

## ROWBOTTOM TIMELINE

This second part of my maternal family Rowbottom's involvement in textile activities resumes at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the 1901 census. However to assist in recalling who is related to who, I am repeating a memory aid from the first part:

( Following the 'explosion' of the Rowbottom families involved in textiles into Chew, Chisworth, Charlesworth, and Glossop, and latterly New Mills, I have tried to put together a narrative of who was doing what, where, and when, from 1875 onwards. To help identify people, I am coding them using a variety of fonts, as follows;

**James**, eldest brother of **Frank/Francis**      George, **James'** eldest son  
 Samuel, **Frank's** middle brother  
**James' children**      **Frank's children**      George's children  
**Sam's children**, & Grandchildren )

By the time of the 1901 census, 73 year old **James** is shown as a Cotton Manufacturer still. However, at his age, I suspect he is taking something of a back seat, because **Joseph**, who is still living in the cottages next to Beech House, is now a Cotton Manufacturer (employer), probably running the spinning side of Holehouse, whilst Fattingley resident **William Thomas**, has become a Rope Maker (employer), probably in charge of the rope walks (*to my knowledge, there were three, possibly four walks at Holehouse mill*). **James Henry** is shown to be an 'employed' Doubling Mill Manager, still living at Chew, next door to his brother, George. Meanwhile, **Benjamin Harrison** has risen to be an 'employed' Cotton Mill Manager, probably at Holehouse - though I wouldn't quite know how he fits into the hierarchy.

Also, around this time, there is a trade advert floating around, illustrating Hurst Mill, Holehouse Mill, and Chew Wood Mill, with the clear inference that they are operating as a group. (*I would think under the Chairmanship of James Rowbottom*)

George, in 1901, is still at Chew, but now a 52 year old Cotton Spinner (employer) -which supports my theory that **James** is taking a back seat, and is passing responsibilities on to his sons. Of George's sons, only John appears to be still working with his father at Chew, where he is an 'employed' Cotton Mill Manager. George Edmund, who had married in 1897, is living

in Woodseats (between Holehouse and Charlesworth), and is still a Cotton Mill Cashier, tho' possibly now at Holehouse. Also, probably at Holehouse, is **James Harold**, a 20 year old Rope Works Clerk, who is though, still at home in Chew Wood with his parents. Also still at home is 17 year old **Cecil**, now an Apprentice Cloth Merchant (tho' I don't know who with, unless it is with one of the other textile enterprises in the area).

Samuel, meanwhile, is still a Cotton Spinner and Manufacturer at Meadow Mills, with **Allen** at the Bradford warehouse, and **Herbert John** now an 'employed' Cotton Mill Manager (at Meadow Mills), but now married and living on Church Street, Glossop, next door to his in-laws at the Bulls Head Inn. **Oswald** is shown, still, as a Cotton Weaver living at No41 Shepley St, and so probably still at Meadow Mills. **Samuel jnr** is still recorded as a Manufacturer's Clerk, and still living with his parents on Shepley Street, though the 1902-3 Manchester Royal Exchange Subscribers List indicates that he and his father both have stands there. In 1904, **Samuel Jnr** dies at the age of 37. This death is shortly followed by that of **Lewis Arthur**, a Solicitor's Clerk, in 1906, at the age of 28.

**Francis** does not appear in the 1899 Kelly's Directory, but is now shown to be an 'employed' Yarn Salesman. (*It is possible that he was actually 'employed' by his son in law at Warkmoor*), whilst 20 year old **James Edward** is an unemployed yarn mill Clerk (*Dad once hinted that Francis had premises somewhere along Hibbert Street, which I now realise as being Warkmoor Mill*). The 1902-3 Manchester Royal Exchange Subscribers List also shows that George too has a stand there, as do both **Francis** and **James Edward** (*I wonder if they were all there the same days?*).

In 1907, the Rowbottom family take over Kinderlee Mill in Chisworth, following it being put up for sale. Also that year Grandfather **James Edward Rowbottom** marries Ellen Alice Swindells, with one of the witnesses being a **G(?) Rowbottom**. My cousin Eileen remarked that **George Edmund** was a cousin of Grandfather's, so the witness may well have been him, and coincidentally, by then **George Edmund** was the father of two daughters, **Phyllis** and **Dorothy** -names to be used by J.E.R. for his eldest and youngest daughters (*In actual fact George is J.E.R's cousin, with G.E being a cousin 'once removed', but only 8 years older than J.E.R., -so I don't know which one it was*)

Coming to the **1911 census**, **James** had died a few weeks previously, aged 83, 58 year old **Joseph** has retired (*of ill health?*) and is to die some 15 months later, with only daughters to follow him. **William Thomas**, aged 55, a childless widower still living at Fattingley, is now a Rope Maker's Manager (at Holehouse), and 46 year old **James Henry**, listed as a Cotton Spinner and Band Maker, is still living at Chew Wood. From his employment status, I would think that it is more than likely **James Henry** is running Chew, with some responsibilities at Kinderlee or Holehouse.

Widowed 62 year old **George** (the eldest son), meanwhile has re-located to his parents' old home, Beech House, just above Holehouse. He is shown as a Cotton Spinner/Doubler/Rope and Band Manufacturer, as is his younger brother, 51 year old **Benjamin Harrison**, who is still in residence from living there with his parents. A local resident told me, at Chisworth Chapel's 2010 Local History Fair, of a tale whereby **Benjamin Rowbottom** had had a footbridge built over the stream that runs past both Kinderlee and Holehouse, to enable him to more easily walk between the two sites. I don't know when this happened, but it suggests to me that both he and **George** now have the principle positions in the Chew/Kinderlee/Holehouse triage.

Of **George's** sons, **1911** finds **George Edmund** a 'Salesman' (*of what?*) living in Charlesworth, whilst **John**, having married in **1908**, has moved to Sheffield Road in Glossop, and is a Cotton Spinning Mill Manager – at Hurst Mills? (*Apart from Trade Directory entries, this is the first census evidence of any of the Rowbottom's direct involvement in Hurst Mills of Sheffield Road*). **James Harold** had died in **1906**, and **Cecil** is still at home (Beech House), and a Book Keeper, probably at Holehouse.

Another death just prior to the census was that of **Samuel**, aged 76 (*who had died whilst staying at the Palatine Hotel in Blackpool*). I could speculate that he had been suffering some longish term illness (*of a bronchial nature & 'taking the air' at Blackpool?*), since, around **1910**, son **Allen** returns to the Glossop area, leaving his recently married son **William Frederick** in Bradford as a 'Branch Manager' (*of the warehouse?*). He is listed as a Cotton Spinning Manager (employer). **Herbert John** is still living on Church Street (*not far from Shepley Street*), and now a Cotton Mill Manager (employer). It would seem that the two are between them now running Meadow Mills. Indeed the **1908-9 Manchester Royal Exchange Subscribers List** shows the two as members, along with, at that time, their father **Samuel Oswald**, the third son, has in **1911**, risen from a Cotton Weaver to be an 'employed' Manager in a

cotton mill, so I would guess he is somewhere further down the chain of command. He is still living at No41 Shepley Street, which now has the grandisement of being named Meadow House. **Oswald** dies in **1921**, when he is shown as a Cotton Mill Manager.

At this census, both **Francis** and **James Edward** re-appear as businessmen. **Francis** is listed as a 'Cotton and Yarn Merchant (employer)', whilst **James Edward** is a Cotton Yarn and Cloth Merchant (employer)? I don't know who they employed, or where they worked from, or if they worked together.

The year following the census, on the 4<sup>th</sup> February **1912**, **George Rowbottom** dies at Beech House. His probate identifies him as a Rope and Cotton band Manufacturer, as are two of his executors, sons **George Edmund** and **Cecil**, whilst the third executor, **John** is shown as a Cotton Spinner and Manufacturer. **The 1908-9 Manchester Royal Exchange Subscribers List** identifies a **John Rowbottom** of Shepley Mills. Shepley Mills is across the road from Meadow Mills, and was built around the turn of the century, so had **George** expanded his empire into there, or is this a different **John** ('our' **John** appears to be living close to Hurst Mill, so I had speculated that he was working for his grandfather **James**).

Oddities of **Kelly's 1912 Directory of Derbyshire** are that Kinderlee Mills is still shown as a J H Ratcliffe company, however Hannah Bocking's memoirs indicate that the Rowbottoms continued to trade under that name when they acquired the mill. Also **James** is still shown in relation to Hurst, Holehouse, and Chew, even though he had died the previous year (*perhaps the directories were prepared well in advance*). The directory makes no reference to either **Francis** or **James Edward**, which fits with our knowledge of things. However, Warksmoor Mill Company (Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers) makes another appearance, this time with a **Richard Garside** as proprietor. (*So had Francis managed to sell the business to fund the start of construction of his new project, Redmoor Mill, on the A6 at Newtown?*).

So in **1912** Gt Grandfather **Francis** commences the building of Redmoor Mill, but within a couple of years gets into financial difficulties, and Grandfather **James Edward** takes over, completing the project by **1916**. (EFR confirmed in his unpublished memoirs that his father, **James Edward** was undoubtedly able, financially, to complete the building works, and undertake other works at that time.

Probably once his father's (George) affairs are settled, Cecil moves out of Beech House. This allows his cousin Gertrude Crowshaw (dau of **James Henry**) and her family to join her uncle, **Benjamin Harrison** there (where their 2<sup>nd</sup> child is born in 1915).

In 1914, Cecil (*living at Spring Cottage, Charlesworth*) marries Pricilla Cooper (*of the Cooper family, but also a distant relative by marriage*). They then replace George Edmund at Woodlands in Woodseats, where their daughter Nelly, is born in 1916, and though of my parents age is actually our 3<sup>rd</sup> cousin.

George Edmund, upon moving out of Woodlands, moves down to the Holehouse/Chisworth border, to Chisworth House, taking with him his family.

There are no more censuses available, but there were various events in and around the '20's.

Hannah Bocking notes that in 1917, of the four mills in the area, three were owned by the Rowbottoms; Holehouse, where Cecil was MD, and Kinderlee, run by (George) Edmund, trading under the name of J.H.Ratcliffe still, and who by that time was living in Chisworth House. (*she makes no comment about Chew Wood*).

Also the Howard family begin selling off their Glossopdale Estate, and **Ben Rowbottom** buys the local recreation ground (*the one behind Beech House?*), and presents it to Chisworth Parish Council in 1921.

The Rowbottom deaths that occur post 1911, and up to John's death in 1927 are:

<b>Herbert John,</b>	March 4 <sup>th</sup> 1912 at No70 Church Street, Glossop
<b>Joseph,</b>	July 4 <sup>th</sup> 1912 at Lee Mount, Chisworth
<b>Allen,</b>	November 5 <sup>th</sup> 1917 at Mossy Lea, Glossop
<b>Oswald,</b>	April 28 <sup>th</sup> 1921 at Meadow House, Shepley Street, Glossop
<b>William Thomas,</b>	April 3 <sup>rd</sup> 1924 at Lea Vale, Charlesworth
<b>Francis,</b>	December 21 <sup>st</sup> 1925 in Prestatyn
<b>John</b>	January 14 <sup>th</sup> 1927 at Hurst Lee, Glossop

(It is worth noting at this point the outcome of James and Frank/Francis' various siblings:

2nd: William Thomas dies at the early age of 24, in Dukinfield, having been a mechanic all his life.

3rd: Martha, unmarried, spends most of her time as a domestic servant, and disappears after the 1901 census. James the eldest, and Samuel, the fourth child, are as recorded earlier.

5th: Mary gives birth to an illegitimate daughter in 1856 and thereafter disappears.

6th: Eliza, I can only find indeterminate information for.

7th: Ann marries a Henry Jackson in 1870 and dies aged 34 in 1877. Henry is listed as a rope maker in Chisworth and Chew, so perhaps works for the Rowbottoms and is later widowed for a second time.

8th: John moves to Glossop following his marriage in 1867 and judging by his addresses, and occupation, probably works on the shop floor for his brother, Samuel.

So it would seem that Frank only had James & Samuel as serious family textile competition)

In 1929, at the death of his wife, **William Frederick** is recorded as a 'Cotton Rope Manufacturer' -so has the Bradford warehouse closed?

So, by 1929, the only textile Rowbottoms still alive are

**James' James Henry** at Chew, and **Benjamin Harrison** at Holehouse. Ben H dies 1933, & James H in 1946.

George's George Edmund at Kinderlee, and Cecil at Holehouse? George Edmund dies 1963.

Samuel's grandson, William Frederick at Meadow Mills. William Frederick dies 1941.

**Francis' James Edward** at Redmoor Mill. James Edward dies 1946. So is anyone from the family still at Hurst Mills?

1929 apparently saw two disastrous fires in six months at Holehouse. Arson was suspected as there were lay-off problems at the time.

June 1930 saw the 'Great Storm'. Details of this event were published by an "H.R.B". His opening statement says: "On Wednesday mid-day, June 18<sup>th</sup> 1930, a thunderstorm of terrifying intensity broke over Glossop, Simmondley, Charlesworth, Hadfield, Rowarth, New Mills, and adjoining districts". The flash floods this cloudburst brought caused havoc, and affected many places in these areas, but of interest to us was :-

**Charlesworth:** Rubble and rocks washed down the hillside blocked Monks Road just below 'Top Chapel'

**Holehouse:** Mention is made of the travails of a Mrs Cresswell living in a cottage bordering Marple road, and the stream that runs past the Mill and Kinderlee. No specific mention is made of the mill, but I cannot believe that it was unaffected. -However the mill was still operational in the late 1940s

**Chisworth:** Higher Coombs Bleach works was in the path of the torrent, but it seemed, apart from the filter tanks, to have survived. Kinderlee Mill is further down the valley from Holehouse, and the floods overflowed the mill lodge (*see HB's memoirs*), the flow bringing down the whole side of one shed, and collapsed three floors of another building. The supervisor of the Band Walk had returned early from his dinner break, and had taken refuge inside, when the wall collapsed and he was washed away, and drowned. The Manager, 25 year old James Harold Rowbottom (son of **George Edmund**) was trapped in the office by the overflowing mill lodge (*he was forever after nervous around water*).

**Chew:** No mention is made of how Chew Wood was affected. Perhaps being in an adjacent valley it missed the worst of the torrent, but I would imagine that the downpour must have had some effect on the hamlet.

HRB comments in his book that he walked over the hills from Chisworth to Rowarth, and until then encountered nothing more of the floods. However, once there;

**Rowarth:** The Little Mill and Inn. The rush of water down the stream that had powered the water wheel washed away the old mill building, and the bridge over the gully. It also swept away the landlord of the Little Mill Inn from his own doorstep, whilst trying to reach a higher part of the inn. His body was eventually found near Bate Mill.

**New Mills :** Bate Mill lodge burst it's banks and swept away the filter beds. The Windsor Castle lodging house was flooded to almost the first floor, and Hyde Bank road was inundated, wrecking the Globe Engineering works. In fact the whole of lower New Mills was severely affected by the floods, and required a public subscription to help the relief.

### **Some more....**

There is little more I can add to this timeline at the moment, save for noting that Holehouse was still operating under the name of James Rowbottom in 1946 -I have recorded newspaper adverts from that year. Kate Barnes (nee Rowbottom) has also observed that her grandfather (**George Edmund**) remained at Chisworth House until shortly after his wife died in 1949, when he then moved back to Chew Wood, into one of the cottages that was originally attached to the mill. He remained there until his death in 1963. Also, Holehouse worked on until the late 1950's, when the business was transferred to Hobroyd Mill in Glossop, and that Kinderlee worked until the very late 1960s, or early '70s, as it was still operating when her father, James Harold (son of **George Edmund**) died in 1968. She also recalls that as a young girl being taken into Chew Wood Mill, and seeing that it was used as an equipment store for Kinderlee. (*So, I would put this at around 1950*).

Finally, to review the fate of the various mills within the family control:

Chew Wood was demolished in 1962—the remainder of the hamlet is as much as before, but the family's pub, the Queen's Arms, is now two private residences.

Holehouse Mill is largely still intact and occupied by a chemical company [though only two rope walks still stand]

Kinderlee Mill: I don't know it's fate from closure until I first came across it in 2009. But by then it had been substantially demolished, with only the main body of the mill left, and was in the process of conversion into housing.

Meadow, Shepley Street, and Hurst mills in Glossop are all, or partially, demolished, with a newish factory standing at Meadow, and an industrial site on the remains of Hurst.

Little Mill at Rowarth, disused for many years, was washed away in the 'Great Storm' of 1930.

In Newtown, New Mills, Warksmoor mill is still substantially intact, and occupied as a light industrial site, with the rope walk and outbuildings replaced by a canal side marina.

Redmoor Mill closed as a family concern in 1969 and is now converted into commercial units.

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## CHURCHES OF DERBYSHIRE 30. Blackwell St Werburgh

Blackwell village is part of the ancient parish of Blackwell, situated in the upper Erewash valley and including the villages of Hilecote, Newton and Westhouses. The church of St Werburgh stands on a hill top site that was probably used for religious purposes quite a long time before a church stood there, even back to the Saxons. The dedication of the church indicates the age of its foundation as St Werburgh was a Saxon princess of Mercia. The earliest church on the site is widely believed to be one of the oldest in Derbyshire, although little of it remains. In 1086 Blackwell was surveyed for Domesday under Newton and a priest is mentioned, implying a church was there at that time.

Standing one mile north of South Normanton and about two miles from Alfreton on the Nottinghamshire border, Blackwell was primarily an agricultural village, although coal mining on a small scale had been carried on since medieval times with references dating back to the 16th century. In 1851 the population of the parish was 467, by 1891 it had grown to 3105 and by 1921 there were over 5000 people living there. This sudden influx was mainly due to the sinking of deep coal shafts in Blackwell and Hilecote.

In 1871 Blackwell Colliery Company sunk A Winning pit, followed by B Winning in 1875. Rows of houses were built for the workers and a school followed in 1873, supplementing the earlier endowed school. It had to be enlarged several times before eventually a new school was built in the 1890s. Around 1900 a coke oven and by product plant were built next to the colliery, producing tar, coke and various chemicals. The fumes and smoke were horrendous, destroying hedgerows, grass and crops in the vicinity and it was impossible to open doors or windows when the wind blew in the direction of the houses. The plants closed around 1960. In the early days coal mining was extremely dangerous. Lighting was by candles only until the invention of the Davy lamp and in 1895 there was a big explosion, which resulted in the death of seven men. Now the coal mines have gone and the area is predominantly residential again, with a population of around 4500.

There is also a connection with another industry. Old Newton Hall, now a farmhouse near the church, was built in 1690 and was inherited by Jedediah

Strutt, who was born at nearby South Normanton. Tradition has it that it is here he invented his Derby rib knitting machine. He went on to be a partner of Sir Richard Arkwright for a time and built the textile mills in Belper.

The modern church of St Werburgh was built between 1824 and 1827 and eventually rebuilt, except for the tower, in 1878 by J.B. Mitchell-Withers. The tower is embattled and contains 3 bells, dated 1587, 1611 and 1878. Below the central window are two early 18th century tombstones to Elizabeth Sampson and her son, well worth a look.

In the churchyard can be seen an old Runic stone, supposed to be the remains of an Anglo-Saxon cross, while one pillar from the original 12th century church is preserved on the inner face of the north wall.

Like Wirksworth, Blackwell had an old custom of Clipping the Church. It took place on the Sunday nearest the 21st June, which is the birthday of St Werburgh. Parishioners 'embraced' the parish church by parading around it, the intention being to mark out the bounds of the church and bring in the flock.

### REGISTERS

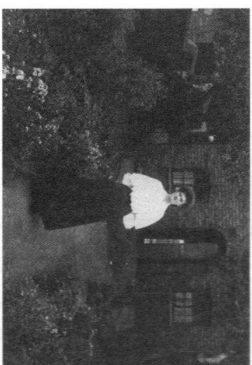
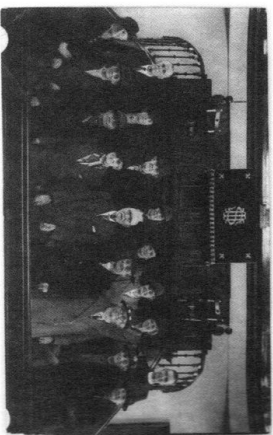
The parish registers can be found at the Derbyshire County Record Office at Matlock and start in 1685. They can be viewed on microfilm by booking a reader.

The Derbyshire Family History Society have recorded the memorial inscriptions and these can be seen at Bridge Chapel House.



## DO YOU RECOGNISE?

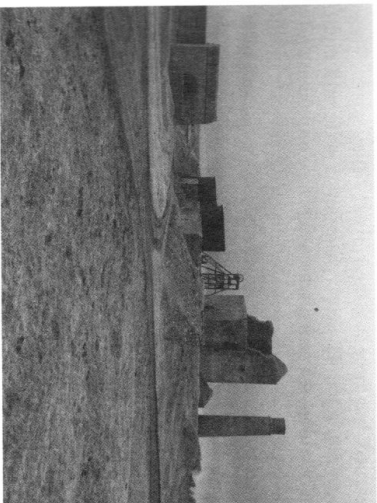
Can anyone recognise where these photos might have been taken. The first one is of my 2 x grandfather JAMES MEREDITH, who is in the centre of the bottom row. He was a lay preacher with the Wesleyan Church in Derbyshire and Cornwall. James was born in Wales in 1847 and married Susan Eddy from Cornwall in 1864. His occupation was a travelling salesman selling garden nets and products. Does anyone know if any other members of this congregation belong to the Meredith family. The second photo was taken in Derbyshire around 1906-1910, the person on the far left could be CHARLES GORDON MEREDITH, son of James & Susan. The third is of EDITH ANNE SMITH who married Charles Gordon Meredith. They migrated to Victoria, Australia with his brother William Morley and wife Hannah Kirkman, around 1912.



*If you can help please contact Jill Cox on email: [jilliancox2011@hotmail.com](mailto:jilliancox2011@hotmail.com)*

## WILDGOOSE TO MAGPIE

Researching our Wildgoose ancestors took us to the picturesque White Peak Derbyshire hill village of Sheldon, where they lived for a period while occupied in the local Lead Mining industry. Just south of the village, deep below the bleak green pastures, lies the junction of three important lead veins, Magpie, the Bole and the Butts. Each were worked by separate unconnected mines; The Magpie, the Red Soil, and the Maypitts. The proximity of these workings had been a source of dispute and conflict over many years, culminating on the morning of Monday, 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1833, in three men of the Red Soil Mine losing their lives; and several others suffering serious effects from inhalation of noxious fumes, allegedly caused in a deliberate attempt by Magpie miners to "smoke them out". As a result twenty men employed at the Magpie were indicted to the Derby Assize for their murder.



Sometime earlier, miners working the Magpie Mine had broken through into the Bole Vein, which was already claimed and being worked by the neighbouring Red Soil Miners. Each mine proprietor laid claim to the vein, and when litigation involving the Ashford Mineral Liberty failed to settle the issue, the miners began to take their own action, each being accused by the other of attempting to disrupt their rivals by lighting fires of straw and other combustibles, filling their rival mine workings with smoke. The Magpie men finally retaliated by burning sulphur, oil and other noxious substances with their straw, thus creating the poisonous fumes, with such devastating effect.

On that Monday morning, because of problems with smoke in their mine over the weekend, the Red Soil Miners assembled at the top of the shaft and one of them, William Wildgoose, was sent down to ascertain whether or not

any fumes remained in the mine to endanger their safety. He climbed down into the mine and finding no ill effects, called out to the men that they might safely descend. Eleven men did so, and Wildgoose returned to the top of the shaft. The way into the mine was down a perpendicular shaft for about 40 yards, down which they clambered by way of cogs driven into the sides as rungs on a ladder to the first level or gait, from this another similar shaft descended to other working gais and shafts, eventually leading to the point in the mine where the hole between the two mines had been made by the Magpie miners.

It wasn't until they entered this final gait that four of the men felt nauseous and suffocation from the effects of smoke which had entered the Red Soil workings, from the fire allegedly ignited maliciously by the Magpie Miners in an attempt to prevent them working the vein.

Two of the men managed to return a short way to warn those following of the danger, before becoming completely overcome. Eight men were either able to escape the mine or be rescued, but three lost their lives. They were: Thomas Wager, of Great Longstone, aged 41 years, who left a wife and eight children; Isaac Bagshaw, of Sheldon, 40 years, who left a wife and three children; Francis Taylor, of Bakewell, 22 years, who left his wife and one child. Wager and Taylor were found jammed together in one of the shafts, and from the position of his body, it was apparent that Wager lost his life while attempting to save or assist the rescue of his two unfortunate workmates.

One can only imagine what faced those miners in their attempts to extricate their companions, but one was identified for special mention. Critchlow Brocklehurst, who was personally responsible for rescuing and saving the lives of four men overcome by the noxious fumes, carrying them out singly on his shoulders. One of them, a John Oliver, he carried unaided some eighty yards up the shafts to safety.

The following morning an Inquest touching the deaths of the miners was convened at the Devonshire Arms, Ashford-in-the-Water, by Mr. Mander, Coroner. After some hours it was decided, that because so many persons were being implicated by witnesses, the proceedings should continue in private and the press and public were required to leave the room. Sixteen witnesses were heard on the first day and it reconvened again on the Wednesday morning, before being adjourned for a further 7 days, to allow the attendance of several witnesses who had been so badly affected by the fumes that they

we're still confined to their sick beds.

Five Magpie miners were already in custody awaiting the verdict of the coroner's inquest, which was announced by the jury, was of "wilful murder" against 20 of the Magpie Men. It was reported the next day that as a result, "seventeen persons were now safely lodged in the Derby county goal to take their trial at the next Assizes." Three men still being at large.

The proprietor of Magpie, Mr. William Wyatt, and his agent, Mr. John Green, were also convicted by the inquest with "being accessories before the fact". They were reported to have "absconded the area." Both were described as men of property and respectably connected, and it was understood their intention was to remain in concealment until the assizes, and then surrender themselves to take their trial."

The Duke of Devonshire subscribed 100 guineas for the relief of the widows and orphans of the dead miners.



Aerial view showing proximity of the three mines: A Magpie : B Red soil : C Maypits  
{Google Earth}

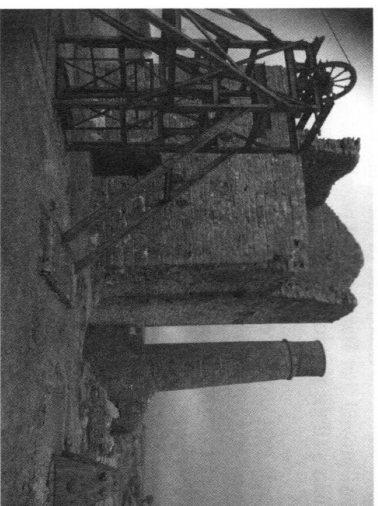
This rather graphic statement by Richard Lindop, a Stanton resident, working at the Red Soil Mine, goes some way in describing the conditions those unfortunate miners found themselves:-  
"I am a workman at the Red Soil Mine. About 7 or 8 o'clock on the morning

of Monday, the 2<sup>nd</sup> instant, I was at the top of the shaft of the Red Soil Mine ; myself and grove fellows had, when at work, been very much annoyed with smoke, which issued from Magpie Mine for some days before this, I was told that eleven men were gone down the shaft to ascertain if the smoke had abated. The names and residences of the men were: John Oliver, Thomas Wager, and Samuel Ashton, of Longstone ; Jas. Heathcote and Francis Taylor, of Bakewell ; Isaac Bagshaw, of Sheldon ; ---- Wood, Joseph Knowles, -- -- Enstock, and Joshua Knowles, from the neighbourhood of Bonsall ; and John Taylor, of Upper Haddon. I shortly saw James Heathcote and Samuel Ashton come out of the shaft very much distress and exhausted ; they said their partners below were also in great distress, and unless they received immediate assistance they would all be stifled. On hearing this, Samuel Houlsey, Thomas Smith, Thomas Naylor, and William Wildgoose, inhabitants of Sheldon, went down the shaft, and I shortly followed them. The shaft is 24 fathoms [132 feet] deep. When I got down to the gait, which is at the bottom of the shaft, leading towards the first sump, I saw William Wildgoose lying prostrate in the gait, and breathing with extreme difficulty on account of the smoke, which at this time was very dense and dreadfully offensive ; the smell was like that of oil of coal or gas tar. Thomas Naylor, who had been down the sump to endeavour to rescue his fellow-workmen, at this time returned to us almost suffocated ; Critchlow Brocklehurst, of Sheldon, also a miner, now joined us from the top of the shaft. At this period we thought the best thing we could do, would be to return to the top of the drawing engine shaft and throw water down, supposing it might be the means of clearing the air, and thereby relieving those who were below. We were thus employed for nearly an hour, during which time five or six men were got out, some of whom had gone down, as described at about seven or eight in the morning, and the remainder were those who descended to assist them. Dr. Reid and Mr. Farnsworth, surgeon, of Bakewell, were now on the spot ; my brother, Thomas Lindop, having gone to Bakewell to obtain medical help. Samuel Housely was now carried up the shaft by Thomas Smith ; he appeared as if nearly dead. On seeing this I and my brother, Thomas Lindop, went down again, and in the first sump met some men bringing up John Oliver. We proceeded to the bottom of that sump, and about 15 fathoms down the second sump to a resting-place, where we found the dead bodies of Bagshaw and Francis Taylor. And we heard another person a little below crying out for assistance. We left the dead bodies, and went down to that person whom we found to be John Taylor, of Upper Haddon. Taylor was in a straight place, and incapable of moving, being jammed fast by another man. We extricated

Taylor, and got him higher up, past the two dead bodies, and then I returned to ascertain if any assistance could be given to the other person. I found it was Thomas Wager, and that he was also dead. The body had not fallen to the bottom of the sump, but had remained where we first found it with Taylor. I heard two more men crying out for help still lower down, but could not get down to them past the body of Wager, without throwing it down to the bottom of the sump, which I would not do. The men, who proved to be Enstock and Knowles, and whom I could distinctly hear, told me that they were without light, and were cold owing to the water having fallen about them from the engine shaft. They also said they had been nearly suffocated, but that they were at this time much better. I told them I would return to the top of the engine shaft and send them light, and ropes to secure themselves in the engine barrel, that they might be drawn up in it. In ascending for this purpose I overtook my brother and John Taylor, nearly at the top of the sump, where we met two men (workmen at Magpie Mine) named George Sutton and Jonathan Rowland. We told them we had seen three dead men below, and had also heard two persons lower down calling for assistance. We told them we were nearly spent, and they remarked that we had better proceed to the top for assistance for those who were still alive below, and they would try to get up the body of Taylor. We then left them, and with difficulty reached the top of the shaft, being ourselves nearly exhausted. We told our grove-fellows what we had seen, and gave them directions how to proceed to extricate the two men who were still alive at the bottom. We were by this time exceedingly distressed, and were desired by Dr. Reid, of Bakewell, to get home as soon as possible, and we took his advice”.

**THE TRIAL**

Of the 22 Magpie Miners indicted of “having feloniously, wilfully and maliciously murdered” the three miners, and other related offences, only ten faced charges at the eventual trial at the Derby Lent Assizes, held over two days, Saturday, 22<sup>nd</sup> and Monday, 24<sup>th</sup> of March the following year. Charges





against the others were withdrawn and they were acquitted without trial. Proceedings on the first day went on until eight o'clock in the evening before being adjourned for the day. In his evidence, William WILDGOOSE said that James WILDGOOSE was his son, and that he had not attended the hearing because he was ill through going into the mine that fateful Monday morning, albeit now almost seven months ago.

On reconvening on the Monday morning, the defence submitted that no evidence had been produced against five of the remaining defendants, and after consultation, his Lordship directed the Jury to return verdicts of acquittal in their favour.

Samuel Houseley said that when he went down Red Soil Mine on the Friday or Saturday, he saw a hole large enough for a man to pass through between the workings of the two mines. He recognised the voice of a Magpie Miner he knew as Slack on the other side of the hole and called out to him. Looking through the hole he saw Slack make a hole in the rock, put powder into it, sod it up, and apply a match to it. Slack and his companions retreated. Being in danger of being killed by the explosion, he reached through the hole and seized the lighted match before it lit the powder. In doing so the sleeve of his jacket caught fire and sparks from it fell onto dry straw on the floor, which the miners used to sit on. He was able to extinguish both seats of fire.

George Fiddler, a youth of about fifteen years, told of four of the prisoners going down the Magpie mine on the Monday morning, taking with them a chair, an iron bar and a bottle which he heard one of the men, Harrison, say contained oil of coal. It was proved that Harrison had purchased a bottle of oil of coal, or coal-tar, at Bakewell the previous Friday.

Proceedings concluded at half past six that evening, by which time a verdict of acquittal against all the remaining defendants had been returned by the Jury.

It was said afterwards that the Magpie was cursed by the widows of the deceased, and that it never really prospered thereafter. It finally closed in 1958, and in 1962 was taken into the care of the Peak District Mines Historical Society.

It has been claimed that in 1946 a party of speleologists exploring the mine

reported seeing a man with a candle who disappeared without trace, as well as capturing on film a second spectre apparently standing on nine feet of water!

*Emie Duddle Mage*

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**Bibliography:**

*London Standard*: *The Examiner*; *Derby Mercury*; *The Illustrated Police News*; *Preston Chronicle*

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

Extract of a letter received from Mr Manfull, who left this town, last year, for South Australia.

*"Oct 27, 1839*

*It is with much pleasure I sit down to write to you, after a good and quick passage. I find this one of the most delightful places I was ever in, both for business and for health. My astonishment was beyond all description when I arrived, to see the quantity of gigs, carriages, horses, and above all an omnibus, in a colony only three years old; as to business it far exceeds anything that I did when in England; I have built a good shop and large house after my own taste. Our houses are all upon the ground floor, and are much cooler from being one story high. We have an abundance of good bricks and lime. I leave any further eulogy upon the colony to more able writers; all that I can say is, I would not make the exchange again. A man can here sit down comfortably, pay all his creditors, and save cash for himself when he could not do it in England. I shall thank you to send me 400 good gigs whips, hunting whips, ladies' riding whips, etc. Everything here fetches a good price, except clothing and ironmongery, which can be bought for less than at home. Cheese sells well; for bread we give 1s.6d for a 2lb loaf. There are from ten to twelve thousand souls in Adelaide; we have vessels pouring in every day; there were when I arrived about 29 vessels in the harbour. Hiram Manfull, Weymouth Street, City of Adelaide, South Australia."*

*Derby Mercury, 20th May 1840*



## GEORGE OLDHAM? GEORGE FERNLEY?

I have been researching an ancestor George Oldham. He was born in May 1850 in Bridget, Mellor, his mother was Margaret Oldham and he was illegitimate, as no father named on Birth Certificate. I cannot find any trace of him or his mother on either the 1851 or 1861 Census. He married in 1875 with residence being given as GREEN GATES, Simmondley, father being THOMAS Oldham, a FARMER, he himself being a BLEACHER.

On browsing Census Records for 1861 and 1871 for the area, I came across a GEORGE FERNLEY, of the same age living with unmarried father THOMAS FERNLEY who was a FARMER, living at GREEN GATES, George himself being a COTTON BLEACHER.

With so many coincidences, I couldn't help but speculate (dangerous to speculate I know), that his mother Margaret had died or moved on and left George with his unmarried father, and he had assumed his father's name of Fernley. This is something I know that will be very difficult to prove one way or another by records, hence I ask any members if they can help shed any light on this or offer any suggestions.

Thomas Fernley was resident, on the 1851 Census, with mother Ann, father Robert and sister Jane, in Dirty Lane.

My ancestor George Oldham, as I said earlier was born in May 1850, in Bridget, Mellor, he married Ann Redford in Dec 1875 and had five or six children, He had farms in Humboldt, Saskatchewan, Canada. (on reading the article in March Issue regarding Barr's colonists – it is possible he was one of those). He returned to England and died in 1925 and is buried in Mottram graveyard.

I know that I am shooting very much in the dark, but would be very grateful if anybody has any information, would they please e mail me on

[d.oldham73@ntlworld.com](mailto:d.oldham73@ntlworld.com)

## **DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

### **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

**Held at Bridge Chapel House, Derby**  
**Saturday 6th April 2013**

The Chairman welcomed members to the AGM and opened the meeting

#### **APOLOGIES**

The only apology received was from Keith Holford.

#### **MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS AGM**

These were distributed to the members, few in number, and the Chairman asked the meeting if they would take the minutes from the last AGM as read. This was proposed by Ernie Drabble and seconded by Avertil Higginson. The minutes were then agreed as a true and accurate record of the previous year's proceedings. Voted on and agreed, none against.

#### **MATTERS ARISING**

There were no matters arising from the previous minutes.

#### **CHAIRMAN'S REPORT**

Stephen Orchard gave the Chairman's report. There were no questions.

#### **SECRETARY'S REPORT**

Ruth Barber gave the Secretary's report. There were no questions.

#### **TREASURER'S REPORT**

David Hall gave the Treasurer's annual report and informed everyone that he did not intend to stand as Treasure this year. There were no questions from the floor. Voted and accepted by the meeting.

#### **ELECTION OF OFFICERS**

The following proposed members were elected unopposed for the coming year by a show of hands, there being no objection from those members present and no further nominees from the floor.

Chairman	Dr. Stephen Orchard
Secretary	Ruth Barber
Treasurer	Michael Bagworth
Membership Sec.	Catherine Allsop-Martin

#### **ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

The following members were elected unopposed for the coming year, there being no

objection from those members present and no further nominees from the floor.  
Agreed by a show of hands- none against.

Helen Beteridge, David Brown, Ernie Drabble, Alan Foster, Beryl Scammell.

#### **MEETING GROUP SUB COMMITTEES**

##### **DERBY**

Carol Marie Trowell meeting organiser

##### **GLOSSOP**

Peter Beeley Keith Holford Beryl Scammell

##### **SHIRLAND**

Gordon Moorcroft  
Avertl Higinson Denis Dennerley  
Maureen Newton

#### **APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT EXAMINER**

David Hall proposed that Steven Wells again be appointed as INDEPENDENT EXAMINER for 2013. Voted on and unanimously agreed.

#### **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

Helen has been congratulated for the new look magazine via emails and letters and by those members attending the AGM. There was a request that perhaps the cover could be coloured as before.

**There being no further business, the Chairman closed the meeting.**

#### **CHAIRMAN'S REPORT**

This is our annual opportunity to review the work of the Society and for the committee to give the membership an account of how they have fulfilled the Society's objectives over the past year. Strategically we have aimed to provide increasing amounts of information to members while keeping our costs under control. Our aim is for the Society to live within its income, not always an easy task when others are significantly increasing their charges, as the Treasurer will explain. As always we are grateful for the support and encouragement of the membership and of the volunteers who help to run the Society.

Providing information is our chief activity. The index of all registrars' entries for Derbyshire has made further progress, as you may see from its appearance on web sites. This, in turn, generates an income for the society which replaces what we have lost from the sale of books, which few people now use for research. We no longer incur costs of printing and our aim is that royalties income from the web should equal our net income from publications in the past. We realise that there are members

who do not have subscriptions for on-line research, or access through their local library and we would emphasise that they are always welcome to ask for information direct from Bridge Chapel House, quoting their membership number. Progress on parish register transcriptions has been on hold because of the building work at the County Record Office but the index of Derbyshire wills in the Probate Register from 1900 has made great strides. This is a large and complex project but we believe it will add considerably to positive identification of individuals and their families. We are hoping that our index of pre-1858 wills, built from data supplied by members from their own researches, will be going on line and have a facility for members to share further data. We also continue collecting memorial inscriptions from all over the county, working on public cemeteries as well as churchyards.

Our work is made much easier by our use of Bridge Chapel House. The trustees have worked with us to improve the heating and other facilities and we were able to renew the lease. There are still outstanding problems with the fabric and services within the building and we have postponed redecorating until these are resolved. We have rearranged our use of the various rooms to make a combined Reception and Bookshop to welcome the visitor and intend to make research facilities available on the ground floor for those who cannot manage the stairs to the search rooms. The services we offer through our website have been widely used by members. It is possible for members to contact one another by email to pursue common interests through a password protected routine. Bear in mind that the generation of a new password sometimes takes time. Changing your email address will disable your password and you will need to register the new address. Bear in mind that our web-master, like everyone else, is a volunteer. He and the volunteers at Bridge Chapel House will do their best to help you with any problems. All research enquiries received via the web are logged and library volunteers do their best to answer them quickly. We have been adding new lists to the members' page of the website. Some of these are from out of date publications and some from material which has only been available at the library up to now. If you have not visited this page recently it might be worth your while to browse it, especially if you are in search of early ancestors. We enjoy meeting enquirers who visit the library, especially the visitors from overseas making a trip to the ancestral home in Derbyshire. The general enquiries via the website and through the post spur us to interesting searches of our own. We were able to tell a New Zealand member just where their old family home was and point them to an illustration on an estate agent's website. Those are the times which give us satisfaction.

We are very grateful to Carol Marie Trowell for volunteering to organise the Derby meeting, which has successfully resumed this year. The meetings at Glossop and South Normanton still flourish. If you are within reach of a local meeting we urge to take the opportunity to meet people with similar interests. It may be the means of discovering you are related or an introduction to how you can help with the various projects. We are aware, however, that most of our members live beyond Derbyshire

and that many are overseas. The magazine is vital in keeping contact with everyone. This year we decided to change its format in order to control postal costs and have awarded the printing contract to a firm who can also organise the distribution. This saves us work and stress at Bridge Chapel House where we have organised the posting for the last sixteen years. We owe a great debt to Helen, as editor, for negotiating the new contract and fitting the articles into the new format. All the response we have received so far has been positive. Even with the cost-cutting we have had to raise the subscription this year, since the committee believe you would expect us to balance the books. It is still remarkably small for the services on offer and if members wish to give more by way of a donation it will be used to extend what we offer.

Our thanks are also due to Helen for co-ordinating the work of the volunteers at the Library. Our Secretary, Ruth, keeps our minutes and makes sure our affairs are in order. We are sorry to be losing David as Treasurer. He has kept the books in order and our finances on track with meticulous care. Mercifully Mike Bagworth, who is a former Treasurer, has offered his services to replace him. During the year Joan Harrison stepped down as Membership Secretary, having done a first-class job, and Catherine Allsop-Martin has been recruited to replace her. All our committee work hard to further the interests of the Society. We also continue to be well-served by Linda Bull in looking after our publications. Without such volunteers there would be no Society. With the changes I have already mentioned your other officers and committee are offering themselves for re-election and will do their best to continue to develop the Society over the year.

#### **SECRETARY'S REPORT**

Stephen seems to have covered everything there. The existing committee members, with the exception of Joan Harrison and David Hall, have agreed to stand again and as Stephen has said, we welcome Mike as treasurer and Catherine as membership secretary. Also I would like to thank Carol Marie for organising the Derby meetings. These have been moved to a Tuesday evening and attendance has increased. The speakers to date have been excellent and several raffle prizes have been donated by local caterers to the winner's delight. Unfortunately, we have recently heard that the venue is not going to be available to us next year on any day as it is required for church use. We are hoping to find somewhere else.

Another of our volunteers that Stephen mentioned is our Webmaster. Unlike the majority of our volunteers, who are retired, this gentleman has a full-time job as well as helping us out and without him we would have no website. He has taught some of us how to change the website, adding things and updating information. He uses computer language that often we do not understand and if it is possible to give him a blank look over the phone or by email then we do. You can imagine him patiently trying to talk us through what to him could be done in seconds.

One person that has not been mentioned is Carol, our cleaner. Each week she comes in and cleans around us, leaping to clean Helen's desk whenever it gets cleared of paperwork, which is not very often. She has obviously had a lot more to do since the central heating was fitted and it is still on going as it caused more dirt and mess than we expected.

I would like to reiterate the need for volunteers, whether it is working at home, BCH, a register office or photographing memorial inscriptions. If anyone has a digital camera and is at a loose end and wouldn't mind wandering around a churchyard on a sunny day taking pictures of headstones to wipe away a couple of hours, we would be grateful for their help. We are also retying the MIs that were done years ago, any help with this would be appreciated.

Another area where help might be required later on is the decorating. A professional will probably be needed to do the halls and stairways but we hope that we might be able to do the rest ourselves.

As for my part, most of my time is spent answering emails. Many emails can be replied to straight away as they require no research. Like the enquiry of "Where can I find school reports for my several times great grandfather in the early 1800s?". The reply was, we doubt very much that he had education, unless he was from a rich family, except for perhaps Sunday school. Even when schools began to keep written records, the chances of these surviving are slim. When registration started a lot of people still couldn't sign their name as education of the masses still wasn't considered a priority. All emails get a reply, whether it is what they want to hear is another matter and they all take time.

We had hoped to run an Open Day in conjunction with this AGM, but due to the delay to the completion of the central heating and the mess we decided to postpone until later in the year.

Finally I hope you will all stay for and enjoy Ernie Drabble's "43 years in the Derbyshire Police" and round of the event with a drink and some reminiscing of your ancestors and the past with like minded people.

#### **Treasurer's Report**

Looking at the Income & Expenditure Account, I'll say straight away that in the year ending December 2012 the Society made a loss of £2,591 compared with a loss in 2011 of £511 – a worsening of -£2,080. However, there were a number of special items affecting the two years, and if you were to strip exceptional gains & losses out of the figures the underlying deficits of those years would have been much closer together at £2,900 loss (adjusted) for 2012 against £2,200 loss (adjusted) for 2011, which is a like-for-like worsening of -£700, year-on-year.

Membership subscriptions in 2012 are shown as £19,585, almost on a par with 2011's. This is deceptive, though, because I had carried forward £380 of 2011's subs into 2012 accounts in error - equivalent to about 30 members. The true underlying position shows that there has been a real fall in membership numbers from 1,517 members in 2011 to 1,454 in 2012: a net reduction of 63 members, or -4%. Subscriptions income in 2012 really fell by about -£800 as a result.

Income tax recovered through Gift Aid fell by -£470 in 2012 to £2,503. This partly results from having fewer eligible members, but the main cause was the end of "transitional tax-rate" relief from the Government, which had given us £327 extra income in 2011, but none in 2012.

Book sales - Sales of publications are down by -32% in 2012 to £903. Half of that £900 though does represent pure profit!

Pay per View royalty income from Find My Past & Genes Reunited was up by nearly £1,400 in 2012 to £5,054. However £260 of the increase represents arrears received late for 2011's royalties. After allowing for this, the underlying royalties for 2012 represent a healthy real improvement of +21% on 2011's.

Interest on investments - the £500 increase in 2012 reflects more of the benefit feeding in from the higher % rates fixed on the £45,000 invested in Lloyds TSB Term Deposits, when they were rolled over in 2011.

**TOTAL INCOME for 2012 was £32,083 which is -£1,387 lower than 2011's** 2011, though, did benefit from two exceptional 'windfalls' totalling £2,070: a Grant of £1,570 from Ancestry.com, and a generous legacy donation of £500. Allowing for these two items - and for the two prior-year amounts referred to above of £380 affecting subscriptions, and £260 affecting Pay per View - the underlying reduction in Total Income is about -£600, equivalent to subscriptions of roughly 50 members.

**TURNING now to EXPENDITURE, our Total Spending in 2012 was £34,674 which is nearly -£700 worse than in 2011.**

Postage & stationery costs were £403 higher at £833, most of the increase coming from replenishing our stock of copier paper. That extra cost was more than offset by a reduction in Speakers fees & Room Hire as, sadly, there were no Derby Group meetings held in 2012. The meetings have been relaunched in 2013 though, and are going very well.

The Cost of printing & distributing the quarterly Journal Magazine to members increased in 2012 by nearly £1,100 to £13,115. There was a huge 'hike' in Royal Mail's distribution charge rates costing us an extra £1,700 in 2012. We were able to avoid £600 of this impact though as fewer magazines were needed, and also we had

stocked up in 2011 on our polythene mailing envelopes. From March 2013, as you will have seen, the format of the Magazine has been changed to A5 size ... with a New supplier who carries out both the printing & the distribution combined ... and with a New Look! ... All at a lower annual cost!

In 2012 we saved £700 on Insurance by reducing our level of cover on assets from £75,000 to the more realistic level of £25,000.

Bridge Chapel House costs were £14,517 in 2012, worse than 2011's by -£1,438. This included £400 higher heating & water charges. We are expecting that the new gas central heating system installed - at our Landlords' expense - right at the end of 2012, replacing the old electric storage-heaters, will result in lower energy costs overall in 2013.

We also took professional legal & property advice early in 2012 about our continuing tenancy of Bridge Chapel House. The cost of the advice was £960.

**As I said, 2012's OVERALL Net Deficit of Income against Expenditure was a £2,591 loss, and if you turn to the BALANCE SHEET, you will see that the Society's Net Assets and its Total Funds have each reduced by that amount to £72,986 at December 2012.**

**FOR THE FUTURE**, there was an immediate need to increase members' annual subscription rates for 2013 onwards. The extra £2 each should help, but it will not by itself balance our annual income & expenditure. We are expecting good savings on the cost of the quarterly magazines, though, and (fingers crossed) on Bridge Chapel House heating costs too, so there is hope!

This is my ninth AGM - and my last, and I am very happy to be handing over to Mike Bagshaw who takes over as treasurer. Mike is very experienced and is treasurer of Mickleover Methodist Church, but what's more he's particularly well-suited having already been the Society's treasurer before for many years, before Derek Meigh my predecessor.

On a personal note, I would like to say a big thank you to my colleagues on the Committee - both present, and past. I am truly grateful for all the help and support you have given me over those eight and a half years. I haven't always got my own way of course - but that's as it should be: I haven't always been right - I can hear my wife Helen adding, quietly, "No, but I'll bet you always THOUGHT you were!"

I'll continue to keep in touch as a member, and might even resume researching our own family trees!

**DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT for the year to 31st DECEMBER 2012**

	2012	2011
<b>INCOME</b>		
Subscriptions	19,565.56	18,692.20
Income Tax recovered through Gift Aid	2,603.00	2,973.78
Donations and Members Contributions	229.25	602.73
Sale of Publications	903.02	1,333.60
Meetings, Open Days, Coach Trips etc	800.40	882.67
Refreshments	66.50	128.17
Interest on Investments	1,835.38	1,321.24
Postal Research	1,095.91	996.13
Pay per View	5,054.28	3,693.86
Grant Received		1,578.49
	<u>£32,083.28</u>	<u>£33,470.67</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Publications for Remise - Published in year	429.15	518.04
Add Opening Stock		718.19
Deduct Closing Stock		
Speakers Fees	485.39	1,297.19
Stationery, Postages etc	97.32	679.51
Meetings, Open Days, Coach Trips etc	619.62	542.40
Journal	13,115.24	12,017.27
Reference Library	9.51	220.46
Room Hire	691.00	1,062.00
Insurance & Affiliation to F.H.S.	1,300.00	2,016.25
Equipment Maintenance, including photocopy	814.21	898.98
Projects	306.60	84.13
Data Production Licenses	365.00	390.00
Examining Accounts Fee	14,516.96	13,079.35
Bridge Chapel House	150.00	
Publicity	835.71	1,092.57
Depreciation		
	<u>£34,674.71</u>	<u>£33,991.50</u>
<b>(DEFICIT) of NET INCOME against EXPENDITURE for the year</b>	<b>£(2,591.43)</b>	<b>£(511.23)</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED FUND</b> Brought Forward	£71,622.11	£72,433.34
<b>Deduct (DEFICIT) for the year, as above</b>	£(2,591.43)	£(511.23)
<b>ACCUMULATED FUND</b> Carried Forward	<b>£69,030.68</b>	<b>£71,922.11</b>

**DERBYSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

**BALANCE SHEET as at 31st DECEMBER 2012**

	2012	2011
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>		
Furniture, Fridges and Equipment - Net Book Value	1,908.89	1,922.46
Add Assets Purchased in year		1,079.00
Deduct Depreciation in year	895.71	1,092.57
Closing Net Book Value	<u>1,073.18</u>	<u>1,908.89</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Sundry Debtors : Payments in Advance & amounts receivable	6,853.85	5,992.73
Charities Official Investment Fund - Deposit account	22,479.82	22,283.67
Lloyds TSB Term Deposits	45,000.00	45,000.00
Cash & Bank : Lloyds TSB Current Account	7,770.34	11,791.16
Flora in Hands of Officers	395.00	395.00
	<u>83,594.29</u>	<u>87,561.45</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Sundry Creditors : Subscriptions Received in Advance	5,344.00	7,541.00
Food damage suspense	1,793.64	1,793.64
Other	3,319.72	2,538.45
	<u>10,367.36</u>	<u>11,763.09</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>£72,986.83</b>	<b>£75,798.36</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED FUND</b>	69,390.68	71,922.11
<b>Library Acquisitions Fund</b>	885.91	885.91
<b>Equipment Fund</b>	2,770.34	2,770.34
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	<b>£72,986.83</b>	<b>£75,798.36</b>

D J Hall  
Treasurer

**ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT**

I have examined the foregoing financial statements, which are in accordance with the books maintained by the Society. In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Society's affairs as at 31st December 2012

S J Wells 26.3.2013  
Chartered Certified Accountant, 82A Vesty Road, Clewley, Derby



## LATEST SOCIETY PUBLICATION



Our latest publication is a C.D. Rom containing Derbyshire extracts from an LMS pay grades register, which we were kindly loaned by Mr. Glynn Waite. **The data is in Excel format.**

The information on the CD has been extracted from the book containing details of 2,400 staff wage grades in the Traffic Department of the London Midland & Scottish Railway (LMS), which was produced by the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR). The book is dated December 1930, although research indicates that for some locations it actually represents the situation in mid-1928.

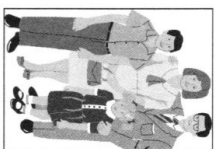
The text is set out in seven sections, the first six covering specific grades of staff. The information about the individuals within these sections is then subdivided into areas, or groups of areas, administered by Control Offices, which were strategically placed in the main centres of activity on the system.

Some column headings refer to Groups. At the beginning of the book there is a diagram in which various individual or multiple types of posts are identified against four main Groups. The Groups and posts are shown below – the 1<sup>st</sup> Group covering less important duties, with responsibilities – and pay – increasing as employees progressed through each successive Group.

It is not possible to itemise every little detail here, but Glynn Waite, the owner of the book, is willing to try and answer any queries that may arise on [Glynn.waite@btinternet.com](mailto:Glynn.waite@btinternet.com)

The CD retails for £5.00 UK delivery, £5.70 Overseas, £6.70 Airmail, and can be purchased from Mrs. Linda Bull, 17, Penhryn Ave. Littleover, Derby. DE23 6LB. Cheques made out to the Derbyshire F.H.S. please, or via PayPal at the Society website at [www.dfhs.org.uk](http://www.dfhs.org.uk)

## We welcome new members who have joined the Society by 14<sup>th</sup> Oct 2012



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- 7747 Derbyshire, S41 0HF, UK. Email: [bdfooster21@aol.com](mailto:bdfooster21@aol.com)
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- 7762 Mr C Handley, 9 Alexandra Grove, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS28 8QG, UK. Email: [whitebeam9@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:whitebeam9@hotmail.co.uk)

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Email: annette2204@fsmail.net
- 7783 Mrs S Cooper, 14 Claxton Terrace, Hearnor, Derbyshire, DE75 7QT, UK,  
Email: suecooper999@sky.com

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#### Members with additional/updated interests

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- 2946 Mr M Gottschalk, 6 Coleton House, St Mary's Drive, Brixham, Devon, TQ5 9FJ, UK, Email: gategarden@hotmail.com
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Email: irenefoster5tr@yahoo.co.uk
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- 7529 Mr J K Millward, West Trevallock, Travadlock, Launceston, Cornwall, PL15 7PW, UK, Email: john@aspenree.plus.com
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Email: jipbell@bnternet.com
- 7764 Mrs A Carter, 1 Ramsey Court, York Avenue, West Kirby, Wirral, CH48 3JZ, UK

#### Deceased Members

#### The Society wishes to offer its condolences to the family of

1901 Mr G J Heldreich, Woodside Cottage, Stoney Lane, Little Shrewley, Warwick, CV35 7HN, UK

Name	Parish	Cty	Dates	No.
BAGSHAW	Kniveton		1600-1700	7761
BARBER	Kniveton		1600-1700	7761
BERESFORD	Brailsford	DBY	1800-1900	7148
BRADSHAW	Brampton		1600-2000	2612
BRADSHAW	Belper	DBY	1600-2000	2612
BUTTERS	Derby	DBY	1851-1916	6242
BUTTERS	Derby	DBY	1863-1903	6242
CLARK	Belper	DBY	1700-1836	7761
CONDEN	Ashbourne		1600-1836	7761
EDWARDS	All	DBY	after 1700	7726
FERNLEY	Mellor		1700-1900	7750
FFOULDS	Chesterfield		Any	7755
FFOULDS	North Wingfield		Any	7755
FFOULDS	Old Brompton		Any	7755
FFOULDS	Wingerworth		Any	7755
FOLDS	Chesterfield		Any	7755
FOLDS	North Wingfield		Any	7755
FOLDS	Old Brompton		Any	7755
FOLDS	Wingerworth		Any	7755
FOLDS	Chesterfield		Any	7755
FOLDS	North Wingfield		Any	7755
FOULDS	Old Brompton		Any	7755
FOULDS	Wingerworth		Any	7755
FOULDS	Chesterfield		Any	7755
FOULDS	North Wingfield		Any	7755
FOULDS	Old Brompton		Any	7755
FOULDS	Wingerworth		Any	7755
GREATOREX	Ashbourne	DBY	1500-1600	7761
GREENSMITH	Ashbourne		1600-1795	7761
GREENSMITH	Tissington		1600-1795	7761
HALLAM	Eyam		1700-1800	7761
HALLOWES	Ashbourne		1700-1800	7761
HALLOWES	Youlgreave	DBY	1600-1700	6242
HAYES	Derby	DBY	1878-1918	6242
HEPBURN	Derby		1700-1825	7760
HODGKINSON	Findern	DBY	1600-2000	7726
HOLDEN	Derby	DBY	1896-1935	6242
KIRKLAND	Ashbourne	DBY	1800-1900	7148
MILLWARD	Belper	DBY	1750-1900	7529
NIGHTINGALE	Belper		1600-2000	2612

D.F.H.S. June Qtr 2013

NIGHTINGALE	Eckington		1600-2000	2612
NORWOOD	Risley		1700-1800	7761
PEACH	Ashbourne		1600-1760	7761
PRITCHARD	Derby	DBY	1840-2000	7726
RATCLIFFE	Eckington	DBY	1500-2000	2612
RATCLIFFE	Belper	DBY	1500-2000	2612
REEVE	Ilkeston	DBY	1700-1836	7761
SMITH	Ilkeston		1700-1836	7761
SPENCER	All		after 1911	7764
STANYERD	Ashbourne		1700-1800	7761
TRUMAN	Ilkeston		1700-1800	7761
WILDGOOSE	Matlock	DBY	1700-1900	7738

**WHERE NO COUNTY IS STATED IT IS ASSUMED TO BE DERBYSHIRE**

All changes of address to be sent to  
The Membership Secretary at Bridge Chapel House  
Please note that you can now update your interests online by logging in to  
the website and going to the Members Interests section.  
New/Updated interests may be sent by email to  
[membersinterests@dths.org.uk](mailto:membersinterests@dths.org.uk)