

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



DEC 2001

ISSUE 99

DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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

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This Service is for Members Only

Check below for the person to write to if you need advice on your research. They will not go out to research for you but will try to help from their own personal knowledge and experience.

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SOCIETY WEB PAGE ADDRESS

www.dfhs.org.uk

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FROM THE EDITOR

The last issue of this year and my usual plea has to start things off. Please, please get your pens, pencils, paper or computer going and send in some articles, titbits, anything at all as the bottom of my box has been reached. I have been forced to put in some articles myself this issue, but I don't want that to be a regular thing. After all it is the member's magazine, not mine and the more input the better. Perhaps you can get some ideas after the Christmas turkey has been finished.

It has been a very full year for the society with coach trips, MI recording and the library now opening three times a week. Our attendances are growing and so far we have enough volunteers to help man the house at all times. Please come along and visit us, you will find a warm and friendly welcome with, I hope, plenty of expert help. Have a go at the Christmas competition too, we have broken away from family history but it might still cause a bit of head scratching.

Finally in spite of the terrible events in America and the very real possibility of conflict may I wish all our members a very Happy Christmas and a peaceful and prosperous New Year. I would also like to hope we all find those elusive ancestors, but then maybe we wouldn't have the urge to carry on with this wonderful hobby of family history that we all so enjoy. See you soon,

Helen

We welcome new members
 who have joined the society
 by 10th October 2001

Change of Address
 to be sent to the
 Membership
 Secretary



Please send any
 amendments, additions
 etc. for MEMBERS
 INTERESTS ONLY to:
 Mrs S. Stock
 8 Albert Road
 Breaston
 Derby
 DE72 3DL

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- 5790 Mrs M. Nichol, 13 Springhead Road, Erith, Kent, DA8 2BE

DECEASED MEMBERS

The Society offers its condolences to the families of -

1748 - Mr Jack King, 249 Roberts Street, Grimsby, N.E. Lincs. DN32 8DT
Mr King was a very enthusiastic family historian who had been a member of our Society since 1987

5704 - Mr John E. Russell, Springside, Chapel Hill, Ashover, Chesterfield, Derbys. S45 0AT
Mr Russell had only been a member for seven weeks.

MEMBERS WHO HAVE REJOINED THE SOCIETY

- 1118 Mrs M. J. Burton, Elmbank, 112 Greenock Road, Largs, N. Ayrshire, Scotland, KA30 8PF
- 2440 Sheila Steeples, 12 Dovecotes, Ashover, Chesterfield, S45 0AD
- 3338 Mrs L. H. Stevenson, Holly Bank, Newland Street, Braybooke, Market Harborough, LE16 8LW
- 4166 Janet Padrazolla, 41 Ashley Drive, Borehamwood, Herts. WD6 2JT

MEMBERS ADDITIONAL INTERESTS

- 1608 Mrs S. Francis, 125 Borough Road, Loughor, Swansea, SA4 6RY
- 4830 Mr D. P. White, 55 St. James Road, Derby, DE23 8QY
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Email: lesley.goodwin1@virgin.net
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SEARCHING

NAME	PARISH	CTY DATES	No.	NAME	PARISH	CTY DATES	No.
ALMORE	Ripley	1835-1920	5731	BERESFORD	Belper	1800	1118
ALLCROFT	Staveley	1800	5735	BIRCUMSHAW	Ilkeston	<1900	5734
ALLCROFT	Chesterfield	1800	5735	BIRKS	Bilston	Sts 19c	5747
ALLEN	No parish given	<1870	5737	BIRKS	Wombridge	Sal c1816	5747
ALLEN	Matlock	1870	5772	BLURTON	Any	1700-1890	5770
ALLETSON	Whitwell	1800-1950	5751	BLURTON	Uttoxeter	Sts 1500-1890	5770
ALLETSON	Bolsover	1800-1950	5751	BOLLONS	Pleasley	1800s-1930s	5733
ALLETSON	Welbeck	1850-1950	5751	BOLLONS	No parish given	Ntt 1800s-1930s	5733
ALLETSON	Worksop	Ntt 1850-1950	5751	BOLSOVER	Eckington	<1900	5727
ALLSOP	Bonsall	Any	5755	BONSALL	Sandiacre	1866	5760
ASHBY	Spondon	1700-1900	4830	BORMAN	Horncastle	Lin <1900	5732
ASHMORE	Awsworth	Ntt 1879-1918	5748	BORMAN	Bucknall	Lin <1900	5732
AUDUS	Any	Cam <1900	5732	BORRINGTON	Derby	1800	1118
BAILEY	Heanor & area	18c & 19c	5758	BOSS	Appleby Magna	Lei 1790s	5786
BAILEY	Ilkeston & area	18c & 19c	5758	BOULER	Whitwell	1800-1900	5751
BALL	Bilston	Sts 19c	5747	BOULER	Dronfield	1800-1900	5751
BALL	Sheen	Sts 1830>	5767	BOWER	North Wingfield	<1800	5756
BALL	Longnor	Sts 1830>	5767	BOWER	Darley	No dates given	5782
BANNISTER	Matlock	1870	5772	BRATBY	Derby	<1822	5124
BANNISTER	Derby	1700>	1118	BRIGGS	Chesterfield	1860-1930	5784
BANNISTER	Burton on Trent	Sts 1700>	1118	BRIGGS	Ambergate	1850s>	1118
BARLOW	Hessle	Yks mid 1880s	5749	BRIGGS	Alfreton	1850s>	1118
BARTON	Stanley	1800>	5764	BRIGHTMAN	Stapenhill	1854>	5744
BASNETT	West Derby	Lan c1860	3338	BRIGHTMAN	Burton on Trent	Sts 1854>	5744
BEASTALL	Crich	No dates given	5782	BROCKLEHURS	Ambergate	1900>	5761
BEASTALL	Ashover	No dates given	5782	BROCKLEHURS	Froggat	<1930	5763
BELK	Finningley	Ntt 1740-1860	5747	BROGDALE	Bonsall	1650-1750	5779
BELK	Misson	Ntt 1740-1860	5747	BROGDALE	Alfreton	1700-1900	5779
BELL	Sheffield	Yks <1920	5763	BROGDALE	South Wingfield	1700-1800	5779
BELL	Wirksworth	1800>	5774	BROGDALE	Belper	1800-2000	5779
BENISTON	Durham	Dur 1800s-1905	5733	BROGDALE	Heanor	1800-1900	5779
BENISTON	Stanton Hill	Ntt 1800s-1905	5733	BROGDALE	Derby	1800-1900	5779
BENNETT	Broad Chalke	Wil 1700-1830	5778	BROGDALE	Bucklow	1900-2000	5779
BERESFORD	Alstonfield	Sts 1820>	5767	BROGDALE	Chesterfield	1900-2000	5779
BERESFORD	Leek	Sts 1840>	5767	BROGDALE	Ilkeston	1900-2000	5779
BERESFORD	Derby	1800	1118	BROGDALE	Shardlow	1800-1900	5779

BROOKS	Mansfield	Ntt	Any	5785	EDWARDS	Chesterfield		1870-1880	5736
BROOMHEAD	Chesterfield		19c	5786	EDWARDS	No parish given	Ess	1870-1880	5736
BROUGH	Heanor		1900>	5761	ELLIS	Ilkeston		<1900	5734
BROUGH	Codnor		1900>	5761	ELLIS	Awsworth	Ntt	<1900	5734
BROWN	Loscoe		18c & 19c	5776	EVANS	Bilston	Sts	c1816	5747
BROWN	Codnor		18c & 19c	5776	FARNSWORTH	Newthorpe		1700-1800s	5423
BROWN	Heanor		18c & 19c	5776	FARN	Lullington		1850s	5786
BRYANT	East Brent	Som	18c	5726	FOSTER	Newark	Ntt	mid 19c	5747
BU(O)RROWS	Ilkeston		<1900	5734	FOX	Derby		No dates given	5789
BU(O)RROWS	Sawley		<1900	5734	FRITH	Mayfield	Sts	1851-1901	5738
BU(O)RROWS	Ockbrook		<1900	5734	FURNELL	London	Mdx	1820>	5212
BUCKLEY	Manchester	Lan	1750-1890	5778	FURNELL	Rother	Sry	<1820	5212
BUCKLEY	Derby		1882-1953	5780	GELSTHORPE	Mosbro		19c	5752
BUNTING	Hulland		<1850	5763	GELSTHORPE	Eckington		19c	5752
BUNTING	Darley		No dates given	5782	GILBERT	St. Neots	Hun	18c	5726
BURNS	Chesterfield		1860-1930	5784	GLOVER	Nottingham	Ntt	1869-1942	5748
BURTON	Any		Any	5730	GLOVER	Ilkeston		1869-1942	5748
BURTON	Dymock	Gls	18c & 19c	5752	GODFREY	Somercotes		1860	5736
BURTON	Whittington		19c	5752	GOODBODY	St. Ives	Cor	18c	5726
BURTON	Newbold		19c	5752	GREEN	Clowne		1780>	1608
BUTLER	Heanor & area		18c & 19c	5758	GREGORY	Risley		1750	5735
BUTLER	Ilkeston & area		18c & 19c	5758	GREGORY	Clowne		1790>	1608
BUTLER	Ashbourne		1750-1890	5778	GRUNDY	Ashbourne area		18c & 19c	5758
BUTLER	Clifton		1750-1890	5778	GRUNDY	Dby/Sts border		18c & 19c	5758
BUTLER	Compton		1750-1890	5778	HALFORD	Sibbertoft	Nth	1800	5749
CANTRELL	Ashbourne area		18c & 19c	5758	HALL	Sheffield	Yks	<1920	5763
CANTRELL	Dby/Sts border		18c & 19c	5758	HALL	Any		1700-1890	5770
CAPPS	Lincoln	Lin	1800s	5212	HALL	Any		1500-1890	5770
CARLISLE	South Normanton		1890	5736	HAMMERSLEY	No parish given	Lei	19c	5790
CARR	Mansfield	Ntt	1860>	5774	HAMMOND	Killamarsh		1850>	1608
CHANTRY	Blidworth	Ntt	1730	5735	HANCOCK	Hasland		1800>	5754
CHANTRY	Hallam	Ntt	1730	5735	HANCOCK	Chesterfield		1800>	5754
CHAPMAN	No parish given	Nfk	1860	5777	HANDLEY	Derby		1900>	5212
CHELL	Crich		<1830	5781	HANDLEY	Lindoln	Lin	<1850	5212
CLAMP	Linton		<1930s	5742	HARTLEY	Whitwell		1800-1900	5751
CLARKE	Derby		No dates given	5789	HARTLEY	Dunholme	Lin	<1820	5125
CLARKE	Etwall		No dates given	5789	HARTLEY	Derby		1881>	5126
CLAYTON	Shirley		1850-1760	5730	HASALL	Broad Chalke	Wil	1700-1830	5778
COATES	Coton		<1930s	5742	HASTON	Stonebroom		1885	5788
COATES	Lullington		<1930s	5742	HAWLEY	Wirksworth		c1828	5735
COCKAYNE	Ilkeston		1869-1948	5748	HAYCOCK	Ashbourne		1750-1900	5778
COLLEN	Any	Cam	<1900	5732	HAYES	Ripley		19c	5783
COLLINGS	Stonebroom		<1889	5788	HEAP	Any		1700-1820	5730
COOK	Killamarsh		1860>	1608	HEBBDITCH	No parish given	Yks	1861	5777
COOPER	Langley		18c & 19c	5776	HEMSLEY	Gedling	Ntt	1800-1850	5749
COOPER	Codnor		18c & 19c	5776	HENSHAW	Cotmanhay		1800-1880	5743
COOPER	Heanor		18c & 19c	5776	HENSHAW	Ilkeston		1867-88	5748
CORBETT	Castle Donington		1870-1880	5760	HIBBERT	No parish given	Mdx	1870	5777
CORDELL	St. Ives	Cor	18c	5726	HILL	Pinxton		Any	5785
CORNWALL	Any	Cam	<1900	5732	HILL	South Normanton		Any	5785
COT(L)TON	No parish given	Lei	19c	5790	HIND	Derby		<1850	5212
COTTON	Ashover		<1850	5765	HIND	Derby		1900>	5212
COTTON	Liverpool	Lan	1850>	5765	HOPE	Warslow	Sts	<1860	5763
COX	Lowden	Ntt	1830>	5785	HORSLEY	Horsley Woodhouse		1850s	5786
COXON	Ashbourne area		18c & 19c	5758	HOULT	No parish given		Any	5790
COXON	Dby/Sts border		18c & 19c	5758	HUDSON	Hessle	Yks	mid 1880s	5749
CROWTHER	Sheffield	Yks	<1920	5763	HUDSON	Sheffield	Yks	1895	5766
CUFFLING	Eckington		<1900	5727	HUNT	Long Eaton		1863	5760
CUFFLING	Staveley		<1900	5727	HUNT	Riddings		1900	5786
DAVIS	Heanor & area		18c & 19c	5758	HUTSBY	Loscoe		18c & 19c	5776
DAVIS	Ilkeston & area		18c & 19c	5758	HUTSBY	Codnor		18c & 19c	5776
DAVIS	Ashover		No dates given	5782	HUTSBY	Heanor		18c & 19c	5776
DIMMOCK	Derby		1882-1953	5780	IRELAND	No parish given		1890-2001	5739
DIXON	Bleasby	Ntt	18c>	5726	JACKSON	Carsington		mid 18c	5747
DOBB(S)	Elmton		1750-1870	5766	JEPSON	Heage		1800-1900	5755
DOBB(S)	Stanfree		1750-1870	5766	JONES	Ashbourne		1851-1901	5738
DOBBS	Dale Abbey		1874-1947	5748	JONES	Stapenhill		1865	5744
DOBBS	Stanley		1874-1947	5748	JONES	Chesterfield		1860-1930	5784
DUNN	Berrow	Som	18c	5726	JOWETT	Draycott		1800	5735
ECCLES	Hulme	Lan	19c	5726	JOWETT	Wilne		1800	5735
EDEN	Breaston		1800	5735	KEALEY	No parish given	Lin	<1843	5127
EDEN	Wilne		1800	5735	KEELING	Matlock		No dates given	5789
EDGE	Findern		1750-1900	5730	KENNINGS	Alfreton		No dates given	5768
EDGE	Normanton		1750-1900	5730	KENWORTHY	Youlgreave		1700>	5767

KERRY	Smalley		1700>	5764	RAYNES	Crich		<1750	5781
KING	Pilsley		1862>	3338	REDFERN	No parish given		<1870	5737
KING	Tibshelf		1862>	3338	REDFERN	Bradley		1750-1890	5778
KING	Parsons Drove	Cam	1746-1862	3338	REED	Basford	Ntt	1800-1900	5736
KING	Whaplode	Lin	c1837	3338	REED	Bonsall		1800-1901	5736
KINSON	Bretby		Any	5729	REED	Crich		1800-1902	5736
KIRKMAN	Derby		1900>	5212	REED	Heage		1800-1903	5736
KIRKMAN	Weston on Trent		<1850	5212	REED	Chesterfield		1800-1904	5736
KIRKMAN	Aston on Trent		<1850	5212	REED	Breedon on the Hill	Lei	1800	5786
KNIGHT	Derby		1900>	5212	REYNOLDS	Northampton	Nth	1867-68	5748
KNIGHT	Nottingham	Lin	<1800	5212	REYNOLDS	Ilkeston		1867-68	5748
LEUSBY	Killamarsh		1900>	5727	RICHARDSON	Alfreton		1783-1855	5741
LEWITT	No parish given	Lei	19c	5790	RICHARDSON	Mansfield		1850-1987	5741
LILLEY	Swanwick		1900>	5761	RICHARDSON	Spondon		1750-1800	5741
LIMB	Cotmanhay		1800-1880	5743	RIDER	Manchester	Lan	1750-1890	5778
LONGSON	Newbold		19c	5752	ROBINSON	Heanor area		1857-1900	5758
LOVEJOY	London	Lnd	1800s	5212	ROBINSON	Ashby de la Zouch	Lei	<1860	5758
LOW	Darley Dale		18c	5783	ROBINSON	Totley		1800>	5785
LOWE	Newark	Ntt	1800s-1905	5733	ROWSON	Matlock		18c & 19c	5740
LOWE	Staveley		1800	5735	SCRIMSHAW	South Normanton		1865>	5773
LOWE	Chesterfield		1800	5735	SCRIVENER	Chesterfield		1830-1900	5736
LOWE	Newthorpe		1700-1800s	5423	SCRIVENER	Sudbury	Sfk	1830-1900	5736
LOWNDS	Ilkeston		<1900	5734	SENIOR	Killamarsh		<1900	5727
LOWNDS	Stoke on Trent	Sta	<1900	5734	SEVERN	Killamarsh		<1900	5727
LUDLAM	Matlock		18c & 19c	5740	SEVERN	Alfreton		mid 1700s	5749
LY(I)GO	No parish given		Any	5790	SHAW	Heanor		1878-1962	5731
LY(I)GO	No parish given	Lei	Any	5790	SHAW	Ripley		1878-1962	5731
MACK	No parish given	Nfk	1770	5777	SHAW	Golden Valley		1878-1962	5731
MALLATRATT	Any	Any	Any	5774	SHAW	Ripley		1770>	5774
MARSHALL	Eton		<1900	5763	SHAW	Darley Dale		18c & 19c	5783
MATTHEWS	Stapenhill		1863	5744	SHAW	Newthorpe		1700-1800s	5423
McGRATH	Ironville		1900>	5761	SHAWCROFT	Ripley		1770>	5774
McQUINN	Mansfield	Ntt	1800-1900	5736	SHELDON	Matlock		1870	5772
MEAKIN	Langley		18c & 19c	5776	SHELTON	Sutton in Ashfield	Ntt	1860	5736
MEE	Ilkeston		<1900	5734	SHELTON	Mansfield	Ntt	1860	5736
MEE	Awsworth	Ntt	<1900	5734	SHORTHOUSE	Langley		18c & 19c	5776
MELL	Misterton	Ntt	Any	5747	SHORTHOUSE	Codnor		18c & 19c	5776
MILL(L)WARD	Carsington		<1880	5747	SHORTHOUSE	Heanor		18c & 19c	5776
MILL(L)WARD	Hartington		<1880	5747	SIMPSON	Risley		1870	5760
MILLBAND	Buckminster	Lei	<1800	5762	SLANEY	Kneesall		1800>	5774
MILLBAND	Sproxtton	Lei	<1800	5762	SMITH	Butterley Park		1860-1916	5731
MOON	Ashbourne		1927	5757	SMITH	Ripley		1860-1916	5731
MOORE	Cranbourne	Dor	<1880	5773	SMITH	South Normanton		1800	5736
MOORE	South Normanton		1880>	5773	SMITH	Darley Dale		<1861	5773
MOORE	Chilmark	Wil	1700-1830	5778	SMITH	Morley		<1823	5128
MORETON	Any		1850-1898	5746	SMITHARD	No parish given		1800s	5212
MOREWOOD	South Normanton		mid 1700s	5749	SOPER	Exbourne	Hun	18c	5726
MOULDEN	No parish given	Lei	19c	5790	SOUTHGATE	Any	Any	Any	5129
MOUNTAIN	No parish given	Yks	1820	5777	SPARKES	Barnsley	Yks	1840	5777
MURFIN	Stoney Houghton		1800s-1930s	5733	SPENCER	Alfreton		1770-1820	5725
MURFIN	Pleasley		1800s-1930s	5733	SPENCER	Denby		1770-1820	5725
NASH	Sudbury		1700-1900	5730	SPENCER	Middleton		17509>	5774
NASH	Boylestone		1700-1900	5730	SPENCER	Treeton	Wyk	1900>	5774
NASH	Scropton		1700-1900	5730	SPENCER	Measham		No dates given	5782
NAYLOR	Dronfield		18c>	5726	SPENCER	Appleby Magna	Lei	1790s	5786
NEWTON	Killamarsh		1880>	1608	STARTING	Crich		c1700	5781
NUTTALL	Youlgreave		No dates given	5789	STEEPLE(S)	Hopton		<1870	5747
OAKDEN	Waterfall	Sta	1717	5133	STEEPLE(S)	Wirksworth		<1870	5747
OATS	Killamarsh		1850>	1608	STENSON	Ilkeston		<1900	5734
ORRIDGE	Pilsley		1800	5736	STENSON	Long Eaton		<1900	5734
ORRILL	Clay Cross		<1900	1608	STENSON	Sawley		<1900	5734
OTTEWELL	Derby		Any	5762	STEVEN(SON)	Ripley		19c	5783
OWEN	Any		1850-1900	5730	STEVEN(SON)	Holbrook		18c	5783
PASHLEY	Whittington		19c	5752	STEVENSON	Any		1800-1850	5730
PE(A)T	Crich		No dates given	5782	STEVENSON	No parish given		Any	3338
PE(A)T	Sheffield	Yks	No dates given	5782	STOCKWELL	Sheffield	Yks	1837-1867	5766
PEBERDAY	Hathern	Lei	1800-1840	5749	STOCKWELL	Rotherham	Yks	1837-1867	5766
PEBERDAY	Ashby de la Zouch	Lei	1800-1840	5749	STOKES	Horncastle	Lin	<1900	5732
PECK	Whitwell		No dates given	5782	STOKES	Bucknall	Lin	<1900	5732
PECK	Worksop	Ntt	No dates given	5782	STONE	Ripley		1800-1850	5736
PEPPER	Pinxton		1800s-1906	5733	STONE	Heage		1840	5736
PLACKETT	No parish given		1800	5735	STONE	Long Eaton		1861	5760
PLACKETT	Kegworth	Lei	1800	5735	STREET	Crich		<1800	5781
PRIME	Newthorpe		1700-1800s	5423	SWIFT	Heage		Any	5755

TAYLOR	Killamarsh	<1900	5727	WILDGOOSE	Crich	No dates given	5782
TAYLOR	Wirksworth	<1732	5773	WILDGOOSE	Darley	No dates given	5782
TAYLOR	South Wingfield	1780-1820	5773	WILDGOOSE	Sheffield	Yks No dates given	5782
TAYLOR	South Normanton	1820>	5773	WILKINSON	No parish given	1800s-1906	5733
TAYLOR	Mansfield	Ntt 1800>	5774	WILKINSON	No parish given	Ntt 1800s-1906	5733
TAYLOR	Mickleover	1841-1851	5777	WILLGOOSE	Crich	No dates given	5782
TAYLOR	Ripley	<1830	5212	WILLGOOSE	Darley	No dates given	5782
THRALL	Mansfield	Ntt 1750>	5774	WILLIAMSON	Chesterfield	1860-1930	5784
THRUSH	Pentrich	19c	5783	WILLSON	Swanwick	1900>	5761
TILLEY	Bretby	Any	5729	WILSON	Linton	<1930s	5742
TRAVERS	Wilne	19c & 20c	5769	WILSON	Netherseal	<1930s	5742
TWIGG	Heage	1850>	5755	WINFIELD	Sawley	No date given	5760
VOCE	Bleasby	Ntt 18c>	5726	WINFIELD	Melbourne	No dates given	5782
VOCE	Annesley	Ntt 18c>	5726	WINFIELD	Sheffield	Yks No dates given	5782
WAGSTAFF	Darley Dale	<1900	5763	WOODDISSE	Hartington	<1850	5763
WAKELIN	No parish given	Lin <1843	5130	WOODHEAD	Bolsover	1790-1870	5766
WALKER	Darley Dale	19c	5783	WOODHOUSE	Bakewell	1825-1867	5759
WALKER	South Wingfield	19c & 29c	5783	WOODHOUSE	Matlock	1825-1867	5759
WARD	Dronfield	18c>	5726	WOODHOUSE	Swadlincote	c1884	5759
WARD	East Brent	Som 19c	5726	WOODHOUSE	Burton on Trent	Sts c1887	5759
WARD	Whitwick	Lei 1700	5749	WOODHOUSE	Gresley	c1887	5759
WARD	Heanor	18c & 19c	5783	WOODWARD	No parish given	1850	5768
WASS	Hazlewood	1800	5735	WOOLLEY	Any	1750-1850	5730
WASS	South Wingfield	1735-1790	5773	WRAGG	Wirksworth	1800	5735
WASS	Belper	1790-1800	5773	WRIGHT	Whitwell	1800-1900	5751
WASS	Duffield	1790-1880	5773	WRIGHT	Holbeck	1880-1960	5751
WATSON	Hulme	Lan 19c	5728	WRIGHT	Woodhouse	1880-1960	5751
WATSON	Findern	1800-1900	5730	WRIGHT	Welbeck	1880-1960	5751
WEBSTER	Cromford	1870	5772	WRIGHT	Scarcliffe	1800>	5754
WEBSTER	Matlock	1870	5772	WRIGHT	Palterton	1800>	5754
WEIGHTMAN	Heage	1850>	5755	WRIGHT	Heanor	1900>	5761
WHARTON	No parish given	<1822	5131	WRIGHT	Codnor	1900>	5761
WHEATCROFT	Repton	1767-1885	5745	WRIGHT	Manchester	Lan 1800-1890	5778
WHEELHOUSE	Arnold	Ntt 1800>	5764	WRIGHT	Darley Dale	18c & 19c	5783
WHEELHOUSE	Killamarsh	1800>	1608	WYATT	Appleby Magna	Lei 1800	5786
WHITE	Wirksworth	c1828	5735	WYNN	Christon	Som 18c	5728
WHITE	Stocksmoore	1700>	5754	YA(E)TES	Fiskerton	Ntt Any	5132
WHITE	Woodthorpe	1700>	5754	YELLAND	Highhampton	Dev 18c	5726
WHITEHEAD	Huddersfield	Yks 1897-1940	5766	YORK	Kibworth	Lei 1830-1850	5749
WHITFIELD	Killamarsh	<1900	5727	YOUNG	Cromford	1870	5772

WHERE NO COUNTY IS STATED IT IS ASSUMED TO BE DERBYSHIRE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 185 Mr K. & Mrs V. Jackson, Two Ways, Beech Avenue, Ripley, Derbys. DE5 3GF
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 Email: margaret_leighmorgan@lineone.net
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CHANGE OF NAME

- 5204 Mrs D. Smith, 120 Alexandra Road, St. Austell, Cornwall, PL25 4QJ
 wishes to be now known as Ms D. Ramsall

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CORRECTIONS (with apologies for any inconvenience)

- 5593 Dr C. Watson, 8 Church View, Narborough, Leicester, LE9 5GY
 Dr. Wilson is now searching CAHILL in the Sheffield area, Yks - not Holbrook as previously stated - also
 GRAY Misterton <1890
 GRAY Sheffield area 1890>
- 5647 Mr D. Hooley, 42 Holtlands Drive, Alvaston, Derby, DE24 0AR
 Searching: FRADLEY Longstone Sts Any - should read FRADLEY Kingston Sts Any



DERBY MEETING GROUP

July 2001

Bits and Bobs – Bob Neill

On Wednesday 11 July we were entertained to an hilarious and entertaining 'hands on' quiz. Once we had formed teams we were passed a conglomeration of artifacts, tools and household items from Mrs Neill's personal collection that we had to guess the use of. From strange pieces of carved wood to evil looking medieval style implements, each caused much merriment as we attempted to come up with plausible uses for its existence. Among these were shoe stretchers, glove menders, portable curling tongs, brass pastry crimpers etc.

Two teams tied for 1st place and the tiebreaker was to estimate the original cost of a wallpaper edge trimmer. They cost 17/6d and needless to say the best team won! All in all a fun night out for all involved, with not a few surprises for some.

DAVE BULL

August 2001

A Load of Codswallop – Peter Hammond

Peter started this talk on glass bottles with a quick gallop through history. Glass containers were used at the time of the Egyptians before 1500 BC, going out of fashion until medieval times. From then until the 18th century bottles were free blown through a tube and hand shaped, a practice characterized by lots of air bubbles and a 'pantil' mark underneath where the tube has been pulled away. There are all sorts of shapes and one bottle found in a field was verified by records as belonging to Robert Mayerling at the Castle Inn in 1600s.

By the 19th century fizzy drinks had become popular. Schweppes started in 1792 and sold his soda water in a rounded base bottle so that it could rest in a rack, so keeping its cork moist. In 1851 the Great Exhibition sold vast amounts of ginger beer, lemonade etc. all supplied by Schweppes. In 1872 Hiram Codd invented a marble in the neck, kept under pressure by gas. Many of these don't survive as children broke the bottle to get at the marble. This is also where Peter got his title from as beer was sold in this fashion and beer was commonly known as 'wallop'. In 1879 Henry Barratt came up with the internal screw stopper which was airtight and didn't contaminate the drink, this was superseded by the external screw stopper in the 1920s. Many people collect the popular Victorian bottles such as ink (aqua in colour), baby's soothing powders (very slender), medicine from Boots, Venos cough cure (light green with a cork) etc. He explained that the baby's glass feeding bottle was called a banana bottle because of its shape, which was easily sterilized and let air in. The bright blue bottles held poison and also had ridged sides, while the bright green were shaped and held smelling salts, eyedrops, etc. In 1886 came the revolution when Dr Pemberton combined cocoa from Bolivia with the cola nut to produce a brown tonic – later to be known as Coca Cola.

Peter then showed us plenty of slides and some examples of bottles, explaining how his interest in finding old examples led to plenty of genealogical research as he traced makers and users, tying them up with entries in census and directories. A fascinating talk.

September 2001

Shops and Shopping – Maureen Newton

Maureen started her talk way back in 1261 when the Prior of Newstead Abbey was ordered to buy a horse to enable him to attend fairs and buy articles. By 1485 overseas merchants were bringing luxury goods to sell and buying English goods in exchange. Markets were held weekly, mainly selling foodstuffs, whereas fairs sold other commodities and provided entertainment.

By the 1600s fruit and vegetables were the main goods for sale. Improved strains were introduced, especially from Dutch gardeners, and common vegetables such as peas and beans went to feed the animals. Shops in those days were like workshops with a counter in the doorway, while the customer stood outside in the street. In 1630 Sir Thomas Gresham built the Royal Exchange, called the Eye of London, with all individual shops under one roof and just 18 years later is the first record of coffee for sale. By the reign of Queen Anne there were 500 coffeehouses in London alone.

By the 18th century shops were well established, but there were no laws to protect the consumer. Eventually windows were installed and in 1786 Oxford Street was the first to be lit by oil lamps. Drinking tea led to a demand in fine china and factories such as Crown Derby and Royal Worcester. Rural districts had to make do with pedlars who filled their packs with goods from merchants and took them round the villages.

Liverpool was the first city to provide a covered market and Saturday night was the time to buy reduced goods for Sunday dinner. By the 1820s handbills were pushed through letter boxes and the 'vulgar practice' of putting prices on stock in the windows began. Gaslight meant assistants could work till 10pm on weeknights and midnight on Saturday. Famous names began to emerge, such as the Co-op which flourished especially in the north and at pitheads. Thomas Lipton began in Scotland in 1872 with one shop and soon had over 200 stores worldwide, while Jesse Boot had one shop in Nottingham and we all know what that led to.

In London names such as Marshall and Snelgrove, Lewis of Liverpool, Selfridges from USA, etc. opened stores which people could walk round. Harrods provided an assistant with sal volatile at the top of the very first escalator to revive startled customers, while small general stores sold everything from a 'pin to an elephant'. Off licences sold beer and Lyons cafes offered meals with 'nippies' to do the servings.

Maureen ended her talk with a tableful of packets and tins which evoked a lot of memories from her audience.

HELEN BETTERIDGE

GLOSSOP MEETING GROUP

July 2001

'In the Name of God Amen' – David Lambert

Although wills were made as early as the 1380s these were restricted to the wealthiest groups. They would always begin in a similar fashion – 'In the Name of God Amen I John Smith of Matlock in the county of Derbyshire being weak in body but thanks be to God still of sound mind do make this my last will and testament and firstly bequeath my soul to Almighty God and my body to the earth ...' There would be no punctuation and Latin phrases were often used. Debts and funeral expenses were dealt with before land, money and personal belongings were disposed of.

Farmers and craftsmen had adopted the practice by the 16th century, but as there were local customs for the transmission of property many people simply did not bother and married women could not make wills before 1883.

Early wills were proved in Church Courts and can be found in Diocese Record Offices. Since 1858 the state took over and wills were lodged at the Principal Probate Registry in London, with district offices having indexes. Family historians use wills to prove relationships and obtain addresses. Many wills are interesting because they are eccentric, or even in verse form. They may not be on paper. There have been cases of accepted wills written on an egg, a stable door, and on the tester of a four poster bed. Mr Lambert had brought along an egg timer to remind us of the man who instructed his ashes to be put in one and sent to the Inland Revenue with the message, 'I worked for you all my life, I may as well keep on working for you.' He also brought along a variety of wills and books on where to find them.

August 2001

The History of Morris Dancing – Robin Edwards

A night with a difference as we went back in time to learn something about Morris dancing – ritual dances which began as fertility rites to bring good fortune to crops. Robin Edwards, a member of Chapel Morris men, explained how this tradition almost died out as the population drifted into the towns in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

It was Cecil Sharpe who made a collection of the dances and music early in the twentieth century and so started a revival. Chapel Morris Men started dancing in 1975 after a letter in the local paper asking for volunteers, and are now to be seen regularly around the Peak area from Spring to Autumn. In Winter they perform Mummers plays such as the one depicting St George and the Turk.

Chapel men are distinguished by their colours – crossed baldricks in green and yellow with a central stags head emblem and a flower decorated straw hat. They are accompanied by musicians on accordion, melodeons, fiddle and 3 hole pipe. These contrast with the group Robin started with in the Cotswolds, whose colours were blue and gold with a grey top hat. If the ribbons on the latter were long it meant the man was single, once married the ribbons would be cut short. Handkerchiefs are also used together with sticks of varying lengths, originally cut from

the hedgerows. Robin then finished by dancing a jig for us called 'The Nutting Girl', a lovely end to an entertaining evening.

September 2001

The Story of Nonsuch – John Hughes

John came from Derby to tell us the story of Nonsuch – built on the site of Cuddington Hall, near Ewell. Apparently Henry VIII visited his friend Richard at Cuddington Manor and so admired the view from the door of the Manor church that he promptly took over the whole manor. Originally he wanted to build a hunting lodge, but changed his mind, wanting to outdo Fontainebleau, built by Francis I of France.

Building started in April 1538 and soon the 1890 acre parkland was fenced in and 1000 deer imported. Later these would be 'hunted', driven past a pavilion where the Royal Party were waiting to fire arrows at them.

Work records survive in the National Library so we know wages were good, ranging from 5/- a week for foreman masons to 4d per day for labourers, but work lasted from dawn to sunset. 214 men were employed in August, but absenteeism was a problem and men were pressed from as far away as Wales. Stone came from the dissolved Merton Priory as well as from a quarry 5 miles away. Tiles were stripped from Merton Church, 600,000 bricks were bought and carpenters had to deal with 80 foot oak timbers for the towers.

Nonsuch had water problems. Henry wanted it on the top floors, but the spring was insufficient so header tanks had to be filled by hand. The garden fountains were also labour intensive until reservoirs were built.

200' wide and 360' deep, Nonsuch was mainly a two storey building, but the gatehouse and towers were taller. The inner courtyard was covered with slate panels, gilded and painted. There were statues of Roman Emperors, one of Henry, and a sundial 3 yards square as well as a chiming clock, fountains and landscaped gardens. In the outer gardens were bowling greens and a stage. The parkland had three other large buildings, a Banqueting House, a Keepers Lodge and a Wardens House.

At the bottom of one of the primitive loos was found a beautiful carved gold lion, a brooch and several coins. Perhaps a light fingered servant had to get rid of the spoils quickly!

18 rooms were kept solely for grooms who looked after the 32 horses, but the kitchens were merely built as a lean-to structure outside the north-east wall.

After Henry died it passed to Edward VI, then Jane and Mary, who sold it to the 12th Earl of Arundel for a mere £485; he declared it finally finished 9 years later. His son inherited, got into debt and sold it back to Queen Elizabeth who cherished it.

James I and Charles I both used it and then the Commonwealth took over and sold both park and palace. Later Henrietta reclaimed it and passed it to her son Charles II, who gave it to his mistress Barbara Villiers. She also got into debt and sold it to a builder for £1700. He demolished it for the materials in 1682.

And the name? Nonsuch like it in the world!

ANN PASS

SHIRLAND MEETING GROUP

July 2001

Derbyshire Historic Gardens – Lucy Clemson

Lucy started by recommending the books *Gardens of Britain* by John Anthony and *The Genius of Gardening* by Christopher Thacker.

The Pavilion Gardens at Buxton was designed by Edward Milner in 1871, a famous landscape gardener, was one of the first to be shown on slides, with its woodland walks along the river Wye. The gardens are being restored together with a stone urn badly vandalized years ago. Cresbrooke Hall was shown, now a hotel with marvelous views over Monsal Dale, where a folly was built to hide a number of workmans cottages. Annexed to the hall was a room used to force rhubarb. Thornebridge Hall has recently changed owners and Lucy is hoping they would improve and upkeep the lovely Italian gardens and urns.

Renishaw Hall built in 1625 by George Sitwell started out as a small H shaped Manor House, to which his descendent Sitwell Sitwell made vast improvements in the Georgian period, building stables and various follies around the park. The beautiful Italianate Garden, park and lake were the creation of the eccentric Sir George Sitwell. Later additions enhanced the garden design by retaining yew hedges, pyramids and antique statues.

Moving further south, Sydnop Hall, with gardens full of huge rocks manually arranged was shown, together with Matlock Bath where steep gardens decorated the cliffs.

Melbourne Hall Gardens has parterre avenues, basins, lead statuary, an excellent wrought iron arbour and a yew tunnel, representing the French style in England. Lucy finished her very interesting talk by showing her own garden, which she hoped was designed by Edward Milner, as it met all his eleven points for a well designed garden.

GORDON LACEY

August 2001

The Adelphi Ironworks – Neil Bridgewater

The Smith family of Chesterfield has received little acclaim, but they were the founders of many local industries. William Smith, a yeoman farmer, was granted a Cutler's Mark in 1614 and successive generations were involved with the cutlery trade in Grenoside, Sheffield. In 1722 John Smith became a Master Cutler and was also instrumental in the construction of the South Yorkshire canal system. In the late 1700s the Smith family took over works at Brampton and Calow to produce iron castings for military use, and they also had coal and iron-stone mines at Hollingwood, Staveley, Inkersall, Hady and Calow and ironworks at Brampton, Calow and Stonegravels. The Adelphi Ironworks was built about 1799 as a munitions factory. Ironstone was mined locally and a self contained village grew up around the site. The early workforce was predominantly Cornish, due to a shortage of work in the Cornish mines. When the old workers cottages were demolished, the occupants moved to Old Arkwright Town, built around 1900, and again, due to methane gas in the area, to the New Arkwright Town at the end of the 1900s. Smith's company had difficulties in transporting their products and so built a canal from the works, which ran for half a mile to Tom Lane colliery. There the barges were

off loaded and the products taken by road to the Chesterfield Canal at Staveley. Traffic was two-way, finished goods to the end and ironstone back to the works. The ironworks at Duckmanton were sold by Benjamin Smith and his son, Josiah Timmis Smith, in 1845. They then bought the rundown Stanton Ironworks at Ilkeston, but were declared bankrupt in 1849. The Stanton Ironworks was taken over by Crompton and Company, one of their creditors, in 1855. Both furnaces at the Adelphi Works were out of blast by 1848 and several small companies took over the leases to mine coal. The Sutton Estates used the Adelphi Ironworks for farming and the buildings for housing workers families. Just one building remains on the site, part of the old works, and fieldnames, such as Sawpit and Furnace, are the only reminders of a once thriving industry.

For a more detailed account on the ironworks, visit Neil's site at www.abridgewater.freemove.co.uk

September 2001

The Cromford & High Peak Railway – Martin Smith

Railways were in use as early as the 15th century, a means of access in mines. However the development of the canal system led to a need for shorter routes between the canals. Goods transported between Cromford and Peak Forest canal had to go via the Trent and Mersey and Chesterfield canals or be hauled over the difficult terrain by horse drawn wagons. Initially the route was laid out for a canal but in 1825 an Act for the Construction of the Cromford and High Peak Railway was passed and the standard gauge railway was opened in 1830 from Cromford to Whaley Bridge, a distance of 33 miles.

The C & HP Railway was built by a canal engineer, Josiah Jessop, and its corkscrew curves were described as "being laid out by a mad Archimedes endeavoring to square the circle". The long level sections were interspersed by nine inclined plains, which enabled the line to climb from the valleys to the southern uplands of the Peak District, where the track reached 1267 feet above sea level. Stationary steam engines hauled the wagons up these inclines and some spectacular "runaways" happened on these ½ mile long stretches and on at least once occasion the wagons careered down the incline and jumped the Cromford canal. The only surviving winding house along the line is at Middleton Top where an engine can be seen in operation.

A passenger service was started in the latter part of the 1800s which took 3-5 hours to complete the 33 mile journey and passengers had to be prepared to get off at the inclines and walk up. This service finished in 1882 after a fatal accident. The London and Western Railway built a main line which took passengers from Buxton to London, but there was only one coach per day, which transferred from one engine to another at points along the way.

The northern part of the railway was abandoned in 1892, but the section from Parsley Hay to Cromford continued to carry minerals until the line finally closed in 1967. Now known as the Cromford and High Peak Trail it can be walked or cycled. Martin went on to show us a most interesting series of slides on a steam engine special, in open top wagons, in 1963. Further information can be found on the Internet at www.goingloco.neave.com

SYLVIA WRIGHT

??? HELP WANTED ???

Please send your requests direct to the Editor, quoting your membership number

JOHNSON

My 2x great grandfather, Charles Johnson, was born in 1800 at Whitwell and was probably baptised there in 1810, parents Thomas and Mary Johnson. Charles married Elizabeth Ward in 1821 at Walesby, Notts, and lived most of his life in Bothamsall, dying aged 88 at West Retford.

According to the IGI three children were baptised at Kirk Ireton to Thomas and Mary Johnson, two at Crich and one at North Wingfield, all between 1805 and 1810. I presume they are different families. I am anxious to know if anyone is researching Thomas and Mary. Perhaps by process of elimination I can discover who were my 3x great grandparents and whether Charles had any siblings. So if one of the families is yours, I would really like to hear from you.

*Marian D. Roberts, 30 HalfPenny Lane,
Pontefract, W. Yorks WF8 4AY (Mem 5524)*

[The Editor had a funny turn last time and missed out Marian's name and address, so her entry is reprinted. My apologies Marian]

KENDERDINE

My 3x great grandfather Samuel Kenderdine, born about 1794, was living in Barlow, Derbyshire with his wife, Mary, and their family. The children were William (1816), Martha (1823), Charlotte (1824), Mary (1827), David Samuel (1829), Lydia (1831) and John (1833). I have been unable to find their marriage or either of their baptisms. On the 1841 census it states that Samuel was not born in Derbyshire and he died before the 1851 census. Can anyone please help with any information on this family as I seem unable to progress any further?

*Mrs Margaret Hartshorn, 38 St Paul's Avenue, Hasland,
Chesterfield, Derbyshire S41 0NG (Mem. 573)*

MORTON, REV. HENRY

Looking for help regarding the taking of Holy Orders, late 16th/early 17th century. Was there anywhere other than Oxford or Cambridge (e.g. York) attended by would-be clerics? Interested in Rev. Henry Morton, Curate of Fairfield 1616-1645, his education and parentage. May have been a Morten of Hathersage.

*Sylvia M. Browne, 16 Victoria Road, Larne,
Co. Antrim, BT40 1RN (Mem. 1092)*

FEARN

I am having problems tracing my 3x grandfather who was George Fearn, born 1791. He married Hannah Roberts, born about 1794, on 5 November 1812 at Allestree. There are two possible George Fearn baptisms, one on 16 Oct 1791 at Sutton on the Hill to Richard and Rebecca, the other on 30 Oct 1791 to Joseph and Elizabeth at Doveridge. Both of them had a brother Charles. Hoping to eliminate one of them I traced 18 George Fearn's marrying in Derbyshire

between 1805 and 1825, yet none of them mentioned either Sutton or Doveridge. A look through the early versions of the Derby Mercury was also of no use. Can anyone please give me any useful information or advice?

*Ray Fearn, 448 Nottingham Rd.,
Gilbrook, Notts NG16 1GE (Mem. 5301)*

BEIGHTON

A small group, of which I am a member, hope soon to begin an in-depth study of the history of the parish of Beighton, which also includes Hackenthorpe, Sothall and Birley. This much neglected and almost forgotten parish was formerly in the extreme north east of Derbyshire until it was annexed by the City of Sheffield some years ago, and almost all records transferred from Matlock to Sheffield. We already have access to much information in Sheffield and Matlock Record Offices and Local Studies Libraries, Chesterfield Local Studies and in the Manvers Collection in Nottingham University Library, also some manor court rolls c1640-1725, but would be interested in any contributions from the eleventh to the very early eighteenth century only, especially predating 1653 when the registers begin and especially anything found in repositories other than those mentioned above. The manor court rolls for instance, were in a collection in the British Museum although they relate to the time when the Pierrepoint and Manvers families of Nottingham and Thoresby were Lords. Beighton never had a resident Lord of the Manor, it was at one time in the ownership of the Wortleys of South Yorkshire, amongst others, so documents could be almost anywhere in the country. All contributions will be acknowledged and postage refunded.

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

BENNETT

My paternal great grandparents were Paul and Harriet (nee Allen) Bennett of Markeaton/Mackworth. Both families were part of the farming fraternity during the 18th and 19th centuries. The family bible records they had seven children, James, Agnes, Louisa, Clara, Fanny, Arthur and Edwin. My maternal great grandparents were also named Bennett. Joseph married Jane Aitken of Derby or Congleton, where Joseph was an engineer at a silk mill. They had four children, William, Thomas, Jane and Selina. According to the family bible they were also christened at Congleton.

I have two queries. Having checked records I find that Paul and Joseph Bennett could have been brothers or cousins, I am not sure. My second query is that a member of the Bennett family emigrated to America during the mid or late 19th century. Could this have been James, the eldest son of Paul? He is the only

member of the family that I cannot trace. I would appreciate information or help from a member or relative who may have some family connection.

*R. Bennett, Moyana, Harrowbeer Lane,
Yelverton, Devon PL20 6DZ (Mem. 2433)*

BROWN, PAYNE

My grandmother was Alice Elizabeth Payne, born 5 November 1902 in Burton on Trent. She married Francis Arthur Brown on 24 Sept 1924 at St Peter's Church, Stapenhill, Derbyshire. Francis was 22 and a shop assistant who lived at 117 Bearwood Road, Winshill, his father was Harry Brown a labourer. Alice was 21, a spinster of 218 Heath Road, her father was Tom Theophilus Payne, a miner. The witnesses were Thomas George Payne and Lilian May Brown and a family bible provides the names Henry Goodman, William Goodman, Elizabeth Mason, William Warrington and Alice Goodman Riley. Any help or information about this family would be most appreciated.

*Julie Roberts, 44 Brunel Road, Fairwater,
Cwmbran, Torfaen NP44 4QT*

WHEELDON

I am seeking any information on Harry and Leonard Wheeldon who at the outbreak of the First World War enlisted in the Hussars and Buffs respectively. I do not know if they were brothers or cousins, but I believe they were born in Derbyshire. They were the nephews of my great grandparents, William and Mary Ann Wheeldon, who lived at 27 Nun Street after 1905. Any help in finding Harry and Leonard's ancestors and descendants would be most appreciated.

*Miss L.C. Hartley, Le Nid Cottage, Highland's Lane,
St Saviour, Jersey JE2 7LH (Mem. 5124)*

WIFE SOLD FOR A GLASS OF ALE

A man living at Alfreton had been showing symptoms of jealousy at his wife's apparently too friendly disposition towards the son of the person in whose house they were lodged. While the parties were drinking together on Saturday however, the husband seems to have looked at the matter in another light and offered to sell his wife to the young man for a glass of ale. The offer was accepted, the glass of ale provided and the lady readily falling in with the arrangement, took off her wedding ring and from that time considered herself the property of the purchaser. Soon after the bargain had been made the couple were missing from Alfreton and their whereabouts has not yet been discovered.

Bolton Weekly Guardian 6 May 1882

(Thanks to Audrey Longden, who found the above and wondered, as I do, just what on earth this report was doing in a Bolton paper. Was it anyone's relative? - Ed)

SECRETARY'S POSTBAG



LONDON METROPOLITAN ARCHIVES. After a period of consultation, the Libraries Committee of the Corporation of London has approved the opening of the L.M.A. for two Saturdays per month. The rationale is to open on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, unless it is followed by a holiday. Listing of major genealogical sources will be placed on the website (www.cityoflondon.gov.uk). The relevant page, entitled 'London Generations', should enable you to make the most of your visit to L.M.A. Further details may be obtained from the Head Archivist, London Metropolitan Archives, Corporation of London, 40 Northampton Road, London EC1R 0HB.

FORTHCOMING FAIRS

LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND F.H.S. will be holding an East Midlands History Fair on the 12th May 2002. It will be held at the City Rooms in the centre of Leicester, on the corner of Hotel Street (where the Leicester Market is held). Further details may be obtained from Miss D. Merryweather, 11 Faldo Close, Rushey Mead, Leicester, LE4 7TS.

LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETIES

I am at present updating my list of Local History Societies within the county and their contacts. I have circulated those Societies known to me, but if you know of any such society or group who have not received my recent letter requesting the name of their contact, please let me have details. I know members are always interested in the areas and conditions where their ancestors lived, and these societies are a vital source of this information. When my list is complete, I hope to publish in the magazine.

My postbag in the last few weeks has been light, so it only leaves me to wish you all a **VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS** and **A PROSPEROUS AND REWARDING NEW YEAR.**

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

G.G. WELLS (Hon Secretary)

OPEN DAY SATURDAY AUGUST 11TH 2001



Linda Bull & Graham Wells in the busy bookshop



The Computer room with Graham Hadfield



Helen, Lorraine and the volunteers hard at work



The fiche viewers were in constant action

The pictures above give a taster to our very successful open day at Bridge Chapel House on the 11th of August this year. This day was arranged following the cancelled event between our self and the PRO, due to be held in April. From when the doors opened at 10am there was a steady stream of visitors right up until closing time at 4pm. Just over 200 visitors signed in during that time and a few more didn't. We had advertised far and wide, thanks to John Spencer our newly created "Publicity Manager" he also wandered around on the day with his video camera and was promptly nicknamed "Cecil B de Spencer". The local societies from Chester Green, Spondon, Chellaston and the Derbyshire Archaeological Society bought along displays and publications where a lot of interest was shown. Mike Thornton the new librarian from Derby Local Studies also joined in the fun and successfully promoted the LSL, Sue Webster sold and promoted her Line-by-Line products for the storage of all your archival material and Maggie Loughran the new administrator for the Federation flew the flag high for that august body. Upstairs things were slightly frantic with all research rooms busy, film and fiche readers were running hot. Helen, Lorraine, Kath, Hilary and John hardly had time to breathe. Graham Hadfield and John Moulton were kept very busy in the computer room as members old and new, complete beginners and people straight off the street found out exactly what you can do with family history on the computer. Ian Wells's display on old Bridgegate stirred many local memories. Celia and Margaret, buttered the sarnies, brewed endless pots of tea and coffee and washed up for England. Derek, Dave and myself took new comers on a guided tour of BCH and climbed the stairs 514 times (it seemed like it) Linda and Graham served like troopers in the bookshop while Gill and Janet conned money, sorry, asked visitors to purchase a raffle ticket(s) Drew and Arthur gave the "goody bags" to all who entered our portals. A lot of first time visitors who "did not know you were here" have since been back to the house, all in all a worthwhile day.

Alan Hiley No 1774

FAMILY AND LOCAL HISTORY DAY SATURDAY AUGUST 11TH 2001

RESULTS OF THE RAFFLE

PRIZE NO	TICKET NO	PRIZE	WINNER
1	913 (Y)	One years DFHS membership	Mr D. Coombs, Derby
2	42 (b)	One years DFHS membership	Mr G. Wells, Derby
3	510 (b)	One years DFHS membership	NOT CLAIMED
4	526 (b)	Book – The Parish Churches of England	Mrs Bettridge, Derby
5	123 (b)	Jar of Roses Chocolates	Mrs T. Lockhart, Derby
6	565 (b)	Book – Women Gardeners	Mr T.J. Hadfield, Newark
7	792 (y)	Bottle of Blossom Hill White Wine	Mrs M. Wells, Derby
8	342 (b)	DFHS Mouse Mat	Mr K. Pendray, Derby
9	55 (b)	Book – Creating a Garden	Mr. B. Ball, Staffs
10	423 (b)	Bottle of Blossom Hill Red Wine	Mrs L. Allen, Derby
11	432 (b)	Book – Tracing Your Family Tree	Mr E. Pickstock, Derby
12	29 (b)	Two Miniature Bottles of Port	Mrs M. Longdon, Stanley Common
13	45 (b)	Book – Cezanne Paintings	Mr G. Wells, Derby
14	398 (b)	Book – Winters Collection of Derby	Mrs M. Sharpe, Heanor
15	462 (b)	Jigsaw	Mr D. Meigh, Derby
16	553 (b)	Jigsaw	Mr G. Hadfield, Newark
17	327 (b)	Jigsaw	Mr S. Freak, Northampton
18	438 (b)	Box of Chocolates	Mr C. Parkin, Derby
19	197 (b)	Box of Chocolates	Mrs D. Taylor, Derby
20	950 (y)	Box of Chocolates	Mr J. Drew, Preston, Lancs
21	808 (y)	Certificate Binder	Mr K. Miller, Derby
22	152 (b)	Old Map of Derbyshire	Mrs R. Green, Derby
23	395 (b)	Bottle of Chardonnay White Wine	Tel No. not recognised

We have not been able to contact the winners of the 3rd prize and the 23rd prize. If they are not claimed before January 31st 2002 they will be included in a Derby Meeting Raffle.

CHAIRMANS CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

2001 is almost over, it does not seem that long since we were all planning to celebrate the arrival of 2000, I wonder if our ancestors found that time appeared to go as quickly as it seems to for us. The last few months have been hectic, thanks to extra volunteers answering our call for help we are now able to open the Research Centre and Library at Bridge Chapel House every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. We have been continually asked to open the house on a more frequent basis now that this has become a reality I urge members to make use of the extended opening hours, not only are we using the house more efficiently it also gives satisfaction to the volunteers on duty to be able to help with the increased number of visitors.

Our volunteers have also attended open days hosted by ourselves and those organised by others, M.I. recording days have also proved to be very busy and our librarians are being kept hard at it providing work for volunteers to carry out at home. The break over the festive season gives all volunteers chance to catch up on their home lives and to perhaps forget family history, if only for a few days. Bridge Chapel House will as usual be closed during the festivities but I am sure it will be "business as usual" from early in January.

I am sure that most of you are looking forward to a break to celebrate the festive season and I would like to wish all members a very merry and peaceful Christmas and a very happy New Year, hopefully in 2002 the world will be a safer place to live in.

Alan Hiley Member No 1774

A LETTER HOME

by

Brenda Ray, 22 Rangemore Close, Mickleover, Derby DE3 5JU (Mem. 4112)

The following is a letter sent to my great grandfather, Thomas Shotton, then living at Quarndon, from his brother-in-law who emigrated to Canada in 1907. The writer is John (Jack) Sleath, who was described as a 'Mineral Water Manufacturer' on the ship's passenger list and on his marriage certificate. He was formerly from Streethay, near Alrewas, and his wife Clara (nee Shotton, born in Walton on Trent) was a former headmistress. I am much intrigued by the comments about 'justice meted out to them in the Old Country' and also by the almost certain fact that the two children travelling with them were not theirs and I have so far not solved either of these mysteries.

(The letter is fascinating and very descriptive, but also very long so will be split into two parts. Part II will appear in the March issue - Ed)

"Dear Tom,

Twelve months ago, a month from today (July 17th) we picked up our baggage in the dead of the night and made tracks in the darkness to the railway station to catch the 1.30am train for Liverpool, to embark at 9.30am the same morning on board the S.S. Lake Manitoba bound for Canada. It was a fairly long trip we were about to undertake, but we started early enough in the day, sure enough, to do something towards accomplishing it. We were in pretty good spirits too, and very often that is a big help to success in any undertaking one might have on hand.

Previous to that eventful morning I had written you "Goodbye" and promised you a line or two from the Country the other side of the Atlantic someday if we managed to get there.

Well, as you know, we did manage to reach here, Tom, but am afraid you will think I have been pretty long-winded sending on the promised note. However, I am doing the needful at last, and I hope the reading of this letter will cause you as much pleasure as I have in writing it to you, old chap.

In the afternoon of the 16th July, we - Clara, I and the children - had journeyed out of Leicestershire, via Rugby to Streethay, my home there and from where we had decided to make our final start, for the "West, the land of the free" all being well. All was well. We reached Lichfield (Trent Valley) about 3 o'clock and after tea Clara put the children to bed to rest as much as possible, as they would soon be on the wing again. Clara and I sat chatting with Mother and Dad until midnight, when Mother began to make us our final spread in old England and Clara went to rouse the children. We all then had a quiet tuck in and at 1 o'clock we were well under way for L'pool and a few

minutes to six found us on the Lime St platform. After getting our treasures together in the shape of baggage and handing over same to an embarkation official who met the train, we walked to the Canadian Pacific Shipping Offices, according to instructions, for information and advice they give to all emigrants.

After that we decided on a walk to the docks (Princes landing stage) to see if we could spot our boat. The walk did not take 10 mins. and on arriving there we soon spotted our ship "Lake Manitoba". She was lying out in the middle of the Mersey and looked a magnificent craft as she rode at anchor. We had over two hours yet to wait before the tender came to take us aboard, so adjourned to a refreshment house for breakfast. Poor little Dorothy and Maud were as happy as crickets and as lively, so much knocking about seemed to suit them up to the mark.

At 9 o'clock we turned our steps quayward again, where the tender "Bison" took us on board and ran us across to the "Manitoba". A gangway was lowered to the "Bison" and on getting on board the big boat, the steward directed us to our respective berths. We had tried to get a four berth bunk or cabin through "Cooks" B'ham, so that we should be altogether on the boat, but they were all taken and allotted before our application arrived. Consequently Clara and the children had to share a cabin with another woman and I with 3 other gents. Early in the afternoon preparations for starting were made and as soon as the tide was well in, the anchor was weighed, the boat blew her big siren for all she was worth and we were at last moving seaward. It was now 4 o'clock, it was a beautiful afternoon and as we sailed down the river we were able to have a good look at the shipping carried on at L'pool and obtained a good view of Birkenhead and Newbington as we passed out to sea. We moved slowly and majestically as becomes big ships, down the Mersey, but once in the Irish Sea the big siren went long and loud again and the engines were put at full speed ahead, at seven o'clock land was lost to sight and so the old Country's shore was no more to us. We did not see anyone we knew in L'pool, consequently our departure from the land endeared to us for more reasons than tongue could tell, took place as we had wished, in the quietest possible manner. The sea was beautifully calm, so we stuck to the deck till 10 o'clock when we were ordered below to bed. The accommodation on board was quite a surprise to us. Everything was so clean and orderly, the officials and crew so courteous and obliging, we were fairly astounded. We had quite prepared ourselves for something a bit rough and we were in consequence more than agreeably surprised to find things so different to what we had been given to understand. I was up next morning at half past four and finding that Clara and the

children were alright, had a good sleep and were about to get up, I went on deck to find we were just off Belfast and about to anchor to take more passengers on board.

Paddy's land looked lovely from the water with its homesteads and farmhouses dotted about the beautiful green landscape and with the aid of my field glasses we could see a great distance inland. The morning was bright and sunny and already in the day some of the Irish people were busy forking their newly cut hay about. We stood out about 5 miles from Belfast, although it did not seem that distance and at 7 o'clock a dispatch boat came alongside with and for mails. Meals were put out daily as follows. Breakfast 7.30am, Dinner noon, tea 5 o'clock, Supper at 8. Baring supper, which was always biscuits, cheese and gruel, there was never less than six courses served up, well cooked and of good wholesome quality, nice hot rolls, good butter and eggs, fish, hash, bacon, porridge and preserve for breakfast. Roast and boiled meat, puddings, soup vegetables, stewed fruit, with oranges as dessert for dinner. Bread and butter, cold meat and pickles, preserve, with tea and coffee - the same as breakfast - ad lib. There were many on board who had never before fared so well, I can tell you, and probably never will again. As much as anyone could eat, not a certain amount for each emigrant, was supplied and if any more was required it could be had for the asking.

Soon after dinner - 12 o'clock - the tender from Belfast with more emigrants, about 200, came alongside, and at half past three the anchor was weighed again, not to be dropped any more 'till Quebec was reached. From Belfast we steamed about 5 miles all the time off and along the north coast of Ireland, which is very rugged and desolate in places and inhabited only by thousands of sea birds. There was a coastguard station here and there which signalled our boat and duly answered. We were now of course in the Atlantic and for the first time began to feel the power of the ocean. It wasn't rough, only a bit choppy, as it subsequently continued throughout the voyage, but there was a big body swell on, as the sailors termed it, and it caused the boat to pitch pretty freely. At 9 o'clock the last bit of the world famed British Isles, "Tory Island" was fast disappearing from view, when the coastguardmen ran up a final signal to us, which was answered in like manner by flags run up the mainmast and a long blast on the siren. Half an hour later no trace of land was left and Clara and I speculated with the children when we should see Tory Island once more. Now indeed we were fairly on the way to Canada for the ship throbbed and heaved under our feet and seemed to revel in the going as she fiercely cut her way through the surging deep, or as Lord Byron styled it "That glorious mirror wherein the Almighty's form glasses itself in tempest".

Just before 10 o'clock - bedtime - we saw a bunch of porpoises not far from the boat and as they are pretty big fish, I thought they might be whales tails, but one of

the crew put us right. Next morning we were up early, as usual, hale and hearty, but the lady in Clara's cabin was very bad with sea sickness. Clara suggested a move, if possible, to a cabin nearer the middle of the boat where the rolling and pitching was not so pronounced. She fell in with the idea at once and Clara saw the chief steward about it at breakfast time. He was a very nice chap and with a bit of hunting about found a vacant berth in the right place for the lady and it was arranged at the same time for me to take her place in Clara's cabin. We were now alright, together and as happy as flies round a jam jar.

Every day there was plenty of amusement on deck, sports of various kinds, with concerts at night for those who liked to attend, in different parts of the ship. There being several parsons on board of various denominations, short services and addresses were also held and so, as the souls on board were over a thousand strong we were not moped for change or variety. The fourth day at sea, poor old Maud was taken sick. I had a bottle of Eno's Fruit Salts, and a small bottle of brandy, and I am glad to say she did not suffer very much. The same day Clara was taken a bit sick, towards night, so Dorothy and I had a bit of nursing to do. Next morning I was a bit rocky, but after a stiff glass of brandy, soon pulled round. By night we were all in great form again, but just before going to bed, Dorothy complained of her head aching and soon after sicked once more. She had taken several doses of Eno's, while others were poorly, but there was a lot of sea sickness on the ship by this time and the complaint is no doubt very contagious.

During the night Dorothy slept well and next morning was quite well and like the rest of us ready for her breakfast. The tables, however, were very sparsely attended, quite 2/3 of the passengers having more to think about than eating and of course kept to our cabins. This was our fifth day at sea and we were nearing mid-ocean. The weather was cold enough for a top-coat. For 2 days we had not seen anything on the ocean, except gulls and one solitary ship, passing homeward bound. We were now a little over 900 miles from L'pool and passing over a spot known as the "Devil's Hole" so called from the fact that the bottom of the Atlantic just there has never been found and fathomed. Sailors say the ocean has no bottom there, as all efforts to take soundings have so far proved of no avail. A fierce struggle is always taking place in the "Devil's Hole", we were told by an old salt, at a great depth, with currents and cross currents of the Atlantic and Arctic oceans. The waters meet and swirl round with such fury as to fairly wash the bottom out. The hole is from seventy to 100 miles across so we were two or 3 hours crossing over it. It was Sunday and as most people who could attend were at church service, we were doing the right thing at the right place you will say, had the boat gone down. A baby had been born on the ship during the early morning and they had decided to call it "Toby", a slight contortion of the latter part of the boat's

name "Manitoba". Bedtime came again (10 o'clock) but my watch which was registering English time said it was past midnight in the old country. The further West we went the more we gained over the folks in the East. The gain over the English time amounted to nearly half an hour in every 24 hours.

Monday and Tuesday passed uneventfully, did not see anything but water, birds, a bunch or two of porpoises and a few vessels on the horizon. Saw the Allen line boat "Virginian" one of the fastest crafts on the Atlantic, owing to its being of the turbine type. About 8 on Tuesday night, the weather turned much colder and before going to bed icebergs were sighted ahead. Wednesday morning was no warmer and there were several large icebergs in view, some were like huge rocks five or six times larger than our boat and towered upward 2 or 3 hundred feet. Drifting steadily along with the current and of fantastic shape, they looked very beautiful in the sunlight, but sailors dread icebergs more than anything at sea. As wide a berth as possible is always meted out to them, for I believe they extend a much larger surface under than above the water. And that is where the danger comes in. Should the boat run on that part of the ice under the water she topples over and probably founders directly. The nearer bergs we looked over well with the glasses to see if there was any sign of life on them, but beyond a few birds nothing was seen. In the afternoon about 5 o'clock there was great excitement on board as the "look-out man" shouted "land ahead". Everybody was now anxious to get a look at the first bit of land of the country that was to be their new homeland. It turned out to be part of Newfoundland and at 6.30 we entered the Straits of "Belle Isle" and ran in to the Gt. St. Lawrence between the Island of that name and the coast of Newfoundland. Before and after passing "Belle Isle" we saw several whale spouting along the coast of Labrador, and a lot of boats engaged in fishing operations, chiefly cod I expect. "Belle Isle" is about 3 miles long and 2 miles broad and uninhabited save for a few fishing huts, a lighthouse and a coastguard station. It looked desolate enough and bore unmistakable traces of rough usage by the waters of the Atlantic through perhaps ages untold.

We are now 1896 miles from L'pool and 737 from Quebec, so had quite a bit of sailing to do up the mighty St. Lawrence yet. A very thick fog came on at night and was still with us next morning. The ship's foghorn had been kept going all night, every few minutes, it was still at the business. It did not clear all day, so if there was anything about we could not see it. We were up and about on Friday morning (4 o'clock) - it was 8 o'clock with you in England - and the Canadian shore on the south side of the St Lawrence was in full view. It was part of the province of Quebec, with the Notre Dame range of Mountains running along. The country looked very pretty with its cornfields here and there, its wooden houses painted various colours, mostly white and green though, and with its vast forests of timber. At 6 o'clock

in the evening the engines were stopped for the first time since we left Belfast. We were then off Rimouski, a beautiful place looking something like Llangollen in Wales. We had stopped to take a pilot on board to steer the boat to Quebec, 250 miles further up the river. Such a mighty river as that flowing through the land, gave one, at once, an idea of the vastness of the Country we were making for. Later in the evening a heavy thunder storm came on and though it had gone very dark the vivid flashes of lightening showed up the wooden shores beautifully. About 9 o'clock "The Empress of Britain" passed for Liverpool and signalled us with coloured lights as she went by. At six o'clock next morning (Saturday) we were at Quebec 2633 miles from L'pool and near as possible just half way on our journey, it being 2535 miles from Quebec to Red Deer."

--- To be Continued ---

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS AT SHIRLAND

For our first meeting of the year we welcome again Peter Naylor to Shirland for another of his illuminating talks. This time, on the 18th January, it will be "The Navy and His Legacy". To quote Peter, "The British Navy, single handedly with pick, shovel and wheelbarrow, dug our entire canal system and most of our railway system. He was rough and tough, he worked hard and played hard and was justifiably proud of his physique, his work and his accomplishments". Peter will tell us how and where they worked and how they lived, and also take a look at some of his works in the area, i.e. bridges, embankments, cuttings, aqueducts and tunnels.

On the 15th of February, Michael Holland's illustrated talk will be "Family History from Photos and Postcards". The subject is self-explanatory, but Michael will show us how these things can be put to better use in our own family histories.

John Hughes returns to Shirland on the 15th March to tell us about "Derbyshire Disasters". Both natural and man-made disasters will be covered from the 8th to the 20th century. Weather, plagues, explosions and many other devastating incidents will be brought to light. Then, as now, it was mainly the worst things that were recorded in history.

Looking a little further ahead, the AGM will be held at Shirland this year, on 19th April 2002 and will be followed by a talk by Maureen Newton. The next "Our Heritage" Open Day will be held at South Normanton Village Hall on Saturday May 11th. More details on both events will be in the March edition of the magazine.

SYLVIA WRIGHT

COFFEE BREAK



SOME TIME AGO I wrote about a modern day Noah who lived in Derby on an Ark on the Derwent and was a counterfeiter. I was itching to know just what happened to him, and was delighted to find part of the answer in our Local Studies Library. The following was written by William Hutton, a Derby historian of the nineteenth century.

"Noah Bullock, enraptured with his name, that of the first navigator and the founder of the largest family upon record, having three sons, named them after those of his predecessor, Shem, Ham, and Japhet; and to complete the farce, being a man of property, built an ark and launched it upon the Derwent, above St Mary's Bridge; whether a bullock graced the stern, history is silent. Here Noah and his sons enjoyed their abode and the world their laugh. But nothing is more common than for people to deceive each other. The world acts under a mask. If they publicly ridiculed him, he privately laughed at them; for it afterwards appeared, he had more sense than honesty; and more craft than either; for his disguise and retreat were to be a security to coin money. He knew justice could not easily overtake him, and if it should, the deep was ready to hide his crimes and utensils. Sir Simon Degge, an active Magistrate, who resided at Babington Hall, was informed of Noah's proceedings, whom he personally knew: the Knight sent for him and told him he had taken up a new occupation and desired to see a specimen of his work. Noah hesitated. The Magistrate promised that no evil should ensue provided he relinquished the trade. Noah then pulled out a sixpence and told Sir Simon he could make as good work as that. The knight smiled, Noah withdrew, broke up his ark and escaped the halter."

I still don't know what happened to Noah in the end. Did he carry on his trade elsewhere or thank his lucky stars to have escaped and was a model citizen ever after? I shall probably never know. Incidentally there is an Inn in Derby called The Noah's Ark, supposedly named after our friend.

WILLIAM HUTTON also provided the following story of the 1730s, which caught my eye. A local woman, Mrs Beare – and I hope she is not the ancestor of anyone reading this – was sentenced to stand two market days in the pillory, to be followed by two years imprisonment. Hutton writes *"I saw her with an easy air, ascend the hated machine, which overlooked an enraged multitude. All the apples, eggs and turnips that could be begged, bought or stolen, were directed at her devoted head. The stagnate kennels were robbed of their contents, and became the cleanest part*

of the street. The next Friday she appeared again, not as a young woman, but as an old one, ill, swelled and decrepit; she seemed to have advanced thirty years in one week. The keeper, suspecting some finesse from the bulk of her head, took off ten or twelve coverings, among which was a pewter plate, fitted to the head, as a guard against the future storm. He tossed it among the crowd and left no covering but the hair. The pillory being made stronger (she broke loose on the previous occasion) and herself being weaker, she was fixed for the hour, where she received the severe peltings of the mob, and they her groans and prayers". The mob, having vented its anger, then escorted her from gaol with a band of music when her imprisonment ended. What Hutton did not know, however, was that the lady was back inside within four months for receiving stolen goods and the next year was committed to prison for twelve months. Obviously her experience taught her nothing.

PENTRICH HISTORICAL SOCIETY has asked me to appeal for any Pentrich related photographs. They will loan them just long enough to scan and store them in a computerized archive. Once this is done the photos are returned. To date they have 100 images archived including local buildings, landscapes, people and events. Eventually they hope to stage a Pentrich picture show to which all contributors will be invited. If you can help write to Neil Matthews, Pentrich Historical Society, Village Hall, Main Road, Pentrich, DE5 3RE or e-mail Neil at mail@pentrich.org.uk The Society is running several events and meetings and full details can be found on their website at www.pentrich.org.uk

FINALLY your own Society Library is also trying to build up its photographic collection. If you have any old postcards or pictures of Derbyshire that you think might be useful, could we please beg or borrow a copy. They can either be a photocopy or sent on a scanned disc and we will happily pay the costs. Eventually we hope to offer a photographic service in some form or other.

FORMAN, Humphrey, born at Repton on April 26, 1888, died at Bangkok, after an operation on May 21 1923.....In the First World War he was taken prisoner whilst serving as a Lieutenant in the South Wales Borderers.

The Wisden Book of Cricketers Lives

AN ALLEGED SWINDLE IN A DERBY PUBLIC HOUSE

by

Jean Shannon (Mem. 5235)

This is a headline that caught my eye while doing research for the misdeeds of an ancestor. The article was printed, more of an afterthought, perhaps, at the end of the Police news in the Derby Daily Telegraph dated the 21st February 1891. It made me smile and reflects that the I.Q. of the petty criminal mind has not really benefited from the so called 'progress' that has been made throughout society to date.

A CURIOUS STORY

At the Borough Police Court this (Friday) morning, before Ald. Hobson (in the chair), Ald. Sir John Smith, Ald. Leech and Mr W. Heathcote, Thomas Taylor was charged with stealing on the 19th February a sovereign by means of a trick, the money of Henry Dutton of 2 Seale Street. Prosecutor, a pointsman in the employ of the Midland Railway, said that on Thursday night he saw prisoner at the Globe Vaults, Iron Gate, between eight and nine o'clock. They then adjourned, in company of a third man, to the Three Tuns, Sadler Gate. A locket, in the shape of a padlock was produced and witness examined it. The third man then went out and in his absence prisoner showed witness the way to open it, which was by pressing a secret catch. The third man then came in and the locket was returned to him, when he bet witness a sovereign he could not undo it.

Witness accepted the wager, which was that the locket should be opened in 2 minutes and a half. The third man staked his sovereign with Taylor, who also held witness's money. The third man then gave him the locket again.

Chairman:- 'Was it the same locket?'

Witness said he could not tell for certain. However, although the locket appeared the same in every respect, witness was unable to open it at all.

Chairman:- 'Then your hand had lost it's cunning?'
(Laughter)

The third man (witness went on to say) then went away with the money and witness at once accused prisoner of being in league with his friend and alleged that the whole affair was a 'planned job'.

Prisoner then went away, but witness followed him, and although he tried to make good his escape by dodging up the George Yard, witness eventually succeeded in giving him into custody.

Mr Potter (who defended the prisoner), elicited from the prosecutor the fact that the locket was produced by the third man,

Mr Potter:- 'When you made the bet, you thought you knew how to undo the locket?'

Witness:- 'Yes'.

Mr Potter:- 'And you thought you were sure of winning the other man's sovereign when you took the bet?'

Witness:- 'I thought I had a chance'.

There was no other evidence and Mr Potter, in his defence, contended that no case had been made out. He ventured to think that if there had been any conspiracy at all, it had been between prisoner and the prosecutor to defraud the third man, who, so far as the case went, was a pure myth, nothing being known of him whatever. The Bench, who regarded the affair as one of extreme suspicion, though the evidence was not sufficiently strong to justify a conviction, and, giving prisoner the benefit of the doubt, discharged him.

Today the petty thief is less patient and more brutal, targeting only the most vulnerable who cannot retaliate. Progress has made most of us 'street-wise' and cautious of the low-life antics, so much so that very few crimes of this nature are even reported and so never occupy space in the modern version of the tabloids.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

By MR RICHARD FINNEY

(by order of the Assignees of the Estate of Mr Wm. Cooper) at the Bell Inn, in Derby, on Saturday the 18th day of September next, at six o'clock in the evening;

AN UNDIVIDED MOIETY of a VALUABLE ESTATE situate in the Parish of St Peter, in Derby, consisting of a CLOSE containing about one acre, with a good Brick Barn, now in the occupation of Mr John Storer; and of FOURTEEN DWELLING HOUSES situate in St Peter's Street, and in the Bag Lane, in the occupations of Mr John Killer, Miss Balguy, John Halifax, Wm. Hopkinson, Edward Gadsby, Thos. Wall, Thos. Yeomans, Anthony Poyser, John Clarke, ---Poole, Thos. Marshall, John Stenson, Adam Hand and Joseph Clay, subject to the Life Interest of Mr John Killer and Mrs Sarah Killer.

For Particulars enquire of the Assignees, or of Mr UPTON, in Derby.

Derby Mercury 12 Aug 1802

CHRISTMAS COMPETITION

This year's competition has nothing whatever to do with family history, but it might cause a bit of head scratching. Featured below are 20 logos and all you have to do is name the company – sounds simple, but only the exact name will do. Send your answers with £1 entry fee to Bridge Chapel House, to arrive by 10th January 2002. There will be a prize for the winner and all entry fees will go towards buying research material for the Society. So have a go, have a bit of fun and help your society in the process.



1 You are assured of getting this one right



2 Stout fellas will get this one straight off



3 When it comes to the crunch, this one's easy



4 You just might get this tricky one going



5 A sparkling drink that's not too deer



6 With a letter luck you'll know this one



7 It has horse power on the F1 track



8 Any car buff Astra know this company



9 This has been on the cards for a while now



10 Poppick up a good road with this sign



11 The right sort of flower for a party



12 This rates among cinema's top logos



13 A Gallic symbol in the motoring world



14 A sign that's fast food for thought



15 You've a sporting chance of getting it



16 Drivers never tire of seeing this sign



17 It takes all sorts to make a good logo



18 An apple with a byte is easy-PC



19 This famous design ought to ring a bell



20 The food is always finger lickin' good



**BRIDGE CHAPEL HOUSE
RESEARCH CENTRE
AND LIBRARY**

NEW ACQUISITIONS AS AT 10TH OCTOBER 2001

- Ref A: Marriages: Aston on Trent 1667-1812
Baslow 1813-1837
Bolsover 1813-1837
Boulton 1813-1837
Brailsford 1813-1837
Brassington 1813-1837
- Ref B: Lincolnshire: Lincolnshire M.I. and Cemetery Lists
Shropshire: Shropshire M.I.s on M.F.
- Ref C: 1841 census: Beard
Hadfield
Little Hucklow
1881 census: Warwickshire Inmates of Warwick Prison
Manchester Workhouse List of Inmates
- Ref D: Birchinlee: History of
Bolsover: History of the Castle
Buxton: The Disabled in the Peak District
Castleton: History of Peveril Castle
Chesterfield: Freeholders of Chesterfield 1829-1833
Ch Gresley: Dreadful Calamity at Church Pit
Derby: St Werburghs Church
The Relieving Officers Reports for the Derby Workhouse Jun-Dec 1842
Pickford's House Museum
Eyam: Eyam Carnival and Well Dressings 1995
Leawood: Leawood Canal
Long Eaton: Derbyshire from Newspapers
Mickleover: List of Vicars of Mickleover 1607-1812
S. Wingfield: History of the Manor
Misc: Derbyshire Place Names
The Disabled in 19C Derbyshire
Newspapers: Derbyshire Extracts from the Burton Chronicle 30.3.1876
Strays: Derbyshire Strays Vol 13
- Ref E: Hampshire: East Meon—A Village Workhouse 1727-33
Middlesex: The Peopling of London
Notts: Notts Poll Book 1754—Donated by S. Stock
P.C. Cockerill of Lenton—Mad Dogs and Englishmen
Warwks: History of Bournville
Australia: Richmond Tweed F.H.S. Members Interests 2000
- Ref F: Family Trees and Histories: Gillat
Willoughby—Donated by S. Stock

Ref G: Land (C.D.): The Reform Act of 1832 (No names, but a fantastic social document with maps)
 Misc: The Workhouse and the Local Historian
 100 Years of Phillimore and Co.
 The Domesday Book (A wonderful limited edition)

The Librarians would like to thank all of you that have donated material. We are now reaching that time of year when people start going to Record Offices out of the rain, so please think of us on your visits, not only by donating material but by letting us know of a particularly good source. If we can't transcribe it ourselves, we can at least let our members know where it is and what it contains. It is amazing what is tucked away in local libraries and record offices.

A start has been made on transcribing the Derby Workhouse Books, thanks to Derby Local Studies Library. The first six months are in the library and they are a fantastic source, not only for Derby people but those passing through. Reading it really brings home the hardships and deprivations that our ancestors suffered. Most of these books have not survived, but if you think you might have an ancestor in Derby in the 1840s it is well worth asking for a search.

LORRAINE & HELEN

CHRISTMAS CLOSING

Bridge Chapel House Research Centre will be closed from 4pm on Thursday 20th December until 10am Thursday 3rd January. The librarians and volunteers would like to thank all our visitors for their support this year and hope to see you all in the New Year. May we wish you all a very Happy Christmas.

HOW WE USED TO LIVE

If you wanted to keep up with the Jones's in 1927, the latest 'must-have' was the Wizard Machine, which apparently washed clothes, made ice cream, made sausages and cleaned knives. Not all at once, one hopes.

Has anyone got any other adverts that might be suitable? Send in a picture and short explanation and we will print one each issue.



NOTTINGHAM ROAD CEMETERY RECORDS

includes Uttoxeter New Road, Chellaston, Mickleover, Normanton and Spondon

Reg. Charity No. 51762

The Society now holds these records from 1855 onwards and will search them for you at a cost of £2 per five years. Please send in the form below (PHOTOCOPIES ACCEPTED) together with a cheque/PO made payable to Derbyshire F.H.S. and an S.A.E. Remember some of these records are not indexed and a search could take some time, so please be patient.

NAME OF DECEASED.....

CEMETERY TO BE SEARCHED OR LAST KNOWN ADDRESS

ANY OTHER INFORMATION (There are 31 reels of film containing hundreds of thousands of names and any other information which can help identify the right person would be helpful, e.g. spouse or parents if a young child, occupation, guide to the sort of age we are looking for)

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLUS MEM. NO. (Double the cost for non-members).....

COURIER/SEARCH SERVICE

Certificates will be ordered from the Family Records Centre several times a year - at a cost of £8.50 per certificate, including a three year search. Please send in the form below with a cheque/PO made out to the Derbyshire F.H.S. plus a foolscap S.A.E.

EVENT REQUESTED (TICK): BIRTH..... MARRIAGE..... DEATH.....

SURNAME.....FORENAME(S).....

FOR MARRIAGE, NAME OF OTHER PARTY IF KNOWN.....

DISTRICT/AREA..... MAIN DATE (3 YR SEARCH)
OR REFERENCE IF ALREADY KNOWN

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS.....

MEM. NO.....

The Society has the birth, marriage and death indexes for 1837-1920 and will carry out a search for £2 per name, per event, per 3 year search. Matching references will then be supplied. Fill in the above form and send a cheque/PO for the appropriate amount, made payable to Derbyshire F.H.S. plus an S.A.E. PHOTOCOPIES OF THIS FORM ARE ACCEPTABLE IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO SPOIL THE MAGAZINE.

N.B. THE FICHE CONTAIN ONLY THE INDEXES, NOT THE ACTUAL REGISTERS AND THEREFORE THE SOCIETY CANNOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INFORMATION GIVEN OR CERTIFICATES OBTAINED NOT BEING FOR THE PERSON EXPECTED.

Reg. Charity No. 51762

YOUR SOCIETY PROUDLY PRESENTS

A new and exciting venture for the Derbyshire FHS has been the making of a video, starring the Society's Research Centre and Library at Bridge Chapel House. The idea was first put forward in the summer and we are all pleased with the final product.

Basically the video shows a newcomer arriving at BCH and being shown all the right steps – we hope – to use in tracing your ancestors. The family used was a fictitious one but the records used were all authentic and can be found on our shelves. Our usual volunteers were all involved and there were very few hiccups, just

the occasional fit of giggles and the computer refusing to co-operate once the camera was pointed at it. Nevertheless we are all thrilled with the finished article and think it would be an ideal Christmas present for someone looking for a new hobby.

The house was shown in all its glory so if you live further afield and want an idea of what your headquarters look like, then treat yourselves. The video will be available in bookshops and supermarkets, but if you want to get ahead of the crowds order it now from our Book sales Manager (see centre pages).

Dorothy Hartley

It is with regret that I have to inform members that two of our longer serving members have recently passed away. Dorothy Hartley was member number 97 that tells us just how long she had been involved with the Society and our hobby of family history. Over the years Dorothy has played many parts within the society, attending meetings as a visitor and giving talks at both Derby and Shirland, she became a correspondence secretary and on several occasions catered for us at various open days. Dorothy was also known for her work in the Women's Institute often attending national conferences and usually speaking her mind, she did not suffer fools gladly. More than one visitor to Dorothy's home in Spondon, Derby remarked that she must have been baking for the Midlands. Latterly she took on the role of Society coach trip organiser and turned it into a popular event, having to turn customers away on several occasions as the coach was full. Dorothy was taken ill earlier this year and passed away in September. Our condolences have been passed on to husband Jack, son Michael and daughters, Gillian and Jennifer.

Dorothy Jeffs

Dorothy Jeffs was not far behind Dorothy Hartley in joining the Society, she was member number 501. Dorothy also helped in the Society, she attended meetings at Alfreton in the early days and when the Derby meetings started she moved there and attended virtually every meeting until she became ill. Dorothy helped out on projects often working at home, checking, slipping or typing. She served as a correspondence secretary helping the newer members to start their research from her own personal knowledge. Dorothy passed away after a relatively long illness; our condolences have been passed to her family.

Alan Hiley
Chairman

Saint Chad

The Apostle of the Midlands

by
Michael J. Stock, 8 Albert Road, Breaston, Derby, DE72 3DL



Derbyshire once fell within the ancient jurisdiction of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, the cathedral church of which is dedicated to St. Chad. Perhaps, therefore, a closer look at the life of this saint might be in order.



This mediaeval diocese was one of the largest in England, stretching from Lancashire in the north to parts of Warwickshire in the south. Eastwards it abutted the borders of the province of York and westwards, Shropshire.

One of four Anglo Saxon brothers, Cedd, Cynebil and Caclin, Chad was born in Northumbria around 623 AD and educated at the monastery of Lindisfarne and, later, in Ireland, where he was made priest. Chad and brother Cedd returned to Northumbria at King Peada's request. Here Chad began a missionary to convert the heathen kingdom of Mercia to Christianity.

During this period Cedd had been made Bishop and King Ethelwald, ruler of Deira, that part of Northumbria which is now known as Yorkshire, gave Cedd a piece of land (now called Lastingham) upon which to build a monastery of which he became Abbot. Meanwhile, Chad walked the byways seeking converts. The Venerable Bede tells us that Chad *travelled on foot and not on horseback when he went to preach the Gospel, ... for he was one of Aidan's disciples*. To be nearer to the people, Aidan had advocated his followers to walk, not ride.

Back in 602 AD Saint Columba had summoned British bishops to the banks of the River Severn to re-

solve differences between the Celts and Romans regarding calculations of dates for feasts, Easter, etc. and also methods of baptism. There was an impasse and hostilities between the two factions were to last many years. Sixty two years later Oswy of Northumbria summoned Church leaders to settle once and for all this dispute. At the Whitby Synod a case was put to the council by Wilfrid, Abbot of Ripon, who though trained at Lindisfarne, had become dissatisfied with the Celtic/Saxon methods and had travelled and studied at Canterbury and Rome. He convinced the assembly that the Roman way was the right way. Some Celtic priests returned to Ireland but Chad and Cedd reluctantly accepted the situation and remained.

Upon his return to Lastingham from the Whitby Synod in 664, Chad found that a plague had swept through the land. Since Cedd and Cynebil had succumbed to the pestilence Chad was asked to accept the post of Abbot and carry on the good work and Chad was obliged to bury his brothers along with other monks likewise afflicted, together with thirty others, including Bishop Tudua of Northumbria, who had originally come to mourn the dead.

During the Whitby Synod, King Oswy had been much impressed with Wilfrid's verbal skills and intellect, and appointed him the new Bishop of Northumbria. Wilfrid decided that as there was a dearth of non-Celtic, bishops in England, he would go to France, where he'd once lived, for his consecration. The Archbishop of Paris did the honours assisted by eleven bishops, all with great pomp and ceremony. Wilfrid, was carried into the sanctuary seated in a gold chair. Two whole years passed before Wilfrid set foot on these shores again. By that time King Oswy, hearing of Chad's good work, had decided he would be made Bishop of York instead of the absentee, Wilfrid.

Accompanied by monk Eadhed, Chad went to Canterbury for his consecration only to find that the plague had also preceded him once again. Three bishops were required for the induction of a bishop, alas, the Bishop of Rochester and Bishop Wighard had fallen prey, as too had Archbishop Deusdedit. Only the West Saxon, Bishop Wini survived - he later became Bishop of London. Fortunately for Chad, there were also two Celtic inclined Bishops whom he was happy to have officiate at his ceremony. The consecration took place at Winchester and Chad, now Bishop of York, returned to Lastingham in the wilds of Northern England.

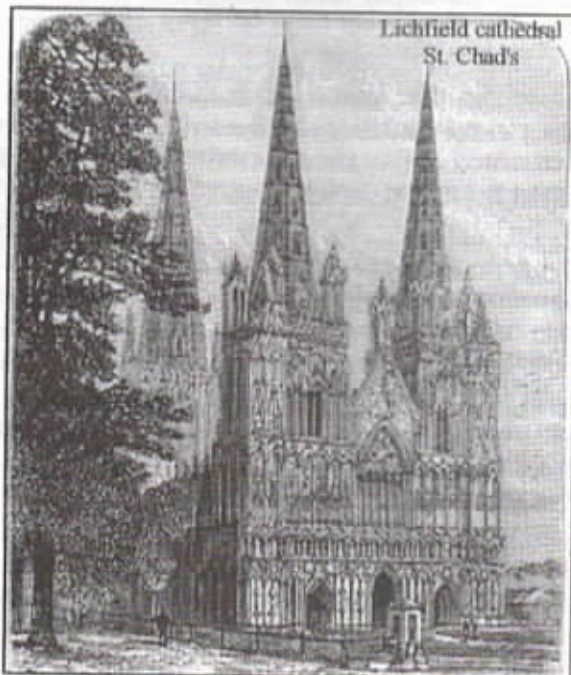
Returning to these shores in 666 AD, Wilfrid, found that Chad had replaced him so retired, peevishly, no doubt, to Ripon Abbey. Three years later the new Archbishop of Canterbury, Theodore of Tarsus, determined to sort out the church in England. He sent for Chad. He told Chad that the bishops who had officiated at the latter's induction, were not in agreement with the thoughts of Rome. Additionally, Bishop Wini was said to have acquired the See of London by simony*. In any case, Theodore expostulated, "There couldn't be two Bishops of York simultaneously." Wilfrid, though absent when Chad was made Bishop, was already consecrated in that bishopric. The position was clearly Wilfrid's.

Chad was so humble and 'unworthy' as he put it to Theodore, 'to be a bishop and will gladly forego the privilege' that the Archbishop was impressed to the point that he insisted Chad be reconsecrated in accordance with the Roman rites. Chad, however, returned to continue his work at Lavingham.

Later that same year the King of Mercia, Wulfhere, asked Theodore for a bishop and so Chad was recalled from the episcopal wilderness and installed as the first Bishop of Mercia. Chad then travelled to Repton monastery [the first in the area] with Owini but did not stay there. The episcopal seat was founded at Lyccidfelth [Lichfield].

Still keeping true to the teaching of Saint Aidan, Chad travelled throughout his vast diocese on foot until Archbishop Theodore demanded that he use a horse. When Chad refused the Archbishop picked him up and put him on the horse he had provided.

Chad continued his good works until 672 when plague again ravaged the land and he became a victim, and died on 2nd March that year.



Walter de Langton, a bishop of Lichfield of the 13th century, had a marble shrine embellished with gold and jewels, built for Chad. His bones rested there until the greed of Henry VIII caused the shrine to be broken up. It is said that pieces of bone held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Birmingham are those of St. Chad.

Four churches in Derbyshire are dedicated to St. Chad, one of which is at Wilne where it is believed Chad himself preached and there is a stone which is reputed to be the base of a preaching cross.



Although not so well known as the Lindisfarne Gospels or the Book of Kells, Lichfield cathedral houses St. Chad's Gospels. The manuscript is eighth century and contains the Gospels according to St. Matthew and St. Mark, with three chapters of that of St. Luke.

* Simony: the serious offence of buying or selling positions within the Church hierarchy



Sources:
 Jennie Austerberry: *Chad Bishop and Saint*
 C.P.S. Clarke: *Every Man's Book of Saints*
 Alison Jones: *The Wordsworth Dictionary of Saints*
 Staffordshire Record Office Cumulative Hand List Part 1
 Lichfield Joint Record Office
 Warwick Rodwell & James Bentley: *Our Christian Heritage*
 Eva Wilson: *British Museum Pattern Books*
Early Medieval Designs

HEALTH IN THE WEST END

This article carries a Society Health Warning and we suggest you do not read it while partaking of any refreshment

Edward Gresy wrote a report on health in Derby in 1848 and the following is an extract on what he found in the West End. It is hard to believe that people were living in such conditions.

"In one of the courts (number seven) belonging to Mrs Armstrong are 21 dwellings with two privies only, discharging into the brook. The same in court number five, where also are a small gasholder and a retort-furnace, the refuse also running into the brook.

Court Number One (Bold Lane) has only two privies to 18 houses. Over one is a living room. The inhabitants are continually out of health and in summer, the air is much contaminated. Number Three Court has three privies and a large open cesspool, 10 feet by five feet six inches, and at such a depth that it does not require to be emptied more than once a year. Court Five is remarkable for the cases of cholera hereafter referred to: the dwellings condition, the court imperfectly paved, a privy without a seat, and the surface of the yard covered with ooziings from the overcharged cesspool.

The smallpox was prevailing at the time of my visit in one of the houses near the theatre.

Walker lane – Fever prevailed here to a great extent in 1847, there being 75 cases besides several others, which were sent to the infirmary. The total number of houses in Walker Lane and its courts are 166 of which 66 are in the lane and 100 in the courts.

Number 13 Court. In the house occupied by Joseph Adams, the contents of a privy and a pig-sty find their way through the walls and render the apartments extremely disagreeable. Number Seven is another lodging house in the occupation of Peter Hoon, an Irishman. He had lately lost his wife and child from typhus fever.

Number Four Court has six houses with 30 inhabitants using one privy, the state of which is very bad, stepping stones are absolutely laid to the door that persons who use it may not pass through the offensive and polluted stream which runs from the cesspool.

Number 17, used as a lodging house, has one sleeping room 11 feet by 10 feet and eight feet high. When a Doctor Baker visited the family of the Bradys there in 1847, the wife and daughter were both suffering from typhus fever which had been caught from the lodgers. During their sickness they slept in separate beds, they both died and the same night these beds in which the poor wife and daughter had died were occupied by

newly arrived lodgers and have been used from that time to the present, the result being the perpetuating fever in the houses throughout the whole period, several of the cases being sent to the infirmary.

In Court Number Four, the lodging house kept by Mr Molloy is 14 feet by 12 feet containing four beds, there lay for some time a young woman affected with typhus fever, while in the remaining beds nine or 10 slept every night.

Willow Row – Court Number One has within it 25 houses and about 102-103 inhabitants. To accommodate them are but two privies, which are in so filthy a state that the women say many of the men prefer one at the adjoining public house. The water of the pump cannot be used, the inhabitants say that when mixed with milk it turns the latter into a curd, and the cows have refused it when offered to them.

St Helens Court – Court Number Two has a slaughterhouse behind, around which lie the blood and offal sending forth fumes that are not to be endured by persons unaccustomed to such an atmosphere.

Brook Walk – Court Number One. Here resided the family of Plunkett which consisted of eight persons, a man, his wife and six children. Their dwelling had neither door nor window at the back and contained only one bedroom and a sitting room, the size of each 10 feet by seven feet and seven feet high. The whole family had fever in succession. The man and one child died.

Court Number Two and Number Nine – the dwelling of Mary Mawe was really an object of horror. She has resided on the ground floor for eight years. Her pantry is against the cesspool which receives the contents of two privies that form together the full row of houses. This place is occasionally flooded. All inhabitants of courts two to nine are constantly subject to the fever. Scarlet Fever is now prevailing.

Bridge Street – Court Number One. In this is a habitation consisting of a single room abutting on the privy in which Edward Ayer exists with his wife and two children, their rent being 1s 6p per week. Over the paved floor is a workshop. This dwelling is never free from fever. A girl of three and a half was suffering from it at the time of my visit.

Ram Yard – Court Number Two is 17 feet wide and not paved. There are 12 houses on each side, each having one room below and another above. Here is

another instance of constructing a chamber over a privy or rather over three. Out of 60 inhabitants 40-50 were children.

Three houses were empty in consequence of the sickness which prevailed. At the end house was another chamber over three privies. The women occupying it had six children, one she had just buried. Another upstairs was not expected to live and the remaining were sickly. Her husband, William Marlowe, is a bricklayer's labourer."

[The wonder is that any of us had any ancestors that survived at all, the whole report is an eye opener]

SARAH ALTON – PIONEER WOMAN

by

David Taylor, 26 Berkeley Rd, Loughborough
Leics LE11 3SJ (Mem. 5497)

Whilst looking for Houlgate ancestors on the net I came across the following story. My interest in it is that Isaac Houlgate was the uncle of my great great grandmother Emma Houlgate. Anyone interested can find the site on members.aol.com/Altonnews/thos.htm

Sarah Alton was born on July 19 1826, in the village of Turnditch, Derbyshire, the daughter of George Alton (1783-?) and Hannah Morrel (1789-?).

She married Isaac Houlgate on August 20 1848 at Christ Church in Derby. Sarah gave birth to nine children born in either Derbyshire or Nottinghamshire; John B (died in infancy), Hannah (August 8 1851), Joshua (November 28 1853), Alice (January 30 1856), George (February 21 1858), Mary (March 12 1860), Isaac (January 15 1862), Sarah (April 20 1864) and Joseph (September 30 1865).

Soon after the death of their eldest child, Hannah, on December 31 1870, the family decided to emigrate to the United States. They arrived in Quebec, Canada, in 1871, residing in New London, Montreal. They subsequently left for Red Rock, Montgomery Co., Iowa, and then on to St Joseph, Buchanan Co., Missouri, in order to prepare for a trip to Nebraska. However Sarah's husband, Isaac, died on March 4 1875, while returning from a trip to Nebraska to look for property.

After burying her husband in St Joseph, Sarah secured two covered wagons and made the trip to Nebraska with her seven children, arriving in 1875 at the farm of a cousin near Fairfield, Clay Co., Nebraska. On August 12 1876 Sarah Alton Houlgate bought her own farm from Thomas Harbine. By 1885 the Nebraska

state census reported that she and her children tilled 140 acres, producing 6 tons of hay, 2000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, 90 of wheat and 100 of potatoes.

Two of her children were to go on to college (something that they would not even have dared to dream about in England). They eventually became ministers with large congregations in the Midwest and in California. A third son became a master carpenter and builder.

Sarah Alton Houlgate sold her farm in 1890 and moved with her daughters and another son to Moscow, Latah Co., Idaho, seeking a more congenial climate. She died there on December 13, 1890.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY MR GOSLING

At the House of Mr Parkin, the Nag's Head, in Chesterfield, in the County of Derby, on Saturday the 11th day of September next, between the hours of Four and Six of the clock in the afternoon, subject to such Conditions of Sale as shall then be produced;

A very valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, Land Tax Free, situate at Lee Greave, in the Parish or Free Chapelry of Brampton, and distant about three miles from Chesterfield aforesaid, consisting of a Farm House, and other necessary and convenient Outbuildings and Appurtenances thereto belonging, and about twenty-five acres of Arable and Pasture Land, be the same more or less, contiguous thereto, presumed to contain therein a good Bed of Coal and the Land in a high state of Cultivation; together with the Valuable and Thriving Timber Growing thereon, and the extensive Right of Common on Brampton Common appurtenant thereto; as well as two Sittings in the Parish Church of Brampton aforesaid, all now in the occupation of John Newbold, some part of which Premises are under Lease to the said John Newbold, several years of which are now unexpired.

The Estate may be seen by applying to the Tenant; and further particulars may be known at the Office of Mr Plant, Attorney, in Chesterfield.

Derby Mercury, August 17th 1802

NEWS FROM THE NORTH

by

Ann Pass (Mem. 2288)

Not a lot seems to be happening around here as I write this at the end of September, so I decided to take a trip down Memory Lane. A look at the Glossop Dale Chronicle for November and December 1901 showed there was lots of doom and gloom, but a few happier events as well.

The first thing to catch my eye was a proposed Suburban Electric Tramway branch line from Charlesworth to Glossop. It was to be single line with a 4' 6½" gauge, operated on an overhead trolley system as used in Manchester Corporation Tramways.

There was a fatal accident on the Midland Railway Line at Chinley. The inquest on 15 yr old Thomas Gadsby was held at the Crown and Mitre.

The Boer War was in progress. A.E. Waterhouse of the 1st Derby Regiment wrote to the Rev. H.T. Dudley, M.A. at Whitfield Vicarage, about the soldiers' conditions in the Transvaal, while Private George Stokes of the Cheshire Regiment, Field Force, S.A. wrote to Mr Fred Halford of Primrose Lane, Glossop, with more details.

Malton Statute Hirings took place at Martinmas Day when servants were able to change employers. Domestic servants were scarce and could negotiate high wages. Women dairy managers earned £20 p.a., farm girls £17, lads £9 upwards, youths £14-£16, ploughmen £17-£20, head waggons £18-£22 and good managing men £24-£28.

Early December saw the Peak in the grip of a furious gale and snowstorm. Telegraph and telephone wires were snapped like gossamer, with thousands of pounds worth of damage. A Glossop driver trying to bring a corpse from Mickleover found the road blocked by snow and had to send the corpse on by rail.

Lives were lost, including that of Joseph Carney, an Irish labourer, who was frozen to death on Rushop Edge. The Coroner said that in some places the snow had been 14' deep.

There was a terrible accident at Woods Mill, Glossop, when John Grime of Queen Street lost his lower arm after it was caught up in machinery. He also had to have the upper part of the arm amputated.

On a brighter note Constable Thomas Hall completed 25 years 4 months and 9 days in the Glossop Constabulary. No doubt he was glad to retire and concentrate on his many hobbies.

At Glossop Parish Church a wedding took place between Mrs Harrison and Mr Frank Booth, both from Padfield. Then 70 people attended a lively wedding party. After the knife and fork tea there was a convivial evening with music from John Swindells on the piano and Mr J. Harrison on concertina. The singing, dancing and games did not end until 11 o'clock.

There was a long list of shops full of seasonal festive merchandise. It was interesting to see the variety of goods available at that time.

THE MASKERY GET TOGETHER

The 11th reunion of the Maskery connection took place in Wirksworth this year on Sunday 2nd September and was a great success. There were 81 people present, who were related because they were either descended from the Maskerys (Maskreys) or married one. This represents about 10% of the Maskerys living in the British Isles.

Three people came from Australia and two from Mallorca. The oldest was Ivy, who is over 94, and met her 1st cousin for the first time. As usual several other relatives were introduced to each other, including two of mine. Incidentally my cousin Keith is the son of my aunt who married a direct descendent of Sir Francis Drake.

Mr Michael Handley explained how the Maskerys fitted in the Wirksworth scene and later conducted a tour of St Mary's Church; a number of Maskerys, who were masons, worked on its structure. Mr Michael Maskrey gave a talk about the Somme battle and had advice for those who would like to do their own research on the battle in the 1st World War.

It is anticipated that the 2002 Get Together will be held in August in Nottingham. It is hoped to conduct more research into the earlier Maskerys, which will be reported in the magazine.

The event was organised by Carol Beadle, who will be pleased to answer any queries and supply copies of the Maskery magazine. She is available at 5 Marshall Hill Drive, Mapperley, Nottingham, NG3 6FY, or phone 0115 969 1996.

CYRIL MASKERY, Publicity Secretary

OFF ON A LEARNING CURVE

By

Keith Holford, 10 Buxton Rd, Chinley, High Peak SK23 6DJ

For more years than I care to remember, I have been researching, with others, the extended Clayton family who emigrated from Bugsworth, North Derbyshire, to the developing America between the years 1837 to 1842. The pattern of research differs, I suspect, from no others, insomuch that when one comes up against a cul de sac, another unsuspected avenue opens with the embellishments of further sidetracks. Tracing the roots of one particular member of the Clayton family proved no exception. A resultant sidetrack was the introduction into the establishment of the early education in the nearby town of Stockport.

The last member of the Clayton family to leave these shores was Charles Clayton, born in October 1825 and baptised in November of the same year at Chinley Independent Chapel. This chapel was the local hotbed of Nonconformity with associations to both John Wesley and John Bennet. This link with nonconformity was to emerge later in the school story.

From his arrival in America during 1842, Charles Clayton's life was well documented, but there were few facts about his early life in the environs of his native Derbyshire. There were unconfirmed hints that he was the last of the family to leave because he was apprenticed to flour millers in the nearby town of Stockport and that his employers had refused to release him from his indentures. Stockport was then a town split by the River Mersey, part was in the County of Cheshire and part in Lancashire. Thus the familiar spectre of research complication already raises its head.

It can be established beyond doubt that Charles Clayton 'made it' in America. With his brother, Joel Clayton, their early pioneering in the then developing America led them into various business interests – coal and lead mining, cattle breeding, servicing the Californian 'Gold Rush' where the brothers soon decided that there was more money to be made in 'providing' than in 'panning'.

In 1852 Charles opened a photographic studio in Santa Clara, California and was the co-owner of the Santa Clara Flour Mills, moving to San Francisco in 1853, where he and his partner became flour and grain merchants. As a Republican, he was elected to the Californian State Assembly in 1863, to the House of Representatives of the 43rd Congress of the United States in 1872 for a 2 year term. Under the Presidency of General Ulysses Grant, he was appointed the Surveyor of Customs and Excise for the Port and District of San Francisco, he also became the Director of State Prisons for 2 years. His supporting signature appears on a document that proposed the abolition of

slavery, ultimately placed before the 43rd Congress. This is the briefest of sketches of his life in America before his lonely death, in circumstances of a dubious nature, at a San Francisco hotel in 1885.

It was galling that so much was known in America, but so little in his home locality in Derbyshire. The breakthrough at the UK end came with the discovery of a newspaper article under the heading "*A Successful Merchant*" in 'The Glossop Record' of 25th June 1867, held on microfilm at the Glossop Library. The contents of the article provided the leads that this was the one and the same Charles Clayton. There was no hint, however, why such an article should have appeared in the Glossop area 27 years later.

The report quoted an editorial in the 'Californian Sunday Mercury' for the 7th April 1867, in which the editor was proposing the suitability of Charles Clayton to be Mayor of San Francisco. Reference was made to a sketch "*of a living celebrity of that city. Charles Clayton, a well known merchant (of the firm Charles Clayton & Co. produce and grain dealers) born in Derbyshire, England in 1825. He had been a scholar at Stockport Sunday School between 1837-1842*". The full report tied in neatly with both known facts about Charles Clayton and his suspected link to flour milling in Stockport.

It was the reference to Stockport Sunday School that provided the tangent to delve into the early history of not one school in Stockport, but also to a later school with the imposing name of "The Stockport Ragged and Industrial School". It was soon established from the records that Charles Clayton had indeed attended Stockport Sunday School from 1837 to 1842, where his roll number was given as 47586. The subsequent research provided a snapshot into the early 19th century education system, in marked contrast to the current mores in education, constantly under fire for a variety of reasons from all sides.

The foundation was laid on the 15th June 1805 and was officially opened on the 21st December 1806, although the building had been used since October of 1806. The school was the biggest Sunday School in the world, it was to remain open for nearly 200 years and had the largest unsupported roof in Europe. In 1806, the bill for the wax candle illumination came to £38-15s1d, from which the size can be deduced. The school came about through the enterprise of the Meyer family, who lived at Portwood Hall, Stockport, and others. Matthew Meyer was one of John Wesley's lay preachers. Joseph Meyer, his son, was a teacher at the school for over 40 years.

The founders were "deeply concerned for the children of the labouring poor". Children from the age of 7 years, who were working for their living, were admitted. They were 'expected to come clean, attend regularly and be not affected by any contagious distemper'. Discipline was strict and children could be barred from the school for 'non-attendance, disobedience, convictions for immorality'. They could be 'admonished, punished, disgraced or excluded' according to the particular offence. Their re-admittance was subject to a trial period. The 'Good Old Days' it certainly wasn't.

The opening address was made by Samuel Dodge, the first treasurer of the School and a Church of England clergyman, with the words "we meet to erect a perpetual standard against ignorance and vice". The records of the Dodge family in Stockport go back to 1306, several became mayor, while subsequent ancestors of the Dodge family emigrated to America, founding Dodge City and the well known automobile company of the same name. The Dodge Family Association in America has over 2000 members.

The S.S. School was enlarged in 1837 and further schools were opened in the nearby districts of Brinksway, Heaton Mersey, Heaviley and Lancashire Hill.

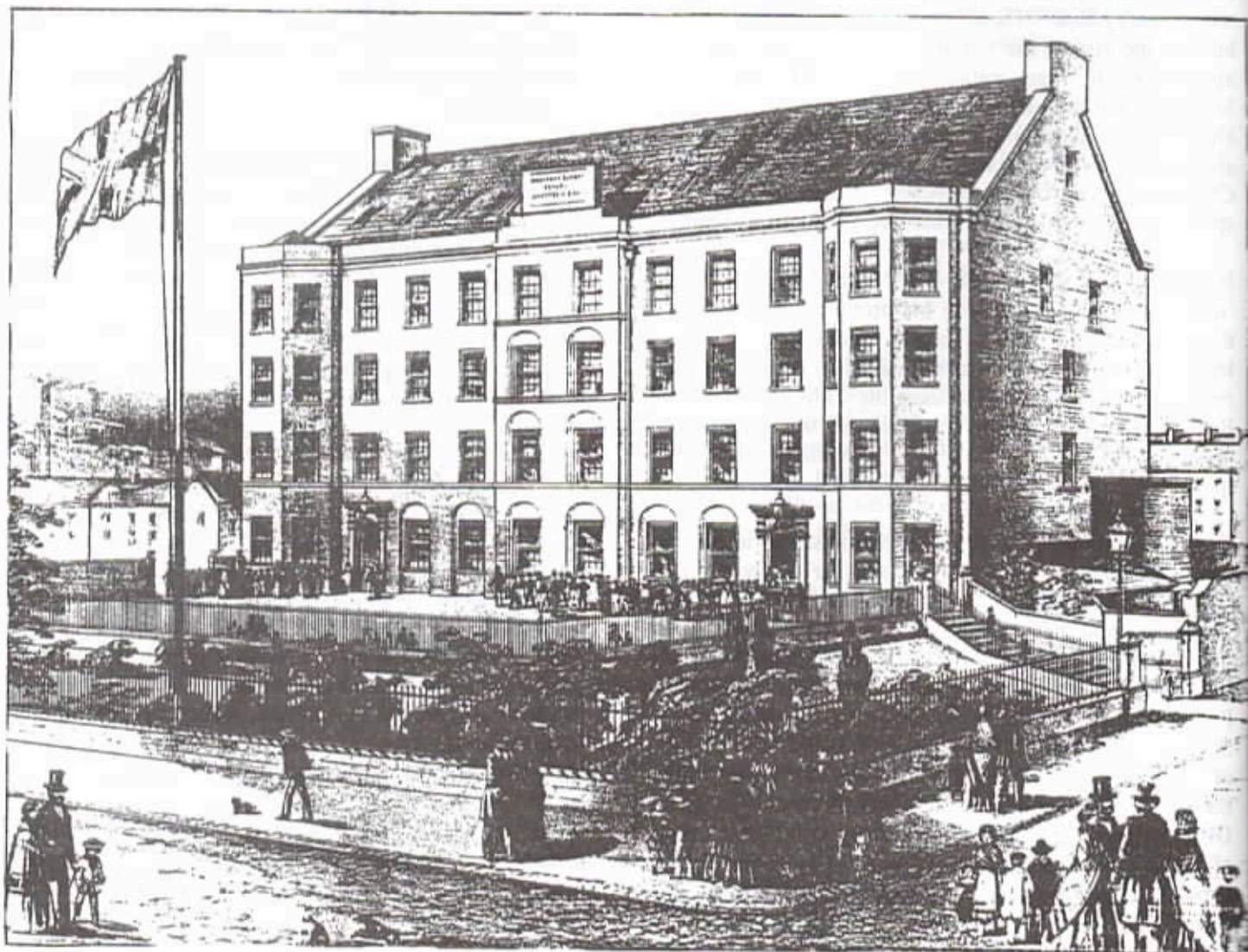
Whilst searching for Charles Clayton's early education, the Stockport Ragged and Industrial School 1854-1920 came to light. While not within the Clayton family terms of reference, with a name straight from Monty Python, this school just begged to be investigated. Both schools had almost the same goals. The Ragged School started in 1854, catered for "neglected and orphaned children" and aimed to provide, together with three meals a day, "scriptural instruction and the rudiments of useful knowledge and industrial training". The catchment was those children not eligible for the workhouse.

In the first two years there were 47 admissions, one of the admissions being a 12 year old errand girl living in a house of ill fame. Her mother was "such a one, that the less said about her morals the better". By 1881 the school had premises in Higher Hillgate and Churchgate and was caring for 150 boys and 50 girls. The Journals of the Superintendent, Mr A. Williams, around 1880, make illuminating reading.

Sept 1880 Mr Moores at Buxton all night searching for Jas Bentley.

Sept 1880 Jas Bentley given 12 strokes of the birch for absconding.

Nov 1880 Thomas Waites, confined to the cell for 6 hours for impudence.



Feb 1881 James Doland and Joseph Unsworth were sent to Mr Avery of Hull to be apprenticed to a fishing smack.

Feb 1881 Circulars were sent out to 12 regiments for band boy vacancies.

Apr 1881 Wm Andrews, 12 strokes of the birch for attempting to set fire to the school.

Jul 1881 Whole school stood to attention for one hour as punishment for conduct unbecoming on a Sunday.

A personal memoir of Simon Jones, a pupil at the school in the 1860s, relates that at Christmas all the boys were thrashed "*in case they got ideas above their station*". He was always hungry at the school and on reading 'Oliver Twist' later in life, he could understand the needs of Oliver. From both the 1881 dietary table

and time table, an insight into an institutionalised life at the end of the 19th century can be deduced. A fuller history of the schools can be ascertained by scanning the Annual reports held at Stockport Library.

Sources

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Glossop Library

Stockport Local Studies Library

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DIETARY TABLE—BOYS' SCHOOL.

DAVS.	BREAKFAST at 8.	DINNER at 1.	TEA at 6.
Sunday	1 pint Boiled Milk Soz. Bread.	1 pint Irish Stew, (4oz. Australian Meat) 4oz. Bread.	1 pint Tea, Soz. Bread and Dripping.
Monday	1 pint Oatmeal Por- ridge, 1oz. Treacle or Sugar, 4oz. Bread.	1 pint Rice & Milk, Bread, <i>ad lib.</i>	1 pint Cocoa, Soz. Bread.
Tuesday	1 pint Oatmeal Por- ridge, ½-pint Milk, 4oz. Bread.	1 pint Pea Soup, (4oz. Butcher's Meat) 4oz. Bread.	Ditto.
Wednesday ..	Ditto.	1 pint Irish Stew, (4oz. Butcher's Meat) 4oz. Bread.	1 pint Coffee Soz. Bread and Treacle.
Thursday	Ditto.	1 lb. Steamed Potatoes 4oz. Australian Meat or Fish, 4oz. Bread.	1 pint Cocoa 8oz. Bread.
Friday.....	Ditto.	1 pint Pea Soup, (4oz. Butcher's Meat) 4oz. Bread.	Ditto.
Saturday.....	1 pint Porridge, 1oz. Treacle or Sugar 4oz. Bread.	1 pint Rice Milk and Currants, Bread, <i>ad lib.</i>	1 pint Cocoa 8oz. Bread and Treacle.

Cabbage, Lettuce, Rhubarb, &c., in their season.

TIME TABLE.

Boys.

6-9 Summer } Rise, dress, make beds	4-0 Recreation.
6-30 Winter } wash, roll call.	4-15 School and Work.
6-45 Sweeping Dormitories, &c.	5-30 Wash and Prepare for Tea.
8-0 Breakfast and Recreation.	6-0 Tea.
8-30 Prayers.	6-30 Recreation.
9-0 School and Work.	7-30 Prayers.
11-0 Recreation.	Hand practice every evening from 8 to
11-15 School and Work.	9-30 (except Friday Night).
12-30 Dinner and Recreation.	Hot Bath every Friday from 7 to 8-30.
2-0 School and Work.	8-30 Retire to Bed.

Sundays.

7-0 Rise, Dress, make Beds, &c.	1-30 School Library open.
8-0 Breakfast.	2-30 Bible Lesson.
8-30 Inspection.	4-0 Tea.
10-0 Prepare for Church.	5-30 Prepare for Chapel.
10-30 Church.	6-0 Chapel.
11-0 Dinner.	8-15 Retire to Bed.

DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE NEWS

EAST MIDLANDS REGIONAL ARCHIVE STRATEGY

East Midlands Regional Archive Council, the body that brings together users, custodians and owners of original historical documents in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, has published its archive strategy. Copies are available on request (Tel. 01629 580000 ext 35202) or email:record.office@derbyshire.gov.uk

The strategy is one of the subjects to be discussed at a users' meeting in Nottinghamshire at the end of November, but other comments will also be welcome by the Chair of the Council, Carl Harrison at the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland, Long St., Wigston Magna, Leicestershire. How to use archives most effectively in education at all levels from school to life-long learning in the community will be one of the first priorities for action. Resource has awarded over £27,000 to the Regional Archive Council for a pilot project to be completed in Summer 2002.

1901 CENSUS PROJECT

The 1901 census project advisory panel has set up a sub-group to discuss the ways in which local and social historians use the census returns. You can find out more about their work from the census website (census.pro.gov.uk) and feedback from the general public is still being actively sought before the project goes live online early next year. You can also email the team on mailto:1901census@pro.gov.uk

NEW ARCHIVES IN THE RECORD OFFICE

The summer has been another busy period for new acquisitions in Derbyshire Record Office. Amongst the many important accessions are both additions to existing series and material from new sources. Business records include archives of Samuel Barton and sons, clockmakers of Ashbourne (D5519), John Higginbottom and Sons Ltd, ironmongers of New Mills (D5526) and Redvers Smith and predecessors, pharmacists of Ilkeston (D5533), as well as a splendid series of additional records for Rolls Royce Rocket Department (D5525).

The archives of Fairfield Endowed School Trust date back to 1862 (D5531) and we have received records showing the activities in Millennium year of Langley Infant and Nursery School (D3142). Societies are represented by archives of New Mills Natural History Society (D5520) and the histories of some long established public houses, including the George Hotel in Hathersage, are documented in title deeds donated by Whitbread plc (D5523).

The series of marriage registers for Chelmorton parish now extends to 1996 (D2423) and we were pleased to receive further registers from Heanor as well as correspondence relating to Shardlow church and school, 19th-20th century (D5522).

It has been a particularly active time for further nonconformist church records with material relating to Derby Green Hill Presbyterian Church (D4930) including its Literary Society, Peak Methodist Circuit (D1877), Thornhill Methodist Chapel (D3880), Great Hucklow Methodist Chapel (D4101), and Youlgreave Wesleyan Methodist Church (D4053). When it became possible in 1899 for nonconformist chapels to be registered for marriages, many chose to do so with the result that series of registers often begin in this year. The Record Office has recently received marriage registers for a number of closed Congregational chapels in the county, which will be a welcome addition to the many series already available to researchers in the Office's Search Room. In addition, new series of Methodist records have come in from Allestree and from Clay Cross Circuit including many baptism registers from chapels in the area

We are particularly grateful to individuals who have ensured the safe preservation of personal papers. These include an account of the 2/6th Sherwood Foresters' part in the defeat of the Easter Rising in Dublin in 1916. Mr Douglas, later to be manager of Smedley's Hydro in Matlock, was one of the soldiers. The family history of an internationally famous 20th century architect, Barry Unwin, of Parker and Unwin was documented in papers received from his granddaughter.

In 1917 the first ever baby show was held in Belper. It attracted entries of 96 babies from 1 month to 2 years old and was a great success, making a profit of over £7 7s. A record of the show has recently been given to the Record Office (D5532) and it will be of interest to national as well as local historians because the event was specifically intended to promote the new infant welfare movement and so included a wide variety of displays on topics such as suitable and unsuitable clothes for babies, patent milk products, and 'care of the teeth'.

A particularly interesting recent accession has come from a firm of solicitors in Derby. As well as pre-registration deeds to various town properties, it included a splendid series of medieval records for Stapenhill near Stanton dating back to 1277, together with the personal papers, sermon notes, etc of Revd J.S. Owen, a former vicar of St Alkmund's in Derby during the late 19th century.

Following the recent closure of the last family firm of leavers lacemakers in Long Eaton, R Granger & Sons Ltd., their business records have also been transferred to the Record Office.

COALFIELDS HERITAGE PROJECT

A major part of the county's heritage of industrial history which has disappeared in recent years relates to life and work in the former coalfield areas. To identify coalfields heritage from a community perspective, to expand our understanding of it and to encourage the development of new projects, where possible with a view to regeneration, the Coalfields Regeneration Trust sought information from a very wide range of institutions and societies. Copies of the questionnaire are now being analysed and more information is available from Rosemary Power, Heritage Project Co-ordinator, Coalfields Regeneration Trust, 2 Portland Place, Spring Gardens, Doncaster DN1 3Df or email: rosemary@coalfields-regen.org.uk.

BITTERSWEET – THE EXPLOITATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

On 24 April 2002, Derby Cathedral will be the venue for a special lecture by the distinguished social historian, Frances Wilkins, on slave trading. She has drawn extensively on archive collections, including those in Derbyshire Record Office, to investigate the background to sugar trading and slave ownership in the 18th century. Local sources are also used to show how public opinion changed in the early 19th century leading to the abolition of the slave trade and to the emancipation of slaves, prompted by the efforts of social reformers such as William Wilberforce. Details of the lecture, which is free of charge, are available from Anne Johns, Visitors' Officer at the Cathedral Office, 1a College Place, Derby, DE1 3DY or email: visitors@derbycathedral.org or from Derbyshire Record Office email record.office@derbyshire.gov.uk

INTRODUCTIONS TO THE SEARCH ROOM

If you want to prepare for research into original sources for Derbyshire's history, come to one of the regular short introductory sessions to the Record Office and its holdings. These are held regularly each month and there is no need to book for the session. After any introductory session, you can register as a user of the Search Room. Once you are registered, remember it is not necessary to book in advance to consult Search Room catalogues, card indexes, publications or finding aids. You can come at any time during opening hours to check these.

If you want to consult material on microfilm (eg older parish registers), it is advisable to reserve a microfilm reader in advance (Tel 01629 585347). If you want to use a microfilm reader and have not booked in advance, always ask Record Office staff about availability because machines may be free for periods

in between bookings. If so, you are welcome to use one until it is needed by the next pre-booked customer.

FAMILY HISTORY SURGERIES

Many users find it helpful to have specific advice on sources for their family history research. One-to-one advice sessions can be booked for £4 per person for twenty minutes. This includes an information pack and notes of sources recommended. Advance booking is essential because demand is heavy. For details of dates and booking forms, please contact the Record Office.

RECORD OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

The Record Office has a long list of publications to help you make the most of original sources for research into local and family history in Derbyshire. As well as the 39 titles in our *Archives First* series of beginners' guides, you can buy handlists of parish registers and nonconformist registers. *Military Records for Family Historians* is another recent publication, and, if you want to find what records came into the Office in the past year they are summarised in *Archives 2000*.

Another of our publications that has proved very popular is *Derbyshire Family Archives*. This lists series – over 500 individual groups of unpublished archives – by family name and is also indexed by place. It is a quick reference guide for the initial stages of your research, directing you to the more detailed catalogues of collections in the Record Office Search Room. A new feature is a summary list of sale catalogues of major Derbyshire properties so that you can find easily details of larger estates sold at auction from the 19th century onwards. These are of particular interest for local and family historians because, for example, so many long-established families sold their landholdings after World War 1 and, where no title deeds survive, these printed catalogues and their accompanying maps may provide useful evidence for the histories of farms and cottages. An indispensable reference tool, *Derbyshire Family Archives* costs £1.50p (£1.75p by post) from the Record Office.

SEARCH SERVICE

Although many people find travelling to record offices an enjoyable part of their research, there are others whose spare time is limited or who are following lines of research in several places in the country. For these, it may be more advantageous to use the fee-paid search service offered by the Record Office. Fees are charged on a half-hourly basis and for this archive sources in the Record Office will be checked for you and a report by an archivist sent with the results. The fee includes printouts from microfilmed sources and, where appropriate, suggestions for further research. A leaflet describing the service is available on request, together with search order forms.

Margaret O'Sullivan, Derbyshire Record Office

THOMAS MADELEY

by

Jean Shannon (Mem. 5235)

With reference to my article in the September issue of the Derbyshire Family History Society magazine, entitled *The Not So Good Old Days*, in which I highlighted the prominence of Alderman Thomas Madeley and jumped to the defence of poor John Lambert for driving his horse and cart 'furiously' down St Peter's Street. On reflection I was prompted to do some further research into the Madeley family in case I had misjudged this important member of the community. I discovered that the said Thomas Madeley had inherited the Little City Silk Mill from his uncle, also Thomas Madeley of Yoxall, who set up the Silk Mill in Cavendish Street, Derby and then later at the Little City.

Thomas Madeley of Yoxall was also the founder member of the New Jerusalem Church in 1802. His younger brother, Edward, was also apprenticed to the Silk trade around 1800 and worked at the Dawe's Tape Mill. Historians have suggested that, because of the grinding social conditions of some of his brother's workforce, he chose to become a Pastor and was ordained in August 1818. Edward built up the reputation and congregation of the New Jerusalem Church in London Road, Derby, which had been built up by his family.

Edward went on to marry his wife, Sarah, and their first son, named after his wife, was christened Thomas (1804-1872). Their second son was named Edward, also after his uncle, and a daughter followed. Her name is not recorded in my research documents, but local historian Maxwell Craven mentions 'a daughter married a son of Edward Clulow, the Derby Railway Stationer', in his "Derbians of Distinction", published by Breedon Books Publishing Co. Ltd. In 1998.

With the inheritance of his uncle's Silk Mills, Thomas (1804-1872), achieved a high profile in Derby. He became Mayor for the year 1853-4 and was appointed an Alderman in 1856. He made regular attendances at meetings and soon became an active member of the Council, where he remained for 31 years and because of his ability to '*discuss fluently*' during public debates, he became a great leader in Council affairs. Alderman Madeley was responsible for the erection of the Public Baths in Full Street, Derby, but the most responsible job position he held was that of Chairman of the Sewerage and Construction Committee, where he had the chance to show his good judgement and advocate skills. Perhaps Alderman Madeley was so busy '*discussing fluently*' and using his advocate skills that he chose to ignore the conditions of his workforce in the Little City and conveniently suffered a bout of selective amnesia.

So, for the record, Thomas Madeley (1804-1872) inherited the Haarlem Street Mill, known as the Little City, from his uncle and became Mayor of Derby. Edward Madeley (1828-1854), his brother, became a Swedenborgian Minister, both following in their uncle's footsteps.

AN ASSAULT ON AN OLD WOMAN

by

Sandra Stock (Mem. 125)

Eighty eight year old Elizabeth Glaseby, who lived alone in Brimington, retired for the night about 8o'clock on the night of October 10 1877. Two hours later she heard a knock at the door, but on asking 'who was there' there was no reply. Shortly afterwards she saw a man attempting to enter the house through a back window and bravely tried to push him back, but to no avail. Once he had gained entry, Elizabeth continued to struggle with him and for his valiant effort was knocked to the floor, badly bruised on her arms and body and two teeth were knocked out. Her next door neighbour, Miss Neal, was alerted by Elizabeth's shouts, but by the time she gained access to the house the man had fled. Once a light had been lit the man's cap and a house door key were found, also one of Elizabeth's teeth that had been knocked out.

The perpetrator of this cowardly attack was one Frederick Thompson, collier, who lived at Greenhill Lane, near Alfreton and worked for the Clay Cross Company. As the night had been dark Elizabeth was unable to identify him, although she remembered scratching his face. A Maria Poole gave evidence that Thompson's family had been away for some days and her daughter looked after him in their absence. She deposed Thompson left home on the 9th October and had not returned until the 11th when, as he had no house key had to climb in through a window. There were also scratches on his face. The key found on Elizabeth's premises was tested at the home on Greenhill Lane and found to fit.

Thompson told Maria's daughter he regretted going out as he had *been amongst friends and got too much to drink*. Other evidence shewed that Thompson had been drinking in a public house a hundred yards from the house of Elizabeth Glazeby until approximately 10.30 on the night in question; also the cap found was identical to the one usually worn by Thompson and the following morning he was seen wearing a different one.

The case lasted nearly four hours and Mr Clegg, solicitor of Sheffield, appearing for Thompson, contended that 'there was no case to go before a jury'. The Bench, however, sent Frederick Thompson for trial at the next Derby Assizes.

Derby Mercury, October 24 1877

THE LAST DERBYSHIRE LINK

An extract from "The PARKER Family History"
Researched and written by Valerie R. Parker (Mem. 2898)

My father told me many times during my childhood, with some considerable pride and conviction, that our branch of the Parker family had lived in Birmingham since the Civil War. I had no reason to doubt this fact, my father being a very parochial son of Birmingham and quite a student of history – I presumed he had a knowledgeable source for this statement. No doubt there were Parker families documented in various records and directories of the second City, but not our Parker ancestors.

This particular story concerns the last of my ancestors to be born and live in the village of Newhall, South Derbyshire. It was only ever a colliery village, its prime existence to service the surrounding coal pits. There were, of course, a scattering of agricultural labourers living in the cottages to work the surrounding farms; but it was never typically picturesque in the Derbyshire County imagery, just a few streets with pubs a plenty, a few shops and hundreds of colliers cottages interspersed with mine shafts protruding through the ever present haze of coal dust. After leaving Newhall, the family sojourned in Tamworth for some 20 years prior to moving to Birmingham, where my particular branch of the family lived for almost 100 years.

Newhall – or Nuall as it was commonly written for many hundreds of years – is contained in a flat, open and accessible area lying roughly two miles from Burton on Trent. There is evidence of coalmining in Newhall since the time of Edward II and documentary evidence of Parker families residing in this area from approximately 1600. It must have offered a very good living to the working man because of the richness of its coal deposits and close proximity to the expanding town of Burton

Until about 1860, when my particular branch of the Parker family had left Newhall, all my ancestors and associated families had been colliers. I've found evidence of them being recorded in the parish registers of Stapenhill and the occasional nearby parish, Court Rolls, the Hearth Tax and mentioned often in "The History of the South Derbyshire and Leicestershire Coalfields 1200-1900" by Dr. Colin Owen.

Working conditions in Newhall and South Derbyshire were probably better than those in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Wales or Cornwall as there is no record of women going "down pit" for instance – but many boys, often as young as five and six, worked down the mines well into the 19th Century. It was about this

time that life general began slowly to improve for the working class men and women of Britain – a little later for the colliers and mineworkers – but there was definitely a surge of protest for change and reform throughout the country.

This was certainly the case for the various mining communities within the South Derbyshire and Leicestershire Coalfields – and certainly for the hamlet of Newhall, existing for some three hundred years without benefit of a church. There is evidence of Newhall having a chapelry in the eleventh century but it seems to have been discontinued after the Reformation. There wasn't another church in Newhall until 1832 when St. John's was built. Newhall villagers had to walk several miles to the nearest church of St. Peters in Stapenhill for their religious services.

Robert Parker was the last of my direct line to be born in Newhall; he was baptised on the 19th July, 1830 in the parish church of Stapenhill and also the first of my direct line to move elsewhere for some change and progress of his own.

Robert was the fifth of ten children born to Robert and Mary Parker (nee Elliot), all of whom were born in Newhall. All except Joseph, the eldest child, as he was baptised in the parish church of Ashby de la Zouche on the 22nd December, 1822 two weeks after his parents had married in the same church on the 8th December. Both Robert Parker Snr. and Mary Elliot were born in Newhall as indicated by their Stapenhill baptisms, but at the time of their marriage Robert was working at a mine in Ashby Woulds, just outside Ashby de la Zouche.

In 1841 at the age of 11 years, Robert was already working as a collier, together with his father and elder brother Joseph. Robert's working day would have started at 6.00am and ended at 7.00pm for six days a week. However, during the summer there was often a reduction in days worked during the week and there was never work on a Sunday. Children went down the pit from as young as six and eight years and usually were employed to undertake simple tasks such as opening ventilation doors, running errands or taking care of asses and donkeys, often in the most abject working conditions imaginable. There is some documentary evidence to show that they were sometimes used to haul baskets of coal up the shafts – and unfortunately much documentary evidence to

show the regularity of child deaths in the pits, mostly falling down the shafts.

When Robert began working in the pits, he would have been paid 6d. per day and his father and brother would be earning about 3s. per day, which made quite a good income for the ever increasing family. However, out of their wages, the colliers were expected to buy their own picks and shovels and in many instances collieries operated under what was called the butty system.

This system was where the workers were organized by butties, who made a contract with the agent or colliery owner to mine coal at a fixed rate per ton. From the proceeds they paid the workers, provided certain materials and most important bought ale to be drunk at the time the wages were paid on a Friday.

At an early age Robert would have been made aware of the progressive demands for improvement in living conditions and wages throughout the mining communities. It was during his childhood that the Chartists ideals and trade union concepts were influencing working people everywhere and there is evidence to suggest that religious organizations such as the various dissenters, particularly the Quakers, also heavily influenced the mining communities. One of the aims sought was to improve safety measures, such as increasing ventilation to reduce the risk of gas explosions. Many miners lived in squalid and dilapidated houses and it was not surprising that social strife was rabid in the colliery villages where men, women and children were employed in dirty and dangerous work for very long hours for varying rates of pay.

Robert married Eliza Jarvis on the 25th June, 1854 at the parish church of St. Peter in Stapenhill. Their witnesses were Samuel Parker, Robert's cousin and Mary Jarvis, Eliza's sister. It would seem that these two families lived close to each other for a number of years, as in both the 1841 and 1851 Census records, they were only about three houses apart

Life for the colliers of Newhall had virtually been the same for several generations, but times were changing due primarily to the industrial revolution with all the accompanying inventions and developments affecting all aspects of society. Britain especially played her part by becoming the world's first industrial nation with the resulting expansionism, colonization and burgeoning trade with countries far and wide, with participation in minor and major wars and skirmishes. It is interesting to note that during the few years from Robert's birth to when he left Newhall there had been the following momentous happenings, many of which

were to have serious implications on his life in general:

Electric telegraph invented by Morse
Poor Law Amendment Act
Tolpuddle Martyrs
People's Charter stating the programme of Chartists
Queen Victoria ascends the throne
Penny Post introduced
Opium War with China
Last convicts sent to New South Wales
Britain acquired Hong Kong
First successful submarine telegraph cable between
Dover and Calais laid
Livingstone completes journey across Africa
Indian Mutiny
Crown assumes government of India
Darwin publishes "Origin of Species"
Gold Discovered in Australia
Crimean War

Robert and Eliza were aged about 30 years when they left Newhall to make a new life in Tamworth in nearby Staffordshire. They moved between January and April, 1861 as the Census records show them living in College Lane with their four children, the youngest of whom was Charlotte aged four months, all had been born in Newhall. Robert's occupation was given as Collier, but by the 1871 Census, there had been a further five children born, four of whom survived and Robert's occupation was now Storekeeper. Also in the 1861 Census for Tamworth was William Jarvis, Eliza's brother, who possibly left Newhall with his sister's family and William became a Coal Merchant and was still in Tamworth in 1871.

From 1854 to 1868, ten children were born to Robert and Eliza, as follows:

Between 1854-61: Joseph, George, David, Sampson and Charlotte all born in Newhall

Between 1862-68: Annie, Moses, Moses, Aaron and Mary all born in Tamworth

I am descended from Sampson and out of these ten children I've not been able to trace any baptisms or descendants. I believe the family eventually became Methodists and ever since Robert's baptism, I've not been able to find a baptism in the family; not in Newhall, Tamworth or Birmingham.

Eliza died shortly after the 1871 census enumeration, leaving eight children between the ages of 16 and three years. Robert died on the 23rd March, 1877 from pleuritis and pneumonia, probably from the result of many years of dangerous and unsatisfactory working conditions in the coal mines. His occupation was given as General Dealer and he died at 39 Aldergate Street, Tamworth. The informant was his eldest son

Joseph who gave his address as 12 Gungate Street, Tamworth. Robert had survived his wife by some six years and it was most likely left up to Charlotte to undertake the care of the younger children.

According to the 1881 census records, all five sons were living in Birmingham and were working for the LMS Railway Company. Their sister Charlotte had married James Gough in 1883 at Bishop Ryder's church in Birmingham, the witnesses being her eldest brother Joseph and his wife Maria. I've yet to discover what became of sisters Mary and Annie, neither of whom have yet been identified in the 1881 census.

On my only fleeting visit to Newhall in 1998, a group of retired miners who had spent all their lives in the

village, told me that if they dug only a few feet deep in any garden in the area, they would come across rich seams of coal. But there were no underground coal pits operating then, only one large open cut mine and the village seemed despondently empty.

I believe there are descendants from the associated families of both Robert and Eliza living in Newhall today, but as already stated I've not yet discovered any descendants still remaining in Birmingham or Tamworth. However, only recently I was absolutely delighted to find several other descendants of Robert and his siblings living in three states of Australia – all of us living such different lives than those of our forebears who lived in what I am proud to call our ancestral village of Newhall.

HELLO FROM THE TREASURER

Its that time of year again when the Society annual subscriptions come around and I move into top gear, working along with Lorna the Membership Secretary all the renewals have to be checked and recorded (a bit like transcribing old records) monies to be banked and balances to be worked out. I am sure that all of you will have noted that from 1st **January 2002 the society subscriptions have been increased**, and I would remind all members that the new correct rate must be paid for 2002. **I would also ask that where members pay subscriptions by standing order your bank must be notified and the standing order amended.** Whilst you are talking to your bank would you please check that they provide your proper account details on the bank statement to the Society, its very frustrating to receive a statement with "Jones" on it, we may have 30 Jones in the Society and I could credit the wrong Jones with renewing their subs.

2002 SUBSCRIPTIONS

UK FAMILY	£11	this is now the only UK rate applicable
EUROPEAN FAMILY	£12	
OVERSEAS FAMILY (Other than Europe)	£15	

The new **Gift Aid Declaration** scheme has exceeded all our expectations, we now have many members signed up to it, all new members receive a form to complete when they join the Society. It will cost you nothing but it enables the Society to claim a sum of money from the Chancellor (how often does that happen?) for each declaration completed, the only criteria is, you must be a UK taxpayer, even if you are retired or live abroad we can still claim as long as you are a taxpayer, **if you cease to pay tax I must be notified as soon as possible.** If you qualify and have not yet filled out a form I would urge you to do so, you can obtain a form from the Membership Secretary (address inside the front cover of this magazine) The forms will not be automatically sent out with the December magazine as the old Deed of Covenant used to be.

Now that I have given you some reading for the festive period I would like to wish everyone a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year

Gill Hiley – Hon Treasurer.

THE DERBYSHIRE ROYAL INFIRMARY



I purchased the above card at an auction simply because of my interest in Derby and was intrigued by the fact that it appeared to be celebrating the 99th anniversary of our local hospital. Why that one I wondered and not the 100th.

Starting with local directories it was established that W. Scott and therefore the line up, which appeared to consist of the police force and a marching band, plus the mayor and several very interested children, was at the corner of St Mary's Gate and Irongate, very close to the cathedral. Judging by the dress of the spectators I guessed at a date in the early 1900s, but just when? A visit to the Local Studies Library provided the answer with the following report, taken from one of the Derbyshire Red Books and produced here with the library's permission.

"In accordance with time-honoured custom the 99th Anniversary was celebrated on the 25th November

1908, by services in All Saints Church. The preacher in the morning was the Rev. Cannon Knox Little, and in the evening the Rev. C.H. Minchin, M.A., Rector of Woodstock. The offertories amounted to £93.0s 6d. At the Meeting of Governors, held in the afternoon under the presidency of Sir Robert Gresley, Bart. hearty votes of thanks were passed to Canon Knox Little, to the Rev. C.H. Minchin and to the Vicar, Churchwardens, Organist and Choir of All Saints', and to the Clergy and Choirs of other Churches, for the help which they had so freely given with the Festival Services."

So the answer to my own question appears to be that the anniversary was celebrated every year and apparently the offertories went directly to the hospital, presumably in the same way we make donations today. It was a fascinating exercise and has really whetted my appetite. Now which card can I investigate next?

Helen Betteridge (Editor)

COACH TRIPS

Do you enjoy days out with your Society? Ideas for future coach trips are always needed. Destinations can be research orientated or have an historical interest – even both. If anyone has any suggestions please contact

Helena Coney – 01332 607118 or Helena@coney.freemove.co.uk

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT CHURCH PIT

From the Derby Mercury of 7 May 1847

"On Thursday, the 30th ult., about half-past five o'clock in the morning, fourteen colliers, men and boys, got into the cage at the Church Pit, Church Gresley, to be let down to their usual employment. Daniel Batch, the engine man, let them down, but when they had descended about forty yards, he heard one of the wheels crack, and immediately stopped the engine. He ran to the pit mouth, and found the drum running fast, the spur wheel having broken, and fallen under the drum. The cage was precipitated to the bottom of the pit, which is 270 yards deep; the rope broke off the drum, and went down the shaft, although longer than the depth of the pit.

It was between nine and ten o'clock before a rope could be attached to the pumping engine and another cage let down, when the bodies of the dead and dying were drawn up. A fearful scene presented itself. It appeared, from the evidence of Francis Wood, a collier who had previously descended, that the rope had fallen on the men in the cage, and that when it was got off from them, he and others took out Joseph Walters, dead, John Large, nearly dead and since deceased, William Bagnall, dead, William Chamberleyne, seriously hurt, since dead, George Bakewell, who died that morning, Edward Baker, dead, and another, whose name did not transpire, the inquest over whose remains will be held in Leicestershire. The remaining men and boys, six in number, were so dreadfully injured, that it is doubtful if they will recover. Five or six medical men attended and every attention was paid to the poor sufferers.

An inquest was held before Mr Sale, Coroner, on Wednesday last. Joseph Dooley, the ground bailiff, and John Wilcockson, engineer at an adjoining colliery, were examined. It appeared from their evidence that the spur wheel, which is in the drum shaft, and turned by the driving wheel was broken, and that one tooth snapped off, which they supposed lodged between the cogs of the driving wheel, and thus prevented the cogs from fitting the recess of the spur wheel which they would otherwise have fallen into. The consequence was the fracture of the wheel. A ton weight of water had been drawn up about ten minutes before the accident. It was the opinion of both witnesses, that the wheel was sound and fully competent for the purpose for which it was used.

No account could be given of the cause of the tooth breaking off the spur wheel, it was found, and the metal exhibited no flaw, being quite clear and sound. One of the colliers, John Eley, was waiting to go down the pit, fortunately for himself there were too many in the cage and he did not go down. He tried to persuade two or three to come out, but they paid no attention to him.

Had there been a brake to the driving wheel, the rapid progress of the poor men down the pit might have been checked and their lives saved.

The jury after patient investigation, returned a verdict to the effect *'That the deceased met their deaths by the accidental breaking of the spur wheel'*. The seven funerals took place at Gresley church, on Saturday afternoon. The solemn service was performed in an impressive manner by the Rev. George Lloyd, M.A. curate, amidst a large concourse of spectators, who attended on the solemn occasion, there being not less than 1000 present. The gloom and sorrow of so large a number of persons in this quiet and retired village church-yard can more easily be imagined than described. One of the other sufferers died on Saturday morning, making eight already dead."

DOUBLE DEATH

Derby Mercury 29 March 1745

"Last Friday morning a young Recruit, in general Howard's Regiment of Foot, who was lately came from Birmingham to this Town upon a Furlough, was found dead in Bed, at his Quarters, the Fox and Owl in Bridge Gate. Upon viewing the Deceased, and the Room he lay in, several Circumstances appear'd, which gave room to suppose he had taken a Quantity of Arsenick, some of it being found in a Paper near the Bed where he lay; and his Body being afterwards open'd, confirm'd the Suspicion, a large Quantity being found therein. On Saturday in the Afternoon the Coroner's Inquest sat on his Body, and brought in their Verdict *Lunacy*.

On Tuesday last about Two in the Afternoon, another very melancholy Affair happen'd here, viz as William Tatam, a Cutler and Razor-Maker, who liv'd in the Sadler-gate, was at Work at his Grindstone, which was turning about with great Rapidity, on a sudden the Stone broke to Pieces, one of which flew with such Violence against his Forehead, and fractur'd his Skull in so terrible a Manner, that he dy'd about two Hours after."

With many thanks to the Derby Local Studies Library for copies of the above two papers and to Ian Wells who found them in the first place.

List of Paynes Laid out to Reinforce the Lord's Franchise - Ilkeston 1651

That noe manner of person within the manner of Ilkeston shall cutt downe or cary awaye ane wood of the Lordes within the manner of Ilkeston upon payne of every default 2s

That noe manner of pson shall cutt anie mans hedges or wood therein groweing and carry awaye the same without leave given them on payne of 2s

If ane manr of pson shall see anie one comitting the said offence either in the Lordes Wood or grounds or ane other mans grounds and concealeth the same so that the offender cannott be brought to condigne punishment the person that so concealeth the same shall forfeit 2s

All mar of psons that have any parte in the pinfolde either in Ilkeston or Little Hallam doe forthwith well sufficiently repayre their said pte upon payne of 3s 4d

Noe manr of pson shall make any Rescue either of the Pynder or any other that is driveing of thei-re beasts to the pynfould upon payne of every Rescue 3s 4d

No manr of pson shall take any cattell that is pinned out of the fould without leave of the partie that has pinned the same on payne of 10s

No manr of pson shall tent or lett loose any cattell in the corne field either in Ilkeston or Little Hallam till the corne be gott forth thereof on payne of 10s

No manr of pson shall lett loose any scabbed horse or horses either in the Comen or pasture or meadow by wch neighbors horses may be infected on paine of £1

No manr of pson shall keepe any sheepe in the Comon that is not their owne or more in the somertime than they canne wynter or sheep or cattile in the Comons that hath no Comons of right belonging to their houses on payne of £1

No manr of pson or prsons shall keep any geese or Turkes in the weafer pools or any other watering place in or about the Lordship by wch their neighbors goods may bee annoyed on payne of 3s 4d

No manr of pson shall refuse to watch and warde att the time appointed them by the Constable in payne of 2s

No manr of pson shall refuse to carry Hue and Cryes after felons or suspected psons being appoynted by the Constable on payne of 1s

No manr of pson within Ilkeston shall lodge or harbour any Rogues vagabonds or sturdye beggars by wch the Towne hath been divers times prejudiced on payne of 5s

No manr of pson shall erect anie new erected tenement without laying 4 acres of land to same unless it be by consent of Lord and jury for the impotent people on payne of 10s

Constable, Church wardens and overseers for the poore doe within 5 weekes after their time is expired make a good and sufficient account of all the monys they have collected within the time of their office to the Towne and the overplus then remayneing in their hands forthwith then to render to the next officer on payne of 10s

All man of psons that shall see or knowe where any wayfes or strayes bee within the lordship and doe not forthwith make it knowne to the bayliffe or bringe them to the pounce by which the Ld may have his due of his

Royalty but suffer the same to passe awaye into any other lordship by his or her neglect shall forfeit 3s 4d

If anie pson shall knowe or finde any treasure trove and not forthwith make it knowne to the lord's Bayliff or deputy shall forfeit 10s

If any psons shall see any fighting or disorder in houses on Sabbath or any other daye and not make it knowne to the next Court and Jury by wh the offenders may be severely punished shall forfeit for concealing the same offense 2s

All manr of psons within the ldschip of Shipley that shall attempt to cutt and carrye awaye terves in the ldschip of Ilkeston shall forfeit for every default 3s 4d

Noe manr of pson shall disclose any matter or secrets concerning the Grand Jury betwixt ptie and ptie on payne of 10s

All manr of psons shall keepe their swine continually ringed on payne of every default 1s

Richard Peacocke and Thos Gregory doe sett their hedges and make sufficient ditches in Burre Lane by wh the water maye well and sufficiently passe away upon payne of neglecting the same 6s

No manr of pson shall kill or destroy ane hares or birdes of warren by gunnes, netts or anie other unlawfull Engines upon payne for each offence 10s

No manr of pson shall burne any bracken on the Comen on payne of 3s 4d

No manr of pson shall cutt or carry away any more gosse out of the Comon than 2 loades for his owne use in one yeare upon payne of 10s

Quoted in 'The Courts of the Manor of Ilkeston from 1559 and their gradual decay' by Irene M. Edwards Ilkeston and District Local History Society Occasional Paper No. 3 - Dec. 1971

WANTED AT CROMFORD

Forging or Filing Smiths, Joiners and Carpenters, Framework—Knitters and Weavers, with large Families. Likewise Children of all Ages; above seven years old, may have constant Employment. Boys and young Men may have Trades taught them, which will enable them to maintain a Family in a short time

after an advertisement appearing in the *Derby Mercury* - -

20th September 1781

WAS YOUR ANCESTOR A FOOTBALLER?

Visit www.TheRams.co.uk
to see information about
'Every Derby County Player - ever'



Lol Plackett

Forward

Example ▶

Rams career: 1886-1889

Biographical details will appear here shortly.

Career stats:

Competition:	Played:	Goals:	Substitute:
FA.CUP	8	1	0
LEAGUE	22	7	0

CURIOUSER AND CURIOUSER

Whilst doing research the volunteers sometimes come across the most wonderful names. Eventually we started writing them down, so to get the season off to a jolly start here are a selection for your delight.

Abishac Doxey (Middleton by Wirksworth)
Crispin Blackburn Fancy (1891 census)
Herodisia Handley (1841 census)
Epiphanius Rose (Beighton marriages)
Melbourn Brazely Jeerom (1861 census)
Silence Sneap (1851 census)
Gamalice Loydon (IGI)
High Abdullah Dawson (foundling of London)
Margery Blowmiley (1543 will)
Diocletian Saunders (1891 census)
Peter Pitchfork (Baslow marriages)
Seythe Hill (also Baslow marriages, but not married to the above unfortunately)
Dorothy Salt married Charley Chips (IGI)
Elothy Corden (1851 census)
Levi Nettle (1891 census)
Alfred Adolphus Bumpus(GRO indexes)
Lifers Crulofino (1891 census)
Minnie Snowball (1871 census)
Harry Happy Land (1871 census)
Zipporah Youle (1891 census)
Rhoda Lyon (say this out loud for full effect)
Zaphnathpaaneah Walker (census)

Also a source of wonder are the census returns and here is a curious selection. The 1881, being on disc, is wonderful to dip into and Emmanuel Moss obviously got fed up with the normal names for his children and christened his last three Amandra Malvenia, Androcles Emmanuel and Emingsley Agotha (this last a boy).

In London were the Holden family. The father, John, gave his occupation as 'Queens Magician and Wizard of the Wicked World'. Wife Jennie was 'Balard Vocalist and Good Cook', whilst eldest daughter Grace was an 'auti spiritualist known as Uzita'. One assumes this family was on the stage, but perhaps they were just pulling the enumerator's leg.

Obviously on the move were Moses Holland with his wife and child, aged 9 months. He was born at Ravenstone in Leicestershire, his wife at Matlock and his daughter in Castle Donington. At the time of the 1881 census taken in Findern they were 'encamped by the highway in tents'. One hopes this was only temporary.

In the 1891 census for Shipley William Husbands and his family were living in the gardener's house, but next door were Alfred Peat and Edwin Godber, both assistant gardeners. And their abode? Apparently in the garden shed!

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN YOUR LIBRARY?

As regular visitors to Bridge Chapel House will know, the range of material available to researchers is growing all the time and your librarians regularly have to move things around to try and gain an extra inch or so of space. Our next step is to try and make things easier for our visitors and we have several projects ongoing to make that possible.

The 'D' shelves are packed with books, diaries, lists and other miscellaneous articles, which are full of names. Most, however, are overlooked, simply because no-one has time to search through everything we have. Our solution is to index all of it – a long job, but one which has already started. Eventually we hope that a name can be typed into the computer and a list of instances where it can be found will appear on the screen. We have called this the DeLI Index (Derbyshire Library Index) and the first lot of names has already been installed.

With permission of the Derby Local Studies Library, we have started to transcribe and index the Workhouse Books. Most of these are missing, but there are several years surviving and the first year – 1842 – has been completed. Only June to December has survived and those six months has resulted in nearly 3000 names, both from Derbyshire and counties as far afield as Shropshire, Yorkshire and London, as well as several Irish and Scottish families. It will be a long project, but a very worthwhile one. The sad tales that result from these little family histories are very much worth preserving and it is these names that provided the start of the computer index.

Also placed on the computer are the first discs resulting from the indexing of the Derby Ram magazine. We were fortunate to have been presented with a full set and the first four volumes are available to search. They are full of little anecdotes, histories and old adverts, which would be a boon for any researcher.

The MI and Census Indexes are already available to search on the computer, the 1851 now in A to Z form rather than by place. However there is a big gap between 1851 and 1881 and we have made a start on the 1861, in the same style of surname, forename, folio, page and schedule number. Unfortunately this will take rather a time as it is available only on film and very hard to read film at that, but the first piece has been completed and checked and is now in the process of being typed out. Volunteers for this work are urgently needed. Can you spend an hour or two each week in the local library transcribing a film? If so please contact either of the librarians who will try and allocate a district that you would prefer and so, hopefully, helping both parties at the same time.

The parish registers have been slowly growing and we now have a willing band of volunteers willing to input data. We also now have an arrangement with the Derbyshire Record Office to transcribe various registers and so help both them and us. We hope this arrangement will continue and so enable more parishes to appear on the shelves. Thanks must go here to our library volunteers who willingly sit themselves down for several hours with photocopied pages that can be very difficult to read. These are transcribed twice and checked twice for the best accuracy that we can manage.

A parish register index of sorts is the 'OOPS' index – not an index of mistakes as you might imagine, but one for 'Out of Parish Strays'. Some years ago the Society was very lucky to receive on permanent loan a wonderful set of old registers transcribed by the late Mr Lloyd Simpson, mostly marriages. As well as the registers, he very carefully noted those people who married out of their parish at the back of each book. It is these people who are being indexed in the hopes that some lucky researcher will find a long lost ancestor where they didn't expect to.

Whilst on the subject of marriages we are also trying to transcribe marriages for all parishes between 1813-37. The Lloyd Simpson registers mentioned above tend to stop at 1812 and the GRO Indexes (available at Bridge Chapel House) start at 1837. A big gap that needs to be filled, but it will take a little while to complete. The parishes starting with A are complete and available both at the library and to buy from the Booksales Manager. The Bs should soon follow in the New Year.

Iris and Janet Salt are also beavering away, indexing the names in all the family trees that are deposited in the library. No small task this as the trees take up six shelves and most are crammed full of names. However, when complete, it should be a priceless research tool.

As you can see from the above, the library volunteers are not short of any work to do, but your librarians would appreciate any suggestions that you might like to make. Is there a specific index or set of records you would like to see in the library? Please let us know.

Whereas several parcels of timber have of late been missing from the South side of the Nuns-Green in Derby; this is therefore to give Notice, that if any Person or Persons will discover the Offender or Offenders, to THOMAS TRIMMER, Carpenter, in Derby aforesaid, so that they may be brought to Justice, they shall receive One Guinea Reward, from the aforesaid Thomas Trimmer.
Derby Mercury, 20th January, 1743

WANTED

The Odd The Curious The Amusing The Unusual

from Parish Registers, newspapers and other records

Please send to:-

Mrs S. Stock, 8 Albert Road, Breaston, Derby, DE72 3DL

for inclusion in a future society publication

BOOK REVIEW - A FAMILY'S HISTORY by VAL BOYD INSLEY

My surname before marriage was INSLEY and my ancestors have lived in the South Derbyshire area for 150 years, so I was pleased to receive a copy of VAL BOYD INSLEY'S Book called A FAMILY'S HISTORY. Val's aim was to complete the extended family tree, which would provide the names of his thirty-two great, great, great grandparents, which he has successfully achieved. The trees of eighteen of these families go back to the 1600's and in the case of two families extend to the Channel Islands. Val has collected various "stories" in the search for his ancestors, one of these relates to a governess to the son of the last of the Emperors of Russia.

The surnames covered in this fascinating book are INSLEY, ECCLESTON, PITRON, Le PAGE, MOURANT, Le GROS, Le MAISTRE, BOYD, MOREL, ROBINSON, WALKER, WOOD, MICKLEBURGH, RAVENSHAW, BRITAIN, NEAME, WRIGHT, GRIX and TURNER. If you are researching any of these names I would strongly recommend that you contact Val Insley for further details. A copy of this book has been kindly donated to the Library at BCH.

Sadly none of my ancestors seem to be related to Val but I'm sure that there must be a connection somewhere.

Gill Hiley
Membership No 1774

YOUR SOCIETY NEEDS YOU!



Help is needed to RECORD MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS for the future and for publication to help raise much-needed funds for the Society. The dates for 2002 are as follows:-

MAY 25TH at FAIRFIELD
JUNE 22ND at FAIRFIELD
JULY 27TH
AUGUST 24TH
SEPTEMBER 28TH
OCTOBER 26TH

The other places will be announced next year.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS 2001/2002

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

Dec 12 th (2001)	Social Evening – Quizzes, Eats and a Few Laughs	
Jan 9 th	In Praise of Suet Pudding & Monday Washday	William Allen
Feb 13 th	Old Allenton, The Story Continues	Audrey Longden
Mar 13 th	Here is the News 1939-1945 Old Newspapers	Alan Clayton
April 10 th	The Derby Co-Operative Society	John Dilkes
May 8 th	The Poor Law and its People	Gill Briscoe
June 12 th	Goods & Chattels – Probate Records	Peter Hammond

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

Dec 7 th (2001)	Social Evening	
Jan 4 th	Researching Irish Family History	Terry Broadhurst
Feb 1 st	The Plot Thickens	Colin Rogers
Mar 1 st	Stained Glass Making	Sheila Moore
Apr 5 th	The Origins of Heraldry	Dr Trevor Brighton
May 3 rd	New Mills and The New Walkway	Jim Brown
June 7 th	The Making of Manchester Jewry	Bill Williams

SHIRLAND: COMMUNITY HALL Friday meetings at 7.30 pm

Dec 14 th (2001)	Favourite Ancestors – Members Evening	
Jan 18 th	The Navy and his Legacy	Peter Naylor
Feb 15 th	Family History from Photos and Postcards	Michael Holland
Mar 15 th	Derbyshire Disasters	John Hughes
Apr 19 th	A.G.M. followed by A Backward Glance at Everyday Things	Maureen Newton
May 11 th	'Our Heritage' Open Day at South Normanton Village Hall	
May 17 th	Farming and the Agricultural Labourer	Bruce Townsend
June 21 st	The Life and Times of Queen Victoria	Margaret Hargreaves

TRY THE DERBYSHIRE WEBSITE AT
www.dfhs.org.uk

Any articles for possible inclusion in ISSUE NO. 100 to be with the Editor by 10th Jan 2002

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