENSHAW	Belper		1770-1980	2884	STEVENSON	Ilkeston		<1911	4294
RENSHAW	Kirk Ireton		1770-1980	2884	STORER	Any parish		1859>	4388
RICHARDS	Bordesley	War	1828-1890	3892	STORER	Riddings		1859>	4388
RICHARDS	Burton on Trent	Sts	1890-1940	3892	STORER	Ripley		1859>	4388
RICHARDS	Cotmanhay		1840-1910	4312	STORER	Ripley		1840>	4388
RICHARDS	Ludlow	Sal	1772-1850	3892	SULTAN	Chesterfield		early 19c	4348
RICHARDS	Yeovil	Som	1925-1937	3892	SUMMERTON	No parish given	Wor	No dates given	4331
ROBINSON	Ashover		1800-1900	4327	SUMMERTON	Pershore	Wor	No dates given	4331
ROBOTHAM	Any parish		Any dates	4332	SUMMERTON	South Wingfield		No dates given	4331
ROE	Heanor		Any dates	4365	SUMMERTON	Worcester	Wor	No dates given	4331
ROTHERY	Hoxton	Mdx	1839	3892	SYLVESTER	No parish given	Lei	<1900	4361
RUDKIN	No parish given	Lin	18c & 19c	4350	SYLVESTER	No parish given		<1900	4361
RUDKIN	No parish given		Any dates	4350	TANTAM	Pimlico	Lnd	1700>	4343
RYAN	Killala	May	<1855	4294	TANTUM	Heanor		1500>	4343
SAUNDERS	Bolsover		1887	4341	TANTUM	London		1700>	4343
SAXELBY	No parish given		Any dates	4357	TANTUM	Loscoe		1500>	4343
SAXELBY	No parish given	Sts	Any dates	4357	TAYLOR	Chapel en le Frith		<1900	4384
SAXTON	Alfreton		1800s	4317	TAYLOR	Church Greasley		No dates given	4322
SCALE		Irl	<1855	4294	TAYLOR	Little Wenlock	Sal	c.1750	4321
SCARLE	Any parish	Any	Any dates	4294	TAYLOR	Peak Forest		<1900	4384
SCHOFIELD	Stockport	Chs	1800-1820	4321	TAYLOR	Stockport	Chs	c.1800	4321
SEABURN	Manchester	Lan	1800-1860	3612	THORP(E)	Derwent		<1845	4385
SEALS	Brassington		1847	4389	TILL	London		1776-1860	2884
SEEL	Stockport	Chs	c.1810	4321	TIPPER	Longford		1790-1890	4353
SELLARS	Rotherham	Yks	1700-1899	4323	TOMLINSON	No parish given		1760>	4316
SELLARS	Sheffield	Yks	1700-1899	4323	TOMSON	Ipstone	Sts	1799	4389
SEPTON	Chellaston		1799>	4369	TOOTH	Great Haywood	Sts	1830	3892
SEVERN	Ilkeston		<1830	4344	TOPLIS	Derby		<1900	4355
SHARDLOW	Derby		<1796	4358	TOWNEND	Glossop		<1830	4385
SHARPS	Northwich	Chs	c.1880	4338	TREACY	Dublin	Irl	1880s	4333
SHAW	Ashover		1800-1900	4327	TRICKETT	Castleton		No dates given	4349
SHAW	Ilkeston		<1830	4344	TRICKETT	Hope		No dates given	4349
SHAWCROSS	Droylsden	Lan	c.1800	4321	TRICKETT	Norton		No dates given	4349
SHENTON	Derby		1835-1926	1287	TUNNICLIFF	Hartshorne		1784	3892
SHERWIN	Alderwasley		1820s	1820	TURNER	Eckington		1700-1899	4323
SHIPLEY	Stanton by Dale		1880	4294	TURNER	Mosborough		1700-1899	4323
SHIRT	Any parish	Any	Any dates	4373	TURNER	Sawley		<1840	4320
SIDEBOTTOM	Glossop		<1830	4385	TURRALL	Newbold on Avon	War	1774	3892
SIMPSON	No parish given		19c & 20c	4350	TWIGGE	Longford		1808	4389
SKAHILL		Irl	<1855	4294	UNWIN	Bradwell		<1820	4385
SLACK	Ashover		1880s	4333	WAGG(E)	Dronfield		1550-1820	4319
SMEDLEY	Derby		1800s	4379	WAGG(E)	Littleover		1550-1820	4319
SMEDLEY	Foremark		1790s	1820	WALKER	Bolton	Lan	1900-1930	1287
SMEDLEY	Ilkeston		<1865	4318	WALKER	Derby		<1841	4328
SMEDLEY	Newhall		1800s	1820	WALKER	No parish given		1900-1930	1287
SMITH	Derby		1800-1960	2884	WALKER	Winshill		1899-1920	4330
SMITH	Duffield		<1850	4337	WARDLE	Featherstone	Yks	<1920	4294
SMITH	Ilkeston		<1865	4318	WARDLE	Nottingham	Ntt	<1920	4294
SMITH	London		1800-1960	2884	WATERHOUSE	Chapel en le Frith		<1850	4385
SMITH	No parish given		<1900	4361	WAYNE	Brampton		<1840	4375

WAYWELL	No parish given		<1900	4361	WILSON	No parish given	1880s	4333
WEBSTER	Eastwood	Ntt	1800-1900	3612	WILSON	Radbourne	1835-1910	1287
WEBSTER	Todmorden	Ntt	1800-1900	3612	WOOD	Condover	Sal 1840-1880	4353
WEIR	Burton on Trent	Sts	1894	3892	WOOD	Hulme	Lan c.1840	4321
WELLS	No parish given	Yks	No dates given	4347	WOOD	No parish given	Ssx 1800-1900	4352
WHALLEY	Manchester	Lan	1800-1917	3612	WOODHOUSE	No parish given	19c	4373
WHETWELL	Darwen	Lan	1600>	4362	WOODS	Bolton	Lan 1880-1890	4358
WHITE	Alderwasley		1700s & 1800s	4315	WOODS	Little Bolton	Lan 1880-1890	4358
WHITE	Wensley		1800s & 1900s	4315	WOOLLEY	Heage	<1860	4368
WHYMAN	Smalley		1880s	4329	WOOLLEY	Ripley	<1860	4368
WILD	Southwark	Sry	<1900	4371	WOOLLEY	Yoxall	Sts 1750>	4340
WILKINS	Milford		1910-1918	4387	WRIGHT	Bollington	Chs 1760>	4340
WILKINSON	Crich		<1850	4367	WYCHERLEY	Market Drayton	Sal <1830	4344
WILLIAMSON	Newhall		<1850s	1820	WYCHERLEY	West Bromwich	<1830	4344
WILSON	Hope		<1825	4385	YATES	Great Haywood	Sts 1793	3892

WHERE NO COUNTY IS STATED IT IS ASSUMED TO BE DERBYSHIRE

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

- 0560 Mrs Colleen Thompson, 19 Learnington Road, Lytham St. Annes, Lancs. FY8 1U
 1007 Mr P. A. Slater, 18 Primrose Road, Bude, Cornwall, EX23 8UB
 1763 Mrs G. R. Redmann, 51 Monument Drive, Stafford, VA 22557, USA
 1965 Mr D. Noot, Gorsefield, Springbank, New Mills, High Peak, SK22 4BH
 2488 Mr P. H. Thompson, 2 Pentewan Close, Darley Abbey, Derby, DE22 2BL
 3113 Mrs D. E. Chicken, Flat 2, St. Phillips Court, Sandhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN2 3SW
 3398 Mr W. B. Cotterill, 41 Main Road, Ketley Bank, Telford, Shropshire, TF2 0DH
 3412 Mr W. J. Taylor, 99 St. Mary's Close, Littlehampton, W. Sussex, BN17 5QQ
 3536 Mr D. J. & Mrs P. Martin, 4 Cracken Close, Chinley, High Peak, Derbys. SK23 6AZ
 3655 Mrs T. M. May, 12 Churwell Avenue, Heaton Mersey, Stockport, Cheshire, SK4 3QE
 3668 Mr R. I. Tompson-Hall, 27 Normandy Road, The Hedgerows, Hilton, Derbys, DE65 5GW
 3882 Mr J. A. Drabble, Basement Flat, 29A Gunterstone Road, London, W14
 3906 Mr M. & Mrs. J. Bradburn, 171 Cross Hill, High Greave, Ecclesfield, Sheffield, S30 3WS
 3912 Mrs Y. M. O'Shaughnessy, Dovecote Cottage, Holly Road, Stourport on Severn, Worcs. DY13 9BA

PLEASE NOTE: All Addresses in New Mills are now HIGH PEAK not as previously STOCKPORT

FOUND IN THE 1891 CENSUS for Church Gresley, Folio 80, Page 16, Schedule 93:-

ELIZABETH HOLLIS, widow, 65, head, born Measham, Leics

EDITH ANN COOK, widow, 20, daughter, born Appleby, Leics

RIGHT HONOURABLE HOLLIS, single, 23, son, born Appleby, Leics, occupation coalminer

G.R.O. INDEXES

Many of our members have expressed a wish to see copies of the indexes of birth, marriage and burial registers (once known as St. Cath's indexes) available at the Derbyshire Family History Society headquarters. The prohibitive cost of this - which runs into thousands rather than hundreds - has so far meant that this is an impossibility.

Recently several of our visitors to Bridge Chapel House have expressed a wish to contribute a certain amount of money to enable the first few years of the indexes to be

purchased. Several discussions have taken place and it is felt that other members might also like to contribute, so that many more years can be acquired. If each of our members were to donate £2, for instance, then we would be halfway there.

If you would like to help and have the thrill of your name recorded for posterity as a contributor, please send any donations direct to Bridge Chapel House. Updates will be printed in the magazine and hopefully we will soon have another service to offer to our members.

HELP WANTED

ROE, SHAW

In 1796 John Roe married Jane Shaw in 1796 at Chesterfield by licence, which shows that Jane's father was called William and at that time was a heelmarker living at South Normanton. John's father was also called John and may have lived in Chesterfield. It is possible they may have eventually moved to Ashbourne. Any help on this family would be appreciated.

Miss B. Wright, 10 Mullroy Road, Hartlepool, TS25 3RG (Mem. No. 4254).

MORGAN

I am looking for descendants of Thomas Morgan born in Aston, Birmingham in 1847. In 1868 he married Sarah Ann Hunt and had six sons and one daughter - George (1869), William (1870), Edward (1872), Mary (1874), Walter (1876), David (1878) and Albert (1880). The family moved to Derby about 1882. In 1903 Thomas was Liberal Agent for South Derbyshire, having previously been agent for Sir Thomas Roe in Derby. Any information would be greatly appreciated.

Mrs Patricia Hall, "Linchmere", Thurlow Road, Withersfield, Haverhill, Suffolk CB9 7SA (Mem. No. 2096)

BRITTLEBANK

I am trying to find the father of an illegitimate ancestor. Mary Whitham, born on 29th May 1809 in Norton, Derbyshire, had an illegitimate son who was born in Sheffield on 24th January 1833 and baptised at the Cathedral. He was registered as Frederick Brittlebank, son of Mary Whitham, spinster. The records for Norton have been transferred from the Derbyshire Record Office to the Sheffield Archives, but I was told that neither office had any Poor Law records for Norton. I have found many Brittlebanks in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, but so far no Frederick. Can anyone please help me?

Mrs M. Linden, 32 Priors Road, Windsor, Berks SL4 4PD (Mem. No. 4013).

CALOW, NALL

I would be obliged if anyone who has found the surname Calow or Nall anywhere on their family tree would let me have details. When females marry their maiden names are very often lost for ever. Many second and third cousins are never discovered yet there may be many out there somewhere. Any information will be much appreciated.

Mr Jack Calow, 1 Overbury Road, Hereford, HR1 1JE (Mem. No. 3128).

SQUIRE MANSFIELD

Squire Mansfield married Martha Susan Gage of Alton, Missouri USA some time after 1880. There were no

children from that union. On the Ancestral File Squire Mansfield's birthdate is given as 1859 as an approximation which cannot be correct as his son, my grandfather George William Johnson, was born in 1861. It may be possible George was born in the Workhouse in Nell Lane Manchester and is obvious that Squire was not married to my great grandmother. George had four sons and my father, Thomas Mansfield Johnson, was the youngest and the only one to take the Mansfield name so it looks as though they wanted to record the line.

I need to find Squire Mansfield's birthplace in Derby and hopefully someone has him dangling on their twig.

Olive Fergusson, 7 Seymour Road, Mile End, Stockport, Cheshire SK2 6ES

WHITE

My grandfather, James White, was born in 1860 and according to family talk was a miner and the father of 22 children. He married Sarah Hunt from Ripley and died in 1945. Any further information on this family please.

B.J. White, 69 Poplar Street, New Ollerton, Nr. Newark, Notts NG22 9PY (Mem. No. 4259).

FAIRFAX, SYKES

Has anyone been researching the family of Sykes of Bakewell, Curbar, Calver and surrounding district during the 1600s. I am trying to trace backwards to the time that Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner in England from 1569 to her death in 1587. The time I am most interested in saw Mary a prisoner at Sheffield, Wingfield, Chatsworth and Hardwick.

We have a strong family legend that the eldest son of the line must use the name of Fairfax to precede his surname. There is a piece of needlework in the family which is said to have been a gift from the Queen.

It is said that (Lady?) Jane Fairfax was a lady in waiting at some time to the Scots Queen but so far we have been unable to verify this. We also have several gifts from a later Lady Fairfax to the family; these, together with a bible called the Fairfax/Sykes bible which we have been unable to date and with no family history in it.

Any suggestions as to where to look for information would be gladly received or any clues, however small, that might help us substantiate this story.

Mrs J. Stubbs, Haddon Cottage, Gorse Bank Lane, Baslow, Derbyshire DE45 1SE (Mem. No. 1678)

BLONDIN'S TIGHTROPE WALK

One of the local people who helped to strain the rope across the Gorge between High Tor and the Heights of Abraham is said to have been my grandfather, Joseph Beresford (1841-1916), who lived at different times at

Littlemoor Wood Farm and Littlemoor Farm, Riber. I am seeking a date for this event.

Charles Blondin (Jean-Francois Gravellet, 1824-97) was a renowned French acrobat and tightrope walker who succeeded in crossing Niagara Falls on such a rope in 1859. It is probable that his feat of crossing Matlock Gorge would have been after that date. Can anyone help me with the actual date and any further information on something which must have drawn great crowds of sightseers, e.g. the rope anchorage sites on either side of the deep gorge, length and diameter of rope, details of the promoters of the event and eye-witness or newspaper reports? Joseph probably helped on the High Tor side as he lived close by.

Mrs Sheila Llewellyn, 15 Burcot Park, Búrcot, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 3DH (Mem. No. 893)

BYARD

My grandmother was born Annie Byard. Her father, Stephen Byard, came from Ashleyhay, near Wirksworth. I am tracing this family backwards (having so far arrived at 1750) and am convinced that most Byards today found in North Derbyshire, South Yorkshire and even some in West Nottinghamshire are descended from the families of the Ashleyhay/Wirksworth area. I would therefore be very grateful for contact with other Byards of female lines from them so that I can build a full picture to share with all interested.

Mrs Kathleen M. Benny, 19 Mary Vale, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1SW (Mem. No. 628)

HARVEY, MOSS

Is any member working on Walter Buxton, married Hephzibah Harvey in 1778 and raised family at Tibshelf 1784-1801 or Thomas Buxton, married Sarah Harvey at South Wingfield in 1803.

I also need information on Elizabeth Webster (married 12 Jun 1835 Horsley), Mary Bestall (married 19th September 1836 Alfreton) and Frances Shreeve (married 5 November 1838 Calke). Each of these women married a Samuel Harvey and I want to know which one married the Samuel christened 5 September 1813 at South Wingfield. So far I have been unable to include or exclude any of these possible spouses. The spouse would have died prior to 1843.

Also anyone working on Hannah Moss and Benjamin Outram, married 1806 and lived at Knowts Hall Farm near Codnor. I would like to hear from anyone working on family lines from South Wingfield which connect to any Harveys of that village.

Mr E.K. Harvey, 1897 Crater Lake Avenue, Milpitas CA, 95035 USA (Mem. No. 1633)

BRITISH ANCESTORS IN INDIA SOCIETY

The British Ancestors in India Society is a family history society for all people who had ancestors in India, Burma, Nepal, Ceylon, Afghanistan and other areas of

Southern Asia during the British occupation of that area.

The Society is not only for people with British Ancestors in the East India Company it is also for people whose ancestors were in the British and Indian armed forces, Anglo-Indians, Indians and any other interested groups as long as they have some connection or association with Britain, India and Southern Asia. The time period roughly spans from the 1600's to the present century.

We want to uncover as much information as we can about the British in India to get an overall period of that period and at the same time attempt to locate as many individuals and their ancestors from all around the world who at some time were in India. If anyone is interested they can send copies of their family trees to our Archivist, Mr Alan Hardcastle, or if you have any kind of documentation, photographs, letters of any other information relating to the British period in India then we would love to hear from you.

Our aim is to try and locate and index as many 'ancestors' as possible, Soldiers, Regiments (both native H.E.I.Co. and British and Indian Army regiments that served in India), ships, railway employees, Civil Service employees and the European civilian population also. The Society and its UK members are currently locating and recording tombstone inscriptions who were at some time in India but are buried in the UK. We will be extending this project to the other 11 countries where we have members. The Society has a database of our member's ancestors names and other details and we also have an extensive archive index.

If anyone has any archive material that they are willing to copy and donate to the society they should send it to *Mr Alan Hardcastle, 9 Clay Avenue, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 1BS*. If anyone would like to join the BAIS they can do so by contacting *Mr Paul Rowland, 2 South Farm Avenue, Harthill, Sheffield S31 8WY*.

HELP OFFERED

I would like to offer to do reciprocal research in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire or Leicestershire for anyone in British Columbia, Canada who has access to any records covering the town of Winona. My Gt. Uncle William Wothers Gilbert (born Measham 1880's) went to live there in the early 1900's. I know nothing about him other than I don't think he married. I would like to find out anything about his life, when he died, where he is buried, whether he left a will, any newspaper obituaries etc.

Mrs Jean Morley, 145A Toton Lane, Stapleford, Nottingham NG9 7HY

MARY HOLT

I am trying to trace the marriage and birthplace of Mary Holt who married George Blythe. George was born at Morton, Derbyshire, in December 1761 and subsequently moved to Skegby, Notts. Their first child

was born at Skegby in 1787. I do not know whether the marriage took place before or after the move. Can anyone help please?

David Blythe, 16 Smithfield Avenue, Trowell, Nottingham NG9 3PD (Mem. No. 3223)

CANADIAN HELP

I would be very grateful if anyone could visit the Archives of Ontario in Toronto to check if wills exist for four of my family members. They all died in Bowmanville, Ontario:- William Winter died 21 January 1913; Emily Elizabeth Winter (his wife) died 19 March 1894; Robert Winter (his brother) died 5 February 1878; Samuel Winter (his brother) died 12 April 1885.

Unfortunately the Archives have insufficient staff to undertake this search. I am willing to pay expenses incurred and/or do reciprocal research in this country
J.J. Smedley, 14 Longstone Rise, Belper, Derbys (Mem. No. 3485)

PRE ARKWRIGHT FAMILIES

I would be grateful for any information on any names in Cromford and Scarthin pre 1700 and pre Arkwright families. I have 16,000 entries for Cromford and Breadsall from baptisms, burials and marriages and would be glad to help any other member.

Mr D. Henderson, Pinfold, 54 Brookside Road, Breadsall, Derby DE21 5LF (Mem. No. 1822)



Can anyone identify any of the people in the above photograph. They are believed to be related to the Jowle family of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Marple and Cheadle. Judging by the fashions, it was taken around the 1890's and the families involved could include Shore, Ford, Walker, Cottrill (Cotterill), Hallworth, Williamson, Ridgway, Flowers, Greenwood and, of course, Jowle.

If anyone can help I would be willing to exchange any information and refund any costs incurred.

Mr & Mrs J.A.K. Moilliet, Flat 1F2, 21 Warrender Park Terrace, Edinburgh EH9 1EF

HUMBLE BENEVOLENCE

The Life of William Shawcroft

In her article on Riddings in Issue No. 80, Helen Betteridge provided some information about the good works of William Shawcroft my 4x great grandfather. Further details are given in The History of Friar Lane Baptist Church, Nottingham, which information is itself based on a booklet published in 1837, six years after William's death by the Rev. C. Stowel under the title of this article.

According to this account William was born at Greenhill Lane near Riddings on 23 September 1747, the youngest child of a father of the same name. The only baptism recorded at Alfreton parish church (in which parish Greenhill Lane then lay) of a William Shawcroft in 1747 is on 25 October but the parents' names are given as Joseph and Sarah. There are no earlier references to elder children of a William Shawcroft and only one to an earlier child of Joseph. I have had no success in tracing a marriage for either Joseph or William.

When William was 18 he was "*brought to a knowledge of Divine Truth*" by the Rev. Abraham Booth of Sutton in Ashfield. In 1769 he moved from Riddings to Nottingham and there joined the Friar Lane Baptist Church, signing the Church Roll on 2 November 1769 as William Shacroft. Within 7 months he had found a wife, marrying Jane Burgess at St. Mary, Nottingham on 11 June 1770 and 10 months later his first child Jane was born. By 1774 his wife had died for on 11 April that year he married Rebecca Scofield, again at St. Mary's Church. Rebecca was the daughter of Sampson and Martha and had been baptised at St. Peter's Nottingham on 21 January 1750. I have no trace of the marriage or baptisms of Sampson and Martha. William (Shaycroft) is recorded in a 1774 Poll Book as a freeholder and framework knitter residing at New Buildings Nottingham.

William and Rebecca had seven children whose births are recorded in the registers of Nottingham George Street Baptist Church (later Friar Lane) between 1775 and 1789, the youngest child Ann (born on 26 December 1789) being my 3x great grandmother through her subsequent marriage to Patrick Parkin at Alfreton in 1814.

The account of William's life records that he was reduced to poverty by the depression in the knitting trade at the end of the American War of Independence yet through his industry he managed to rear his family "*with great honour to himself and friends.*" His efforts were not restricted to "*the temporal wants of his*

family" for he taught them daily from the bible. He was also engaged in visiting the sick and established a 'Prayer and Alms Society'.

In 1806 "*a heavy affliction in his family obliged him to return to his native place*" and he joined the Baptist Church at Swanwick. I have not identified the cause of the "*heavy affliction*". There were no deaths in William's own family at that time and the Alfreton burial records do not provide any clues.

William's endeavours in education and religion after his return to Riddings were outlined in Helen Betteridge's article. The Friar Lane record adds a few other details. There is confirmation of the poor reputation of Riddings at the time - "*after an absence of 36 years he found...its iniquity had awfully increased*". He began his Sunday School in "*a hovel built with turf*".

On 15 January 1810 his wife Rebecca died "*after a protracted affliction of 9 years*". William's sight began to fail and he was virtually blind for the last 13 years of his life. He was buried in the Baptist burial ground at Swanwick when "*700-800 persons, deacons, teachers and schoolchildren followed his remains to the grave, a distance of 2 miles from his cottage*". As well as the memorial in Riddings churchyard there is also an M.I. in the Baptist burial ground which records his death together with that of his daughter Ann Parkin, who died in 1835 aged 45. There is also a portrait of William in Swanwick Baptist church, a copy of which was passed to me in 1989 by Marion Petford of Birmingham. I don't know whether it still hangs there.

I would be delighted to hear from any other descendants of William, or from anyone who can throw light on the gaps in my knowledge. William was certainly one of the more remarkable of my ancestors. He surely led a life of Humble Benevolence!

*Clive Leivers, 10 Tadcaster Road, Dringhouses,
York YO2 2LP*

OBITUARY

The Society is sad to announce the death of one of its' most popular members, Peter Mason. Peter was a cheerful and enthusiastic helper and was one of those most involved in getting Bridge Chapel House ready for occupation last year. The Society would like to extend sympathy to his wife Kath and all his family.

MEETING REPORTS



DERBY MEETING GROUP

JANUARY 1997

Computers in Family History - Ian Care

With only thirty hours to go before our first meeting of the year the proposed speaker Mr H. Wilson came down with the 'flu. Ian Care, our Society Computer Correspondent, gallantly stepped in at the last moment and saved the day. Ian set out to show us how computers can be of great benefit to family historians. Using the overhead projector and a series of drawings we started with what sort of computer we should consider, what do you want it to do? The jargon that seems to roll off most people's tongues these days, yet is Greek to me, was explained. I didn't profess to take it all in (that's not your lecture Ian, it's just my dim brain) but some of the mysteries of rams, megabytes, memory and other such wonders became a little clearer.

After we had purchased our imaginary computer, we then learned of the different things it can do and what programmes we should look for to help us with ancestor tracing. Ian showed several examples of programmes that are in common use. Brothers Keeper seems a popular choice, I use Personal Roots (it's easy to work), but many of these excellent programmes will print out your family tree anyway you want it with photos, crests, shields or whichever art work you choose. We then went on to E-mail, share ware, and the altar that a lot of people now seem to worship at, the Internet, apparently there are millions of names kicking around on this world wide web and family historians are cashing in to their advantage. Members then had a question and answer session which rounded off an interesting evening, especially to some one like me who is computer petrified. Thanks Ian, for stepping in to the breach.

Alan Hiley

FEBRUARY 1997

Workshop Evening

Oh dear, tonight's speaker Tony Bowler, could not appear owing to work commitments, so we hurriedly swapped the workshop evening from March to tonight. Many members had turned up to see Tony's ever popular slides of old Derby, but after apologies from Alan Hiley good humouredly set to work on the various projects that were on offer. Slipping, checking, indexing, carrying out postal research queries, inputting M.I.s to computer, checking census indexes, etc. A lot of work was carried on during the evening, free coffee and biscuits were soon circulating as an appeaser. Thank you to everyone who stayed on and worked. The

speakers we book mostly do their talks for the enjoyment and like the rest of us have family and work pressures, so occasionally we are disappointed, but the evening was rescued very well indeed.

Gill Hiley

MARCH 1997

Old Derby Slides - Tony Bowler

Yippee, Hurrah, Gasp, I am almost delirious with joy, tonight we have a speaker. Tony Bowler with his extremely popular slide shows of old Derby. Tonight's trip started off in St Peter's Street 1905, the Midland Drapery founded and run by the Ann family with the huge Magnet trademark (to draw the people in) the Kings Restaurants, and the Central Educational, a joy to browse around for all of the school books and stationery. On to the junction of St Peter's St., Victoria St. and Cornmarket. Burton's the tailors, where they used to have wire nets over the upstairs windows to stop the Trolleybus poles smashing through them as the bus rounded the corner at speed and the poles shot off the wires. Into Cornmarket with such long forgotten delights as the Maypole, Melia's, Cholerton's, the Kardomah Coffee House, Moore's the jewellers and the bobby on point duty at the junction of St James' St. Older slides were shown of the market place in the 1700's with Rotten Row and the Piazza's. The first Guildhall built in 1204 to coincide with the first market charter, rebuilt in 1735 and again in 1838 with the first gas light in 1841. More slides of the market place and surrounding areas, the Derby Corset Company, stalls, horses and carts in 1925, Tenant St. with the British Restaurant, the Royal Oak which is now a solicitor's office. Tony showed many slides of the Market Hall from the 1920's to the present day, this was built between 1886 and 1888 at a cost of £24,000. The Fish Market opened in 1926 and our tour came round full circle to the bottom end of St Peter's St via the old Northcliffe House, for many years the home of the Derby Daily Telegraph and latterly the Evening Telegraph; before that it was a dance hall and Charlie Chaplin was supposed to have appeared there in 1928. Tony's slide shows are very popular with our members and many of them can be heard calling out their own reminiscences as the slides are shown. In the question session afterwards the first question was 'when are you coming again', I think that speaks for itself.

Alan Hiley

GLOSSOP MEETING GROUP

JANUARY 1997

Derbyshire Villages - Mr H. Hanmer

The aim of this talk was to emphasise how much more interesting trips out into the area around Glossop can be if one takes the side roads rather than the more direct routes.

It doesn't matter if you get lost because you often find places of interest which are often missed. Small picturesque villages in the Peak District, the Staffordshire moorlands, the Cheshire plain or the Yorkshire Pennines, all within a few hours drive of Glossop.

A little research beforehand in the local library and a more detailed study of an Ordnance Survey map is well worth the time taken, especially if there is a specific place you want to visit to help with your family history research in the area.

Iris Brown

FEBRUARY 1997

Sources available for the family historian and the workings of the Greater Manchester Record Office

Archivist Vincent McKernan explained how G.M.C.R.O. was established in 1976 and survived even though the county council was abolished in 1986. The office still collects and catalogues historical documents relating to the county and makes them accessible to the public for historical research, whilst storing them in regulated strongroom conditions.

He was accompanied by 'minder' Nick Rayner from the conservation department - where documents which are torn, dirty, covered in sellotape or in need of rebinding, are repaired.

Mr McKernan illustrated the sources available in most Record office with carefully chosen examples, the earliest of which was a 12th century Indenture. The excellent condition of this 800 year old piece of parchment emphasised the temporary nature of today's methods of storing information.

Other archives shown included an old map of the area, the Jericho Workhouse Admission and Discharge Records, Railway Accident Records, the Manchester Ship Canal Company's Shareholders' Records and a beautiful illustrated, handwritten church record. Sources held for family historians are the General Register Office Indexes of Births, Marriages and Deaths from 1837-1950, Index to Grants of Probate 1858-1945 (England and Wales) which is added to on a yearly basis from the District Probate Registry, and the I.G.I. for England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Channel Islands, The Isle of Man and even Latvia.

G.M.C.R.O. also has the Manchester Evening News and Chronicle, Guardian, and Daily Telegraph, plus Trade and Street Directories and information on War Memorials and War Graves (WW1 only).

Also of interest are Estate Rentals or Workmen's Wages Books and the 1911 Land Tax Records. All may be worth consulting in the quest for that elusive ancestor or to put flesh on the bones. It has to be stressed, however, that some records can be difficult and/or time-consuming to locate and use, but then, as Mr McKernan said, if you wanted a simple hobby perhaps you should have chosen something other than family history - mountain climbing was one suggestion!

Derbyshire residents get free access to records at G.M.C.R.O. (unlike Stockport residents who, because of the way it is funded, have to pay) so why not go along and see what you can find.

Ann Pass

MARCH 1997

Camera as Historian - Mr Chris Makepeace

Mr Makepeace's talk, illustrated by slides, focused on the centre of Manchester. He stressed how important a place photographs have in local and national history.

His first slides were of engravings of buildings around Manchester in the 1700's and progressed through the years until the first photographs appeared in 1837, showing the changes in some of the buildings previously shown. Other slides of photographs depicted scenes from the very poor areas of Manchester to the more affluent where they worked. There were slides recording the visit to Manchester of Queen Victoria in 1851 and Market Street featured as it was in the 18th and 19th centuries and how it is today. How the buildings have changed through the years while transport has changed from horsedrawn carts to cars, buses and even the metro-link.

Changes we know are ongoing and Mr Makepeace's talk emphasised how much we have progressed over the last 200 years.

Iris Brown

SHIRLAND MEETING GROUP

JANUARY 1997

Pleasley Pit Past, Present and Future - Robert Metcalf

We are all aware of the rapid decline of the coal industry in Britain, now less than 20 collieries remain and in a few years time these also will be a thing of the past.

Pleasley Colliery was closed in December 1983, except for the use of the South Shaft which became a downshaft for the Shirebrook Colliery until an underground booster fan was fitted there, which led to the total closure of Pleasley and shaft infilling with 20,000 tons of limestone in 1992.

After many years of neglect a chance meeting between Robert and Dr Lynn Willies of the Peak District Mining Museum, the interest of the local environmental group, the intervention of English Heritage and television coverage, the remains of the colliery were saved and work on preservation began. Although demolition had started it was halted when the Department of the Environment gave the Engine House and winding gear Grade 2 listing. Pleasley is the last substantial pit in Derbyshire with significant remains, all the rest having been flattened. The various groups interested in saving the pit formed "The Friends of Pleasley Pit" and Robert became the Chairman.

The Stanton Ironworks Company obtained the lease to establish Pleasley Pit on Pleasley Park Estate which was owned by the Nightingale family. When work began the head of this family was William Edward Shore Nightingale and it is said that his daughter, Florence, cut the first turves in 1871. The first shafts took five years to sink due to water and financial problems and all the waste had to be carried away by horse and cart as there was no railway. The shafts were brick lined and the winding engines were made by Readers of Nottingham. The two headgears were unique, made of wrought iron lattice work by the Stanton Ironworks Company. Pleasley was the first pit to be lit underground by electricity in 1880. The Top Hard seam produced a kind of coal that was much sort after by the railways and companies using steam engines, but during the First World War the industry was starved both of manpower and funds. However after the war one shaft was sunk a further 500 yards and a new winding engine purchased. By 1970 the Deep Hard, Viper and Waterloo seams were running out of coal and the decision was taken to join Pleasley to Shirebrook. Pleasley became redundant and the men transferred.

Two engines remain at Pleasley in the roofless engine house and one of the two original chimneys has survived. Work is under way to preserve the engines and buildings. A stroke of luck led Robert to the director of Northern Coal who had some bits of the Pleasley Winders and Markhams offered to make any parts that were missing from the engines. Besides preserving the pit it is proposed that the site will have a simulated underground experience, sales and catering facilities, handicrafts workshops, country park, picnic area and playground, sports facilities, caravan site and

holiday chalets. With funding from various sources and a lot of hard work the "The Friends", Pleasley Pit, like the Phoenix, will once again rise from the ashes.

FEBRUARY 1997

Making Ends Meet - Mrs Margaret Morgan

Think of a time when England ruled and Empire and maps of the World were coloured predominantly pink. Margaret's story was set in one of those "pink bits", namely India, and began when she met her husband at college shortly after the second World War. David was the sixth of ten children, so it was inevitable that she would be introduced to his immediate family as well as his nieces and nephews and that in the course of conversation, the family stories of life in India would be related. One of David's sister passed on a collection of birth, marriage and death certificates, an indenture and letters of the families born and bred in India, from which she was able to construct a tree back to Joshua John Brownlow Proby, who went to India in 1792. The certificates had been kept to prove the family's British nationality.

David's mother, Gwendoline Esme Annie Carysfort Proby, was the second wife of Walter John Morgan. She had a very strict upbringing and was strict with her children who were educated in Church schools. The Indenture made by her grandfather about 1879 left the lands in India to Gwendoline and this she inherited in 1906 on the death of her grandmother. This indenture was invaluable to Margaret as it contained much of the family history of the Probys as well as identifying the lands belonging to them in the Delta region of the Ganges.

A letter was from William Proby, begging his wife to let him see his daughter Blanche, before he was sent to prison in Calcutta. William's wife was at this time pregnant with Gwendoline. It also inferred that his wife had previously been in prison, but Margaret has not yet discovered the reason for their imprisonment, it may have been for debt. William died in jail in 1884. The family were at one stage swindled by the Indian manager of the estate which led to a court case and the land was finally lost to the family after partition in 1947, as it lay in the area that became Bangladesh.

Later generations of Probys had been jute growers, but Francis Maxwell Proby and his father Francis Proby had been indigo planters. Joshua John Brownlow Proby was a writer for the East India Company, who sent him to a language school where he learned Indian and Persian. He had a distinguished career, serving in a variety of offices and eventually became the District Officer of the 24 Perghanas. At this point Margaret was unable to trace the line any further back in India.

However the long christian names were littered with surnames and the most predominant one was Carysfort, so it was obvious that this must be of some significance. Investigation revealed that the family name of the Earls of Carysfort was Proby and pedigrees of this family showed links with Portugal and India. So, starting from the other end of the line and discovering an extinct peerage which had originally been given to Sir Peter Proby of London in 1623, Margaret finally made the link with her Probys on the discovery of Baptist Proby, who was made Dean of Lichfield in 1776 and whose youngest son was Joshua John Brownlow Proby - at last both ends met! The Proby family still live at Elton Hall, near Peterborough.

This was a fascinating story and for anyone wishing to trace ancestors with India connections the place to look is the India Office Library, Blackfriars Road, London, where records of the British in India up to 1947 are kept. The records are all indexed and those of the East India Company are exceptionally detailed.

MARCH 1997

Members Evening

Our members are wonderful. Having been asked to bring along their family trees, documents etc. for our Members evening they once again came up trumps and all available tables were covered with a most interesting and fascinating assortment. It was quite a job to get them to sit down long enough to hear Len Careless tell the tale that led to his few moments of television fame.

Len has done a considerable amount of research on the Careless name, but in this instance it was Colonel William Careless that the story centred around. William was born at Broomhall near Brewwood on the Staffordshire/Shropshire border near to an old hunting lodge called Boscobel House and two Cistercian nunneries which were all owned by the Gifford families whose agent was George Penderel.

In January 1649 King Charles I was beheaded. From Holland Charles II began to plan his return and set sail for Scotland where he was crowned in 1651. Charles marched over the border into England where he met Cromwell's troops at the battle of Worcester. Realising the battle was lost Colonel William Careless gathered a troop of men and fought a rearguard action to allow the King to escape. Charles and his party fled for Wales, but could not cross the Severn, so turned towards Staffordshire, ending up in the forest around Brewwood. He was taken to Whiteladies Nunnery and disguised as a woodsman, then escorted by Richard Penderel to Boscobel House. Colonel Careless arrived and reported Roundhead troops searching the area. Charles and Colonel Careless hid in the topmost branches of an oak

tree near Boscobel House (giving rise to Britain's most popular public house name - the Royal Oak). The pair stayed in the tree all day and at night returned to the house and slept in a Priest Hole. The King finally left for France in 1652 followed by Colonel Careless, also a fugitive with a price on his head. With the death of Oliver Cromwell the people were soon clamouring for the return of the King and in May 1660 he landed at Dover. He related his stories to Samuel Pepys who wrote in his diary the story of Colonel Careless and the King hiding in the oak tree.

Over the years sightseers cut off pieces of the Royal Oak until finally it died, but a sapling from the original oak now grows in its place and Boscobel House is a museum. Colonel William Careless is buried in Brewwood churchyard and in the church are two plaques, one a personal commemoration to his association with the two King Charles, and the other a translation of the Grant of Arms to Colonel Carlos. The King asked Colonel Careless to change his name to Carlos (Spanish for Charles) in recognition of their time spent together in that country. William was also given a pension of £300 per year, sixpence tax on every haycart that passed over London Bridge, a grant of wine, money from Trinity House and a Coat of Arms.

During an item on BBC's "Good Fortunes" programme, Len heard the name of Colonel Carlos linked with the Penderels and telephoned the BBC to correct the name to Careless. He thought no more about it but was invited to London for the next week's programme and was met off the train by a chauffeur driven limousine which took him to the studio. Doing the programme live, Gloria Hunniford introduced him as the "World Wide Expert on the Careless name". After doing his bit he was taken to the hospitality suite where he spoke to the presenters and enjoyed the food laid on.

Following the programme Len was inundated by mail. Contact was made with newly found cousins and trips to Canada and the USA resulted. There should have been a followup series but complications over another family caused the series to be axed.

After Len's fascinating story we all returned to the tables to wade through books of family histories, photographs and police memorabilia of PC43, Daniel Allsopp of the Lancashire Police, Rochdale Division, Margaret Allsop's colour coded index, the records of Frederick Lee, building contractor of Alfreton, indexed memorium cards, Mr Latimer's very informative Maritime Lists, list of Volunteers for the Napoleonic Wars, Brackenfield School registers, Derbyshire Lunacy Returns and much much more.

Sylvia Wright



SECRETARY'S POSTBAG

Since my last postbag I have received two parcels containing items for the Library. The first from a Mr Arthur L. Norman, 7/126 The Esplanade, Surfers Paradise, Queensland, 4217, was a copy of a diary kept by his grandfather, Mr R.L. Norman on his journey from Derby, England, to New Zealand in the ship "Zealandia" in 1870. The entries describe the three month journey in the sailing ship which he notes:

"the Zealandia, a splendid Iron Ship, built by Connell & Co of Glasgow (sic), of 2000 tons". He explains how they are divided into messes, with one member appointed as the 'Captain' who had the duties of *"drawing the provisions from the stores, to superintend the making of puddings, and to see that the meals was properly cooked and equally divided among the mess"*.

This duty fell upon the shoulders of a reluctant young Mr Norman,

"although there was older & there was younger in my mess but as I was appointed to it, I had to fulfill it although I did not much care for the job, because you had to be running about after the provisions, while others was walking about the deck at leisure."

He reports on the daily happenings, the sightings of other ships, the sighting of,

"a shoal of porpoises was seen frolicking about & jumping about 2 or 3 feet out of the water and far round as you might see"

and

"saw a good many Cape pigeons, Mollyhawks, Stormy Petrels & Mother Carys Chickens"

On Saturday Oct. 22nd, he records

"3 a.m. the daughter of Mr Suttcliffe who recently fell out of a chair & injured her thighs, died, aged 15 yrs, the girl was buried at 1/27 pm. They sang a short hymn, & the father gave a short solemn & impressive speech & then her body was consigned to the deep"

On Sunday Oct 23rd, he records

"at 1/43 am Mrs Cutler gave birth to a daughter, & a fine looking child it is, & mother & child are going on as well as can be expected"

A school was set up for the children and bible classes were held, and if children needed to be disciplined the Captain had his method as described as follows,

"had a very unruly Boy on Board, his father had thrashed him time after time, but could do no good with him & was compelled at last to give him into the Captains hands, he insulted the passengers, Captain would stand none of his nonsense, so he had him tied across one of the Canons, or as they called it marrying him to the Gunners Daughter, the first time he got it undone, with his hands. Tied him again & tried to undo it again with his teeth, made him more secure again, he cried & screamed, & made a awful noise, the Captain wanted him to beg his pardon & promise to be a good boy, but he would not. Captain put a pin in his mouth to stop his shouting, but all to no use, put a piece of tar rope in his mouth & lastly put a piece of iron in his mouth, his stubborn will was at last subdued, he yealded

to the Captains request. Begged his pardon and promised to be a good boy for the future".

Mr Norman further describes the entertainment organised on board and includes the songs and monologues he heard at the concerts. It is a fascinating journal giving an insight into the hardships endured by those early immigrants.

Mr Arthur Norman also informs me that his great-grandfather, our diarist's father, was a Mr William Gilford Norman, a Derby Borough magistrate till his death in 1897 and that William Gilford Norman also had a son, Arthur, who was a printer with Messrs B. & Sons (believed to be Bemrose) who went to Japan on the company's recommendation to work for the "Daily Nagasaki Express" and died in Japan owning the newspaper and the property. Mr Arthur Norman is keen to learn more about William Gilford Norman and his descendants and would be pleased to hear from anyone researching the family.

My second parcel came from Mrs Shirley Husbands (Mem. No. 1177) and contained her book "THE GREAVES FAMILY". This book is intended as an extension to the main history of the WALLIS family entitled "FAMILY IN THE FRAME", and is the story of the forebears of John Greaves (1832-1881) and of the descendants of John and his wife Ellen Wallis (1834-1890). John's forebears were Derbyshire folk, with his grandfather, Isaac Greaves, born in the mid-eighteenth century being a farmer at Fenny Bentley. John's brother, James, came back to Derby from Nottingham to establish a lace factory in Brook Street.

Both books are now in the library and even if you are not researching these names, both books are well worth taking from the shelves for an interesting read.

DUNN, BROOME and DALE. Mr Frank Dunn (Mem. No. 3433) has presented to the library a copy of his GEDCOM file containing the work done by himself, Eve Parry, Simon Martin and Guy Stapleton on the MOUNTNEY family and his own entries on the DUNN, BROOME and DALE families, all of whom were living in the Taddington area for generations. Mr Dunn has also produced an alphabetical list of the names contained on the file.

May I on behalf of all members express thanks to all the above donors for their generous gifts.

THE FAMILY HISTORY OF MARTIN are pleased to announce that the 1997 Gathering of Martins will take place on Saturday 12th July 1997 from 10am to

4pm at the LDS Meeting House, Station Approach, Orpington, Kent, admission (including buffet lunch) is £5. Bookings and further information (SAE please) can be obtained from Anthony J. Martin, 5 Otlinge Close, Orpington, Kent BR5 3SH.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS REGIMENT (NOTTS and DERBYS). I have received a letter from Mr Cliff Housley, who is the Regimental Historian of the Sherwood Foresters. Cliff has access to quite an amount of information and holds a database with 12,500 Officers listed (1741-1970) and a second file containing 17,000 soldiers records. However he does emphasize that the records are but a few of the many thousands of men who have served with the Regiment, but he can give details of every man who was killed in action or died of wounds with the burial details and, in most cases, showing place and method of death, and next of kin with address. In most cases it is possible to provide some detail from the Battalion War Diaries showing the daily details at the time of death and prior. He is also most interested in learning of the Regimental details of any of the many survivors of the Wars and, indeed, those who served between and after the wars, in order to add them to the database. Mr Housley makes no specific charge for the searches or information provided, but welcomes donations towards the up-keep of the Regimental Memorial at Crich. Anyone requiring information or can provide information, can contact Mr Cliff Housley at 83 Draycott Road, Sawley, Long Eaton, Nottingham NG10 3BL (with SAE). Please provide as much detail as possible to allow a start of a search.

HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY are holding a Family & Local History Fair at the Middlesex County Show, Uxbridge, on Saturday 28th and Sunday 29th June 1997. Further details (SAE please) can be obtained from Gill May, 20 Moreland Drive, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 8BB.

SCOTTISH & IRISH ROOTS. The Warwickshire Family History Society are holding a One Day Seminar on different aspects of Scottish and Irish research. There will be three speakers focusing on the problems of tracing these ancestors from England and on the issue of cross migration between Scotland and Ireland. The seminar will be held at the Bulkington Village Centre, Bulkington, Warwickshire, on Saturday October 4th 1997 from 9.30am to 5pm. Further details and booking forms may be obtained from the Seminar Secretary, 11 The Crescent, Brinklow, Nr. Rugby, Warwickshire, CV23 0LG, (SAE please).

G.G. WELLS
Hon Secretary

THREE REPROBATES

So far, I have found three reports of my ancestors in local newspapers; none in a good light.

William Daft absconded from his apprenticeship in 1799 (see Branch News No. 61 page 37). His grandson, another William, has the dubious pleasure of also appearing in the Calendar and Sentences of Prisoners! At the age of nineteen, this William, my great, great, grandfather, was charged with *feloniously* stealing two tame fowls, the property of Joseph Moorley of Draycott. Four years later the serious charge of *grievous bodily harm* was laid against him. *At the parish of Sawley he unlawfully and maliciously cut and wounded one Thomas Smith with intent...* William served a sentence of six months imprisonment.

Joseph the tenth child and sixth son of William (first mentioned) and Mary (nee Thorpe) was baptised June 7, 1820 in the church of St. Chad, Wilne. In this same church he married Hannah Hassaldine Travers, ninth child and fourth daughter of William and Sarah (nee Bull) on July 28, 1844. Hannah was six months pregnant! The marriage was short lived as Hannah died three months later, aged 20, after giving birth to daughter, Ruth. She was buried in St. Chad's churchyard. Ruth survived her mother by two years.

Like father, like son; and not setting a good example to his above nephew, Joseph Daft was up before the beak in 1860.

William Bates of Draycott charged Joseph Daft with assault on March 28, 1860. They had been in the Victoria public house when a quarrel broke out resulting in Joseph threatening to knock Bates' head through a screen. *Something like a fight ensued*, Bates reputedly was *severely injured about the eyes*. The landlord managed to part the protagonists.

At the magisterial court Joseph denied striking Bates first, accusing him of being drunk. Mary Ault, a servant girl, who was called in Joseph's defence, testified that she saw Bates *chuck Daft under the chin*. The latter was not the first to strike a blow. *The Magistrates thought the best way would be to divide the expense between them.*

Joseph never re-married and continued to live in Draycott. He died in 1865 and is also buried in Wilne churchyard.

Sandra Stock - Member 125

SOURCES

Wilne Parish registers
Henry Travers' Book
(in the possession of George Travers of Draycott)
Derby Mercury
Derby Advertiser
Calendar and Sentence of Prisoners

HENRY BROWNE AND THOMAS MATHER

On page 5 of the Derbyshire F.H.S. magazine (No. 79) was a brief item culled from the *Derby Mercury* of 24 January 1799, announcing that Henry Browne had been chosen Alderman of Derby in the place of Thomas Mather who had just died.

As Derby Museum keeps biographical notes about ex-Mayors, I looked both men up, and found that a simple notice in the newspapers had brought together an unlikely pair of men with interesting family histories.

Alderman Thomas Mather's family is recorded by T.N. Ince (Derby Local Studies MS 8022), by Hunter (*Familiae Minorum Gentium*, 1.174-5) and by the anonymous author of *Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Notes and Queries*, 111.6 (61895) p.92. The good alderman was a Derby grocer and served as Mayor in 1783 and again in 1789. He married a Miss Hardcastle and must have died in late November 1798 for his burial took place in Derby's All Saint's church (now the Cathedral) on 1st December.

The family were not a Derby one, nor did they remain there. The son, "Thomas Mather, Captain in the Middlesex Militia" was of Bonsall (and surely of London!) and may be identifiable with the Thomas Mather of Belper who died 3rd March 1824. his son, Robert, was a Lincoln Surgeon. Alderman Thomas was the elder son of Philip Mather, also a grocer, of Wirksworth, who died on 1st May 1791 (will dated 20/11/1783). His mother was Catherine, sister and co-heiress of Samuel Whalley of Preston, Lancs, whose other sister Mary married (1734) Philip's elder brother, Thomas, of Shirland Lodge, a Nottingham physician (M.D. Rheims, 1733). The latter was heir of his uncle, Samuel Mather of Alport and Shirland Lodge by his will dated 5 April 1721, and was ancestor of a distinguished manufacturing family in both Manchester and Liverpool. The father of Thomas (senior) and Philip was Benjamin Mather of Wirksworth (living 1734), son of Samuel of that place.

Alderman Mather had a brother Benjamin and two sisters, Catherine and Hannah (Mrs John Rickards of Draycott), whose posterity settled in Derby (See Craven, M. *A Derbyshire Armory*, Chesterfield 1991/134). Whether Walter Mather, a contemporary who was Derby's first ironfounder, was related, I have not yet been able to ascertain.

Alderman Henry Browne had in common with Mather the fact that his family was not a Derby one either and that both were - inevitably - local tradesmen. Browne's ancestors came from Loughborough (Leics) where his 4x great grandfather, Rev John Browne, had settled as

rector. By the time of his death in 1623 he was also a Prebendary of Durham and Southwell and was one-time Proctor of the University of Cambridge. His father, Philip, must have come with him, for he died at Loughborough in September 1590.

The only authority for the history of these Brownes to the 19th century is W.P. Yeatman (*Feudal History of Derbyshire*, 4.VII. pp 14-15) - a source not wholly to be relied upon for genealogy, especially medieval family history, it must be admitted. However his account of the Brownes is reasonably well documented and seems plausible!

Theophilus Browne (1715-1786), 5th in descent from the Jacobean rector, was a younger son, and his elder brother Ferdinando inherited the family mercer's business in Loughborough. Consequently he was sent to Derby to be apprenticed to the Gentleman-apothecary Francis Meynell, of 5 Market Place, becoming a freeman of the Borough 22nd June 1742. The family were reckoned as gentry - their unauthorised arms are recorded in Derby Local Studies MS 4556 - and in consequence Theophilus married into the gentry around 1749, to Margaret, daughter of George Buckston (or Buxton) whose brother Thomas left an interesting journal and was ancestor of the Buckstons of Sutton Hall, Sutton-on-the-Hill, a family which still flourishes.

This union resulted in five brothers, all educated at Derby School. The eldest was Ferdinando (1750-1782), a surgeon of St Alkmund's Church Yard, Derby. He married at St Mary's, Nottingham, on 24th April 1781 Anne Carter, but died unexpectedly a year later, leaving an only son, Peter, who followed his father's profession and was practising at the same address in 1827. The next brother, John Davis Browne (1754-1809) was an attorney at first in Derby and later in London, where one loses track of him.

The third brother was also a surgeon at Derby: George Buckston Browne (1756-1811) of whom more later. next was Henry and the youngest of this prolific brood was Rev Theophilus Browne, baptised at All Saint's 26 August 1762 and afterwards rector of Cherry Hinton, but later - after a form of spiritual re-birth which shocked his family - became a dissenter and was in his later years nonconformist minister at Bath, where he had a wife and fashionable congregation. He died in May 1835, a Fellow of Peterhouse (Cambridge).

Alderman Browne was baptised at All Saint's on 4 April 1760 and followed his father into the apothecary's business. However he had an enquiring scientific mind, fostered from 1783 by Erasmus Darwin FRS, who

DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE NEWS UPDATE

DERBYSHIRE LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETIES SPRING MEETING

The special meeting for local and family historians on Saturday 12 April at County hall enjoyed presentations from two distinguished guest speakers. Professor John MacKenzie from the University of Lancaster concentrated on environmental history. Having spent much of his working life in Africa researching the effects of colonialism, Professor MacKenzie had much of interest to say about man's impact on the world around him.

The second speaker was Anne Crawford, the public relations officer at the Public Record Office. She introduced the improved facilities for researchers now available at the greatly extended site at Kew, and also explained how the new Family Records Centre in Myddelton Place operates. The consolidation on one site of the former Census Rooms and St. Catherine's House is a major development for family historians. Anne's talk will be followed by a late summer visit to find out more. If you would like further details of this, please contact Margaret O'Sullivan at the Record Office.

RECORD OFFICE OPEN DAY

Every year the Record Office holds Open Days during which you can see historic documents from the archives here and visit the conservation workshop for a demonstration of specialist techniques for preserving original material.

The next Open day is on Saturday 14 June from 9am to 1pm, but there is a special feature this year. The award of Heritage Lottery money to the Churchill papers aroused a great deal of publicity. Now you can find out how the money is being spent because Allen Packwood of the Churchill Archives Centre will speak on the subject of *Churchill - the Man and his Papers* at the Record Office at 11am on Saturday 14 June. The Open Day is free, but space is limited for the lecture and so booking is required. Further details available from the Record Office.

DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE ARCHIVES ALIVE EVENTS

In 1996 Derbyshire Record Office accepted over 220 accessions of series of archives. These are now summarised in *Archives 96* on sale at the Record Office for 90p (£1.16 by post).

The *Archives Alive* programme of events at the Record Office continues through the summer with a wide variety of topics. These include: workshops on tracing the history of buildings; presentations on recipes from

times past; introductory sessions on Quarter Sessions records; and a special presentation on the extensive archives of the Strutt family estate. In addition the Record Office will be holding a special archives training day for teachers on Monday 23 June.

Full details and, where appropriate, booking forms, are available from the Record Office.

DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE: AGREEMENT WITH DERBY CITY COUNCIL

Many people will know that Derby City Council became a Unitary Authority on 1 April 1997. What implications does this have for archive services? The answer is that Derby City has entered into a joint service agreement whereby Derbyshire Record Office will continue to provide archive services to the city, the county and the diocese.

FEES AND CHARGES

Increases in Record Office charges for some of its services came into effect on 2 April 1997. These have been kept to the minimum, but they are necessary because of rises in costs of materials and services. There is no charge for using the Search Room.

RECORD OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBERS

At present the Record Office does not have direct dial facilities. To reach the Record Office you need to dial 01629 580000 and then ask for the extension number you require. However, shortly you will be able to dial the Search Room direct. This will make life much easier for researchers and for details of the new number (not finalised at the time of writing) please check with the Office.

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

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

CONSERVATION SUPPLIES SERVICE

You can purchase direct from the Record Office archival-quality paper and packaging products to ensure the safekeeping of material they treasure, whether it is photographs, certificates or notes. For further details and a price list, please contact Margaret O'Sullivan at the Record Office at the address and telephone number above.

RECORD OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

Two new publications from the Record Office are *The History of the English Shires* by Professor James Campbell of the University of Oxford and *Derbyshire Historians* by Margaret O'Sullivan, County Archivist.

Did you know, that to a very considerable extent, Derbyshire's boundaries are now what they were in 1066? This and many other fascinating facts are covered in Professor Campbell's erudite and entertaining paper which examines the origin and development of community organisation at shire level.

Derbyshire Historians looks at those scholars and writers from whose research into local history we benefit nowadays. The tradition of writing, if not publishing, on local history in Derbyshire goes back to the mid-seventeenth century. Pioneers encountered tremendous difficulties in locating and consulting material and the end result often was all the more creditable. Not only was the information they identified of lasting interest, but the illustrations they used are often fascinating sources of visual evidence.

Both these new publications are priced at £1.16 and are available from Derbyshire Record Office.

If you want to find out the range and scope of Derbyshire archives in the Record Office you need the *Record Office Guide*. This 190 page book summarises all the main series of archives from the Middle Ages to the present day in the Record Office and is indexed by place and subject for ease of use. It costs £10 (£12.50 by post) and is indispensable for beginners and experienced researchers alike.

Another useful publication is the *Nonconformist Register List*. The closure of many chapels and the amalgamation of congregations has meant that unless documentary evidence is preserved there is a real risk that the importance of the contribution of many nonconformist chapels and churches to Derbyshire's history will not be fully recorded.

Registers from many of the former and present nonconformist chapels in Derbyshire are summarised in this new publication, which also includes an introduction to denominations and an outline map showing the location of chapels whose records may be consulted in the Derbyshire Record Office. The 60 page booklet costs £3 (£4.25 by post).

Satires on politicians and their supporters are nothing new. If you want to find out how they were lampooned in the 19th century, you can see how it was done in the facsimiles of election squibs and posters available from the Record Office. The full catalogue, *Crimes and*

Spectacles, also contains information about facsimile execution broadsheets and lists of prisoners with their convictions. Facsimile copies cost 50p or £1 each and are available by post from the Record Office.

Please ask for a copy of the Record Office's Publications List which includes information about all our publications, including the popular *Family History Starter Pack*. Record Office publications are available to personal callers or by mail order from Derbyshire Record Office, County Hall, Matlock, DE4 3AG.

WHERE TO EAT

In order to help those users of the Record Office who may not know Matlock very well, the Record Office has produced a short guide to where to eat locally, whether you want a hot meal or just a snack. There are very many places to choose from close at hand, but for most researchers speed is paramount so that they can maximise the use of their study time. The leaflet is available free on request in Derbyshire Record Office Search Room.

NEW ARCHIVES

In addition to the many series noted in *Archives 96* archives have been received from a wide range of sources. Amongst the most interesting of recent acquisitions are Sandiacre School Board records from 1876 onwards and archives from individual schools including Turnditch, Idridge Hay, Codnor and Bretby Orthopaedic Hospital School.

DID YOU KNOW...

that British troops wearing body-armour in trouble-spots around the world today have reason to be grateful to the creator of Sherlock Holmes?

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in real life a physician who was knighted for his services in field hospitals in the Boer War, was one of the first people to advocate bullet-proof clothing for troops. During the First World War he campaigned tirelessly but fruitlessly for its introduction. The War Office was not interested, even though Conan Doyle asked a local Derbyshire firm, Ferodo Ltd. of Chapel-en-le-Frith, to make two sorts of bullet proof material for him in 1916. The order is noted in the firm's archives, now in Derbyshire Record Office.

that Derbyshire Record Office holds probate records?

Until 1858, local probate jurisdiction for Derbyshire was exercised by the Bishop's Court in Lichfield and so most wills are part of the diocesan records at Lichfield Joint Record Office. However, Derbyshire Record Office holds will registers for the county from 1858 to 1928 and also printed calendars of all probates in England and Wales, 1900-1935. These calendars are

THANK YOU MR STIRLAND

When starting out on the family history trail how do you decide which surname to follow? Not everyone chooses logically and I certainly didn't, but my mother's middle name of Tarlton had always fascinated me partly because it was unusual, partly because it sounded refined(!), but mostly because it had been my gran's maiden name. I loved her dearly so for me the choice was easy.

My grandmother, Dora Maude Tarlton, was born in 1890 at Birchwood near Somercotes. She was the youngest child of Walter Tarlton (born in 1841 at Heanor) and Elizabeth (nee Wood) who was born in 1849 at Packington, Leicestershire. My great grandparents met when Walter was working at a brewery in Burton on Trent and took lodgings with Elizabeth's mother. Their eldest three sons were born in Burton before the family moved to Chestnut Farm, Sleetmoor, Derbyshire. Four more sons arrived at regular intervals before they moved to the Victorian Cottages at Birchwood. Walter didn't have far to travel to work as he was the enginewright at Birchwood Colliery, which was almost on his doorstep.

Dora and her elder sisters were born in the Cottages and judging by the 1891 census it must have been a cosy little household. Not only were the family of eleven living there but they had a servant too! There must have been audible sighs of relief when the two eldest sons were married in 1892. Sadly, for such a large family, Walter and Elizabeth have few descendants as most of their children's marriages proved childless.

Like most people embarking on a family history, I regretted not starting sooner for by 1989 my gran had been dead almost twenty years, which meant having to rely on vague memories and the little information gleaned from my mother and aunt. Both of them were Yorkshire born and both insisted they knew hardly anything about their Derbyshire Tarlton relatives. Not true, but getting any information was like pulling teeth! However, one salutary story I clearly remembered from childhood concerned one of gran's uncles called Ned, who sheltered under a tree during a thunderstorm and was struck by lightning. He was very fortunate and survived, but it was surely a warning not to follow his example!

Eventually I discovered that gran did indeed have an uncle Ned (real name Edwin Tarlton) who lived in Heanor, but I could never discover the truth about his frightening experience because the tale had no date and no location. So imagine my interest in reading Mr Stirland's account of his Gt. Uncle Daniel's death by lightning in the March issue of the magazine. The

further I read the louder the bells rang and the more excited I became because I realised that here was an account of Uncle Ned's dice with death. Only it wasn't Ned, but his brother Foster Tarlton!

Needless to say I'm extremely grateful to Mr Stirland because now the date and full story of that stormy day in 1890 is known. Gt.Gt. Uncle Foster was a very lucky man and lived for another 43 years before he died and was buried at Marlpool Cemetery. As an old man he had a long, silky, white beard down to his waist. Foster's son, Joseph Tarlton, who was with his father on that fateful day, kept the Post Office at Loscoe for many years and he too lived to a good old age before being buried at Marlpool.

So thank you Mr Stirland for writing a super article.

*Mrs E.R. Austen, 280 Alder Street, Fartown,
Huddersfield, HD2 1AX (Mem. No. 2550)*

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

I was most interested in the article "A Bridge Too Far" in issue 79 of the D.F.H.S. magazine. In 1985 I went to Cromford to see if I could find the graves of my ancestors. I visited the church near the river Derwent, not knowing at the time about the famous bridge, but as the saying goes "better late than never". My gt.gt. grandparents, William and Ann Froggatt, appear to have lived in Cromford from the day they were married at Wirksworth Parish Church and, according to the 1841 census, all their children were born in Cromford. They lived in North Street where the houses were built by Richard Arkwright for his workers. From the 1851 census William and Ann were living on their own at 56 Cromford Hill, their children having left to seek work elsewhere (my great grandfather, also named William, had moved to Stockport in 1850).

Back to the bridge! I have not been able to find another William Froggatt living in Cromford on the 1861/71 census so unless someone can prove it was not my William Froggatt, I can always enjoy the thought that it was my gt.gt.grandfather who was riding the horse when it made that famous leap over the parapet of Cromford Bridge.

Thank you Keith Brooks for adding spice to the search for my Froggatt ancestors.

*Harold Parkinson, 34 Hill Street, Crawshawbooth,
Rossendale, Lancashire BB4 8NS (Mem. No. 1960)*

DERBYSHIRE VILLAGES



LOWER HARTSHAY

The famous Rykneld Street, according to old maps, passed through the Ripley/Pentrich district. There is no lasting evidence of the street but in a field by the road leading from Hartshay to Ripley stand two old trees almost exactly where historians say the road ran.

This area was part of Mercia, long harassed by raids by the Danes. By the time of Domesday there were two Anglo Saxon hamlets owned by a Saxon named Levenot. In early Norman times the two manors of Pentrich and Ripley each composed of a little group of cottages situated on two heavily wooded hills. In the valley between was the Hartshay Brook.

In 1152 jurisdiction passed to the Abbey of Derby and the Abbot paid frequent visits to the area. This was Royal Forest and deer hunting by the King or Abbot was very common. The names Buckland Hollow and Hartey (Hartshay) were connected with the existence of the Royal Forest and the deer.

Following the valley the Hartshay Brook flows through fields to join the River Amber in Wingfield Park, Buckland Hollow. A 13th century map shows three mills on the brook and the area has been described as the workhorse of the Pentrich/Ripley commingling.

When Cromford Canal was built in 1791 the brook was straightened, but evidence of a mill is in Bridle Lane. Now the site of two modernised dwellings there had earlier been a row of five cottages, two storey at the front and three at the back. These lower levels were of stone with steel framed windows and handwrought ironwork and the bricked up connected doorways suggest it was originally one unit. A large millstone was found in the nearby orchard.

With the impact of the Industrial Revolution came the need to transport large quantities over long distances. In 1789 William Jessop and a team of men began building the Cromford Canal which passed through Ambergate to Bull bridge where an aqueduct carried the canal over the road. From there it carried on to Buckland Hollow and Lower Hartshay where it joined the Erewash and Grand Junction Canal. More than 30,000 tons of freight was carried on the canal in one year. Traffic continued on the canal until the 1890's when the Butterley Tunnel collapsed and was closed. Boats, however, still ran from Hartshay to Cromford until well into the 20th century.

A 1921 map shows a tramway running down to the canal. This carried iron components from the Morley Park Furnaces down to the canal to be transported to Cromford Mills, an arrangement made by Arkwright himself.

Coal was transported from the two collieries at Hartshay and Pentrich (or Haslam's). It was loaded into boats on two wharves. During the winter months when the canal froze over, a cutter boat operated in order to clear the way for the cargo boats. Sadly only a short stretch of canal now remains.

The main industry of the area was mining, but during the 19th century a brass foundry operated near the canal. This closed in 1885 and the tall chimney was demolished 10 years later. There was also a sawmill in Bridle Lane and the Ambergate Brickworks operated at Buckland Hollow. Here also was a Marble Factory that was demolished to make way for the canal in 1793.

Most of the men in the village, however, were employed in the mines. The Pentrich mine to the east of Lower Hartshay was owned by Messrs. Haslam and Co. and always known as Haslam's.

Men walked to work, sometimes 3 to 4 miles. On arrival the miner would collect his mottee (a disc with his number on) and his safety lamp. With his 'snap' in his pocket and a bottle of water he descended in the pit cage and walk to the coal face. His tools would consist of a 7lb hammer, shovel and ringer (a crowbar 5ft long with a sharp end) and explosive if he was a shot firer.

In early days coal was mined by pick and shovel, the roof being shored up by pit props. Coal was loaded into tubs and drawn by ponies to the shaft ready for winding up to the pit head. From the shaft top it would go to screens to sort out the dirt and then be loaded onto trucks to be taken to the canal wharf. When the Butterley railway was built the trucks were hauled to the railway by a tank engine.

The miner's life was hard and uncertain. Sometimes the men would attend work five times a week and still draw only one day's pay owing to colliery breakdowns, roof falls, no coal trucks, etc. There were no pit baths and miners returned home in their pit dirt. During the 1920's there were long and bitter strikes. People with allotments would share the produce and the Devonshire Arms provided a meal for the children of unemployed

miners. With shortage of coal picking on the tips was rampant.

In 1944 Haslam's closed and the men transferred to other collieries. Today the wharf is abandoned, the railway lines have disappeared and the spoil heaps levelled. Only two old winding houses remind us of the colliery.

The Hartshay Pit was always called 'Hartey', a spelling of the village that is shown on old maps. There were really two pits, known as 'top' and 'bottom'. The bottom pit was the original, nearer to Lower Hartshay and sunk well into the last century. After it closed the screening pit remained. The top pit opened in 1902 and coal was brought down in little 4 wheeled trucks on a narrow gauge line before being pulled by tank engines to the canal or railway.

Hartshay closed in 1935 and there is nothing left of the thousands of tons of spoil heaps, miles of railway tracks, headstocks, engine house, blacksmith shop, etc. This was where hundreds of men made their way every working day. Many started as young boys and finished as old men, if they were lucky, having spent much of their waking life in a hole in the ground.

Early education in the village was provided by a Dame School over the corner shop at the top of Bridle Lane. Hartshay Board School was built in 1884, consisting of two classrooms with 28 pupils on roll. Children paid 2 old pence a week until 1891, when free education began. Numbers grew rapidly, reaching 100 by 1895, with children coming from Upper Hartshay and Ripley. In 1900 an additional classroom was added and by 1905 there were 152 pupils. In 1947 senior pupils were transferred to Ripley School, leaving only the infant and junior children at Lower Hartshay and with numbers declining the school was finally closed in 1978.

The nearest churches being Pentrich and Heage a large square building, once the home of Wheatcroft's carriers on the canal, was acquired at the end of the 19th century and became Buckland Hollow Chapel, the earliest place of worship in the village. A Sunday School was added in 1915 and there were regular Sunday School outings on the canal. During the Second World War the chapel was used as a day school for evacuee children and a youth club met twice weekly. The chapel closed in 1948.

At the beginning of the century water from local wells supplied the village. Then a main water supply was installed from Ripley with a communal tap to several cottages. Gas appeared in 1927 and street lights installed on the hill and through the village, allowing the children to gather round the lamps and play games at

night. Each house was allowed one light upstairs, one down and a gas ring.

Village life was hard, but the community spirit was strong. The men met for a chat at the various allotments where they grew the family vegetables and at night visited one of the four pubs that provided refreshment for the canal workers and miners. Rumour has it that some locals would get drunk and jump into the canal to swim home.

The miner's coal allowance would be tipped into the yard end ready to be carried by bucket or handcart to the coal shed. Winters were long and often the canal would freeze over so that children and adults could skate along its length to Ambergate. The field by Bridle Lane was steep and ideal for sledging.

During the lovely summers swimming in the River Amber was a favourite pastime. Fishing matches were held on the canal and anglers would travel from Sheffield, bringing cutlery to sell in the local pubs. On holidays parents and children would pile into barges and set off for a day's outing to Cromford. Here they would walk on to Matlock, picnic and return home on the canal.

The best event of the year was Ripley Fair. Children had a three day holiday from school and enjoyed the roundabouts and sideshows. A cattle market was held on the first day and young men seeking work would wear a straw in their hat. Here too a woman could be hired as a maidservant.

Nowadays Lower Hartshay is a quiet backwater. The two collieries have gone and a once busy canal no longer forms an important link in district life. The school, although retaining its Victorian character, is now an art and craft studio. Even the traffic that once roared through its main street in the 1970's now circles past either side. Hopefully past life and times will always be remembered.

Helen Betteridge

A NEW SERVICE FROM DERBYSHIRE F.H.S.

GRO Certificates supplied at £8 each. Full reference or an exact date only please. Write to Bridge Chapel House (address on inside front cover), enclosing as much data as possible, a large SAE or 3 IRCs, and your payment. Visits at the moment will be once a quarter, usually about a month after the magazine is delivered.

**THIS SERVICE IS FOR MEMBERS ONLY SO
PLEASE QUOTE YOUR MEMBERSHIP
NUMBER.**

MY GEN(EALOGICAL) JOURNEY - PART 2

Part 1 outlined the start of this journey from the time when I first became aware of the desire in many people of knowing from whence they came. Others just do not care, like my third cousin, John, born 1905, at Wirksworth whose life had been a ceaseless round of hard work at the insistence of his father and who is now cripple with arthritis at 89. But, back to my branch.

My grandmother (nee WRAY), whose grandfather came from Helperby near Ripon and set up as a tailor at Alfreton, next door to SAMUEL ABBOTT, butcher, lived with Alfred until her death in 1931 and he gave me much information, pictures and documents. These included a 1930 newspaper cutting reporting an interview with a Nottingham Evening News reporter. One fact of the many told was of emigrating in 1860 with her parents, five sisters and a brother to Melbourne, Australia in the hope probably of improving her father's health. It was too late for him, however, and he, WILLIAM BERESFORD WRAY, died from bronchial complications at Brighton, Victoria in April 1861. His widow, ELIZABETH, and the children returned to England in 1863 to live in Liverpool where most of the children had been born and where William had been organist, choirmaster and composer at the Royal School for the Blind from 1851. These were just the beginnings of the most astonishing of all the coincidences because in 1988 I received a form from the Derbyshire Family History Society inviting entries for a Families Directory. Just beating the deadline, I returned the form carrying the names WRAY and THIRKILL, not really expecting any response having had none previously.

Imagine my surprise, therefore, when two months later a letter came from Victoria, Australia. AVIS SMITH had seen my entries and wrote to say that she had discovered the name THIRKILL had occurred as a Christian name three generations back in her family and could there be a connection to HICKHAMS of Nidderdale. A Visit to Northallerton R.O. indeed found a connection but it was extremely distant and did not establish a close relationship. In my reply to Avis, however, just as a matter of interest I told about great grandfather W. B. WRAY and his death in Victoria State in 1861, mentioning Brighton. I expected that to end our correspondence but I was wrong. In 1989 there came a long letter describing how Avis and her husband had searched records in Melbourne and local cemeteries and finding the grave at St. Andrews Church, Brighton, just three miles from their home! It is a well preserved grave with iron railings and large headstone on which is engraved, in addition to the usual details, five lines of music composed by W.B. WRAY entitled "ELIZABETH". Of course, my sister and cousins have been kept informed of progress. On my next visit to Alfred he

produced fourteen copper plates engraved with W. B. WRAY's music. With some difficulty he later had a print made of one plate, part of 'Elizabeth Polka' and with the aid of a mirror identified the words of the rest, mainly Polkas, one Schottische and a Galop.

Old bookshops sometimes have a collection of old sheet music too and my searching continued in the hope of finding some of W. B. Wray, who would appear to have been quite a prolific composer. In one shop I was informed that the Wakefield Library has a good music section and enquiring there I was told that they had a reference to two pieces "Gem Polka" and 'Charm Schottische' but no copies. Similarly, in a 'phone enquiry of the British Library Document Supply Centre at Boston Spa, Yorkshire, I was informed of a similar reference but no copies but that copies were held at the British Library in London, on microfilm. A letter then produced a quote for a paper print which soon arrived. Copies have been sent to interested relatives and one also to Mr Nigel Ogden, organist at the BBC, who has shown great interest and promises to supply me with a recording of this music, composed in 1853 by W.B. Wray of Alfreton when he was organist and choir master at the Royal School for the Blind at Liverpool. The present organist has also received copies.

Avis made her third visit from Melbourne to research in Nidderdale in 1989 and brought me photographs of great grandfather's grave and also a copy of his death certificate which contains a great deal of information about him and his wife, their birthplaces, children all baptised in Alfreton, illness, doctor and even undertaker. This all occurred through that simple entry in the Yorkshire Family directory in August the previous year.

Through cousin Mary Stansfield, living at Beaumont Manor in Hertfordshire, I met and stayed with, in 1988, her brother Carl Sutermeister and his wife Ruth at Farr Hall, Heswall. They, then aged 83 and 81 respectively, owned a 1964 Alfa Romeo sports car in which they were still travelling at least once each year to his father's family home at Intra on Lake Maggiore. Carl is one of the most interesting persons I have ever met being, as a cotton broker like his father, widely travelled and served as an intelligence officer in the RAF throughout WW2. He too was extremely pleased that research was proceeding into the ABBOTT side of his family history. The Sutermeister name was also at this time under intensive research by a small group of Americans. I passed him copies of all relevant documents and in addition copies of the many photographs I had taken of pictures and family items in Mary's home some of which were mentioned in grandfather's will of 1912. During our discussion of the WRAY branch of the family tree one quite

momentous fact emerged. As a small boy before WW1 Carl remembered some conversation between sisters of our grandmother at Liverpool. (One, Florence, was married in 1879 to comedian Robert Birdue). The eldest sister, Elizabeth, had married in 1864, George Sheffield at Birkenhead and their grandson Reginald Matthew born February 1901 had, in 1913, become a child star in the British film industry. He appeared in early silent films notably in the title role of 'David Copperfield' in 1923 and 'Old English' in 1930. He then went to Hollywood as a character actor in many films, 'Cardinal Richelieu' in 1935 with George Arliss, and 'Raid Calais' in 1943, two of many. In 1931 his son was born and JOHNNY SHEFFIELD appeared, from the age of seven, in many 'Tarzan' films as the foundling son 'Boy' of Johnny Weismuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. He later had his own seven film series as 'Bomba, Jungle Boy' but retired in 1956 after 'Lord of the Jungle' and disappeared to make a career in 'real estate' (this last from Peter Noble, film correspondent BBC).

My father's only brother, RUDOLPH LEONARD (1880-1946) managed their father's business in Alfreton after his death in 1912, which left my father SHIRLEY WRAY free to follow a career in football. Rudolph married in 1906 and had a son, GEOFFREY LEONARD, so my next task was to locate him. Rudolph, however, had joined up in WW1 and the accountancy and auctioneer business, in addition to the temperance hotel, High Street, Alfreton which the family also owned, was sold. Rudolph suffered severe shell shock in WW1 trenches and became a permanent hospital patient in Wiltshire until his death in 1946. With help from Mrs. Waterall DFHS and the DHSS at Newcastle, I eventually established that son Geoffrey, after living in Belper, had died in March 1982 and had been cremated. So no headstone.

After contacting all the undertakers in the area, I eventually found the one who had conducted the funeral arrangements and from them obtained the address of the widow, who I at once contacted in Denby.

Also at this time, I met Garry Smith, the estate agent who now occupied grandfather Samuel Abbott's office building in High Street, Alfreton. Of the thousands of old documents in the attic he found and inventory, dated 30 April 1898, of the building opposite in which great grandfather Samuel had his butcher business. This was sold to Miss Anne Hall, sister of Marshall Hall QC, who were also natives of Alfreton.

This journey commenced with many references to Isaiah, born 1885 in Ashover and dying in Wessington just three miles away in 1947. John 1905 -, still living in

Wirksworth, his reluctant second cousin, told me much of Isaiah's life and it seems appropriate to end this tale with the same person, who it must be admitted, had provided much incentive to continue, if only out of curiosity. A reprobate according to John but not thoroughly so. Wirksworth town, a Heritage project for Sainsbury and Civic trusts, was a centre of lead and limestone and the veritable cradle of this Abbott clan and was being reborn almost from rubble when Prince Charles described it in 1985. He was reported in Readers Digest of January 1986 as saying "a brilliantly imaginative regeneration of that small Derbyshire town which seven years ago was in danger of becoming a ghost town". It was awarded the Europa Nostra medal in 1985. Isaiah before becoming landlord of the 'Horse and Jockey' in Wessington had spent his life in horse and cattle trading and during WW1 had sold thousands of horses in the Army which were loaded into trains at Stretton, the nearest station, en route to the fronts in France and Belgium. He became landlord in the early 1920s because in the Derbyshire Times of 13 March 1926 was extensively reported an alleged burglary at the 'Horse and Jockey', a fairly large pub. The death of his young first wife left him with three small children. He later remarried and took a fruit shop in Stonebroom where another daughter, Betty, was born. After seven years he moved a smaller pub inn in Wessington, the 'Three Horse Shoes', about the time of WW2 but certainly before the very bad winter of 1946-7. His second wife, M. Byard, was the sister of the landlord of the 'Lime Kiln' in Wirksworth and he spent one day each week there. In February 1947 Isaiah paid his usual visit leaving his pony and trap in the yard in the extreme cold. It is not known just how he got back home to Wessington, eight miles away, but the pony was found dead in the yard of the 'Three Horse Shoes' next day. Isaiah contracted severe pneumonia and died in his room upstairs, age 62.

So in conclusion. It has been a very rewarding return to the area of my schooldays. There have been many very surprised people whom I have searched out (60 years on) many hours spent in reminiscence, but especially the great pleasure in finding such a wealth of fact that seven years of seeking has achieved. Best of all has been the making of so many new friendships amongst those relations of whose existence I had been unaware, not forgetting those with whom I have researched in Record Offices and Libraries both staff and visitors, too numerous to mention.

S. J. Abbott - 28 Kingsmead, Frimley Green, Camberley, Surrey, GU16 6LU

KING'S MEAD WARD - Yesterday (Thursday) Mr. Thos. Boden Forman, hop merchant, was elected a member of the town council for King's Mead Ward, in the place of Mr. John Gamble, elevated to the Aldermanic Bench. There was no opposition.

Derbyshire Advertiser Nov. 9, 1860

ARE S.A.E.'s OUT OF FASHION? Ann Pass (Mem. No. 2288)

I have received several letters recently asking for information but without a stamped addressed envelope for a reply. Some come from other countries and some closer to home. I am always willing to help people if I can and prefer to acknowledge all letters as a matter of courtesy, but I am on a limited budget.

The last letter came after a listing in the 1996 Genealogical Research Directory, so I decided to check up what they advise.

They used to suggest SAE's or International Reply Coupons, but having found postal authorities were making an excessive profit on IRC's now leave it for correspondents to decide for themselves whether to include them. However if IRC's are used for airmail postage then the G.R.D. still suggests using them. SAE's are still advised within your own country and once correspondence is established then each party should pay their own postage.

Having replied to many people I find they divide into two sorts. Those who really appreciate any help and write and say so, and those who receive help without even acknowledging it. To keep goodwill flowing please do use SAE's and IRC's and remember to say thank you.

GANISTER MINING FOR FIREBRICKS IN THE HIGH PEAK Neville Sharp (Mem. No. 3511)

The Ganister coal seam in places was very thin but the ganister or fireclay could be extracted and made into refractories, etc. Not all the old pits which are to be found around Chisworth and Ludworth are those of coal mines. The ones on the Chisworth-Charlesworth boundary near Rose Grove Cottage below Lee Valley hill, for example, were used to extract ganister. In 1877 the North Derbyshire Fire Brick and Tile Company found coal and fireclay at Mill Clough, near Mill Brow, and commenced the manufacture of sanitary pipes, ridge tiles, firebacks, chimney pots, roof tiles, etc.

The fire brick works at Furness Vale was in production until much more recently and I am indebted to a gentleman who worked there both before and after WWII for a description of the work involved.

"We would set off from New Mills at half past five in the morning and walk along by the Goyt until we reached the Peak Forest Canal which we followed to Furness Vale. Close by was the mine where there were good seams of coal and ganister so that there was ample coal to fire the bricks. The mine was a drift mine and the coal of good quality; it only closed because the drift eventually reached a point under thick woodland where an air shaft could not be sunk to ventilate the mine. Besides being used for making firebricks, the ganister was supplied to a Sheffield steelworks.

After the ganister had been extracted it was left to settle and then put into a mill fitted with gratings and ground to dust. We had to keep a sharp lookout for nodules which could easily jam in the gratings and stop the steam engine. The steam engine naturally was run on coal from the mine. Measured quantities of ganister dust and water were then thoroughly mixed in a mortar mill until of the right consistency when the mix was hand moulded into bricks which were left to dry on a steam heated floor until they turned white and were strong enough to be handled. Then they were stacked in the kiln taking care not to damage the edges and fired. Each day 4500 bricks were made in this way."

If you have knowledge of industries which have been lost please commit your memories to paper before they are forgotten altogether.

MEMORIAL CARDS AND SILKS Donald B. Binns (Mem. No. 3592)

I inherited a collection of cards from my maternal grandmother - mostly from the second half of the nineteenth century. Surprisingly few seemed to have any connection that I could trace with our family, so I assumed they had been sent by friends and neighbours. Sometimes the content can be disappointing, from a family history point of view, but generally they are informative, even if you occasionally have to interpret (for example, that a couple had children when the wording is "a loving wife and mother").

I decided to find a "good home" for the ones I could not identify as relatives and eventually disposed of them to a Philip E. Jones who is building up a collection of them. Philip will search his collection for you (at a small charge) but the charge is waived if you contribute to the collection with original (not photo-copies) of cards. His address is 40 Regina Crescent, Ravenshead, Nottingham NG15 9AE.

STOCKPORT PARISH CHURCH
Ann Pass (Mem. No. 2288)

The latest North Cheshire FHS publication on fiche is that of the Monumental Inscriptions of St Peter, Stockport. These were recorded in 1878 by persons unknown and are reproduced by permission of Mr David Reid of the Heritage Library, Stockport, where a full list can be seen.

Whilst preparing the copy of the transcriptions it was realised that in between the pages were references to those buried. These varied from their marriages, causes of death, amusing incidents and the deceased's part in the social history of Stockport and its surrounding areas.

The following is just an example of an entry referring to those buried and their families which fall into Derbyshire.

Grave 68:-

In some deeds relating to the Kershawe family, in the possession of the Manchester Corporation is the following affidavit: *"I do hereby certify that William Gilmore by trade a barber died in New Mills Derbyshire at the house of Mr Joseph Higinbotham, the Dog and Partridge and was interred at the Wesleyan Chapel yard, New Mills, March 2nd 1831 by the Rev. George Birley. Signed June 7 1833, John Beard"*.

Burials at Stockport Parish Church:

John Gillmore March 26 1826, aged 18 years
Mary Gillmore April 13 1828, aged 55 years
Mary Gillmore Hillgate June 20 1830, aged 20 years
Ann Gillmore July 27 1828, aged 27 years.

The above has been reproduced by kind permission of North Cheshire FHS from their February 97 magazine 'The North Cheshire Family Historian'.

**WAS YOUR ANCESTOR
A COLLIER?
Neville Sharp (Mem. No. 3511)**

Mining; few people walking through Chisworth and Ludworth today would imagine for a moment that it was once the home of a busy coal mining industry and that the ground beneath their feet was honeycombed with old workings. If you need evidence the registers of the Independent Top Chapel and Glossop Parish Church will provide ample in the form of the reported deaths of colliers. The Top Chapel registers are useful because they often describe the manner in which the deceased met his end.

13/2/1849 a youth named James Rowbottom, Ludworth, killed by falling down a coal pit
2/12/1839 Joseph Clarke fell down Rose Greave Pit, owing to a rope breaking
17/12/1850 James Hambleton aged 45 Compstall Road, killed in a coal pit
1/10/1860 James Taylor aged 15 Ludworth, killed in a coal mine
21/1/1861 James Potts aged 38 Ludworth, killed by falling down a coal pit

Others were killed by roof falls, and in some pits, black damp was a hazard, the entombed bodies of miners not recovered after roof falls still lie where they died. Sir Humphry Davy did not invent his safety lamp until 1815 and it would take some time for this life saving device to find its way into every pit. Before that time the danger of sufficient gas collecting to cause an explosion was indicated by the change in a candle flame and all the men resorted to such crude methods of clearing the gas as 'batting' it with their shirts. Tallow or mutton fat candles were used for lighting.

As recently as 1946 there was a tragedy at Ludworth Moor Mine when Eric Mullineux of Chisworth lost his life. His father, Ebor, was injured. The Mullineux family commenced working the Ludworth outcrop coal a few years before the war. They supplied coal to local factories and when Marple Gasworks was hard pressed to meet demand during the war they supplied 20 tons of coal weekly. Early in 1946 when the coal petered out and water became a problem they decided to sink a shaft that would tap the seam at a more profitable point and were expecting to resume production within a matter of days when disaster struck.

Water was pumped from the pit shaft with the aid of a pump driven by an old car engine. The tragedy was discovered by another son, Joseph, when he went to the mine with a can of petrol for the pump. He found his father unconscious on a ledge down the shaft where the water pump was mounted and no sign of his brother Eric. With assistance from a nearby farm his father was hauled to the surface and taken to Stockport Infirmary where he remained unconscious until night time. Eric's body was found when the police used grappling irons in the sump at the bottom of the shaft.

FOCUS '97

The Glossop Group is to have a mini exhibition at Focus '97 which will be held at the Pavilion Gardens, Buxton on 20th September from 10am to 4pm. Please go along and say hello, they will be delighted to see you.

A CHANGE OF ADDRESS?

How often in family history research have we been told to persevere, do not give up, be persistent? We almost gave up on one particular line of research a few months ago but a final crack at it paid off.

My wife's great uncle, William James Spiers, hailed from Birmingham and married Mary Ann Middleton from Church Gresley in South Derbyshire - how they met is not clear. They were married at St George's Church Gresley circa 1925 and went to live at 64 Franklin Road, Bourneville, Birmingham. William worked at Cadbury's as a carpenter and cabinet maker from October 1898 to April 1949, a total of 51 years. He started his working life in the old chocolate cellar (the mind boggles) and after serving in the 99th Field Ambulance in Serbia and France in the First World War he returned to Bourneville. Working for Cadbury's, who were Quakers, he was not allowed to fight. When I first approached Cadbury's the personnel department stated they had never heard of him. I asked if the records of former employees had been transferred to a record office somewhere, no-one seemed to know but I managed to find his date of birth, date of employment commencement and retirement date from a helpful lady on the switchboard who held a card index (why had personnel never heard of him?). The address, 73 Selly Park Road, Harborne, Birmingham, was the same as the one in his war diary. This diary, incidentally, is full of names of injured colleagues and we hope to transcribe it one day.

One Sunday we set off to visit Bourneville and Harbourne to hopefully find Selly Park Road. One arrival and after driving around some time, we asked a chap who was painting the outside of his house and he fetched his A to Z. The only Selly Park Road was in Selly Oak about a mile away and we located that very quickly, but where number 73 should have been was a large open grassy space. Oh dear, where to now? After a bit more riding around it was back to Derby.

A few months later one of our speakers at the Derby meeting, Joyce Finnemore, told us about her numerous research problems and mentioned the family history research centre on the 6th floor of the Birmingham Library. Again some months later (when time permitted), we visited the library and on the 6th floor found a veritable Alladin's cave of material relating to Birmingham and surrounding areas. A very helpful assistant showed us the section for old maps. Was Harborne here? Yes. Selly Park Road? No. Looking at later maps, bingo, Selly Park Road is shown. It appears that the road was originally called Mill Lane and changed to Selly Park Road around the early 1900's, but because of the other Selly Park Road it was

again changed to Harborne Lane. Confused? You will be. We also found from our visit to the library that Cadbury's have their own archive and full time archivist, which later proved very helpful. A browse through the Electoral Rolls showed that William James lived with his parents, William and Ellen Spiers, at 73 Selly Park Road, Harborne which was changed to 50 Harborne Lane (named Forge House) and later changed to 295 Harborne Lane. Confused? So were we.

Some time later, we journeyed once again to Harborne, driving down Harborne Lane which is a mix of houses, shops and small industrial units. We stopped at a filling station to enquire the whereabouts of number 295 and noticed next door the Harborne Marble Centre, a stonemasons. That seemed more in keeping with M.I.'s and all that so I decided to ask there. When I asked in the office if they knew where number 295 might be, the man told me I was standing in number 295 and who was I after. After reeling from shock I briefly explained and he gave me a splendid colour brochure showing all of their fine products with a very good photograph of the house on the back and advised me to go next door and see 'John' who was an avid local historian.

Next door, at number 293, was Athena Engineering, one of those places that you see in period dramas on the box and one of those places that Birmingham used to be full of. Every drawing, invoice and piece of paper issued or received in the last 40 years was in that office, desks, shelves, cupboards and drawing boards were piled high, wonderful. John, the owner, was trying to find the log book to his van (no chance!) but listened to our tale and was very interested. No, he did not recollect ever hearing of the Spiers family but he had knowledge of the forge next door (Forge House?) and of the two brothers who ran it, the reservoir at the back and the Bourne Brook that ran into it (this fact was later confirmed by my father-in-law when his memory was jogged). Was this the house that William had lived in before his marriage or had some bright soul decreed another house number change? Back in Derby we rescued the old photo albums from the loft. William had been an enthusiastic amateur photographer and his numerous albums had come down to us - he was very keen on snapping the Isle of Man as the albums testified. After looking at most of them, one photo suddenly leapt out at us. There was Mary Ann standing outside a house, the hedges have now gone and the wall has been lowered, but the windows have the same glass in and even the drainpipes are in the same place. Taken around the middle 1920's, it is the house now known as the Harborne Marble Centre.

**EVIL AND PERILOUS DAYS IN EVERY
MONTH OF THE YEAR**

What made us stop at that petrol station that day, almost as if we were destined to find the house after months of confusion? Since then we have found where they are buried in Lodge Hill Cemetery, which is about a mile away, and also the grave of his parents in the same cemetery so we are keen to go again. So, it pays not to give up, but have one last go at it. Oh, by the way, if you come across my great Uncle Herbert anywhere, let me know, I've given up on him.

A lot of the dates and background information came from the Cadbury Archive. The library and archive is not open to the public but the Archivist, Helen Davies, was most helpful and provided me with copies of pages from staff magazines and works registers within a few days. If your ancestors had connections with the company or Bourneville, then Helen can be contacted at the Library and Archives, Dept. V53, P.O. Box 12, Bourneville, Birmingham B30 2LU.

Alan Hiley (Mem. No. 1774)



I AM AMAZED

I am a lecturer, usually on horticultural subjects. I do one lecture that I title 'Mercers, Farmers and Nurserymen' which I have given to F.H.S.'s, gardening clubs, W.I.'s etc tracing the history of my family. At the end of the lecture, to start questions going, I ask the audience for a show of hands of all people that have written down, for the benefit of their grandchildren, what they have done in their own lives. I usually get a response from something less than a third of the audience.

The other day I gave this lecture to the members of an F.H.S. that shall be nameless - not in your area I might add. When I asked the question only three hands went up. I will leave the rest of the audience with their consciences. I just cannot understand this. Here we are, members of a society researching the history of our families yet this happens. Even stranger is the fact that I often get a bigger response from W.I.'s than F.H.S.'s.

I can only say PULL YOUR FINGERS OUT and get recording.

*Robert G. Allwood, High Banks, Longlands Lane,
East Coker, Yeovil, Somerset (Mem. No. 4079)*

DERBY

Monday, Sept. 6

Before the Mayor, Robert Forman and James Heywood Esqrs

PETTY THEFT - John Orme was charged by a little girl named Fanny Heap, with robbing her stall on Saturday evening last in the New Market, of two piklates. Whilst her back was turned, the prisoner was seen to go up to the stall and take them away by a lad named Isaac Noone. The prisoner having been before the Court on a previous occasion, was sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour.

Derbyshire Advertiser September 17, 1852

There are certain days in the year which concern all persons to know because they are so perilous and dangerous for on these days, if a man or woman should be let blood, they shall die within twenty one days following, for whosoever falleth sick on any of these days shall surely die and whosoever beginneth a journey on any of these days, he shall be in danger of death before he returns.

Also he that marrieth a wife on any of these days they shall either be quickly parted or else live together with some sorrow or discontent.

And lastly whosoever on any of these days begins any great business it will never prosper nor come to the desired perfection.

Now since these days are so unfortunate it highly concerns every one both to know and to take notice of them which that the reader may do I have set them down in the following order.

In January are eight days that is to say 1st 2nd 4th 5th 10th 15th 17th and 19th.

In February are three days the 15th 16th and 21st.

In March are two days the 3rd and 12th.

In April are two days the 15th and 21st.

In May are three days the 15th 17th and 20th.

In June are two days the 4th and 7th.

In July are two days the 15th and 20th.

In August are two days the 15th and 30th.

In September are two days the 9th and 7th.

In October is one day the 6th.

In November are two days the 5th and 19th.

In December are three days the 6th 7th and 11th and others day the 16th and 19th.

And besides these there are also canicular dog days which are those of the greatest danger and perils, they begin the 19th of July and end the 27th of August during which time it is very dangerous to fall sick take physic or let blood but if necessity calls for it it is best to be done before the middle of the day.

Taken from an 18th century parish register

Reminiscences of Canada, 1885 - A Journal by John Hadfield of Whitefield

John Hadfield, my great grandfather, was born in 1850. In his thirties he decided to cross the Atlantic to see for himself what the new world could offer. This journal was written for my grandfather who would have been about eight years old at the time and describes the voyage and John's first few days in Canada. From the original text it would appear that John intended to write more. Whether he ever did or not is, unfortunately, lost in the mists of time. Within the text there are references to Derby(?) Island. I have been unable to identify an island of that name and I think that it must really be Tory Island. Could it be that John, being a Derbyshire man, misheard the pronunciation of Tory in an Irish accent?

Graham J. Hadfield, 85 Heythrop Drive, Acklam, Middlesbrough, TS5 8QX - Member No. 4038

Sept 3 1885

Arriving in Liverpool about 9.30, I at once proceeded to make several little purchases and to secure my passage in the SS Sardinia, which was advertised to receive her intermediate passengers at 11 o'clock. Owing to the late arrival of the doctor, whom we had to pass so that a clean bill of health might be assured, we were somewhat delayed in getting aboard. The Sardinian is considered the second best vessel in the Allen Line fleet. She is said to be a good sailor. I may say that every thing seems scrupulously clean and in order. I have a very comfortable bunk and am well pleased with the sleeping arrangements. There is an unlimited supply of good substantial food, plenty of beef. The weather is lovely, the sea being very calm with a most refreshing breeze. My fellow passengers, without exception, are remarkably agreeable and obliging in every respect, every one trying to add to the comfort and enjoyment of the other. My first night aboard, despite the noise, was spent in refreshing sleep, much to my surprise, as I understood that it was far from comfortable aboard ship but, I suppose, I had better not shout before I am out of the wood, as practically I know nothing of the horrors to be experienced, before getting to my destination.

I had herring to breakfast and it was really beautiful. There is an unlimited supply good substantial food, plenty of beef, the weather is lovely. My fellow passengers without exception remarkably agreeable and obliging in every respect, although my first night on board despite the noise I slept well. The boat left Liverpool about 5pm yesterday and we shall not leave Londonderry before 4pm when we shall be fairly on our way for Quebec. The sea is smooth as a lake. The scenery here N of Ireland is very hilly and picturesque, in some places much resembling Douglas Head I o M which we expect to do on Saturday.

Reaching Moville, we received the Irish mails from Londonderry and seize the last opportunity of writing home from the old world as, when we leave here, we shall see little but water before the shores of America are sighted. Several of the saloon passengers went ashore in a small boat as we had to wait eight hours for the mails. One lady with eight children, the oldest being only 12 years of age, is going out to join her husband in the North West. She speaks very highly of the

accommodation and arrangements provided on the ladies' side of the intermediate, although she and her oldest boy had a slight touch of seasickness.

Moville, off which we were anchored, is situate on Loch Foyle, Loch being Irish for Lake, but it seems to me to be really a bay. The scenery is very beautiful, resembling in many respects Douglas Head, the vivid colouring making it more striking to the eye. The sea is very brilliant and the lake almost smooth as glass. There is a charmingly situated village of clean houses. The old fort, about which hangs quite a history, the dark green of the fields and the ripening corn forms a study for a painter. We received HM Mails, which seemed to be treated very unceremoniously, amounting in bulk to two or three cart loads of letters for the North American Colonies and then we fairly started on our outward bound journey.

We passed the remarkable hills and rocks of the North of Ireland, Derby(?) Island being the last sign of the hospitable shores of the old country which, by the way, was becalled and abused to all intents and purposes until I could stand it no longer. So I got up and gave them a bit of plain English and finished off with the following which seemed to have a quietening effect. [see middle of next page]

Most of the intermediate passengers are returning from England having been on a visit and, perhaps, the thought of getting home again has given their adopted country a charm which it may not possess, especially to Emigrants. They speak of it with affection and delight, praising its beauty and climate, which they profess is not so severe as represented. Speaking of the steerage passengers I may say that they have few of the comforts of the intermediate - although there seems to be a very many well dressed and well to do people amongst them, some of the ladies wearing silk and satin, which I am afraid will be in much worse condition at the end of the voyage. They have a piece of sacking slung up to the ceiling with ropes, being dignified with the name of hammock. With the exception of this swinging bed they have to provide their own bedding and plates, cups, knives, forks, spoons etc. which, as a rule, are of the very cheapest description, being only intended to last the voyage. The tin cups and plates, rough forms and tables show a great contrast to those provided for the intermediate which is on the same deck as the saloon, the steerage being on the deck below.

When the lighthouse on Derby(?) Island receded from view and the steady swell of the waters of broad Atlantic began to be felt, faces began to pale, and a most uncomfortable sensation began to creep over the passengers of the good ship Sardinia, the outward and visible sign of seasickness soon becoming quite the order of the day. I did not escape feeling a sensation of sickliness, coming on more especially after eating and, with the exception of one half hour of really intense suffering, I escaped with the exception of a feeling of nausea which, with the smell of cooking, seemed to take my appetite completely away and the smell of cooking aboard ship is only to be described by experience.

On Tuesday and Wednesday we experienced a gale such as, I heard the captain say, he had not known to happen in the month of September for the last 10 years. The vessel rolling and tossing, every wave swept the decks, no passenger daring to venture aloft. Some of the deck fitting were injured and several people were hurt but none very seriously. I went to my berth and stayed there for two whole days and scarcely ever left it. In fact it was, at times, a gymnastic feat to get in and out. Although the weather outside was so severe we had lots of fun and frolic. It was usually laughable to see the cups and plates sliding about on the table and occasionally rolling over the ledges at the edge of the table. I never saw such smashes in my life, in fact after the storm abated we had to drink our tea and coffee out of glasses although previously we had enough cups and to spare but when the swelling of vessel shook these off the hooks on which they were hung things began to look serious. Tin buckets, portmanteaus, boxes, boots and shoes, slippers and other moveable articles all running races on the floor of the intermediate cabin, thumping and banging about with as much noise and vigour as if propelled by a vigorous kick from the pedal extremities of a North End professional. We had to hold on to the sides of our berths to prevent our being pitched out and this state of things lasted for upwards of two days and two nights, with the result that, when the angry sea was calmed down, seasickness completely disappeared and the noon following my olfactory organs were regaled with the odour of Roast Turkey. Talk about Eau de Cologne, jockey club, or any other scent, after seasickness there is no scent equal to Roast Turkey.

The Land of my birth
 Old England for ever!
 No power shall sever
 My heart from the land of my birth
 'Tis the land of the brave,
 Which none can enslave,
 'Tis the happiest land upon earth.

'Tis the land of the free -
 So it ever shall be,
 Her childrfen no fetters can bind
 Ere Britons are slaves
 She shall sink in the waves,
 And leave not a vestige behind.

If the African stand
 But once on her strand,
 That moment, his shackles are
 broke,
 A captive no more,
 He leaps on her shore,
 And shakes from his shoulders the
 yoke.

'Tis the land of the Brave
 And the patriot's grave,
 And heroes, and say so of old;
 We Hallow their dust;
 And esteem it a trust,
 More precious than Jewels or gold.

Hail, land of my Birth,

The passengers in the intermediate needed no invitation to take their seats at the dinner tables and, talk about eating well, I never appreciated turkey so much before and I am certain I never shall again appreciate more highly than I did those supplied by Messrs Allen. They were splendid. I managed to beg half a rich plum pudding from the steward which I conveyed to the young man, who came out from Glossop steerage, and the next thing he said he called out, "my word that puddin' was good, have yo' any moor". I am sorry to say that, during the storm, I lost a box of pens and another of pills I brought from home. I had just begun to write home when they were swept away and it was with some difficulty I recovered the note paper but the pens and pills were swept into the sea. Now that the sickness had abated and we began to find our sea legs, we had plenty of fun. As the ship got nearer to the Banks of Newfoundland we sighted over half a dozen icebergs. The captain, to please the passengers, went quite near to one of the largest. I gave it a very close inspection but you have read about icebergs and I am inclined to think that the descriptions given of icebergs are much exaggerated. We saw several whales and lots of porpoises or seapigs.

Passing the Straits of Belle Isle we entered the mouth of the mighty St. Lawrence, one of the greatest and noblest rivers in the world. You may imagine with what interest I viewed its banks or more correctly speaking (gulf) its bank, for we could only see one, being clothed with trees of a very varied character, mostly pine trees, growing straight as an arrow. Almost every yard of land seeming to carry lumber, trees, trees, trees until the eyes grew weary and we looked eagerly for some sign of man. As we continued our course, we came to several small fishing villages, nestling in the most sheltered spots and, on the river, several vessels and fishing boats, of the French habitans, hove in sight. As the mighty engines continue their revolutions, the gallant ship ploughing her way up the St. Lawrence, the other bank becomes visible and most picturesque villages and settlements take away from the monotony of the scene. The passengers are quite enchanted with the scenery, the purity of the air is remarkable and the burning sun is such as I never before experience.

Instead of the heat making you feel dull and heavy it has the opposite effect. It is cheering and exhilarating there is none of that exhaustion and languor we so often experience under similar circumstances in the old country. Its effect seems to me more like that of a hot cheery fire, on an intensely cold night in December, being just the right thing in the right place. The breeze being so pure that you are anxious to get all you can out of it. We cast anchor at a place called Rimouski and there we dispose of Her Majesty's mails. I waited on deck to see the tender come to receive them. She arrived between ten and eleven o'clock at night. It was a strange, weird sight as we stood and watched the sailors running to and fro from one boat to the other, now in full view as they passed the flaring light, now completely hidden in the pitch darkness, to hear their strange cries as they hurried along, bent beneath the weight of the immense amount of correspondence, some of which is so eagerly expected from the old country, from Home Sweet Home.

Just before casting anchor we almost ran into a steamer who passed close under the bows of the Sardinian. It seemed almost a direct intervention of providence that we did not cut it clean in two. Our engines were at once reversed or the probability is that the strange steamer would now be lying in the bed of the St. Lawrence. The purser launched forth such a string of oaths and curses that it made one shudder to think how near some of our neighbours had been to a watery grave. We saw the Falls of Montmorency, called after the French general of that name. The scenery is such as painters revel in. From one point I can only describe it as one immense pleasure garden, a perfect paradise. You have everything to please to eye, a noble waterfall, bold rocks, swelling hills, beautiful foliage, a magnificent river and island. As we sail along we see the lighthouses that appear to have been built with the design to add to and enhance the beauty of the scene. In the distance is the historical city of Quebec and Point Levis with its quaint wood houses nestling under the rocks, which were once the scene of those exploits that have made the name of Wolfe a household word in Canada, that has exalted him in a hero and caused his memory to be revered by his countrymen. As you gaze upon the fortifications and

descrie the forms of the red jackets hundreds of feet above you hurraing and welcoming you to Canada, you can feel the blood course through your veins and your heart throb with patriotism, as you recall the history of those stirring times when the indomitable endurance and perseverance of our nobler countryman won for England this, the final colony belonging to our country. Landing at Point Levis we passed the custom house officers, my baggage not being opened at all. From the customs shed we passed through the town, making enquiries at the post office. There was no letters or traces of any of my friends in the States. I took my first meal in Canada and changed my English gold into dirty paper money, dollars and cents. The change in the currency bothered me a bit as I was unable to tell whether the notes were counterfeit or genuine but eventually I overcame that difficulty. I made a profit on the transaction the rate of exchange being in favour of English money. We only stayed about 2 hours in the town, of which I cannot say much. Its houses are built of wood and it has a very French appearance.

I booked via the Grand trunk Railroad through to Toronto, and had the privilege of breaking my journey at Montreal the principal port in the Dominion. We started from Quebec, Point Levis side, about 2pm on Sunday. We passed through a very rocky country, changing as we proceeded into wood and increasing in fertility. Sometimes we would pass through what appeared to have been the scene of a forest fire. Here and there appeared a shanty and clearing. These have been so often described that it would be a waste of time to again attempt it. The most remarkable thing I noticed was the different colors of the foliage of the trees, from the very palest green to the sombre hue of the cedar, such in every variety of form. The blood red leaves of the maple (the National emblem of Canada) glistening in the bright sunshine, the track along the railroad was literally one bed of flowers. Some I had never seen before but many with English faces. From Quebec to Montreal, the railroad accommodation is not good. It is one of the oldest lines in the Dominion and is consequently not up to date. Arriving in Montreal about 11 o'clock at night, wearied and tired, having travelled a distance of 170 miles, we at once proceeded to an hotel. I stayed with a number of my shipmates at the London House Hotel, a very fine building near the Bon Adventure Station. It was almost 12 o'clock when we got in and I was in no

ways loth to get to bed. A big Dutchman and myself were ushered along a passage at the top of the house, our room a double bedded one being at the extreme end. Our attendant was a most villainous looking Frenchman which, what with the late hour and strange surroundings, was not very pleasant as he actually locked us in the bedroom and took the key away with him. My Dutch friend said that, although he had lived in the country for so many years, he had never been subject to such treatment before. Of course I knew nothing about it but I cannot say that I altogether liked this sort of an introduction to Canadian sleeping arrangements. We barricaded the door and made preparations to give any intruders a

reception that would have been more serious than pleasant. However, all's well that end's well. We both had a good nights rest and awoke thoroughly refreshed and, with the exception of aching limbs caused by the rough voyage and uncomfortable railway journey, felt able to encounter anything that might come our way. We descended to our breakfast and, after discharging the very moderate demands of mine host (bye the bye we had to pay for our bed before we slept in it), we proceed to inspect the city of Montreal. It would take too long to tell all we saw.

I have several times been startled by the similarity of sound in the voices of Canadians. I have repeatedly turned round, expecting to see one of my few acquaintances at my elbow, when, to my disappointment, none but strangers were near. I have not observed any of that rude inquisitiveness which is said to be one of the characteristics of the American people.

Feeling somewhat tired and lonely the Tuesday afternoon after I arrived, I went to the Toronto Exhibition and was well repaid for my trouble. The exhibits were remarkably good and in some respects far surpassed anything of the kind but the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Notre Dame deserves special mention. Its interior is gorgeously decorated. These are most beautiful and costly. Its magnificent shrines, altars, plate, pictures etc. are almost beyond description. The gold leaf used in the gilding must have cost a fortune. Montreal possesses many fine public buildings, warehouses, hotels and shops, many of the latter have a very mixed up appearance and seem more of the Pawn Shop Stamp than anything else. I was much struck with the clothing worn by the residents. They dress like gentlefolk, the linen being remarkable for its quantity, quality and good appearance. In fact I think the laundry business must be a very thriving one. The suburbs of the town are much like an overgrown English village,

the number of trees in the streets, squares and public buildings gives it an attractive appearance. There was a very serious epidemic of Small Pox and so I shortened my stay as in some streets almost every house was labelled, warning the people to give it a wide berth for fear of infection and I saw no sense of needlessly going into danger. We passed through the tubular bridge on our way to Montreal and was invited to but did not partake of the free meal provided by the government for the emigrants from Europe.

Sept 21

Resuming my narrative we left Montreal at 9pm and I managed to travel first class all the way to Toronto, a distance of something over 300 miles, with far less fatigue than I experienced on my first railway journey. It excited very considerable

amusement amongst the gentlemen with whom I travelled on the boat, as a special train of inferior carriages (Horseboxes) was provided for the 3rd class passengers but being anxious to travel along with my previous ship mates, I passed the conductor feigning ignorance. When we had got some little way on our journey, the conductor came to examine our tickets. I had a ticket as long as my arm. He examined the ticket and enquired how it was I was on that train. I made answer telling him, which was quite true, that before getting aboard I enquired whether the train was going to Toronto and, being told that it was and wanting to go there, of course I got in. I explained to him that I was only just from the old country and everything was, of course, quite strange. He very kindly said he would show me the place where I could alight and join the Horse box train which, he informed me, was following close behind. When he came round again, perhaps with the intention of completing his kind offer, I had divested myself of my hat, putting on my travelling cap, rolled my rug around me and was, no doubt, to all appearance wrapped in the arms of Morpheus and whether he failed to recognize me or his memory proved at fault I never enquired, for I considered I had no call to bring myself unnecessarily under his notice and at the next stage we changed conductors so, without further questions, I was enabled to travel in a Pullman car, from Montreal to Toronto, for quarter fare. In addition to receiving the congratulations of my friends, who said it was not so bad for a Greenhorn. But then, of course, the memory of the conductor was at fault.

We passed through a most beautiful and park-like country, arriving in Toronto at something after nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. After a friendly parting from my travelling companions and receiving pressing invitations to go and see them, I at once proceeded to procure a respectable place to stay. Having succeeded



to my entire satisfaction, I felt at liberty to look through the town. There are a many fine buildings in it and in appearance it is more English than any other Canadian town or city I have seen. It contains a large number of really first class shops and has an air of busy prosperity. Tramcars cross the city in every direction and a bustling business seems to pervade the whole place. The streets of this, the Queen City of the West, are most judiciously arranged, running North, South, East and West, and are so laid out that it is almost impossible to lose your way. The architecture of the houses is very pleasing and diversified, all the better class houses standing in spacious and well kept grounds. The streets, with few exceptions, have boulevards which, with the green venetian shutters outside the widows, have a rather unEnglish appearance. The city is built on the shores of Lake Ontario from whence its water supply is obtained. It possesses several parks, colleges, and public institutions. The city is extremely clean, its inhabitants, far above the average in respectability, are well clothed and taking all in all it seems a very desirable place to live.

On Sunday the street cars and Railway trams do not run. There are a very many fine places of worship and congregations of 1,500 persons is a common thing. Everybody seems to go to chapel or church, unless we go to Queens park where we may come across crowds of people discussing the affairs of the Dominion, arguing on Theism, Socialism or preaching. In Church Street, where I am at present located, there are three very large churches close together, viz St. James's Cathedral (Church of England), St. Michael's (Roman Catholic) and the Metropolitan Church, a methodist place of worship being of combination of the different kinds & sects of Methodists and just round the corner is an independent Chapel, the minister being styled the Bond St. Prophet and every Sunday evening the place is crowded, he professing to answer questions relating to the future and he is reaping a good harvest out of the overflowing collection plates containing the offerances of sometimes over 2,000 people. Think what a sight to see Sunday by Sunday such vast congregations.

These are a many things that seem strange to an Englishman.

PUNISHMENT IN PUBLIC

In early times people were terrorised into good behaviour. Crimes such as sheep stealing, forgery or even poaching used to be punishable by death, while for the lesser crimes punishment was carried out in public and watched with enjoyment. Flogging was administered for robbery with violence and most towns contained a whipping post which was generally used to chastise vagrants.

Gradually a system of fines was introduced and if the culprit was unable to pay - which happened frequently - he was either thrown into prison or fettered in public. For this purpose all parishes had their stocks, which were situated near the churchyard. Drunkards were often to be found here at the mercy of passersby who pelted him with rotten eggs, garbage and mud. In Derbyshire stocks can still be found at Chapel-en-le-Frith, Birchover, Eyam and Killamarsh. As opposed to stocks, where the offender would sit down, were pillories. These were usually set up for punishment of those using people using false weights and measures, and offenders - some having had their ears cut off first - would stand with their head and arms through holes. A pillory once stood in the Market Place in Derby.

Sinners against the church would often be placed in the 'Jougs', an iron collar that enclosed the culprit's neck and was then fastened to the church door.

Women had their own form of correction. Females who had behaved in a disorderly fashion were bound and fastened onto a cucking stool which was then placed in front of her own house. Sometimes a chair would be constructed on a cart and this would be pulled round the village so that people could jeer and throw things at the offender.

Frequently used in the 16th and 17th centuries was the 'Scold's Bridle', a hoop of iron enclosing the head with a metal plate fitting into the culprit's mouth to act as an effectual gag. This was used for petty offences such as using insulting language or swearing and the woman was chained to the market cross or paraded through the streets. The only one known in Derbyshire was used in Chesterfield in 1688.

When stocks were no longer used small houses of confinement were built. Bare and comfortless the offenders were often locked in indefinitely without food or attention. A square lockup can be seen at Curbar, which was used to house prisoners in transit. Then there is the octagonal one at Smisby which stands near the church.

Left to the mercy of the warders, neglected, starved and humiliated, these lockups seemed, if anything, more harsh than the public spectacle of the stocks.

BRITISH MEDALS

Initially this article was inspired by a comment I saw in an item on family history, which commented on the 'Mons' Cross'. Having more than a passing interest in medals it set me thinking, as no medal called this was ever issued, which made me wonder that whilst I knew what the author was talking about how many others did, as I have never seen an article in any family history magazine to do with medals.

In our research we come across many references to our ancestors who served in the armed forces, often when emptying old boxes we come across medals which were worn by our ancestors and are left wondering just what that medal was for or where it was won.

The purpose of this article is to explain very briefly the various types of medals which you may come across in your research, the war or reason for their issue and the service or action required to merit the award.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

- 1a. The 1914 Star
- 1b. The 1914 Star and Bar
- 1c. The 1914-15 Star
2. The British War Medal
3. The Mercantile Marine Medal
4. The Victory Medal
5. The Territorial Force War Medal

When awarded the medals were worn in the order shown, however not all the above medals could be awarded to the same recipient.

1a. The 1914 Star:

This medal was awarded only for service in France and Belgium to personnel who were on the establishment of a unit of the British Expeditionary Force between 5th August 1914 and midnight on the night of 22nd November 1914.

The Obverse (or front) of the medal has 1914 inscribed on it with the months Aug and Nov above and below the date. The reverse has the service details of the recipient. The medal is of bronze.

1b. The 1914 Star and Bar:

Similar to the above, but with the addition of a bar worn on the ribbon which was inscribed '5th Aug-22nd Nov 1914'. This bar was awarded to all officers, non-commissioned officers and other ranks who had been

under fire or were on duty within range of the enemy's mobile artillery whilst serving in France or Belgium on the dates given above. This medal and bar is often referred to as the 'Mons Star'.

1c. The 1914-15 Star:

The ribbon is identical to the above medals, however the inscription of the front reads 1914-15 in place of the months and 1914. The medal was awarded for service between 5th August 1914 and 31st December 1915 in defined operational theatres.

The scope of this article is too limited to define all these areas, but they include France and Belgium after midnight on 22nd November 1914 and defined operations in the Balkans, Africa, Egypt, Asia and Australasia.

Any person killed, wounded or taken prisoner during any of the qualifying periods whilst serving in a theatre of war was deemed to have been awarded the medal.

It was only possible to qualify for one of the above stars, despite serving in a different qualifying area. Any recipient of a Star also received both the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

2. The British War Medal:

This medal was awarded for the many actions that took place during the war. Whilst it included operations mentioned for the Star, it also reflected the many actions that took place after 1915, including naval service during 1919-20 which included mine clearance at sea and service in the Russias amongst others.

The medal, which is in silver, has the head of King George V on the obverse with St. George on horseback and the dates 1914 and 1918 inscribed on the reverse. The name of the recipient was engraved on the rim.

Whilst this medal can often be found with at least the Victory Medal, it was the only British Military War Medal of the first world war which could be issued without any other medal.

3. The Mercantile Marine War Medal:

This was awarded by the Board of Trade to members of the Mercantile Marine who had completed one or more voyages through a war or danger zone. It was issued in bronze, the King's head on the obverse and a ship on the



reverse with the inscription 'for war service mercantile marine 1914 1918'.

4. The Victory Medal:

This medal, which was issued in bronze with the winged figure of victory on the obverse and the inscription 'The great war for civilisation 1914-1919' on the reverse, had the name of the recipient on the rim. It was never issued on its own. If you do find a single medal it is certain that there is at least one medal missing.

5. The Territorial Force War Medal:

To qualify for this medal the recipient had to have volunteered for overseas service on or before 30th September 1914, and done so during the war. In addition they had to have been a serving member of the Territorial Forces on 4th August 1914 or have completed at least four years service with the Force before 4th August 1914 and rejoined on or before 30th September 1914. This medal was not awarded to those who qualified for the Star.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

1. The 1939-45 Star
2. The Atlantic Star
3. The Air Crew Europe Star
4. The Africa Star
5. The Pacific Star
6. The Burma Star
7. The Italy Star
8. The France and Germany Star
9. The Defence Medal
10. The War Medal

The campaign stars each have six points. The crowned cypher of King George VI is on the obverse with the words of the campaign to which they refer surrounding it. The reverse is blank. The maximum number of stars that can be worn by an individual is five, an individual qualifying for more being issued with a bar worn on the appropriate star. However only one bar was permitted for each star, except for the Italy Star which had no bars. The stars were made of copper-zinc and the medals of cupro-nickel. No bars were issued to the medals, but when a 'Mention in Despatches' was awarded an oak leaf was worn on the ribbon of the War Medal. All stars and medals were issued unnamed.

1. The 1939-45 Star:

Whilst the qualifications vary, six months operational service was required, unless the recipient took part in certain specified operations, was decorated, received a mention in despatches or was wounded.

The only bar issued to this star was inscribed 'Battle of Britain' and was issued to those who flew in fighter aircraft in the Battle of Britain between 10th July 1940

and 31st October 1940 and who operated with a defined list of squadrons.

2. The Atlantic Star:

Awarded to those who served in the Battle of the Atlantic, usually 360 days operational service when posted for duty in sea going vessels in the Atlantic and Home waters, the North Russian convoys and certain parts of the South Atlantic. The award of this star was dependent on the recipient qualifying for the 1939-45 Star.

When the recipient also qualified for the Aircrew Europe Star and/or the France Germany Star then they were only awarded the first to which they became entitled with a bar attached to the ribbon for the second which was suitably inscribed. A second bar could not be awarded if they qualified for all three.

3. The Aircrew Europe Star:

This was awarded to personnel who flew operational sorties from the United Kingdom over Europe. This star was not awarded after 5th June 1944. The two bars 'Atlantic' and 'France/Germany' were awarded to this medal, but with the same restrictions as previously mentioned. The recipient also had to qualify for the 1939-45 Star.

4. The Africa Star:

Awarded for operational service between 10th June 1940 and 12th May 1943, those serving in Malta during the above period also qualified for this award. Three bars were awarded to this medal, namely '8th Army', '1st Army' and 'North Africa 1942-43', again only one bar could be worn.

5. The Pacific Star:

Awarded for operational service in the Pacific between 8th December 1941 and 2nd September 1945, it also included specified operations in Hong Kong, Malaya and China. The one bar to this medal was 'Burma'.

6. The Burma Star:

Awarded for operational service in Burma between 11th December 1941 and 2nd September 1945, also for some operations in Malaya, China and Sumatra. The one bar to this medal was 'Pacific'.

7. The Italy Star:

Whilst this medal was awarded for operational service in Sicily or Italy between 11th June 1943 and 8th May 1945, it also included operations in many adjacent countries too numerous to mention here.

8. The France and Germany Star:

The first date of this award coincides with the Normandy landings on 6th June 1944 and covers operations in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland

and Germany. The last date for this award was the 8th May 1945. Two bars were awarded to this medal, namely 'Atlantic' and 'Air Crew Europe', again only one bar could be worn.

9. The Defence Medal:

Awarded to the Armed Services, the Home Guard, the Civil Defence and approved civilian services for non-operational between 3rd September 1939 and 2nd September 1945. The qualifying service varied.

10. The War Medal:

Awarded for full time service in the Armed Services and Merchant Navy during the war, twenty eight days service being required for Army personnel.

References:

Ribbons and Medals - H. Taprell Dorling
Spinks Catalogue of British Medals - E.C. Joslin
Collecting Medals and Decorations - Alec A. Purves
A Catalogue of Campaign and Independence Medals issued during the Twentieth Century to the British Army - Major N.W. Poulson

Stuart Allen, 102 James Street, Midway,
Swadlincote, Derbyshire DE11 7NE
(Mem. No. 4186)

BURIALS

From the Belper Independent Chapel Register

13 September 1836 EDWARD PEACH, aged 56 yrs.
Intoxicated and killed by falling over a wall.

2 February 1836 RICHARD NEEDHAM, aged 46 yrs.
Killed by the falling in of an oven.

RUSSIAN OR NOT?

My great grandfather, Samuel Gorse, was a Smith in Sheffield. He went to Russia in the 1850's to help build the railway during the Crimean War. I don't think he was a railway navvy, as these were recruited in London and Samuel worked for Connell Lauds Steel Rope Division.

He and my grandmother were very much in love and a custom he brought back was that each Sunday they ate their dinner off the same plate. I was puzzled over this. Not only at its oddity, but that he'd soaked up the customs of a new country enough to bring them back to his home.

About twenty five years ago I mentioned him to an aunt, who said "Oh he was Russian, he went because he

spoke the language." On thinking this over it did seem feasible, but it was some years before I started serious research. Then I found he was born in Quorndon, Derbyshire in 1829, the third generation Samuel Gorse from the Duffield, Quorndon, Derby area. His mother was Hannah Fowke (a very Derbyshire name), his father was a silk weaver and his grandfather broke stones (in a quarry?). His wife was Mary Eyre. I double checked all this, even though it seemed unnecessary as his father was mentioned on his marriage certificate and he had brothers and sisters. Finally I decided my aunt had been slightly over-enthusiastic.

That was until a programme about the Chernobyl Disaster was on the television. An elderly lady was talking of her granddaughter coming to England for a year. I looked up and it was just as though my grandma's photograph had come to life on the screen. I had never met Samuel's daughter and hadn't considered her photograph particularly Russian looking, but her features, though lovely, were just like this lady's. Slightly unusual with broad cheeks, wide nostrils and white skin. This, plus the eye setting and hair line all left me feeling just a bit puzzled.

Was it Samuel, the stone cutter, who was originally Russian? Surely he wouldn't have passed the language to his grandson. In any case I got the impression that Gorse was a general local name. Yet another puzzle. When he died in 1868 the family name changed to Goss. Maybe a spelling mistake, except that it doesn't sound similar. My grandmother's wedding certificate says Goss, so it became official.

One last thought. My aunt did hint (and again I considered it another case of over enthusiasm) that he doubled as a spy because he knew the language. Well, although the Cold War didn't start until the 20th century we were fighting the Russians in the Crimean War!!

So I can only ask Derbyshire people who perhaps know the area or who are researching the same names or family. Do you know of any strange goings on in 1829? If so, please let me know.

Miss P. Joynes, 45 Evesham Place, Cramlington,
Northumberland NE23 8J7 (Mem. No. 1082)

"Here lies the body of Solomon Peas
Under the daisies, under the trees
Peas is not here, only the pod
Peas shelled out and went home to God."

Contributed by Jack Hartley (seen on a gravestone in
Chichester, Sussex)

LOST HUNTING LODGE

Have you ever heard of Ravensdale Park, in the area known as Mercaston, Mugginton and Kirk Langley today, to the east of the A52 Derby to Ashbourne road, bordering on the present Kedleston Park? In searching for a source for my family name, Ravensdale, noting the earliest references were to 'de Ravensdale' I looked for a location and came upon this. Ravensdale was the most important of several parks within Duffield Frith, a broad, wooded expanse which stretched across Derbyshire to the North and Northeast of Derby. The Frith was owned at Domesday by the de Ferrers family, the Earls of Derby, the biggest landholders in Derby but with the head of the barony at Tutbury, Staffordshire. It passed into the Duchy of Lancaster's hands through Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, in the second half of the 13th century, following William de Ferrers and his son Robert joining in the rebellion of Simon de Montfort against Henry III. The Frith came into royal hands in 1399 when Henry Duke of Lancaster became Henry IV, and thenceforth it was Royal Forest until the Civil War, during which its fences were finally destroyed, all enclosures thrown open and the whole turned into common land once more. Within Ravensdale Park, a paled area 634 acres in extent, stood the Frith's chief lodge or manor house, the hunting seat of the Earls and later Dukes of Lancaster when they were in that area, which was also honoured by the presence of the King from time to time.

About 1230 Tutbury Priory granted to Serlo de Mungay the right to make a fishpond and mill in Ravensdale Park, in exchange for 10 acres and adjoining woodland in nearby Yeldersley and the right to assart (convert woodland into arable land) 10 acres in Lutilyn. In 1312-13 Thomas 2nd Earl of Lancaster, repaired and aggrandised the hunting lodge, there being records of painted glass for a chapel (16 shillings), of iron for making the bars to support this and of shingles and boards for the roof of the manor. Park pales and gates were also repaired in that year.

Various deeds relating to the Park can be found during the following 50 years or so. At Michaelmas 1320 Robert de Scheldeford leased his mill of Ravensdale to John Carpenter and Richard Parker for 10 years, while on 2nd February 1324 Richard de Ewode, sometime parker of Ranesdale (note spelling/pronunciation - changes are beginning to occur) granted a messuage in Mercaston to Stephen del Wythe. The de Schelford (Scheldeford earlier) family was mentioned again on 9th October 1367 when Henry leased the water mill at Rawensdale (printed interpretation of medieval writing) to John Heage of Mackworth.

There are records of various royal acts being signed at Ravensdale Park while the King was staying there during a royal progress. These are to be found in the printed Calendars of Inquisitions, the first in volume III, time of Edward I (1272-1307) and the rest in Calendars of Inquisitions - Miscellaneous II, 1307-1349. The first, dated 3 July 25 Edward I (1297 being the 25th year of the reign of Edward I) is a description of the lands held by Edmund Earl of Lancaster, the King's brother, and refers to 'Holand' (the Ward of Hulland, one of four into which Duffield Frith was divided) "including the parks of Ravensdale where there is a manor, and Maunsel...."

In the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) several inquiries were held at Ravensdale, writs and commissions from the Crown being dated and signed from there, as on 8, 24 and 28 November and 8 December 1323 including a writ to the Mayor and Sheriff of London. The King stayed for nearly a month, during which time he is also known to have visited and taken refreshment at Derby Friary.

Henry IV (1399-1413) is also known to have stayed in this mansion (mancellus). John of Gaunt, King of Castille and Leon and Duke of Lancaster, was at Ravensdale from about 22-28 August 1374. All of this gives some idea of the place of Ravensdale Park in national history at that period.

Now Ravensdale Park is unknown. Occasionally there are reports of large building stones turned up by a ploughing farmer, but unless you know better, no one really knows where the mansion stood.

*Mrs Kathleen Benny, 19 Mary Vale, Godalming,
Surrey GU7 1SW*

ECKINGTON MANOR COURT ROLLS

H.J.H. Garratt

I have been asked by Mr Garratt to point out that the hardback copy of the first volume of the above is also available at £17 inclusive of postage directly from the author at Lower Batter Farm, South Crosland, Huddersfield, HD4 7BY. My apologies for missing out this information from the book review in the March issue.

The microfiche copies are still available from the Society bookshop.

BRIDGE HOUSE REFERENCE LIBRARY NEWS

First of all we would like to say a big thank you to the retiring librarians, Iris and Janet Salt, who have made it a lot easier for us by leaving the reference library in such good order. We have much to live up to but let us assure our visitors that the welcome will be as warm as ever and what we don't know we will do our best to find out.

Iris, luckily, is retaining the job of indexing the 1891 census and Janet will continue to sort out the exchange magazines for distribution. To us falls the day to day

running of the library, the cataloguing of new material and, of course, the library contents book. Sounds quite easy when it is said like that.

The following list of new material for the library has been provided by Iris and Janet, but from now on the responsibility - and the brick bats - are ours. Please continue to donate any material you think will be useful to our members, it will be most thankfully received.

Lorraine Allen & Helen Betteridge

RESEARCH CENTRE



New acquisitions received over the past three months include the following:-

REF.

- A Repton St. Wystan PR. Baptisms 1810-1823, 1841-1843) Transcribed and donated by
- A Repton St. Wystan PR. Burials 1813-1853.) Elaine And Alan Young.
- A Chesterfield Quaker Marriages. Abstracts from Society of Friends Records.
- A Bolsover BTs Baptisms 1800-1813
- A Tansley Holy Trinity. Marriage Records 1900-1991
- B Monumental Inscriptions:- Darley Dale Methodist Church, Killamarsh, Stapenhill St. Peter &

Tibshelf St. John the Baptist.

- MF Doncaster. Monumental Inscriptions of the Churches of the Archdeaconry of Doncaster

Donated by Lorraine Allen.

- Set 1. Adlingfleet, Goole, Hensall, Hook, Pollington, Swinefleet, Whitgift.
- Set 2. Airhyn, East Cowick, Fishlake, Rawcliffe, Snaith, Sykehouse, Thorne.
- Set 3. Armthorpe, Barnby Dun, Cantley, Hatfield, Kirk Sandall.
- Set 4. Askern, Campsall, Fenwick, Haywood, Kirk Bramwith, Owston.
- Set 5. Adwick-le-Street, Arksey, Burghwallis, Skelbrooke.
- Set 6. Austerfield, Bawtry, Finningley, Rossington, Stainton, Tickhill.
- Set 7. Balby, Doncaster Christ Church, Doncaster St. George, Loversall, Wadworth.
- Set 8. Braithwell, Brodsworth, Cadeby, Conisborough, Edlington, High Melton, Marr, Sprotborough, Warmsworth.
- Set 9. Kilnhurst, Mexborough, Swinton.
- Set 10. Adwick on Dearne, Barnburgh, Frickley/Clayton, Hickleton, Hooton Pagnall.
- Set 11. Ardsley, Bolton on Dearne, Darfield, Thurnscoe, Wath, Wentworth, West Melton.
- Set 12. Surname Index to above.

- D6 Mickleover All Saints Church Guide. Donated by Ian Wells.

- D12b A Journey from Derby to New Zealand in ship "Zealandie". Diary of Richard Leonard Norman.
Donated by Mr. A. L. Norman

- D13 Derbyshire Names in Miscellaneous Lists. 1550-1860. Vol. 2.

- D16 Life of A Crimean Hero. Donated by Sandra Stock. Member No. 125.

- D17 Pleasley Pit. Coalfield Heritage. Donated by Robert Metcalf.

- D17 Denby. A Look at Industry in the Parish. 1980.

- D18 The Gunpowder Mills of Fernilee. Joyce Winfield.

- F3a Carsington St. Margaret's Church Guide.

- F3a Littleover St. Peter's Church Guide.

- F3b Stapenhill St. Peter's Church Guide.

- F3b Youlgreave Parish Church Account of Re-opening Ceremony 1870. Donated by Ian Wells.

- F6 Memories of Middleton. Donated by Edith Taylor.

MF Nottinghamshire. Marriage Indexes.

Nottingham	All Saints	1865-1900	Flintham		1600-1899
	Emmanuel	1886-1900	Hyson Green	St Paul	1844-1900
	St. Andrew	1871-1900		St. Stephen	1898-1900
	St. Ann	1865-1900	Mansfield	St. John	1857-1900
	St. Catherine	1896-1901		St. Mark	1897-1901
	St. George	1892-1901	Newark Christ Church		1858-1900
	St. James	1858-1901		St Leonard	1874-1901
	St. John	1845-1901	Radford All Souls		1894-1900
	St. Mark	1860-1900		Christ Church	1845-1900
	St. Matthew	1857-1901	Sneinton	St. Alban	1888-1901
	St. Paul	1839-1901		St. Luke	1863-1901
	St. Saviour	1855-1900		St. Matthias	1869-1901
	St. Stephen	1869-1896		St. Philip	1880-1900
	St. Thomas	1875-1900			

H2 Nottinghamshire. The Jolly Bargeman Ledger. Record Series Vol. 108

J1 Members Interests - Aberdeen 1997.

MF Members Interests - Buckinghamshire 1997.

E1 Members Interests - Cornwall 1997.

J3 Members Interests - Kent, North West 1996.

J4 Members Interests - Yorkshire, East 1996.

J Ashbourne. History and Topography 1839.

K A History of Derbyshire. William Woolley.

M Wise. Family Tree of Harold Stewart Wise.

M Travers of Wilne & Draycott. Donated by Sandra Stock. Member No. 125.

M Greaves Family. Family Trees and History. Donated by Mrs. S. D. Husbands.

M Mountney Family, with entries of Dunn, Broome and Dale Families of Taddington.

Donated by Mr. F. Dunn. Member No. 3433.

M Langton, Snow & Fielding, Goodwin & Lambert, Parkes & Bates, Peach, Fisher, Bentley, Hunter of Swarkestone and Kilburn. Thomas Smith of Derby.

Family Trees Donated by Mr. Langton of Swarkestone.

SR Map. Ref. GSGS 3957. England & Wales. 1/4" to 1 mile. 2nd War Revision. 1943.

Donated by Linda Cheshire. Member No. 4003.

The index for the following additional 6 piece nos. for the 1891 census are now in the library.

RG12/2198	367 Burton on Trent	3A Gresley	7627 entries
RG12/2199	367 Burton on Trent	3B Gresley	7179 entries
RG12/2200	367 Burton on Trent	3C Gresley	7780 entries
RG12/2510	406 Ashby de la Zouch	3A Ashby de la Zouch	4516 entries
RG12/2755	438 Ashbourne	5 Hartington	1426 entries
RG12/2759	439 Chesterfield	1C Ashover	7343 Entries

Iris and Janet Salt

LITTLEOVER

The Rev. James Baldwyn Pugh, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge and Second Master of the Derby Free Grammar School, recently ordained at Gloucester Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, by letter dimissory from the Bishop of Lichfield, has been appointed to the Curacy of Littleover, near Derby.

Derby Mercury January 2, 1839

RIPLEY

An inquest was held on the 3rd inst., at the White Lion Inn, on the body of Samuel Cottrell, a boy aged 6 years. The child had been subject to a throat complaint from infancy. On the previous day he was put to bed with his father, and after being there a short time he started up suddenly, exclaimed, 'Oh my mother,' and died instantly. Verdict 'Natural causes'.

Derbyshire Advertiser and Journal Nov. 9, 1860

MEMB. No

D.F.H.S.

POSTAL SEARCH REQUEST FORM

NAME / ADDRESS

RESEARCHER (library use only)

Payments in £ Sterling only please, all requests to be accompanied by an S.A.E. large enough to hold a folded A4 sheet.

STRICTLY SPECIFIC SEARCHES ONLY - NO BLANKET SEARCHES WILL BE UNDERTAKEN

	FORENAMES	SURNAME	PARISH	10 YEAR PERIOD DATE / AGE	TICK ONLY ONE INDEX PER LINE															
					BAPT	MAR.	BUR.	M.L.s	IGI	1851	1881	1891								
£1																				
£2	<i>Will & Mary</i>	<i>Wood & Smith</i>	<i>Raslow</i>	<i>1840 - 1850</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>														
	<i>John</i>	<i>Brown</i>	<i>Sheldon</i>	<i>1700 - 1710</i>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>											

Write in the names that you wish us to search for, and the approximate dates, if known, then tick the index you wish us to search, Tick only ONE index per line please, if you want more than one index searching, then put the same name etc. on the next line, and tick the next index that you want to be searched. For every 5 lines that you fill in, it will cost you £1, so for example, if you fill in 7 names, it would cost you £2 If you are not a member, then the cost is DOUBLE that shown on the form, so please use your membership number, or you may not get all the information that you have requested. Return your form to Bridge Chapel House. DON'T FORGET THE STAMPED ADDRESSED ENVELOPE!

cut here or photocopy

Please turn over for more important information.

cut here

Postal Searches of Derbyshire Indexes

Although we have always tried to answer members queries in the past, our previous Reference Library at Alfreton was not ideally suited to the task, and when the Society moved into our new headquarters at Bridge Chapel House, in Derby the Executive Committee felt that it could at last offer a better enquiry service to our members. Most of the queries we get have been for similar types of information, but often the information required has to be sifted out of letters which run into several pages, so we have tried to simplify the task for our volunteers, hence the form overleaf. We believe that if you use this format, then it will help us to give you an answer much quicker. The other major policy change is that we have now decided to make a nominal charge for the research, as is done in many other F.H.Societies. This will be a valuable source of income which we hope will allow us to eventually make the Library self - sufficient, and enable us to purchase more indexes to assist our members. **Please** use the form provided, if you do not wish to damage your magazine, you may photocopy it. All queries **MUST** be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, at least large enough to take a folded A4 sheet. **Return the form to Bridge Chapel House, St.Mary's Bridge, Sowter Rd, Derby**

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 £2.70 UK £2.85 O/Seas 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.

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. Other than the IGI & the 1881 census, our indexes relate only to Derbyshire.

DERBYSHIRE LOCAL STUDIES LIBRARIES

The Local Studies Library at County Hall now has its own direct dial telephone number - 01629 585579 - which saves going through the switchboard although the old number is still available. There is also an exciting new service for users in the North East of the County. From the libraries at Bolsover, Clay Cross, Eckington, Shirebrook and Staveley you can now gain visual access to the Local Studies staff and resources at Chesterfield and County Hall by video link. Please contact the staff of these libraries if you would like to make use of the system. It will be very helpful to people who have difficulty hearing on the normal telephone as a text service means bookings can be made and confirmed in writing on the screen. Use of the facility is free of charge at present.

Family Historians will be pleased to hear that there has been no increase in the fees charged for research done by library staff this year. The research fee is pegged at £8.15 per half hour. Sadly the cost of materials has forced a slight increase in the cost of reader/printer copies which will cost 45 pence (55 pence if done by staff) from 1 April 1997.

The companion booklet to "Microfilms in Derbyshire Libraries" is now available. "Microfilms in Derby Local Studies Library" is priced, like its predecessor, at a modest 50 pence and together the two make a very useful guide to resources for family and local historians. Both volumes can be purchased at either Local Studies Library.

The Local Studies library at County Hall is looking forward to welcoming an American student, Julie Moses, who will be joining the staff on a work experience placement for three months until July. Julie is a Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, and is studying family history with an emphasis on British research.

Her interest began as a hobby a couple of years ago, she decided to make a career of it and plans to graduate in the summer of 1998. Within the family history programme at Brigham Young University the students are required to choose an area of the world to focus their research on. Julie has chosen Derbyshire as many of her ancestors came from this County and she hopes to have the opportunity to further her research and make links with groups and individuals who can help her in the future. Much of her research has been done at the Family History Centre, Salt Lake City, so it will be very interesting to have her views on research facilities in Derbyshire.

While she is based in Matlock she will be involved in promotional events for family history all over the County and will be introducing two new services.

There will be Group Workshops on the use of library materials for family history - the first, for beginners, will be on Saturday 14 June at Chesterfield Library and will be followed by one at County Hall on 28 June covering less well known sources. The workshops will last 2 1/2 hours and will cost £8.50 per person. Numbers are limited and booking enquiries should be made to Ruth Gordon on 01629 585579.

Julie will also be offering Family History advice sessions for people who would like to discuss their research problems in detail. These will cost £6 per half hour and can be booked with Julie either by telephone or video link from mid May. The interview will normally be held in the Local Studies Library at County Hall so that the client can proceed directly to research with Julie on hand to advise as the search develops.

For some people disabilities may make travel and doing research in person a practical impossibility. In these cases, from mid May to mid July, the service will be extended so that after the interview Julie will search library materials on the client's behalf for a half day at no further charge. In these cases the entire interview could be held by telephone, in North East Derbyshire via the video conferencing facility, or at one of the promotional events Julie will be organising at libraries elsewhere in the County.

Ruth Gordon

1785 Dec 23 "Samuel Ligget. Buried. Poper." (and underneath, in another hand) "Starved to death by the Humanity of Parish Officer"

On the opposite page is the following:- "The Poores' Rates of this Township having very considerably increased it was thought advisable to have a standing Overseer and a meeting of the Parishioners was held to appoint a man to the Office distinguished for extreme parsimony and hardship of heart. The result of the appointment was cruelty and oppression to the poor and Samuel Ligget was absolutely starved to death. I was from home when he was buried, and did not know of his death till many months afterwards when, although I obtained sufficient information to convince me of the fact I could not obtain sufficient evidence to convict the Overseer upon it and therefore he escaped the punishment he deserved." R. Wilmot (Rector)

Notes on the Register of Morley & Smalley which can be seen in Bridge Chapel House Reference Library.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

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

June 11th	English Civil War and Derbyshire	Brian Stone
July 9th	The Russian Coachman	Eileen Beech
Aug 13th	Grandmother's Attic	Margaret Morgan
Sept 10th	The Babington Plot	Ruth Pechey
Oct 8th	The Transformation of a Valley	Neville & Brian Cooper
Nov 12th	Workshop Evening	
Dec 10th	Christmas Social Evening	

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

Jun 6th	Hills and Dales of Derbyshire	John Morten
July 4th	Family and Local History	Margaret Knott
Aug 1st	Pioneer Families from the High Peak to the USA - a follow-up	Geoffrey Timmington
Sept 5th	Project Evening - Wills Indexing	
Oct 3rd	Matches and Dispatches - a Tameside Registrar's view	Mr F. Loader
Nov 7th	Family Life in the 17th Century	Dr John Smith
Dec 5th	Grandma's Christmas Show	Brian Davis

SHIRLAND: COMMUNITY HALL. Friday meetings at 7.30 pm

Jun 20th	Everyday Life in the 18th and 19th Centuries	Bruce Townsend
July 18th	Civil Registration	Madge Harlow
Aug 15th	Workshop Evening	
Sept 19th	Bolsover - A Surprising Place	Bernard Haigh
Oct 17th	Derbyshire Customs and Countryside	Keith & Shirley Thomas
Nov 21st	The East Midlands in the Dark Ages	Keith & Shirley Thomas
Dec 12th	Christmas Social Evening	John Hughes

Please Note: Owing to pressure of numbers, Derby Meeting Group are now holding their meetings at St Mary's Church Hall in Darley Lane.

This is just a short walk from Bridge Chapel House with plenty of parking

Any articles for possible inclusion in ISSUE NO. 82 to be with the Editor by 10th July 1997

COPYRIGHT of all material in this journal is reserved to the Society and contributors, unless otherwise stated. Material may not be reproduced without written permission.

THE OBSERVATIONS AND OPINIONS expressed in the various articles and notices in this journal are those of their authors and not necessarily those of the Society.

IF UNDELIVERED PLEASE RETURN TO:
Membership Secretary, Mrs L. Spare
'The Brackens', Wards Lane,
Stanton by Bridge, Derby DE73 1HX
England

ISSN 0140 637X