

*Derbyshire Family  
History Society*



Clifton Hall  
nr  
Ashbourne  
  
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*Jun 2020*

*Issue 173*

## **SOCIETY CONTACTS**

Website: [www.dfhs.org.uk](http://www.dfhs.org.uk)  
Email: [queries@dfhs.org.uk](mailto:queries@dfhs.org.uk)  
Secretary: Ruth Barber, 6 Field Lane, Alvaston, Derby DE24 0GP  
Email: [ruth.barber55@ntlworld.com](mailto:ruth.barber55@ntlworld.com)  
Membership: Catherine Allsop-Martin, 9 Barnstaple Close, Oakwood,  
Derby DE21 2PQ. Email: [membership@dfhs.org.uk](mailto:membership@dfhs.org.uk)  
Editor: Helen Betteridge, 16 Buxton Road, Chaddesden, Derby  
DE21 4JJ. Email: [editor@dfhs.org.uk](mailto:editor@dfhs.org.uk)  
Chairman: Professor S. Orchard, Old Dale House, The Dale, Bonsall  
DE21 2AY  
Treasurer: Mike Bagworth, 233 Ladybank Rd, Mickleover DE3 0RR  
Email: [m.bagworth@ntlworld.com](mailto:m.bagworth@ntlworld.com)  
Book Sales: Linda Bull, 17 Penrhyn Avenue, Littleover, Derby  
DE23 6LB.  
Trip Organiser: Helena Coney, Dale House, 11a Dale End Road, Hilton  
Dbys DE65 5FW,. Email: [helenaconey@yahoo.com](mailto:helenaconey@yahoo.com)

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## **MAGAZINE CONTRIBUTIONS**

The Editor will accept contributions both by post and by email. Large articles covering more than 4/5 pages will possibly appear over two issues. If sending by email please remember to include your name, address and membership number. Contributions must be received at least two months before the publication of the magazine because of our printing schedule.

## **ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS**

The Society subscription is due on joining and thereafter on 1st January each year and renewal notices will be sent out at the beginning of December with that quarter's magazine. At the moment rates are as follows:-

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**Please renew your subscriptions promptly.** Due to the steep rising rates of postage no magazines will be sent out unless your payment is with us by the start of February. Sorry for the inconvenience but, as you can appreciate, the Society cannot afford to stand the cost of posting magazines that may not be wanted.

We are now offering the option of magazine in PDF format, sent by E-mail. Let us know if you are willing to receive it this way when you renew.

Thank you for your understanding and co-operation.

### **PLEASE KEEP YOUR SOCIETY INFORMED!**

Any changes in your postal or email address etc., please let us know so that we can keep our records up to date. Many magazines come back to us as the intended recipient has moved house without letting us have the information.

## MEETINGS 2020

**DERBY—FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, ST HELEN'S STREET,  
DERBY—Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.**

### ***NOTE ALL MEETINGS CANCELLED UNTIL SEPTEMBER***

8 Sep Peak District Paupers—Tim Knebel  
13 Oct Bits and Bobs—Bob Neil  
10 Nov Catherine Crompton's Diary—Stephen Flinders  
8 Dec Christmas Social

### **Front Cover Picture—Death of Mr Smith of Clifton Hall**

The death of Mr John Herbert Smith of Clifton Hall, Ashbourne, took place on Tuesday last after a long and painful illness. Mr Smith was a well known Derbyshire businessman, he having succeeded the late Mr Henry John Sutton as director of Pountain and Co. Ltd., in December 1909. He was a nephew of the late Mr John Smith of the firm of Leach, Smith and Co, afterwards Smith and Bostock, who were solicitors to the company from its inception in 1885.

Eldest son of Mr W. R. Smith of Ashbourne, a former well known chairman of the Board of Guardians, the deceased was articled to his uncle and became a solicitor. He had not practised for many years. His uncle was one of the original founders of the Derbyshire Cricket Club, and Mr Smith inherited his relatives' interest in the national game. Years ago he played a good deal of local cricket and continued his interest in the Derbyshire C.C. of which he was a vice-president up to the close. He was also the mainstay of the Clifton Club and president of the Ashbourne Golf Club. [*Derbyshire Advertiser 6 Oct 1923*]

In his will he left a gross value of £66,874.18s.2d with probate being granted to the Rev Frederick Clifton Smith of Clifton Cottage, Clifton [brother], William Campion of North Parade, Derby, and Walter Browne Barber of King Street, Nottingham. He left legacies to his nephews and nieces, but also £500 to the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, £500 to the Cottage Hospital, Ashbourne, £50 to the Derby Children's Hospital and £1500 to his housekeeper and private secretary Emma Bower. The residue of his property went to his brother. [*Derbyshire Advertiser 9 Feb 1924*]

## **FROM THE EDITOR**

Welcome to the June issue of our magazine and I hope it does something to lift your spirits. This is the first time I have put the magazine together at home and worked on it without all the resources at BCH. In fact I have a box of pieces that are waiting to be filed in the library, but are sitting in my conservatory waiting for the day that I can open up the library again. When I do I foresee a couple of weeks of hard work catching up with everything.

A lot of us are in lockdown and many of the volunteers are working at home, still trying to provide us with extra resources that I can put on the website and help the rest of you. Slow going, but we are getting there. We haven't run out of things to do yet, but as Matlock Record Office is closed—as well as everywhere else—I foresee eventually we will run out of things to transcribe unless this lockdown ends quickly.

It is certainly a strange time to be living through. I miss seeing my family, but on the other hand I have never seen my house and garden looking so good, and the amount of rubbish I have thrown out is amazing. I just have to make sure it doesn't accumulate again. I try not to be a hoarder, but it is very difficult to be severe with yourself and know what you need to keep and what you don't.

There are two upsides to this way of living. My cats are delighted to have me home all day and usually perch on my desk while I am working or on my knee when I am not. They will come down to earth with a bump when things get back to normal. The other bonus is that I can actually find time to do some of my own family history, and that doesn't happen very often I can tell you. I actually found a great uncle that I didn't know about the other day, just a pity my dad isn't alive so I could tell him about it, because I am absolutely certain he knew nothing about it.

Fingers crossed we get back to normal very soon and all of you keep safe.

All the best

*Helen*

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## **DERBY MEETINGS**

**Jan 2020**

### **The Ladybower Dam—Keith Blood**

Keith's previous talk in May 2019 was about the building of the Derwent and Howden Reservoirs and on this occasion, he followed up with the building of the Ladybower Reservoir. He gave a brief account of the first talk for those who were not there last time.

The original plan was for six reservoirs and an Act was passed in 1899 in order for the work to proceed. The plans were scaled down to just three reservoirs, Derwent and Howden were completed by 1916 but work on Ladybower did not begin until 1935. The Y-shaped reservoir is the lower of the three and is fed by the Rivers Alsop and Derwent. It wasn't until 1945 that the reservoir was filled. This dam differs from the earlier two with solid masonry dams in that it has a clay-cored earth embankment.

*Derwent  
Hall*

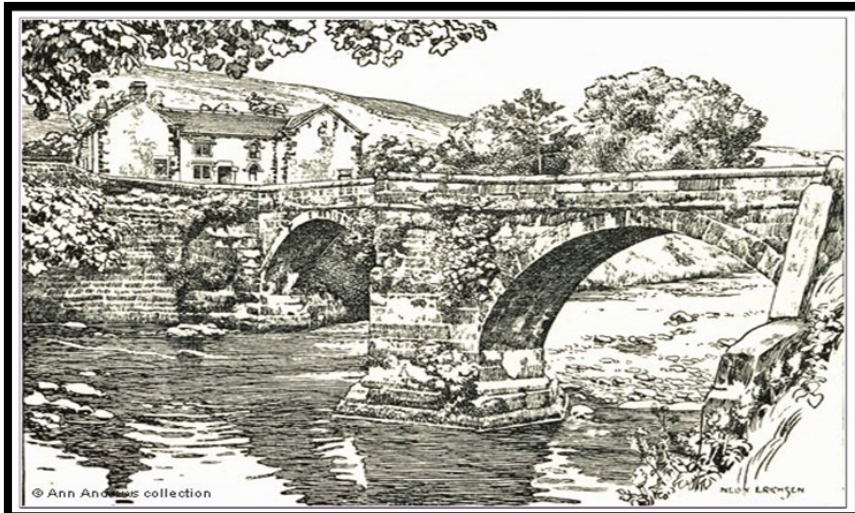


The villages of Ashopton and Derwent were submerged. Ashopton was demolished prior to the flooding but much of Derwent village was left, with evidence showing at times of drought. Derwent Woodland church and Derwent Hall were demolished. The clock tower of the church remained standing until 1947, then for safety reasons, it too was demolished. The bells were removed to Chelmorton church and bodies from the churchyard were exhumed and reburied in Bamford churchyard. The Hall was built circa 1675 for Henry Balguy. The contents were removed and some oak panelling ended up at Derbyshire County Council offices. The statue of “Peeping



Tom” peeped from the parapet of Derwent Hall stables. He was rescued and is now to be seen in the reception at Losehill Hall Youth Hostel, Castleton.

The narrow stone 17<sup>th</sup> century Packhorse Bridge over the Derwent was removed before flooding and stored for 17years until a petition was raised and it was rebuilt at the head of Howden Dam at Kings Tree.



The reservoir has two bell mouth overflows, known as plug holes by the locals, that takes away excess water.

During WW2 the reservoir was used for testing the “Bouncing Bombs” of Barnes Wallace. Guy Gibson and others did runs along the reservoir to perfect the dropping of the bombs, lining up with the towers and using spotlights. Commemoration fly-pasts have been performed at various stages with a good viewing public.

There are walks around the reservoirs and a visitors centre at the northern tip of Ladybower for those energetic enough to take part.



**Feb 2020**

**Inspector Hopkinson's Discovery—Ian Morgan**

This was a story of the brutal murder of four members of the same family. It took place in August 1895 in Mansfield and the newspapers of the day recorded all the gory details. All the details of the trial, along with 80 pages of witness statements, are kept at the National Archives at Kew.

Ian took us through the events after the murders, involving us as the jury. At the end we had to give our verdict.

On the night in question, one Henry Wright walked in to the local police station, naked except for a pair of socks and with his throat cut, carrying a child whose nightdress was on fire. After applying some medical attention, the police proceeded to an address given by Henry. Occupants of the property were Mary Reynolds, a widow, her stepson George, sons Charles and William and grandsons Robert and William. Henry Wright was her lodger.

When the police arrived there, the house was on fire and there was someone trapped in an upstairs room. He was rescued by firemen, who then extinguished the flames. Upon entering the property the bodies of Mary Reynolds, her two sons and grandson were found. All had had their throats cut, Mary's body had been mutilated and her grandson's body burned by the fire. There were two separate fires, one in the front bedroom and two in the back, where the children's bodies were found. The corridor between them was untouched. Mary's body was wedged behind the door in the kitchen. The survivors were George Reynolds and grandson Robert. Robert's parents had been away for the day.

At first Henry claimed that he didn't know how he came to be injured. He thought he had been in an accident. Later he confessed to the murders but kept having fits and passing out. Doctors claimed there was nothing wrong with him.

Inquests were held and the room was full of reporters with no room for others. Henry Wright was to be tried for murder. Permission for the funerals to take place was given. On the day of the funeral, the route was lined by mourners dressed in black.

Initially, newspapers worldwide were declaring that it was Jack the Ripper. Police photographs were released to the press and Henry was declared the killer and the first "trial by press" began.

Henry's father was called as a witness. He explained that Henry had had no

education, always playing truant. On one occasion he fell and accidentally cut his throat on a boot scraper but had never shown any violence towards anyone. He had a job in a foundry and then joined the territorial army. His mother died and he had his first fit at an annual camp. The fits were always dismissed as simulated but his mental health seems to deteriorate making him difficult to live with.

About 1890 he went to lodge with Mary Reynolds. His amorous intentions were rejected by Mary and it was thought that this was his reason for killing her. While he and George never got on, it was never understood why he killed the children. He had had a drink at the Horse and Jockey and the Cross Keys with friends on the night in question but they declared he was not drunk only merry. A Dr Godfrey gave evidence that Henry was not drunk when he examined him after the murders but he was examined by experts of the day who agreed that the fits were induced by alcohol.

It took eighteen minutes for the jury to reach a verdict of guilty and Henry was executed on 24/12/1895. It took just five months from the murders to his hanging. In today's society his mental state would have been taken into consideration.

Robert died within months of Asthenia due to Scarlet Fever and he was buried with the three other children.

George Reynolds died an alcoholic in the Workhouse in 1897 age 34.

Inspector Hodgkinson was promoted to Superintendent. He fell from a horse and died age 48.

Doctor Godfrey died in a mental institution age 39.

The carpenter, who helped rescue George, the fire chief and the executioner, all died within a few years.

Our verdict was uncertain. Some thought George Reynolds was the killer.

### **Mar 2020**

#### **Calke from Medieval Priory to Elizabeth Mansion—Colin Stewart**

Calke Abbey is a Grade 1 listed country house near Ticknall and run by National Trust. The house and grounds are open to the public. Colin has volunteered as a room guide for twelve years and after becoming engrossed in its history, he became a speaker. He is now also involved in archaeological research of the building.

The site was an Augustinian Priory built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and was never actually an abbey. It was founded by Richard d'Avranches, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Chester. It was initially an independent community but on the death of the 4<sup>th</sup> Earl in 1153, his widow granted nearby St Wystan's Church, Repton to the Canon's at Calke Priory and a new priory was built there. The Canons moved to Repton in 1172 with Calke becoming a subordinate cell.

Nothing is known of the priory prior to the Dissolution except that it might have been an agricultural estate rather than a religious one. Repton Priory was dissolved in 1538 and its lands confiscated by the Crown. However the Canons had anticipated this and had begun to lease out some of the estates, Calke being one of them. The estate passed through various hands until it was acquired by Richard Wendsley in 1575. A new house was constructed and this forms the core of the current house. It has been found that the house sits two feet into the ground on gravel with no proper foundations. The estate was eventually sold to the Henry Harpur in 1622 and then passing into the Crewe family, who took on the name Crewe-Harpur. Various parts of the estate were sold off over time to settle death duties. Finally in 1986 with death duties so high, it came into the hands of the National Trust. Eccentric owners had gathered collections of furniture, books, paintings, stuffed birds and animals and other natural history items over the centuries. The house has been kept as it was when the Trust took over. It represents the rapid decline of the English Country House.



There have been many alterations to the building over the years and the plan and description show this.



- 1) Entrance Hall - is built on to one side (the front) of the Tudor gate house. The back wall of the hall is the front of the Tudor gate house.
- 2) The bottom of the stairs hall – is outside the Tudor building. The wall against which the stairs are built is very thick (note the thickness where you pass through the arch and into the small lobby before the Stores display). The length of this lobby is the width of the original East wing of the house.

- 3) At the foot of the stairs, under the first wooden step, is an old brick paved floor (hidden by the step).
- 4) As you go up the stairs you are outside the Tudor house and under the stairs is the remains of a doorway and a plinth around the house.
- 5) As you go across the landing at the top of the stairs you are walking outside the Tudor house but the doorway into the Butler's Pantry takes you back into the Tudor house, note the wall thickness. This room takes up the full width of the Tudor house West wing. Moving into the dining room takes you outside the old house.
- 6) Next piece of the old house is as you leave the saloon and into the library you move back into the Tudor house, the East wing. At the end of the library note the short passage into the Boudoir. This passage passes the great mass of the Tudor chimney which rises from the ground floor and up to the roof.
- 7) At the end of the disused bedroom you again pass through a very short passage into the School room, this passage is also next to a chimney stack.
- 8) Looking out of the school room and across the passage (roped off), is the area of the Tudor Great Hall, now split into small bedrooms and used as store rooms by the NT.
- 9) There is nothing of significance on the upper floor other than a repeat of the lower floors.
- 10) The next point of interest is after you come down the stone stairs and enter the passage into outside the State bed. This doorway takes you through the external wall of the Tudor house and into what is now a divided space.
- 11) After the leaving the Museum room and turning left there is a locked wooden door on the right. This is the site of the Tudor staircase which gave access via a stair turret to all the floors of the building. The void is still used as a staircase and is the only route up to the roof.
- 12) Go down the stairs, follow the passages, finally turning right into the kitchen. This is the site of the Tudor kitchen but nothing can be positively dated to the Tudor period. However, the room is typical of kitchens of that period with a large fireplace (now filled with a boiler). The

arch on the left (filled with an iron stove) is relatively new and was inserted after the main fireplace was altered. Note the low doorway (now bricked up, but the top of the arch over it is visible as a crack in the plaster) in the corner behind the Steward's chair. This doorway gave access to a flight of stairs leading to the Great Hall and is the route the Tudor food would have taken from kitchen to plate. The stairs have gone but the wall enclosing the stairs remains in the cellar.

- 13) From the kitchen you go past two rooms built onto the outside of the Tudor house. The first doorway has splayed walls through the thickness of the wall and this is most probably a Tudor feature but there has clearly been some rebuilding with all the visible brick work as the Tudor house would have been stone built.
- 14) Look up in the doorways of the second room, above you are fine mouldings, typical of the Tudor period showing that this is an original doorway (although somewhat altered).
- 15) Turn left along the short passage and read about the burial (there was in fact one complete skeleton as listed and parts of a second that is not mentioned) found in the last few years.
- 16) Go out into the courtyard, you have entered it from the South, and look at the jumble of different stonework patterns. Stand in the centre and look at all the walls.
- 17) South wall, note the large flat arch at first floor level this is possibly the entrance arch through the Tudor gateway. At the top of the first floor there is a string course visible and this is thought to define the top of the gate house.
- 18) West wall, in the corner above the lean to passage is some old stone work. This is the external wall of the West wing of the Tudor house. In the north west corner there is the old stair turret and the vertical joint between the stair turret stone work and the newer stone work of the arches is clearly visible (the arches are 18th C). This wall conceals the current staircase to the roof.
- 19) North wall, is a mess of masonry showing many changes and alterations. We are not sure if the wall is Tudor. It most evident that window levels have been changed as the floor levels have altered. Note the

timber beams across the entrance arch – you would not build it like this, the first floor has clearly been lowered at some time.

- 20) East wall, is the most interesting. The joints between the stair turret and new wall are visible. In the north east corner at first floor level there are the remains of a Tudor window now partly obscured by the north wall – we don't know what happened here! In the south east corner the Tudor stonework is visible and another window shape is visible at second floor level and just above it a joint in the stonework which slopes from left to right above the window and marking the shape of the original Tudor roof which had a series of gables. Finally have a look through the most northerly window at ground floor level. There is a wall and a doorway visible across a passage. The wall is the wall of the Tudor house and on the left hand side of the doorway can be seen a chamfer in the stone work next to the door frame and this marks the position of a Tudor doorway from the house into the courtyard.
- 21) Leave the courtyard towards the tunnel. At the end of the passage is another small semi circular arch. This wall is extremely thick and the first part of the wall is the original Tudor wall and so is the arch while the second part of the wall (you can see the joint) is the brickwork of the cellar arch which is 18thC.
- 22) Above you as you pass through the arch is the massive back wall of the house but unfortunately all the Tudor features are now buried in the soil covering the cellar and can't be seen even if you had access to the garden.

Recent archaeological research using Lidar has shown the previous existence of a Parterre Garden.

No historical architectural plans have been found for the Elizabethan Mansion but there is apparently a saying CALKE WAS DONE BUT NOBODY DID IT.

RUTH BARBER

## St Helen's Parish Church, Etwall Discovery of a Family Vault

### Introduction

A church has stood in the centre of the village of Etwall since the late Saxon period, but the present building is based on a 12<sup>th</sup>C Norman rebuild, with several additions and alterations made over the last 800 years. The church sits on a prominence with slopes to the east, south and west, and has a retaining wall built mainly of brick, supporting and stabilising the building on all three slopes. At some point, possibly during the late 19<sup>th</sup>C, an entry was made from the east garden wall of Etwall Hall, across a lane, through the church retaining wall, and into the churchyard. The lane was the main route from Etwall to the villages of Ashe and Sutton on the Hill. The entrance to the churchyard consisted of four stone steps, supported by side walls of brick topped with stone. It has been assumed that the entry was conceived by and built for the Cotton family, occupiers of Etwall Hall, as a convenient and private access to the church for services, including weddings, funerals, baptisms, and other special occasions. The Cotton families had occupied Etwall Hall from 1699, after Rowland Cotton of Bellaport, Shropshire, married Mary Sleigh in 1695. Mary was the daughter of Sir Samuel Sleigh and had inherited the estate in Etwall following the death of her father. A private access to church and grounds was not unusual at that time for important land owners.

### Details

On Tuesday, 7<sup>th</sup> May 2019, two workmen from South Derbyshire District Council (SDDC) parked their van in the new car park on the lane, recently named Ivan Way, at the west end of the church. They had come to repair the steps at the entrance through the retaining wall to the churchyard following a number of accidents at the site. It was a routine operation but turned out to surprise the church parishioners, local historians and the public in general, prompting a news broadcast on BBC radio and a publication in the local newspapers. On removing the old, worn steps they had uncovered two arched openings, revealing the ends of two large vaults in which lay nine coffins, three in the north vault and six in the south vault.

After the workmen had removed the steps at the west entrance they found the bricks which had formed the base of the steps were loose and broken and beneath which were two small openings. An early thought was that this might be a part of a tunnel which had been rumoured to run from Etwall Hall to the church. However, this idea was dismissed after removal of the loose bricks revealed two brick arches covering two voids (see photo). Approval to remove another layer of bricks was obtained from churchwardens, and the Di-



ocesan Registrar and this confirmed that the voids were in fact two burial vaults containing nine coffins, six in the south and three in the north vaults.



The Registrar and churchwardens agreed that photographs could be taken through the two openings to reveal details of the construction of the vaults.

Examination of the photographs revealed two plaques atop two of the coffins, one in the south vault and the other in the north vault, each giving details of the occupant. The

first was for Joseph Green who had died in 1810 and the second was for Agnes Maria Sneyd, died 1862. Joseph was the husband of Elizabeth, a member of the Cotton family, who had lived in Etwall Hall, close to the church, while Agnes was a daughter of the Rev. Charles Evelyn Cotton, Rector of the nearby church of All Saints, Dalbury. The remains of other plaques could be seen in the vault but they had either fallen from their coffins or were covered with debris and so gave no information. It was noted that the northerly coffin in the north vault appeared to be smaller than the others, suggesting the occupant might be that of a child or young person (see later).

### **The search for occupants of the vaults**



The question of the identities of the remaining seven coffins has led to a study of the Cotton family members in the 1800's under the assumption, correct or not, that the vault was constructed for the benefit of the Cotton family. With this in mind action was undertaken to inform current known descend-

ents of progress being made. Church records have been examined, together with the Cotton Family Tree, in checking likely candidates. A search was made for any facts relating to the construction of the vault but, to date, without success. A section of the plan of the closed churchyard, produced by Widdows Surveyors in 1964-7, covering the vault area with numbered memorials, was examined. The plan was produced prior to removal of most of the gravestones to the New Cemetery. This study has identified some Cotton memorials situated over the vault, indicating that, due to lack of depth of soil, the memorial could not have had coffins beneath them. The coffins could, therefore, be presumed to be either in the vault or interred elsewhere. It is assumed the positions were chosen as being close to the family vault.

The next action was to check the memorial to the Beer family on the north wall of the church sanctuary which states that Rebecca Beer was a sister and coheiress of William Cotton and had died in 1829. Her husband William Beer, died in 1831, and their son William Beer, died in 1821. All three are stated to have been interred in the vault.

A closer examination of photographs taken of the coffins within the vault which had revealed the names of Joseph Green and Agnes Maria Sneyd also gave the dates of their deaths as 1810 and 1862 respectively. Could these dates indicate the dates of construction and subsequent closure? Evidence for the vault opening year comes from the Last Will and Testament of Joseph Green, which requests "It is my will and desire that my body may be deposited in Etwall Churchyard in a Vault, near to the Communion opposite to the Gate that leads to the Village." Unfortunately this leaves a question mark over the exact position referred to for the vault, which remains unanswered. The date of the Will is 30<sup>th</sup> May 1809 and Joseph's death was 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1810, so it could be presumed that the vault had, or was about to have been, built about that time or maybe slightly earlier.

Searching further afield another memorial to a member of the Cotton family was found, this time on the north wall of All Saints Church, Dalbury, and is to Rev. Charles Evelyn Cotton, Rector of Dalbury and Trusley, died 1857. The memorial states "His remains are interred in the family vault at Etwall". His wife, Frances Maria Cotton, died 1868, has been found to possess a memorial stone in her name in Etwall churchyard positioned over the vault. Due to the proximity to the vault there was insufficient depth for a coffin, indicating that the coffin could be in the vault with that of her husband. This might also be the last coffin to have been interred in the vault.

Another memorial, mounted on the north aisle wall inside the church states that Major General Edwin Rowland Joseph Cotton, eldest son of Joseph

Green (having taken the Cotton surname from his mother), died in 1844. On a memorial below that of the Major General, is one in remembrance of his wife Frances Hester, died 1846, daughter of Rev. Dr. George Cotton, Dean of Chester. These two are likely occupants of the vault, both dying before the vault was closed.

Further examination of memorials inside the church revealed one to Joseph Green, died in 1810, and his wife Elizabeth Cotton, who died in 1833 and was the youngest sister of Rebecca Beer, née Cotton. Following her husband's death Elizabeth had re-taken the surname of Cotton to maintain the family association. It might be assumed that she would be buried with her husband in the vault?

The second of the two names found on coffin plaques within the vault is that of Agnes Maria Sneyd, died 27<sup>th</sup> June 1862. Agnes was the daughter of Rev Charles Evelyn Cotton of Dalbury, mentioned previously. So far, the earliest and latest identifiable dates of coffin occupants are still 1810 and 1862 and each have Cotton connections. There is another member of the Cotton family, Elizabeth Emma who died 1847 aged 18 years, but she was living in Derby. She has a memorial in her name in a north aisle window but, according to the church records, there is no stone memorial in the cemetery. However, being only 18 years of age at her death, could she be the occupant of the smaller coffin mentioned earlier?

In reviewing the possible individuals who are interred in the vault we have conclusive evidence for six names as follows:-

- 1810 - Joseph Green, husband to Elizabeth Cotton, died 23 January, 1810
- 1821 – Rev. W T Beer, died 14 May 1821
- 1829 – Rebecca Beer (née Cotton), died 29 March 1829
- 1831 – William Beer, husband of Rebecca, died 21 October 1831
- 1857 – Rev. Charles Evelyn Cotton, Rector of Dalbury & Trusley, died 18 March 1857
- 1862 – Agnes Maria Sneyd (née Cotton), died 27 June 1862

Possibilities for identities of the remaining three coffins, based on a probable closure of the vault before 1870, are as follows:-

- 1833 - Elizabeth Cotton (wife of Joseph Green), died 25 May 1833
- 1844 - Edwin Rowland Joseph Cotton, Major General, son of Joseph Green, died 14 October 1844
- 1846 – Frances Hester Cotton, widow of Edwin R J Cotton, died 11 July 1846
- 1847 – Elizabeth Emma Cotton, first daughter of Rev C E Cotton of Dalbury, died 17 January 1847

1868 – Frances Maria Cotton, widow of Rev C E Cotton, died 17 January 1868

### **Details of the Vault**

Photographs taken from outside the vault of the insides of the structure show there to be two sections, divided by a partition wall, in which is an opening to allow access from one vault to the other. The construction is made entirely of local brick (there were a number of brick yards in Etwall during the 1800's) and dimensions for the vault have been estimated by counting the numbers of brick on each wall. The roofs are constructed of round arches, through which roots from growths above the vault hang in tresses, including some from a large beech tree at the north east end of the vault. The floors are covered with debris, including parts of coffins and, at the east end, a large number of bricks but there is no sign of water ingestion. An estimate of the overall size of the vault is 20ft x 20ft and 7ft in height.

### **Conclusions**

The evidence is overwhelming that the vaults were ordered by the Cotton family of Etwall Hall. The dates of construction and closing of the vaults are not known with certainty, but they are estimated as 1800 – 1810 and 1865 – 1870 respectively. The exact identification of the occupants is not possible but it is clear that they were members or descendants of the Cotton family of Etwall Hall.

Geoff Lightbown  
April 2020

A youth of apparently weak mind, of the name of Joseph Simpson [19], who had been living in the Chesterfield Workhouse, was charged before Mr W W Jeudwine at Chesterfield County Magistrates Office on Thursday with being on enclosed premises at Grassmoor the previous day, with intent to steal pigeons belonging to Thomas Hoggins, a miner, of 42 Chapel Lane.

The youth, along with two others, was seen by the prosecutor attempting to get at his pigeons, and Simpson was caught but the other two got away.

Simpson said he had been brought up in the Union Schools and had been an inmate of the Workhouse for some years, obtaining his discharge from there on Wednesday.

On promising to return to the Workhouse prisoner was discharged.

*Derbyshire Courier, 6 Feb 1909*



## *Derby Floods*

Probably not too many can remember the Derby floods of May 1932. Simon Baker dug out these photos from his family history archive and sent them to me.

I especially like the intrepid gentleman splashing his way down what I think is St James Street, but feel free to put me right.



## *My Search for James Burns*

When I first started researching my family, a newly-found second cousin offered me sound advice – whatever you do, never assume anything! I should have taken his advice!

William and Sarah Burns had nine children. All the children were born in Mickleover except the youngest who was born in Long Eaton. The children were Elizabeth (1847) James (1850) Sarah (1852) Abigail (1854) William (1855) Hugh (1858) Joseph (1860) Eliza (1862) and Thomas (1864).

Joseph was my great grandfather and his elder daughter Ellen was my grandmother. Ellen died when she was 88 and I was 28, and she talked a lot about certain aspects of her childhood. Sadly I was not sufficiently interested to ask her very many questions at all and so I did not know very much about the Burns family.

One thing that my grandmother did tell me frequently, and after all those years it still upset her, was that in 1890, when she was five, her mother aged 30 died. Ellen was adopted by her father's eldest sister Elizabeth and Elizabeth's husband William, who lived in Derby, and Ellen's younger sister Edith Minnie was adopted by Joseph's youngest sister Eliza and her husband Samuel. Around the turn of the century Samuel, Eliza and Edith Minnie emigrated to Pawtucket, Rhode Island in the US. The highlight of my grandmother's life was a visit to see her sister in 1938.

That was really all I remember her telling me.

Much later my father told me about Ellen's brother, Albert, an electrician, who died in a tragic accident in 1944, when an electric shock from a live wire threw him off a ladder. My father mentioned that Albert had two sons, but that was all.

From time to time, Auntie Bertha, my grandmother's cousin, would come over from Breaston to visit my grandmother. Bertha had very poor eyesight, but she could still produce beautiful, complicated knitting.

We also heard about the fearsome Aunt Abigail, whose lampshade my grandmother had inherited was still hanging in my grandmother's hall when the house was sold.

That was really all I knew about the Burns family. When I started to research them, I found that Aunt Elizabeth, with whom my grandmother had lived since the age of 5 or 6, had died in 1901. After that she lived with her Uncle William in Crewe St, Derby and after her marriage my grandfather went to live with them there as well.

My grandmother's house was sold in 1972, the year my husband and I were married, and I acquired among other things, a pine chest of drawers, which my father said had been made by an Uncle of my grandmother. My father said this Uncle had emigrated to Australia or new Zealand (I couldn't remember which) on a sailing ship.

The whole process of researching the Burns family took many years, and over time I got in touch with many Burns relatives through email letters and phone calls. Everyone I met was extremely kind and helpful, and let me have photos, copies of certificates and lots of information. In fact I am still in regular contact with three hitherto unknown third cousins.

By about 2012 I had an almost complete family tree of the Burns family, down to my generation. The only person who was still a complete mystery was James, the eldest son of the nine siblings. He married in 1870, and in 1871 was living in Depot St in Derby, not far from his sister Elizabeth, working as a carpenter. After that I could not trace James and his wife, but there were no 'suitable' death entries for either of them. Then I remembered the chest of drawers and the journey by sailing ship – perhaps that had something to do with James – and I spent ages trawling lists of passengers to Australia and New Zealand, but all to no avail.

Then I found out that my grandmother had an Uncle Eli, on her mother's side of the family. Eli was a carpenter and had always lived in Long Eaton, and he lived until 1942. It seemed far more likely that the chest of drawers had come to my grandmother from him, than from an Uncle who had 'vanished' back in 1871. I just assumed that Eli had made the chest and that my father had misremembered the sailing ship bit.

Remember, never assume anything!

My last real look for James came in 2013, when my husband and I visited our son who had emigrated to San Francisco in 2008. On previous visits we had 'done' the Pacific Coast Road, down to the South and up to the North, we had seen Death Valley, the Grand Canyon and the Yosemite. So in 2013 we decided to go East, through the vast wastes of Nevada, across the Salt Flats to Utah and Salt Lake City.

This town is of course the home of the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter day Saints, and the Library was a privilege to visit. A kind and infinitely patient gentleman helped us look for James, or rather, we watched him look things up for us as his hands skimmed over the keyboard, bringing up website after website. Although he did find for us the years when the three people who emigrated to Pawtucket had died, even he could find no trace of James. So I then admitted total defeat and turned my attention to another branch of the family.

One day the following year, in a spare moment before we went out and I was waiting for my husband, I happened to Google 'James Burns 1850 Mickleover'. Well! The first thing that came up was a post on the Genealogy Wise web site, asking for help tracing the Burns family. It had been placed by a lady in Auckland New Zealand who was a Burns by marriage and who was a keen and a very meticulous genealogist. I quickly registered on the website before I lost it, and contacted the lady, suggesting I might be the person she needed. After that, emails flew back and forth as we filled each other in with what we knew.

James and his wife had indeed emigrated to New Zealand on a sailing ship – James was a carpenter and he had made several pieces of furniture for the family which were very similar to my chest of drawers. He found employment in the railway yards of Addington near Christchurch, and moved to Hawkes Bay when he retired.

I fully expected to be the one who would be passing on the bulk of the information. Not so – James and his wife had two sons, William Frederick who had had six sons and one daughter, and Herbert Hugh who had four sons and one daughter. Between them they produced far more Burns than the rest of the branches of the Burns family put together.

James lived until he was 77, and died as a result of falling off a ladder whilst cutting down a tree for his neighbour.

I had made another foolish assumption – namely that James had left Derby in 1871. In fact they did not emigrate until 1879, with their two sons. It also never once crossed my mind to look for Burns births in Derby - had I done so I think bells would have started ringing, as both his sons had 'family' names. I googled 'Herbert Hugh Burns', and his name appears in 1879 with the rest of his family on the shipping lists of the *Waitangi*, a full-rigged sailing ship of the New Zealand Shipping Company .

As for the chest of drawers, James must have given it to his sister Elizabeth



when he emigrated, and it must have stayed in the house and eventually become my grandmother's after her Uncle died. I then acquired it, and, although it is a bit the worse for wear, it is one of my prize possessions.

Sadly Mrs Burns in Auckland passed away in 2015 and I miss her emails.

*Kathleen Geary [Mem 6773]  
kmgeary36@hotmail.com*

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## **THE PILSLEY MURDER**

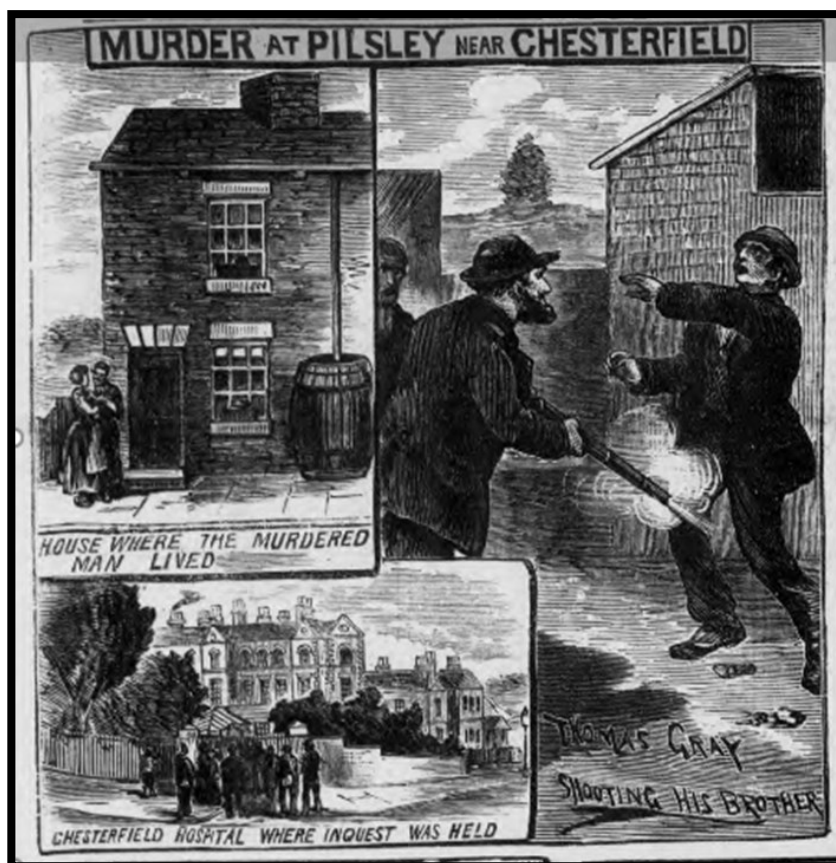
The inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of George Ray, the Pilsley miner, who expired in the Chesterfield Hospital about an hour after his admission to that institution, and five hours subsequent to his being shot by his brother Thomas, has been held in the large room of the convalescent ward of the hospital, and resulted in a verdict of wilful murder being given against Thomas Ray.

The witnesses were comparatively few in number, and although one of them – namely the brother Leonard – did not give testimony as strong against the accused as the police had expected, still the jury had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that Thomas Ray fired the shot which ultimately caused the death of his brother George, that he intended doing him serious injury, and that, therefore, he was guilty of murder. It was indeed a sad story told in the room marked ‘convalescent ward’, and which looks on to pretty plots of flowers and shrubs, and wretched, too, seemed the culprit as he sat near the fireplace throughout the proceedings.

Early in the morning he was conveyed to Chesterfield, and he appeared even more unwell and low spirited than when taken before Mr Binns. He was attended by Dr Roberts, of Alfreton, for the slight injury to his head which he sustained in the struggle with his deceased brother, and a broad bandage was placed around it, giving him a strange appearance. He frequently burst into tears, and the only words he uttered during that day were of regret at the death of George, and of disavowal of intention to kill him. He did not watch the proceedings at all closely, looking half vacantly at the floor nearly the whole of the time the inquest was being held.

When Leonard Ray began to speak about the taking of the deceased to the hospital and his death, the prisoner burst into tears. Leonard certainly showed an inclination to say as little against his living brother as he possibly

could. There was certainly good reason for the foreman of the jury at the termination of the inquiry remarking that some of the witnesses had given their evidence in a reluctant manner.



The evidence, as a whole, showed that Leonard quarrelled with his wife for not having his dinner ready, and that the prisoner interfered. The deceased, not approving of the interference, threatened Thomas, and these two had a struggle. They fell on the ground, and Leonard succeeded in parting them. Upon gaining his feet, the prisoner, who was not quite sober, rushed into his house and returned with a double-barrelled gun, which he had used in poaching excursions, and which he fired at the deceased. Leonard did not see the weapon discharged, but a neighbour named Watkinson did. According to her statement he came out with the butt against his breast, the barrels pointed in a downward direction, and fired it off while running and without taking deliberate aim. He was not looking at the gun, and stared straight in front of him.

Leonard, who was running away, stopped when he heard the report and went to the prisoner, and took the rifle from him. The prisoner then again rushed into his house, what for was not clearly shown. According to his own statement, Leonard fired the remaining barrel off at the door, and at once followed the prisoner. Instead of having a desperate struggle with him for the second rifle, as was at first reported, he went to the wall, took the weapon down himself, and fired it off into the air.

The unfortunate man lay on the ground where he fell, and the assistant to Dr Stamford, who came to render assistance, after bandaging the injured leg, suggested that he should be either taken into the house where he lived or else to Chesterfield Hospital. It was decided to take the deceased to Chesterfield and bleeding profusely he was carried there, a distance of six miles. When he reached Chesterfield the loss of blood had been so great that his recovery was very doubtful, and Dr Rose said there would have been a better chance of his living if amputation had been performed at Pilsley. That the deceased died from the effects of being shot in the leg was palpable, and the only question for the jury to decide was as to the intention of the accused when he brought the double-barrelled gun out of his house. They agreed that he intended to do his deceased brother bodily harm, and that he was guilty of fratricide.

*Illustrated police news, 26 Aug 1882*

*Derby Mercury, 13 August 1890*

On Monday, about two o'clock, a dreadful thunderstorm broke over Heanor. Five persons were standing under a tree on the show ground, and all were struck down with the lightning. Daniel Stirland [50] and Joseph Woodhouse [11], both of Heanor, were killed. Elijah Inger [17], Foster Tarlton [30] and Joseph Tarlton [11], son of the above, were all seriously injured. Hundreds ran to the spot and rendered aid to the injured. They were carried into tents, and Dr T. Wilson and Dr W. H. Turton sent for, but in the cases of Daniel Stirland, residing at Park Street, Heanor, and Joseph Woodhouse, a boy of Nook End, Heanor, life was extinct. The other three persons were seriously injured. Their names are Mr Foster Tarlton, Loscoe, insurance collector, he was unconscious, but hopes are entertained of his recovery; his son, Joseph Tarlton, 11 years of age, who received shocking injuries to his feet; as did also Elijah Inger, 17 years, son of William Inger, Wood End, Heanor. The tree under which the unfortunate men were when the fatality happened was shattered from top to bottom. Hundreds visited the spot and carried off charred pieces as a memento of the sad occurrence.

## Welsh Ramblings – How I Found The Hallams (and Craddocks and Squibbs)

The “latest wheeze” that I mentioned last time turned out (as these things do) to be a bit more involved than was first envisaged. It certainly kept me occupied for a few days, but eventually I had a calendar of some 248 births, marriage and deaths from the immediate family – all carefully checked back to my original sources while at the same time checking that the entries on my Ancestry and Genes Reunited trees were correct. So not a full house of 365 events; and, of course not even 248 separate dates as some events occurred on the same date – albeit years apart. (April 18th turns out to be the most “eventful” day with six entries.). And I still have another nine events that, as yet, I have not been able to find an exact date for.

I am still contemplating starting an *On This Day* “WhatsApp” group for the next generation, but I worry that they will soon get fed up with my near-daily postings!

\* \* \*

I have previously mentioned the Hallam branch of my family only in passing, but it is another side of the family that has given me hours of pleasure in researching. As always, my starting point was the notes written by my Uncle Peter - and because I enjoy the story of how my research developed just as much as what I find out I, thought I would share with you what I had to go on from those notes written in 1986.

*“My maternal grandmother was Elizabeth Hallam, one of at least four children.*

*I know of two brothers of my grandmother, William and Charles and a sister whose Christian name is unknown. I think there must have been at least one brother (Tom?) which would explain the presence of Nellie Craddock, nee Hallam, a cousin of my mother. Tom and Nellie Craddock had one daughter – Barbara.*

*William, born 1857, emigrated to New Brunswick. (Uncle Peter had quite a bit of information on the American Hallams having kept in touch with their descendants. His notes continued....)*

*My grandmother’s sister married an Eaton, they had two daughters, Lily who married a Slater and Doris who did not marry. Doris was living in Mount Carmel Street in Derby after the Second World War.*

*Charles Hallam married and they had one daughter Clara, who married a Bowring. The Bowrings must be the elderly couple we called on in Weymouth in the late 1940’s, early 1950’s. My recollections are that Charles Hallam served as a regular soldier in India and/or the*

*Far East, perhaps that is where that strange teapot I have come from, and that a Bowring was a deep sea diver and a Rechabite. As far as I know the Bowrings only had one daughter who married a Matthews. My grandmother Elizabeth was twice married, first to a Duffield and secondly to Joseph Ashby. There were four children of each marriage (Uncle Peter had a fair bit of information on these). Charles and Ilda (the American Hallam descendants) on their visits to Derby both requested to be taken to Searl St. Presumably this is the street where William Hallam lived as a child with his parents. Where do the Squibbs family who live in Tenby on the Welsh coast fit in? Charles Hallam (USA) apparently met a Charles Hallam in Weymouth."*

So, not a great deal to go on. But enough to get me started and plenty of questions for me to try and get to the bottom of. Also, a crucial clue that would prove invaluable.

My starting point, several years ago, was the 1901 census and I found Elizabeth and Joseph Ashby at 22, Whitaker Street in Derby with four Ashby children and the three surviving Duffield children (it turned out that there was a fifth Duffield child who had also died). In the 1891 census the Ashby family, with the Duffield children, were living at No 11, Malt House Row in Babington Lane.

In the 1881 census Elizabeth and John Duffield were living in Sitwell Street – they had married in 1874 in St Peters, Derby. Ten years earlier Elizabeth Hallam was 19, a Mill Hand, and a boarder with the Hanson family at 60, Nuns Street. That begged the question of why Elizabeth had left the family home. Living at 59, Nuns Street were the Duffield family, including Elizabeth's future husband John.

In 1861 the nine-year-old Elizabeth was living at 15, Searl Street with her father Charles (39 – a Silk Framework Knitter) and her siblings Thomas (12), Emma (11) (both Silk Mill Hands), Clara (7), William (5) and Ellen (2). Charles was shown as married, so where was the children's mother? (Ten years later Charles had been living at "1 Court No 2, Searl Street" with three daughters – Clara, Ellen and Jane (11), all three girls were Silk Mill Hands – so where had Jane been in the 1861 census?).

In the 1851 census Charles and his wife Charlotte with Thomas and Emma were living with the Potts family at 32, Parker Street and Charlotte was shown as being from Cotgrave in Nottinghamshire. Back to the 1861 census,

and Charlotte Hallam and her one-year old daughter Jane were boarding with George and Elizabeth Collins in Radford, Nottinghamshire. Was Charlotte staying with her parents? Charles Hallam (originally from East Leake in Nottinghamshire) had married Charlotte Collins in The Register Office in Radford on December 24th 1844. Charlotte died at Searl Street at the age of 43 on April 22nd 1865 from consumption. Charles died at 12, Searl Street on January 26th 1886 from liver disease and dropsy with his occupation given as an elastic bandage maker – old maps show that there was an elastic bandage factory by Markeaton Brook and close to Searl Street. Charles was buried in Nottingham Road Cemetery on January 30th 1886 in Grave 13265, where Charlotte had been buried on April 26th 1865.



*Elizabeth Ann Hallam (later Duffield and then Ashby) 1852-1925*

And so, I had found six siblings of Elizabeth Hallam – more than Uncle Peter knew of, but no trace of Charles whom Uncle Peter named. Interestingly, in the papers that Uncle Peter received following the death of his cousin Kathleen Moore was a copy of his 1986 notes on which she had crossed out Charles and written in Tom.

Initially I could find no trace of **Thomas Hallam** (born c1849) after the 1861 census, but on a whim (based on what Uncle Peter had written) I searched for a Hallam/Bowring marriage in Weymouth and found Charlotte Amelia Hallam to Alfred William Bowring in 1906 – this was the breakthrough I needed. And to complete the picture, there was a Clara Amelia Bowring born in Weymouth in 1907; with a Clara A Bowring marrying a William Matthews in Weymouth in 1937 – in line with Uncle Peter’s notes!

Charlotte Amelia Hallam was born in 1882 in Atcham district (spanning the borders of Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, including Shrewsbury), and in the 1891 census a Charlotte Hallam of the right age and born in Shrewsbury was living with her widowed mother Elizabeth A Hallam (born in Weymouth in 1852) and four siblings (Charles, Clara, George and Thomas), all born in Shrewsbury, at 8, St Leonards Road in the Wyke Regis parish of Weymouth. In the 1901 census Elizabeth, Charlotte and two sons had moved to 24, St Leonards Road while another son, Charles, was an “Army Boy” at Kneller

Hall – which was the headquarters of the Military School of Music. I wonder if this was the Charles Hallam whom Charles Hallam from America met in Weymouth.

Charlotte Amelia Hallam's birth certificate showed that she was born at The Barracks, Shrewsbury on February 6th 1882. Her father was Thomas Hallam, a "Color (sic) Sergeant, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry" and her mother Elizabeth's maiden name was Burgess. They had married in January 1880 in Ryde Parish Church on the Isle of Wight – on their marriage certificate Thomas' address was given as Derby and his father as Charles Hallam, a weaver.



And so, I had traced what happened to Thomas Hallam; even though I had to work backwards. (In the 1881 census Elizabeth was a soldier's wife living at Cowley Military Barracks in Oxfordshire with her daughter Ellen who had been born in Salisbury and was 3 months old. In the 1891 census Ellen was a scholar at The Soldiers Daughters School in Hampstead, London). Thomas died at the age of 39 on November 5th 1887 at Shrewsbury Barracks.

*Thomas Hallam's daughter Charlotte and her husband Alfred Bowring (courtesy of Valerie King)*

I subsequently made contact with Valerie King whose great-grandfather was Thomas Hallam. She confirmed that Thomas served in the army, spending a long time in India. Apparently, with no pension Elizabeth returned to Weymouth from Shrewsbury after Thomas' death and sent Clara and George to army school (a charitable trust for soldiers). Fortunately, her father had purchased a large house in Weymouth and as by then there was only her mother living there, she moved in and took in lodgers and washing to make ends meet. Elizabeth died in 1938. Val also confirmed that Charlotte Hallam married an "Ernie" Bowring and that they were Rechabites (Uncle Peter was right again) and staunch Methodists. Their daughter Clara's husband William Matthews was a weak, sickly man and they had no children. Val recalled meeting her great aunt Charlotte (known as Lottie) and kept in touch with her daughter Clara until she died.



*Two  
pictures  
Val sent  
me of  
Thomas  
Hallam*



As far as **Emma Hallam** (born c1850) is concerned: Emma Craddock and Thomas Craddock were witnesses at both of my great-grandmother Elizabeth Hallam's marriages and Emma was present at the death of Elizabeth's first husband John Duffield (although she was stated to be his sister, rather than sister-in-law). Uncle Peter's notes also referred to a Nellie and Tom Craddock, although he was under the impression that Tom was Elizabeth's brother.

So, more detective work was needed. In the 1871 census Emma Craddock was lodging at Court No 5, Bridge Street with her daughter Clara (2) – but no husband. Clara Craddock Hallam had been born at Ct 1, Searl Street, on March 8th 1869 – no father is given on the birth certificate, but presumably the clue is in her second name! Emma Hallam married Thomas Craddock, a jeweller, in St Peters, Derby on March 12th 1871 – their marriage certificate showing that they were both living in Eagle Street. So why, in the 1871 census which was conducted three weeks later, on April 2nd, was Thomas Craddock recorded as being at home with his parents William and Mary at 5, Darley Lane near St Marys Bridge? Lodging there were Samuel and Mary Thornhill who had been the witnesses at Emma and Thomas' wedding.

In the 1881 census Emma and Thomas were living at 6, Hill (?) Street with their children Clara, Annie (c1872), William (c1874) and Mary (c1880). This address corresponds with that given when Emma registered John Duffield's death in 1883 – 6 Upper Hill Street. By 1891 the family had moved to 23, Cooperative Street and the children living at home were Clara and Mary plus Elizabeth (c1882), Thomas (c1885), Arthur (c1888) and Ellen (c1890). Emma and Thomas were at the same address in both 1901 and 1911 – but by the latter census Thomas was out of work. Elizabeth was then a dressmaker,



Arthur a Grocers Assistant and Ellen a Registry Office Clerk. The census return stated that Emma and Thomas had nine children, of which two had died.

Thomas Craddock died in 1927 and a report appeared in “*The Derby Daily Telegraph*” of July 9th:

*“The funeral of Mr. Thomas Craddock, of 23, Co-operative-street, Derby, took place at the Uttoxeter-road Cemetery on Wednesday, the first part of the service being conducted in St. Chad’s Church by Rev H.F. Barff (vicar). The mourners included Mrs. Craddock (widow), Mr. A Craddock (son), Mrs. C. Meakin, Mrs. A. Squibbs, Mrs. G. Kirkland and Mrs. J. Johnson (daughters), Mrs. A. Craddock (daughter-in-law), Mr. J. Johnson (son-in-law), Mrs. J. Eaton (sister-in-law), Mr. J. Eaton (brother-in-law). The coffin was of unpolished oak with brass fittings, and name-plate inscribed “Thomas Craddock, at rest July, 1927, aged 77 years”. The arrangements were carried out by the Co-operative Society.”*

This is a good example of how the detailed newspaper reports of the day can give clues as to who people married; especially as the surnames Eaton and Squibbs had been mentioned in Uncle Peter’s notes.

Emma Craddock died in 1938 and it was her and Thomas’ daughter Clara who married Charles Meakin in Derby in 1893. By the 1901 census they were living in West Ham in London with their son Charles Craddock Meakin, aged 6. Charles senior was a tea warehouse manager and by 1911 he was a tea buyer and blender. Both Clara and Charles were alive at the time of the 1939 Register, still living in London, and their son Charles was living with his wife Ethel.

Annie Craddock was a photographer’s assistant in Aberystwyth in Wales in the 1891 census. She married Arthur Squibbs, from Bridgwater in Somerset, in Derby in 1899 and in 1901 they were living in New Quay in Wales – Arthur was a photographer and they had a son Harold Craddock Squibbs (aged 1). In 1911 they were living in Tenby in Wales at Napleton Studios, Warren Street. Arthur was a photographer and dealer and Annie was “assisting in the business”. Annie died in 1950 and Arthur Squibbs died in 1953. Their son Harold married Elizabeth Davies and they had a son, Arthur, who ran a gentleman’s outfitters in Tenby which my parents visited in 1983.

William Craddock died in 1884 aged 11 and his sister Mary married Joseph Johnson in Derby in 1899. Their first child, Joseph, also had the middle name Craddock (was this a family thing?). In 1911 they were living at 22, Stanton Street in Derby and in 1939 they were living in Clarence Road.

Arthur Craddock married Esther Moston in St Barnabas's Parish Church in Derby on May 26th 1919, with Arthur shown as being a soldier. We know that he was a Grocers Assistant before the War and in the "*Derby Evening Telegraph*" of July 27th 1942 it was reported that Arthur, Chief Grocery Shops inspector since May 1934, had been elected General Manager of Derby Co-operative Society. The report went on to say that Arthur had joined the Society at their Derby warehouse on August 5th 1902 and in 1915 was appointed first assistant at the Shaftesbury Street premises before he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps, serving for over three years and seeing service in France. After returning in 1919 he was appointed first assistant at the Nottingham Road grocery branch and in 1923 he became grocery manager at Littleover. He was transferred during the following year to the King-street branch and in 1932 went to the central grocery provisions store. Arthur's wife Esther died in May 1943 and in August 1944 Arthur married Gladys Daykin, from Mickleover. Arthur died in 1949 at the age of 61 and the "*Derby Evening Telegraph*" reported that he had died at his home, "Dellcroft", Lonsdale Place, Uttoxeter Road and that his funeral was to be at St Barnabas's Church. He had a son and a daughter. I think these were Dorothy and Graham.

Ellen Craddock married Harry Trasler in St Chads Parish Church on August 12th 1921 with her address given as 23, Cooperative Street. Ellen's sister Clara Meakin was a witness. Ellen and Harry had a daughter, Shirley (c1927). I haven't been able to trace what happened to her.

So, the only remaining question is who was the Barbara Craddock that Uncle Peter referred to and why he thought that Nellie Craddock was cousin of his mother, rather than an aunt.

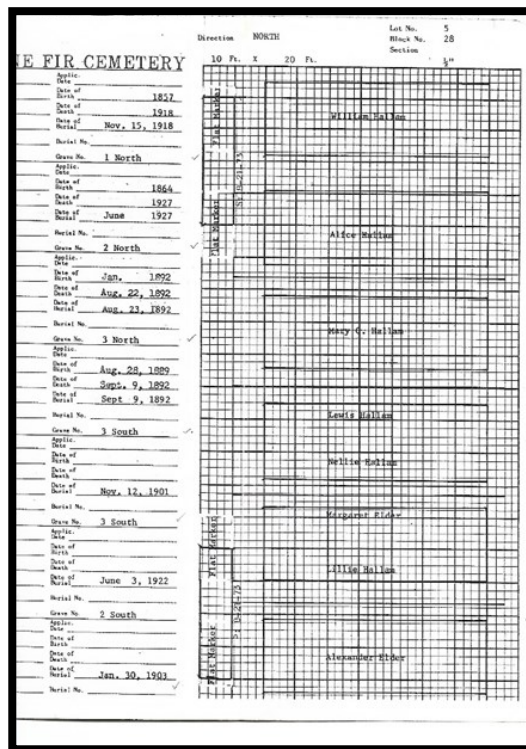
**Clara Hallam** (born c1854) died at the age of 24 on October 29th 1878 at 11 Searl Street and her sister **Jane Hallam** (born c 1860) died at the same address on March 26th 1879 aged 19. They both died from phthisis.

We know that it was **William Hallam** (born c1856) who emigrated to America, but in the 1871 census there was a William Hallam of the right age and from Derby shown as a "Juvenile Offender under Detention" and an "Inmate as Pupil" at the Philanthropic Farm School in Reigate in Surrey. According to what I have found on the internet, the Royal Philanthropic Society had been founded in London in 1788 by a group of gentlemen worried by the large number of homeless children in the city. In 1792 the Society opened its first central institution in Southwark, intended for the sons and daughters of convicts and boys and girls who had themselves committed crimes. Later, convicts' children were no longer accepted and in 1849 the institution moved

to an estate at Redhill. Classed as a reformatory under the Reformatory Schools Act of 1854 most of its pupils were committed by magistrates and paid for by local authorities. Farm work was the principal occupation although carpentry, tailoring and other occupations were taught. As to what crime this young William Hallam had committed and why he was sent to Redhill remains a mystery. It seems that by 1881 he was back in Derby, lodging with the Morrell family in Ford Street. After that I cannot find him in any census, so I wonder if he was the William Hallam who arrived in New York from Liverpool on June 16<sup>th</sup> 1884 on the “Oregon” (or maybe the one who arrived in New York from Liverpool via Queenstown on June 21<sup>st</sup> 1881 on the “Italy” – although that might be a tight timescale given that the 1881 census was on April 3rd). His motive for emigrating, and who paid for his passage, remain a mystery.

William married Alice Elder in 1888 and they made their home in Portland, Oregon. They had seven children; of whom two died very young and another two died in their teens. William died in 1918 and Alice died in 1927 and they were all buried alongside

one another, together with Alice’s parents, in Lone Fir Cemetery. The burial dates were: William, November 15th 1918; Alice, June 1927; Mary, August 23rd 1892 (she was born in January of that year); Lewis, September 9th 1892 (born August 28th 1889); Lillie, January 30th 1903; Nellie, June 3rd 1922. The three children who survived to adulthood were William (born June 11th 1890, died July 12th 1960), Charles (born March 15th 1898, died July 8th 1961) and Edwin (born May 23rd 1904, died September 29th 1973).



*The document recording the last resting place of William Hallam, his wife and four of their children*

**Ellen Hallam** (born c1859) married John William Eaton (there's the other surname from Uncle Peter's notes) in Trinity Baptist Church, Green Hill in Derby on September 17th 1882, Ellen living at 12, Searl Street at the time. Their children were Lilian Clara Kate (born c1883), Charles Edward (c1888) and Doris Ellen (c1891). It was Lilian who married the Slater from Uncle Peter's notes – Fred – on August 1st 1910, also at Trinity Baptist Church. Lilian died in 1960. Charles married Annie Greaves on June 10th 1914 (also at Trinity) and they had a daughter, Joyce (c1916). Doris died in 1972.

Returning to Charles Hallam (born c1822) in East Leake. The only likely Charles Hallam I can find in the 1841 census was 19 and living in Upper Brook Street in Derby; his occupation being a “silk glover” (?). On his marriage certificate his father was named as William Hallam. My contact Valerie King has Charles' parents as William Hallam (c1796) and Elizabeth Rose, but another contact has them as William (c1791) and Elizabeth Langham.

As for Charlotte Collins, yet another contact's great-great-grandfather was her brother Thomas. Their parents were George Collins (from Bulwell in Nottinghamshire and Elizabeth (from Radford) – confirming my findings in the 1861 census. In 1841 Elizabeth, with Charlotte and Thomas and their siblings Eliza and “Elizh” was living in Windmill Street in Radford – which was Charlotte's address when she got married and when Eliza Collins was one of the witnesses.

So, still some research to do on the Hallam ancestry, but lots of information found to build on Uncle Peter's invaluable original notes.

\* \* \*

So that is it for this time. As always, do please get in touch if any of the above has any interest to you.

*Simon Baker [Mem 7958]  
E-mail: S-BAKER1@sky.com*

## FOLLOW UP

### *From Maxwell Craven*

I am the author of the New Oxford DNB article on the Lombes [written 1995], which Ian Care damns with rather faint praise, so I feel I ought to make it clear that the two errors he highlights in that entry are perfectly well substantiated.

#### 1. Sorocold's contribution.

This is explicitly stated in Defoe's *Tour Through the Whole Island of Britain* [1727] III.38 [cf Everyman edition, II.562] and is repeated in the posthumous 1748 edition. The authorship of the works is immediately followed by the story of him falling into the mill race which has subsequently been attributed to a different occasion, but current academic opinion maintains that the yarn was added [probably as related orally to Defoe and in ignorance of its true context] to provide colour to the mention of his name, and in no way invalidates his role as a co-creator of the mill. Sorocold already had a life's lease on much of the site, taken out with the Corporation when he set up his water-works in 1692, as is established by a contemporary copy of the document, Staffordshire Archives, William Salt Library 1965/3/2/25.

#### 2. Lombe's supposed visit to Italy.

This is explicitly described in William Hutton's *History of Derby* [1791] pp.196-197 and 199-200. Bearing in mind that Hutton worked there from 1730-1737 and knew people who would have known the Lombes, this has never been called into question and, I believe, some further light was brought to bear in it by Anthony Calladine from the archives relating to Livorno now at [I understand] Genoa. Even if Mr Care would doubt Hutton's ability to recall things told him when he was in his childhood and early teens, we have his testimony that he knew Nathaniel Gartrevalli, an Italian brought over by John Lombe to England, later on [Hutton, *op cit* 204], which would reinforce the veracity of what he related.

The whole matter is summarised in my book on John Whitehurst (2nd rev edn. Stroud 2015) 18-20.

## *A Genealogy Filing System for Paper Documents*

### Introduction

I started my genealogy hobby (obsession?) twenty-five years ago with Family Chart Forms (on paper) and paper copies of all my support documentation. The Family Chart has a married couple at the center - children, other spouses and grandparents get a single line each. My computer genealogy system is Reunion (it only runs on an iMac). In an ideal world, Family Charts would be generated by Reunion from the database; all support documentation would be digital, available on demand by hyperlinks. I do not live in this ideal world, so, I have a problem and I may not be unique in this respect!

From my point of view, the paper is primary; the computer database is secondary. My Family Charts are the INPUT to my database.

My objective in this article is to define an efficient filing system for a thousand Family Charts that provide the essential documentation for my Reunion database. These charts occupy about six linear feet, end-to-end!

Other researchers may have similar problems?

### The old filing system is described below:

- My Family Chart provides the basic cover sheet for up to a dozen associated documents such as birth, marriage, death, wills & census data for a specific "husband/wife couple" (all stapled together). In the following paragraphs, the term "Family Chart" refers to this inseparable wad of paper.
- The Family Chart defines a generational linkage. For example, the Family Chart of my parents contains an upward link to my paternal Grandparents and another to my maternal Grandparents. It also contains downward links, to me and to my siblings.
- Family Charts were grouped into file folders which contain the Family Charts for a set of several "closely related ancestors".
- The number of families in a given file folder was variable but a general rule was that a folder tends to be between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick.
- Within each folder, the family charts were ordered by the birth-date of the most relevant of the husband/wife couple (husband if both are equally relevant).

- The term "closely related ancestor" is very subjective and is essentially arbitrary. I found it difficult to remember exactly how my own system worked!
- Folders were collected together and assigned to an "appropriate" 6 inch file box. This is another arbitrary decision! I had about a dozen such boxes!
- Only about a quarter of my Family Charts relate to my direct ancestors; the other three-quarters are for siblings, cousins, aunts, uncles and in-laws. I shall refer to my charts as either "Ancestral" or "Auxiliary".
- Ancestral Charts have a green ink marker along the top left edge of the (multi-page) chart.

**The new system must resolve the following issues:**

The Charts will be lined up in a row along a single shelf where every Family Chart has a well defined position on the shelf and is easy to find - following some simple rules. No ambiguities; no more arbitrary decisions; no more boxes.

I have rejected many obvious, simple rules, including "alphabetical" order (presumably the husband's surname); "date of birth" (presumably the husband's); "date of marriage" (not known in many cases). If I want to find just one family chart any of these rules would suffice but it would be far from ideal because I usually want to find a specific family chart within the context of their immediate ancestors and descendants. If Amelia Adams marries Zachariah Zebraski I do not want to find their respective ancestors at opposite ends of the shelf. My rule has to be a bit more complicated!

**The new system defined:**

- Ancestral Family Charts are beacons on the list.
- Auxiliary Family Charts are filed adjacent to the appropriate Ancestral Family Chart.
- It is easy to imagine a pictorial version of a family-tree that comprises only FAMILIES (no individuals). My tree starts with ME in the family of my PARENTS. Then two Family Charts one for each of my paternal and my maternal GRANDPARENTS. Each of which leads to two more Family Charts (one for the paternal branch and one for the maternal). At some point (usually before King Charlemagne and his favorite wife) the tree stops.

- I have a totally independent filing system for my wife and her ancestors.
- With this picture in mind, I can define a natural order for the Family Charts of all my direct ancestors. Starting with the family chart of my parents, I take the left branch to my Paternal Grandparents. I continue up the tree, always taking the Paternal (left hand) branch until I reach a dead end; at which point, I retreat down the tree until I reach a valid Maternal (right hand) branch, which I take and follow upwards (using the "always left as far as possible" rule).
- This gives me a basic structure that covers one hundred percent of my direct ancestors and that keeps families with the same surname together and makes it quite easy to find and follow maternal branches.

To add some clarity, ancestors on my Dad's side cover the left side of the tree and naturally precede all of the ancestors on my Mother's side.

#### **Auxiliary Charts.**

- The rule as defined only covers my direct ancestors; we still have second marriages, siblings, cousins, uncles, aunts and in-laws to contend with.
- The Ancestor Charts serve as beacons in the system. Auxiliary charts are created for second marriages and for siblings, which will be filed immediately following the relevant ancestral chart but preceding his (her) parents.
- The Family Chart that relates to a sibling is usually sufficiently comprehensive; it includes the sibling's spouse, his or her parents, their children and possibly second marriages.

However, there are cases in which siblings take on a life of their own, generating extra Auxiliary Charts which have to be filed (immediately following the appropriate sibling). Such side branches may be quite extensive. This would occur if the sibling married into a family of significant interest (nobility or any similar indication of social mobility). In such cases, I may have created family charts for the parents of the spouse. I may also have included family charts for their children, particularly if I know that the cousin's lives were closely intertwined. I have occasionally gone to second and third cousins. The charts for a specific sibling and their associated relatives would be grouped together in a cluster (sibling, followed by parents-in-law, followed by children). If several siblings each generate such a cluster, the clusters would be ordered by the date of birth of the appropriate sibling.



There is an obvious, but essential, asymmetry in my system: the female branch is secondary and therefore more difficult to follow. To facilitate locating ancestors on the female branches, I have created word documents that list both the Ancestral and the Auxiliary Family Charts in their linear shelf order.

Genealogy/Butt/PaperFilesButt.docx is a listing for the Butt paper trail  
Genealogy/Butt/PaperFilesSelby.docx is a listing for the Selby paper trail.

In operation, I find that locating a specific ancestor on a fan chart usually enables me to locate them on the shelf within a few inches - without consulting the listing documents.

The system has been in operation for a year and it works!!!

*David Butt [Mem 6778]  
E-mail: dandubutt@gmail.com*

### **! HELP WANTED !**

I am a member of both the Suffolk and Norfolk Family History Societies as the majority of my ancestors came from these two counties. However, there is what I like to call 'My Derbyshire Connection'.

In 1875 Sarah Camp, a farmer's daughter from Etwall, moved to Lowestoft, Suffolk and married Herbert Thomas Waller, who was a baker. They were to become my great grandparents. I would be interested to make contact with any descendants of the Camp family who still live in Derbyshire. Sarah Camp's maternal grandfather was George Turner, a shoemaker from Church Broughton and I am also investigating the Turner line.

*Thelma Waller  
E-mail: thelma\_waller@mypostoffice.co.uk*

## THE WILLIAM MORRIS CONNECTION

Sometimes family history research throws up fascinating side shoots and one linked to my ancestors in Clay Cross and nearby Handley is that of the life of Emma, the sister of William Morris, famous designer, poet and socialist. Emma, Morris's favourite sister, was the wife of Joseph Oldham, the first vicar of Clay Cross.

A biography of Morris by Philip Henderson, which I came across as an English student in the 1970's, includes a brief extract from a letter which Morris wrote after visiting his sister at Clay Cross in 1855, during the Crimean War.

Morris describes what happened after the fall of Sebastopol, as he travelled from Malvern, where the Abbey bells had rung all day.

*" ....when I went by railway to Clay Cross the next day, they hosted flags up everywhere, particularly on the chimneys at Burton - at Chesterfield they had a flag upon the top of their particularly ugly twisted spire (Morris's opinion, bad marks there!)- at Clay Cross , by some strange delusion, they had hoisted all over the place the Russian tricolour ... thinking, honest folks, that it was the French flag; they had no peal of bells at Clay Cross, only one bell of a singularly mild and chapelly nature, said bell was tolled by the patriotic inhabitants ALL day long, the effect of which I leave you to imagine...."*

This discovery at once interested me, as both my parents had grown up and met at Clay Cross (actually meeting through activities at St Bartholomew's church) , moving to North Wingfield after their marriage.

Later on, in the early 1980's, my husband and myself began to investigate our family trees and I joined Derbyshire FHS. Subsequently I discovered that Morris's brother-in-law, Joseph Oldham, had officiated at the marriage of my two times great grandparents, George Bradley and Mary Elizabeth Greateorex. George was a farmer at Woodhead Farm, Handley. This made me want to find out more about how Emma Morris, originally from Walthamstow, had come to be the wife of the vicar of Clay Cross in industrial North East Derbyshire.

I found out more about Emma from a book by Jack Lindsey, called "William Morris", and also from different websites, including that of the William Morris Society. William and Emma Morris's parents were William Morris and Emma Shelton. The Morris family were Welsh but William Senior was born in Worcester in 1797 and moved to London in about 1820, becoming a clerk

and then partner in a firm of discount brokers. Emma Shelton's family also came from Worcester. Their daughter Emma was born in 1830 and in 1833 the family moved to Elm House, Walthamstow. William Morris was born here on 24th March, 1834.

In 1840 the family moved across Epping Forest to Woodford Hall, a spacious Georgian mansion. Here the children had their own little gardens. The Morris family brewed their own beer, made their own butter and baked their own bread. These early experiences must have shaped Morris's later beliefs in the worth of craftsmanship and self sufficiency. William also enjoyed dressing up as a knight and involving his sisters in his romantic play acting. One of the books Morris read as a child was "The Old English Baron" by Clara Reeve, in which the two leading characters are William and Emma, the name of his mother and his favourite elder sister. Emma later remembered that they used to read it together.

In 1848 the Morris family moved to Water House in Walthamstow and stayed there until 1856. This house is now the William Morris Gallery and retains the garden that Emma and William would have known. During this period William went to study at Marlborough College, and later to Oxford, coming home in the holidays, of course.

Emma married the Reverend Joseph Oldham in May 1850, having met him when he was curate at Walthamstow from 1845-48. William would have also known the Rev. Oldham casually at this period. In 1850, when Joseph and Emma married, Oldham was the curate at Downe in Kent, ( incidentally the home of Charles Darwin), so must have formed an attachment with Emma before leaving Walthamstow. Very soon after their marriage he was given the living of Clay Cross, then a growing industrial town with several coal pits and Clay Cross works, founded by George Stephenson to support the growing railway network.

What a different world industrial Clay Cross must have seemed to Emma after her genteel upbringing on the outskirts of London. Inevitably Emma's closeness to her brother William declined in intensity after her marriage, although William still visited her (and later his daughter Jenny) and sent her copies of his early poems. One poem, "The Three Flowers", may have been inspired by his sister's marriage to Oldham. The narrator of the poem is called Brother by the girl in it and its theme is a love triangle. A copy of this poem was found by Morris's niece, Effie, at the back of a drawer belonging to Emma. Ironically, William Morris's own marriage to Jane Burden later developed into a love triangle involving his fellow Pre-Raphaelite, Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Emma and her husband lived at The Old Vicarage, Clay Cross, now a residential care home, and were heavily involved in the building of the new church there, St Bartholomews. A window in the church is an early design by William Morris and includes a portrait of the Rev. Oldham, his brother-in-law. Rev. Oldham was also responsible for the building of the old Parochial Schools, originally used as an elementary school, later used for church activities and events such as parties, but since demolished. I recall several happy times there as a child. I would imagine that Emma took great interest in the education of the local children and perhaps even participated in some of their schooling.

According to the William Morris Society website, Morris visited both Haddon Hall and Hardwick Hall with Emma. He was particularly excited by the tapestries and embroidery at Hardwick and it would be pleasing to think that this experience kindled his later enthusiasm for tapestry and embroidery and inspired some of his wonderful designs.

Emma and Joseph moved from the vicarage at Clay Cross to the Rectory at North Wingfield for a few years before Joseph's death. William visited Emma at North Wingfield and loved the old church there, dating back to medieval times. I was pleased to learn this as this was where my parents ( and myself in younger years) worshipped and our family sung in the choir. It is also the church where I was married and my children were baptised.

On Joseph's death , Emma, retired to Lyme Regis in Dorset, where she lived out her days in this lovely seaside town.

*Anne Buck [Mem 762]*

*E-mail: martinbuck@btinternet.com*

### **INFORMATION WANTED!!**

Please does anyone have any information about an orphanage or children's home that would have been operating in Bakewell and taking children from Matlock in the 1950s? Any help would be welcome.

Chris Prior

E-mail: [chriprior@numberone.myzen.co.uk](mailto:chriprior@numberone.myzen.co.uk)

## WORN OUT MINISTERS FUND

No. 3063  
**Memorandum.**  
Worn-Out Ministers' Fund.  
1, CENTRAL BUILDINGS,  
WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.  
Date 8 JAN 1937  
Dear Sir,  
I beg with thanks to acknowledge  
receipt of cheque for £ 1 : 1 : -,  
being your contribution on behalf of  
the above Fund.  
Yours faithfully,  
per pro. W. H. HART  
J. Weaver  
Rev. E. Penna

I found this in the Brassington Wesleyan Register and from what I can gather from papers and so on, it seems from the 1850s there was a fund set up to get in contributions for a fund that would help ministers that were in need of help for themselves and their families. If anyone knows anything further perhaps they would let us know.

## **BURDEKIN GENEALOGY AND THE POWER OF DNA**

Two articles were published in about 2014 in the DFHS magazine about the history of the Burdekin family from Derbyshire. The article 'Moving On from the 18<sup>th</sup> Century' described the way the Burdekin families from Hope and Edale spread to different localities including in the UK (e.g. Sheffield and London) and abroad (e.g. Australia and the USA). The article 'A story of Farming Folk in Hope' described some of the ways of life of families in the area and included examples of extracts from the wills of Burdekin families living in Hope and Edale in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

A considerable amount of research has been carried out into the history of Burdekin families in different parts of the country with origins mainly from the Derbyshire/Yorkshire area in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, leading to family trees for Burdekins of Edale, Hope, Sheffield (including emigration to Australia), Horbury, Bradfield and Glossop, Lancashire and London. These have been derived from parish records, Bishops' transcripts, tax records, censuses, wills, and the various on-line family history web-sites. However, the census records are only available from 1841 to 1911, parish records from about 1600, varying in different places, and national records only became compulsory in the UK in 1837. Some of the on-line web sites contain inaccuracies which are often perpetuated by being taken up and copied without substantiation. Thus, information from records is sometimes incomplete and assumptions have to be made in some cases. The advent of DNA testing has opened up a new avenue for establishing family history relationships and in some cases this may extend back over a significant number of generations. The present article describes two examples of where DNA testing has been able to add significantly to existing family history records in the Burdekin family and how it is hoped that further investigations will add to this in the future. Firstly, we will give a simple overview of what is involved in DNA testing and what can be expected from the results.

**DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid)** is the genetic material which forms the instruction manual in nearly all cells of our bodies for growth, survival, reproduction and for determining our individual characteristics. Human DNA is contained in the nucleus of most cells in the body in the form of 23 pairs of chromosomes. Chromosomes are complex molecules made up of sequences of millions of just 4 compounds or nucleotides- Adenine, Thymine, Cytosine and Guanine (A, T, C, G). The specific sequence of these compounds is what gives people their individuality. Of these pairs of chromosomes, 22 are the "autosomes", and the other pair is made up of either 2X chromosomes (for

females) or an XY pair (for males). A child inherits its DNA from its parents and in the case of the autosome pairs, half of the new pair is inherited from the mother and the other half from the father but the contributions from the parents are mixed together. The Y chromosomes are present only in the body cells of males and have the special attribute of being transmitted from father to son almost unchanged. A small amount of DNA is also present within cells but outside the nucleus and this is known as mitochondrial DNA in the form of complex organelles that produce energy in a form that can be used by the cell. It has its own genetic material, separate from the DNA in the nucleus and can reproduce itself separately. Mitochondrial DNA is inherited from the mother and passed down only through the maternal lineage and tests on this can be used to trace maternal ancestry. The overall results may be classified into groups of similar finding known as haplogroups, which are branches that can be traced to one person.

There are several commercial companies which offer DNA testing but it is important to understand what type of testing is being offered and what can be expected from the results. Companies currently offering DNA testing include Ancestry DNA, FamilyTree DNA, Living DNA, MyHeritage DNA and 23and me, but check on-line for others. The companies provide a kit to enable the customer to provide a sample of DNA in the form of saliva or a swab from the inside of cheeks.

**Autosomal DNA testing** is the most common form of testing, such as offered by most of the companies and is performed only on the 22 autosomal chromosomes. This type of testing cannot give any specific information about maternal or paternal ancestry as these chromosomes contain material mixed from both parents. Because this DNA is mixed at each generation, individual content is progressively lost and autosomal testing is generally only useful for going back about 6 generations. The testing is done by simply selecting a large number of positions on a range of chromosomes and comparing the sequence of A,T,C,G in them between samples. Comparison of results between two persons is usually expressed in terms of centiMorgans (cM) – the total shared cM indicates how much DNA is shared between the two persons on a probability basis, the higher the cM number the closer the relationship. For example, on average, second cousins are predicted to share 200 – 620 cM and fourth cousins 20 – 85 cM. When Ancestry DNA files are uploaded to other sites like GEDmatch, MyHeritage or FamilyTreeDNA, you are only comparing autosomal DNA.

**Y-DNA testing.** Y-DNA is used to test specifically for paternal ancestry, and there are two main types of test. These are the so-called STR test and the SNP test. STR stands for Short Tandem Repeat, and refers to regions of the

Y chromosome where one of the 4 base compounds (A, T, G, C) is repeated several times, perhaps 10 or more times. The number of times a repeat occurs remains generally constant from generation to generation but does change slowly or mutates, perhaps by one every 3 or 4 generations. Testing companies (basically FT-DNA) select a number of these repeat sections and analyse them for comparison. So, for example, one man may have 14 copies of, say, T in one section, and another man may only have 13 due to a mutation event. The STR tests are available in several levels, whereby either 12, 25, 37, 67 or 111 'marker' regions are tested (at differing costs of course). Results are compared with other persons tested, and result in a table of close matches (the same number of repeats at the chosen test positions, or differences of one or perhaps two in the number of repeats). "Close" matches at 12 marker positions tested, even with "exact" matching, may not necessarily be very precise. A greater number of markers, eg, 67 or 111, will give more precise data.

SNPs - Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms are essentially substitutions of a single nucleotide at a specific position in the coding sequence that occur at a level greater than 1% of the population. The hierarchy of SNPs can help determine the migration path of individual families from ancient times. Furthermore, if two individuals have the same "terminal" SNP – the last one in the hierarchy – then they are guaranteed to be closely related in the paternal line. The identification of the mutations can be important for personalised medicine to provide treatment for specific diseases.

**Michael Burdekin and DNA** – Michael was given an Ancestry DNA test as a birthday present two years ago. When the results came through, his ethnicity was shown as 100% England Wales and Northwest Europe, centred on Sheffield and bordering the Peak District to the west and Lincolnshire to the east. Although Michael had traced his family tree back to Edale about 1600, his parents came from Sheffield. He was initially disappointed that although there was a list of 302 DNA matches, only one was closer than 4<sup>th</sup> cousin level, and none had the name Burdekin. However, shortly afterwards, he was contacted by three persons who had the name Burdekin in their family history and were previously unknown to him. Although they turned out to be at fourth cousin level, they were essentially descended from daughters of a common great grandfather on the Edale tree. A little later, as more people were tested, an unknown Burdekin appeared on the list of contacts who had a common great grandfather and another unknown cousin appeared with a common second great grandfather. This cousin was able to provide photographs of the family from Edale and Sheffield which Michael had never seen, including ones of grandparents who had died before Michael was born. In November 2019, Michael was approached by Ron Hayman and this led to



having Y-DNA tests carried out to see if common ancestry could be established. This is described below in the section on Ron Hayman.

**Ron Hayman and DNA** – Ron lives on the Gold Coast in Australia, and has had both autosomal and Y-DNA (big Y-700) testing carried out to help identify his ancestry.

I am writing this section in the first person in the hope of better conveying my personal feelings towards the wonder and power of modern DNA testing. In my own case, I was finally able to identify my previously unknown paternal grandfather.

I have been “doing genealogy” for about 20 years, and like many people, have had my “brick wall” where I just could not make any progress. I was adopted as a small child, and never knew my biological father, who abandoned my mother and me when I was about a year old. He, and also his mother (my grandmother), were never spoken of back in those days, when certain issues were never discussed openly. Sadly, my father drowned in about 1970 after being washed off rocks by a freak wave. It wasn’t until I began to do family history research that I found out that my father was born before his mother was married. Eventually I obtained his birth certificate, but unfortunately there was no mention of his father. By this time, anyone who would be able to give me any clues as to who my unknown grandfather was had passed away, so for many years I just lived with my brick wall and held little hope of breaking through.

Like many genealogists, I spent countless hours trolling through Family Search, Ancestry records and various other sites collecting information and developing a family tree with thousands of near and distant relations. But this was always tempered by the irritation of not knowing who my paternal grandfather was. I had taken an Ancestry DNA test and found many new, and confirmed many known, relatives. What struck me was the large number of DNA matches that I could not place in my known tree. I basically assumed that was just because I had such a large tree, and it was only reasonable that I wouldn’t know everybody and their place in it.

Then something momentous happened – Ancestry notified me early in 2019 of a DNA match that was at second cousin level – about 400 cM of overlap. This was astounding, as I knew of all my close cousins – all except in one branch that is – that of my mysterious grandfather. Strangely, I didn’t try to contact the person immediately, but just contemplated the implications for some time, because I was conscious of the situation. This cousin would have their own family, and may not be aware that we actually shared a great

grandfather. How would they react if I suddenly bobbed up and claimed to be related? To keep the story short, I eventually made contact, and in time persuaded them to give me the names of their grandparents and great grandparents. For this I will be eternally grateful, as it was the key to all that happened subsequently.

I was able to determine that most of my cousin's grandparents lived in Victoria, Australia. Making use of Electoral Rolls, I was able to place just one of these living in close proximity to my unmarried grandmother in 1925, and my biological father was born in 1926. My grandfather's surname was Burdekin. I had found a chink in the brick wall. Using Ancestry DNA matching, I found a few other people that had links to the Burdekin family, so I was making progress. Later in 2019, I was again surprised by another second cousin DNA match, not quite as strong as the first one, but still substantial at just over 200 cM. On making contact through standard Ancestry messaging, I initially got no response. Some fine detective work (if I say so myself) enabled me to identify this unknown cousin on Facebook, and just one message generated a fantastic response. They were very helpful regarding the family tree as far as they knew it. Although they did not know the other cousin, they did have a DNA match indicating that they were second cousins as well.

Subsequent to my initial findings, I have been able to amass almost 50 DNA matches with people who are interconnected with the Burdekin family. With about 6 of these people, I have been able to determine exactly how they map back to the Burdekin family tree and to myself. The DNA evidence is now incontrovertible – I have so many matches with Burdekin related people, including two second cousins, that it is beyond doubt. My grandfather was a Burdekin who emigrated to Australia in 1921 with his wife and 1 year old daughter. My father should have been called Burdekin, as should I. It is obvious that a little bit of luck was involved in my discoveries. First, it relied heavily on at least one close cousin doing a DNA test. Second, my grandfather emigrated to Australia and lived in Melbourne, my home town. I was able to track him and his family using Electoral Rolls.

During my research endeavours regarding the Burdekins in 2019, some kind person sent me copies of the 2 articles in the DFHS magazine referred to by Michael earlier. One of these had the email address of Michael's brother who had written the articles. I emailed him and he forwarded my query to Michael, to whom I am now greatly indebted for his help and guidance regarding the Burdekin family. We have now struck up a fine relationship, and I convinced Michael to undergo a Y DNA test. We found perfect matches in the STR tests at levels 12 and 25, which while good, really points to the need for testing at higher levels, and particularly for SNPs. Michael has organised

the Burdekin family tree into several branches, to which he made reference earlier. It appears that we are in different branches – he is in the Edale branch, while I am in the Hope branch. Going back in time, it appears that we most likely have a common ancestor in Adam Burdekin who was born just prior to 1600, married his wife Jane in 1600 and died in 1624 at Hope. This is around 9 or 10 generations back, which is in accord with the results of our Y12 and Y25 STR DNA matches.

The introduction to this section made mention of the fact that I have undergone the Big Y700 DNA test. This is the ultimate SNP test for males, and will provide you with a unique haplogroup, which you will only share with very close relatives, such as brothers, father and son, first cousins or uncles. Currently I am the only known person in the world with my designated haplogroup, and am patiently waiting for some more Burdekin males to do the test. Unfortunately, it is a little bit expensive, but I treated myself to an early Christmas present last year. I guess it all depends what each person wants to get from their genealogical research. This test is capable of illustrating all the ancient migration pathways out of Africa 150000 years ago, up until relatively modern times. It can help determine where family names originated and diverged 1000 years ago, and provide definitive proof of family relationships along the paternal lines.

If anyone is contemplating DNA testing, you need to understand which one to do. Autosomal tests are great for discovering people you are related to back to about 6 generations. They will also pinpoint and confirm your family's ethnic origins. For example, my Ancestry test confirms my origins in and around Derbyshire and West Yorkshire. But it also tells me that I am 16% Irish/Scottish and 7% Swedish. In contrast, the Y chromosome tests are able to determine ancient migration paths, and derive in great detail the genetic mutations that make you and your male line unique. I hope my personal story has interested a few readers, and perhaps encouraged them to dive in and have a DNA test. Don't be scared of what you may find out – seek the truth and embrace it. Above all, trust in the power of DNA! Don't worry or get hung up over surnames. Mine is Hayman, but only due to circumstances. It could just as easily have been Sinclair or Weatherley or BURDEKIN. Trust the DNA, join in the fun and revitalise your genealogical research.

**Facebook page – Burdekin Genealogy** Ron has set up a private Facebook page with Michael as joint administrator for those with direct interest in the Burdekin ancestry to exchange information and experiences. Anyone interested is invited to approach Ron or Michael for further details.

*Michael Burdekin—Email: [mburdekin@aol.com](mailto:mburdekin@aol.com)*

*Ron Hayman—Email: [rhayman555@gmail.com](mailto:rhayman555@gmail.com)*

## **CHURCHES OF DERBYSHIRE**

### **59. Clifton with Compton Holy Trinity**



Clifton is a charming Derbyshire village, situated just over a mile from Ashbourne. Along with Compton it once formed a township in the parish of Ashbourne. It is a scattered village and contains numerous cottages of individual character, as well as two fairly new housing estates. The oldest building is thought to be the Cock Inn and there is also a well stocked shop

cum post office, a village school that was established in 1855, plus a golf course and cricket club.

The turnpike road from Ashbourne to Hanging Bridge was cut in 1763 and the little colony which grew up alongside it is still known as Tollgate, preserving the memory of a tollhouse at the junction with Green Lane. Locals believe that the Hanging Bridge gets its name from the executions that took place there, backed up by the fact that there is a Gallows Tree Lane and a Gallows Tree Hill nearby.

On one of the approach roads into Clifton is a mound known as Margery Bower. It is thought to be a site where Cromwell's roundheads, after the battle of Naseby in 1645, set up their cannons to attack the retreating Royalists.

The ancient chapel of St Mary fell into disuse after the Reformation and was pulled down in 1750, much of the material being used to repair the mother church at Ashborne. In the 1880s much of Clifton and Sturston was owned by the Smith family, who made their fortune in cheese. They were great benefactors donating money for the Holy Trinity Church, which was built in 1845 of stone to a design of Henry Isaac Stevens in early English style. The clock over the lych gate is dedicated to one of the Smith family.

The apse and bell tower were added in 1868, by Slater and Carpenter, and the church itself was skilfully restored in the 1920s by Norman Moore of Ash-

bourne, who was born in Clifton. It is now a joint living with Norbury and Snelston.



The church consists of a chancel, nave, south porch, a vestry at the north east end, and an octagonal stone turret, containing one bell. The pulpit is semi hexagonal in shape and rests on a low inverted conical base, while the reredos is formed of mosaic work with a central cross of Sienna marble. There are several stained glass windows dedicated to early vicars of the church and also to various members of the Smith family, whose money made the church possible.

The Smith family lived in Clifton Hall, which was built on land previously owned by the Cockayne family of Ashbourne. The Hall was purchased by William Smith in Victorian times and it remained with the family until the death of the Rev F C Smith in 1933. In 1948 the hall was divided into two homes and sold several times. It is now a hotel.

### **The Registers**

The registers, as always, are at the Derbyshire Record Office in Matlock, the earlier ones being available on Ancestry. They have also been transcribed and indexed by the Society and are available on their website. Two pages of the baptism register were torn out by the Vicar, because he claimed that the pages "had been spoiled by ink" and family historians will gasp with frustration when looking at the marriages. Where the father of the bride/groom is deceased the Vicar has not entered his name or occupation.

## A DERBYSHIRE ROUNDHEAD

One of the less well known but important figures in the Great Civil War was Sir John Gell, first baronet, of Hopton Hall near Wirksworth. Although he never achieved the fame which came to such Roundhead leaders as Oliver Cromwell and Sir Thomas Fairfax, he nevertheless played a colourful and decisive part in the long and bitter struggle against Charles I.



He was a remarkable figure in many ways – a man of ambition, resolute courage and strong will, capable of both unashamed opportunism and tender devotion. The record of his campaigns in the Midlands reveal a capacity for strong leadership and clever strategy, which contrast strangely with his ability to write love poems in the best Cavalier tradition.

John Gell was born in 1593 and his widowed mother married again, this time into the Curzon family. Thus his early life was spent at Kedleston Hall among strangers. Perhaps this was responsible for the stout independence of his nature. He matured early, for he was only fifteen when he commenced the courtship of Elizabeth Willoughby, daughter of a Nottinghamshire baronet. Although he subsequently married this lady his guardian, the Earl of Shrewsbury, though it better at that stage of the affair to send him off to Oxford college. From there he went to the Continent, as many gentleman did, to become experienced in the art of war.

The knowledge he gained there was to prove of great value, but it bred an urge to action which compelled him to relieve the irksome peace of England with endless litigation over mining rights. He reoccupied Hopton Hall which had stood empty for many years, and commenced to administer his estates.

The quarrel between King and Parliament brought about the Long Parliament in which Sir John sat as a Member and there he met one Oliver Cromwell. His friendship with that man of destiny was firm enough to prompt the gift of a portrait, which still hangs at Hopton Hall today.

Zealous in the collection of the unpopular Ship Money tax demanded by the King for his navy, Sir John gained the reward of a baronetcy, but realist that he was, he saw that the fast approaching conflict would very likely result in a victorious Parliament. When King Charles raised his standard at Nottingham in August 1642, Sir John went to Hull and received a commission from the Earl of Essex to raise troops for the Puritan cause. This he did and under him as second-in-command of his regiment he appointed his brother Thomas.

Sir John began by diverting the rents of Royalist landlords into Parliament's war-chest, a move which prompted the appearance of an anonymous pamphlet entitled "Thieves! Thieves!" accusing him of robbery. Royalist troops were already near his home, and his first action was against Sir Francis Wortley, whose troops he scattered in a skirmish at Wirksworth. While the first big battle was fought at Edgehill, further south, he marched to Derby and set up his headquarters. His command at that time was "grown to about 300 musketeers with Captain White's dragoons".

Now came the opportunity to repay old scores, particularly with the Earl of Chesterfield whom Sir John disliked intensely. The Earl fortified his house, Bretby Hall, for the King whereupon Sir John attacked it, its owner fled across the park and left the Roundheads in triumphant possession. There was not much gallantry in the invaders' behaviour towards the Countess of Chesterfield. Unable to pay the indemnity her captors demanded, she had the mortification of seeing the house plundered before her eyes, although her own chamber was spared.

The importance of Sir John's role in the Civil War appears to have been overlooked. A glance at a map of England will show how his central position at Derby commanded the roads radiating in all directions. The division of the country by a line drawn from Newcastle on Tyne to Plymouth will illustrate very roughly the territory loyal to the rival causes. To the left of the line lay the King's domain, while Parliament controlled the land to the right of it. At the very node or axis stood Derby, Sir John's headquarters. He had a tough task ahead of him and very little assistance could be afforded by the other Roundhead leaders. Fairfax was besieged in Yorkshire, Waller defeated in the South West, and Cromwell was busy defending the Eastern Counties, the seat of Puritan power, against the southward advance of the Earl of Newcastle.

In the early stages of the war Sir John attacked and captured Ashby-de-la-Zouch, but though the town was re-won later it had to be abandoned when Prince Rupert advanced from Banbury. Early in 1643 Sir John allied himself with a friendly force at Hopton Heath in Staffordshire, to fight against the crack troops of young Lord Northampton. Sir John's ally fled but he stood his ground and broke the Royalist charge in which Lord Northampton was killed. After the battle Sir John refused to render up the body of the slain Royalist under flag of truce unless captured troops and cannon were returned to him. It was a foretaste of how ruthless he could be.

From Hopton Heath Sir John rode to Burton on Trent and drove out the Royalists there, but was presently commanded to Nottingham for a conference with Oliver Cromwell, Lord Grey of Wark and Sir John Hotham. Little was achieved except for a glorified cavalry parade in the Vale of Belvoir for a week or two, and when Queen Henrietta advanced on Newark, the various commanders hastily retired to defend their several territories. 1643 was not a good year for the Roundheads and but for the timely assistance of Sir John Gell the Royalist advance from the North might have captured Nottingham. Ably seconded by his adjutant, however, he drove the enemy away and marched eastwards to clear the district of the enemy. Sir John was kept occupied in marching round the perimeter of defence beating off attacks. At Ashbourne he laid an ambush which accounted for many Royalists slain and yielded him 107 prisoners.



Prince Rupert was now reported at Egginton and Sir John despatched forces to oppose him there, routing some of his horse and driving many into the River Trent where they drowned miserably. Meanwhile Lichfield was besieged by Parliament troops and when their commander, Lord Brook, was killed by a chance bullet, Sir John was ordered to assume command. He did so but in capturing the Cathedral Close, was himself wounded. His leather doublet bearing the mark of the bullet still exists.

*Prince Rupert*

Wingfield Manor was the next place to receive his attentions. During the siege of this place he beat off a relief force and captured an entire regiment of the enemy in Boylestone Church with full arms and colours, without the loss of a man. It was a feat which Cromwell himself would have been glad to achieve. Wingfield eventually surrendered after a terrible battering and after some hard campaigning about Newark the fateful year of 1645 arrived. Sir



John marched to Naseby, but was too late to participate in the battle. He was ordered to pursue the King northwards as he retired through Ashbourne and so played his part in the last act of the Civil War's bitter drama.

During the uneasy peace which followed the end of the war, Sir John assumed the position of Parliamentary Governor. He dealt with the opposition as he had in wartime. Derbyshire being predominantly Royalist he ruled it with an unyielding hand. There are endless complaints of his administration on record, but like Cromwell, if the situation called for force he applied it unhesitatingly. It must be said, in all fairness, that he did not always use his powers against the defeated enemy. There is a record of his reply to Parliamentary tax-commissioners, who complained of demonstrations against them by some Wirksworth women. On being asked to deal severely with them, Sir John showed a flash of his sardonic humour. "*I never meddle with women*", he told the tax men. And added "*Unless, of course, they be handsome*".

Besides being a gifted leader, Sir John was a man of great personal charm. This is borne out by the fact that he managed to persuade the Countess of Chesterfield, now widowed, to marry him. He had sacked her home, defeated her husband in battle, harried her adherents mercilessly, and now proposed to wed her. Alas, on this occasion, it would appear that his motive was merely that of revenge. His old enemy being now out of his reach, he proceeded to make the unfortunate Countess's life a misery until she left him. He had, however, a great affection for his children and his letters are full of references to gifts for them.

Sir John played no apparent part in the second Civil War, but he was evidently at work behind the scenes, and it is apparent that, in common with many other Parliamentarians, his sympathies had undergone some change. In 1650 he was accused of high treason in conspiring to seize the Isle of Ely. A pamphlet by one Captain Bernard appeared, naming Sir John as one of the conspirators involved in a plot to seize the Isle of Ely for the Royalist cause. In this accusation and in his defence to the charge, the real truth of the matter never seems to emerge, but the Court found him guilty and Sir John spent two years in the Tower of London. It cost him £300 [a huge sum for the times] to procure his release and this seems to have taught him caution, for he appears no more in the stirring events which culminated in the reign of Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell, his erstwhile friend.

Sir John's diary of the debates in Parliament during the shortlived succession of Oliver's son, Richard, tells much of the conflict which raged between the divided parties of the Commonwealth prior to the Restoration. He followed the tide of events with keen attention and found it necessary to sign the peti-

tion which General George Monk circulated, calling for Charles II to assume the throne of his martyred father. Probably this move safeguarded the Gell interests from the vengeful proceedings against leading Puritans, which followed the Restoration. Sir John's later life was spent in dealing with the varied and complex business of a seventeenth century landowner until he died in 1671.



His funeral progress from London to the family vault at Wirksworth church was magnificent. It took about six weeks and at every town and village where the body rested, alms were distributed. So passed Sir John Gell, 1<sup>st</sup> baronet, of Hopton Hall – a man of strange and complex character, but undoubted courage and resource.

*[Not sure where this article originated, but I have shortened it slightly after raiding our library shelves for material]*

A remarkable series of railway accidents were reported at Matlock on Wednesday. In the night the guard's van of one goods train was run into by another goods train, and the collision was heard as far as Crown Square. The guard's van was severely damaged in the impact and the guard, who was inside, had a narrow escape.

In the forenoon a travelling crane was being used to raise a large block of stone when it fouled through a goods train shunting on to it. The man on the crane sprang away for his life and escaped injury, just as the crane was shot bodily off the rails, and the jib was broken.

The parcels van porter for the Midland was driving in Crown Square, when he fell underneath his horse from the dickie and the wheels passed over him. Dr R B Holland was summoned and the injured man received every care.

*Derby Mercury, 19 Dec 1900*

## A MYSTERIOUS INQUEST

Mr John Close, the Derby Borough Coroner, held an inquest at the Town Hall this Tuesday morning on the body of Walter Foster, aged 69, who died in the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary on Sunday under circumstances which at first were somewhat mysterious.

Evidence of identification was given by deceased's employer, Frank Stafford, a carter of 102 Cobden Street, where deceased also lived. On Saturday evening witness and he had a drink together, after which witness went home, and deceased said he was going into the town. Deceased was quite sober at the time.

Elizabeth Keegan, landlady of the Waterloo Inn, Ford Street, said the deceased called there at about half past nine on Saturday night, had half a pint of beer, and left a quarter of an hour later. The Markeaton Brook runs by the side of the house, and a post and wire fence separated the yard from the water. At about 20 minutes past 11 witness heard a splash and running into the yard with a candle saw deceased lying in the brook. She called her brother and a man named Hutchinson, who tenanted the adjoining stables, and deceased was taken out of the water. Witness suggested that deceased after leaving her house was asleep in the yard until Mr Hutchinson disturbed him by bringing in his horse. Deceased was sober when witness served him. It would be easy for a person falling against the wire fence to break it down.

Charles Hutchinson, of 7 Searle Street, whose son helped to get the deceased out of the water, and Mrs Ann Kirby, of Searle Street, also gave evidence. The latter was fetching the supper beer when deceased left the Waterloo Inn. He appeared to be quite sober, and he went in the direction of the yard.

Dr Colt said deceased was unconscious when admitted into the institution shortly before midnight on Saturday, and he remained in that condition until he died a few hours later. There was an abrasion on the forehead, evidently caused by a fall. Witness had made a post mortem examination, and found all the organs very healthy for a man of the deceased's age. There was no suggestion from the contents of the stomach that the man was drunk, no sign of his having had a stroke, the skull was not fractured, and there were no marks of violence on the body except the abrasion he had referred to. In witness' opinion the cause of death was heart failure, the immersion having nothing to do with it. The jury, in accordance with the medical evidence, found that death was due to natural causes.

*Derby Daily Telegraph 25 May 1909*

## 100 Years Ago

One of the outstanding events in the 1920s social calendar was the marriage on 12 May 1920 of Oswald Mosley, MP, to Lady Cynthia Curzon. Not only were King George V and Queen Mary present, but the King gave permission for the ceremony to be held in the Chapel Royal. The following report appeared in the paper.



The King and Queen and the King and Queen of the Belgians yesterday honoured Lady Cynthia Curzon, second daughter of Earl Curzon of Kedleston, by their presence at her marriage to Mr Oswald Mosley, M.P., which took place with simple ceremonial in the Chapel Royal, by special permission of the King.

From 8 o'clock in the morning crowds had begun to stand before 1 Carlton House Terrace, and by noon the queue had grown and the crowd then extended as far as St James's.

The King and Queen on their arrival at the Chapel Royal, attended by Sir Charles Cust and Countess Fortescue, were met by Canon Edgar Sheppard, the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. The Queen, who was wearing a bright blue brocade dress, with a blue and silver toque, and double row of pearls, greeted

Countess Curzon of Kedleston, standing in the chapel surrounded by bridesmaids. The King and the Queen of the Belgians, the latter in a deep rose chiffon velvet cloak over a gold brocade dress, and rose and gold brocade toque, and attended by an Equerry and Lady in Waiting, had arrived a moment before and entered the pew, set aside for the Royal Party, on the right-hand side of the altar.

The King and Queen entered, and the latter went up and kissed the Queen of the Belgians: the King of the Belgians kissed her Majesty's hand. Countess Curzon wore a cream lace gown over black satin with a swathed blue sash and picture hat of osprey plumes.

A few minutes later the bride arrived with her father, making a stately figure with her gown of white satin, classical in design, almost enveloped in the soft tulle veil and train of mousseline beautifully embroidered in pale green arum lilies, the stalks of which were sewn in pearls, in harmony with the Grecian wreath of arum lilies worn in the hair. She wore the rope of pearls given to her by her father, and carried a bouquet of arum lilies.

At the reception which followed, the King and Queen, who drove to 1 Carlton House Terrace, were given an enthusiastic welcome by the crowd, and the people also heartily acclaimed the King of the Belgians when he appeared with his Consort.

In Lady Curzon's boudoir, which had been set aside for the Royal party, there was a bowl of magnificent lilies, carnations and lilac. The party at the Royal table, set for 16, included the King and Queen, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the United States Ambassador and Mrs Davis, Earl and Countess Curzon, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Eleanor, Countess of Suffolk, Mrs Colin Campbell, the Marchioness of Landsdowne, and Sir Oswald and Lady Mosley.

The reception was a brilliant throng of famous men and women, those who had made their name in diplomacy, in politics, in the world of arts and letters. The crush to see the presents was very great.

*Stewart Rayner [Mem 3240]  
E-mail: [stewart.rayner37@gmail.com](mailto:stewart.rayner37@gmail.com)*

*[The above was sent to me by the contributor. He found it during a sort out of his papers, but has no idea which paper it came from. It seems to have been written 100 years after the event as it is headed "On This Day", but I found it fascinating, especially knowing what we now do of Oswald Mosley. I took the liberty of adding the picture, those in the papers of the time not reproducing at all well –Ed]*

## DERBY MARKET HALL

The Derby Markets are of ancient foundation. The earliest known charter was granted by Henry II about 1155 and confirmed all the rights that were possessed by the burgesses under Henry I, but little other detail is known about it. Before this there is evidence that King Waltheof made a gift of the Church of St James to a sect known as the Cluniac Monks of Bermondsey, which was confirmed by King Stephen in 1140. These monks did much to foster trade throughout the district and instituted a great fair, which lasted seventeen days before and during the Festival of St James.

In 1204 King John granted Derby a very detailed charter which served as a model for succeeding monarchs. The charter gave the burgesses the right to take toll and punish thieves and forbade anyone dyeing cloth within a radius of ten leagues, except in the borough itself and in the town of Nottingham. It also stated that the men of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire were to come to Derby Market on Thursdays and Fridays "*with their carts and sumpter beasts*". Until very recently Friday was still the main market day at Derby as it was when the charter was first granted. Interestingly people attending Derby Markets from Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, who arrived in Derby on Thursday evening and traded in the Market until Friday evening, were free from arrest for that period.

Farmers and traders realised that Derby was conveniently situated as a market centre and plentiful supplies of all kinds of provisions were always on offer. Dealers from Staffordshire and North Derbyshire brought large quantities of fruit and vegetables, and it is recorded that higher prices were obtained in Derby than in Nottingham.

In the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Friday was still the principal market day for all goods and provisions, but markets were also held on Wednesdays for butter and vegetables and on Saturdays for meat and vegetables. The market for cattle, sheep and pigs was held in the Morledge on Tuesdays. The cattle market has always been well attended by farmers and was of great importance to butchers of the town and surrounding villages.

The Market Place of the 18<sup>th</sup> century was very small, the western side being encumbered by a range of buildings known as the Piazzas, behind which were the Shambles. Between these and the edge of the Market Place ran the narrow thoroughfare known as Rotten Row. The Market Place was further encumbered by the Market Cross and the Old Town Hall, a dilapidated, ugly brick building of two storeys. There was a good deal of overcrowding, and

lack of space made things somewhat inconvenient. Eventually the Corporation purchased premises and built a new market on the south side of, and communicating with, the old market. This market, which was on the same site as the present Market Hall, consisted of one hundred shops for butchers, a butter market, and a covered space for the selling of fruit and vegetables.

When it was decided to build an actual covered building to house the traders in the early 1860s, plans were submitted and the Corporation met frequently to decide on which design would be appropriate. The final plans showed a rectangular building with the shops placed round the sides, with a double row of open stalls and narrow tables down the centre for the sale of fruit, vegetables, smallwares, butter, eggs and poultry. The old lock-up would be replaced with a fish market. The length and width of the revised plan was to be 216 by 112 feet, with 36 lock up shops and 48 open stalls. The fish market would be 61 feet in length and 38 feet in width, wider than originally envisaged.

The roof for both was to be arched, light being provided by side and end windows and Louvre lantern in the roof. The estimated cost was £7000. This was to prove slightly out [doesn't that sound familiar, especially to those of us who live in Derby?] and by the time the foundation stone was laid on Tuesday February the 17<sup>th</sup> 1864 by Mayor Thomas Roe, the cost was reckoned to be £12,000.

Eventually on the 29<sup>th</sup> May 1866 the New Market was opened as reported in the Derbyshire Courier of 2 June 1866:-

*“An event almost unprecedented in the history of Derby occurred on Tuesday last. The greatest public work ever accomplished in Derby, after disappointments which were at times perplexing and disheartening, was appropriately opened with a proud but becoming ceremony, the triumphant success of which fittingly inaugurates, we trust, a long extension of usefulness and profit. No one doubted the necessity for such a building. The inconvenience and uncomfortable stalls erected in the Market Place were long condemned as absolute nuisances, and when the agriculturists were comfortably sheltered in the Corn Exchange the erection of a general Market Hall became a recognised necessity. It was, however no easy or insignificant work which had to be done. All doubts and difficulties were, however, manfully encountered and the municipality of Derby enjoys the great gratification of opening for the use of town and county unquestionably the finest Market Hall in Britain.*

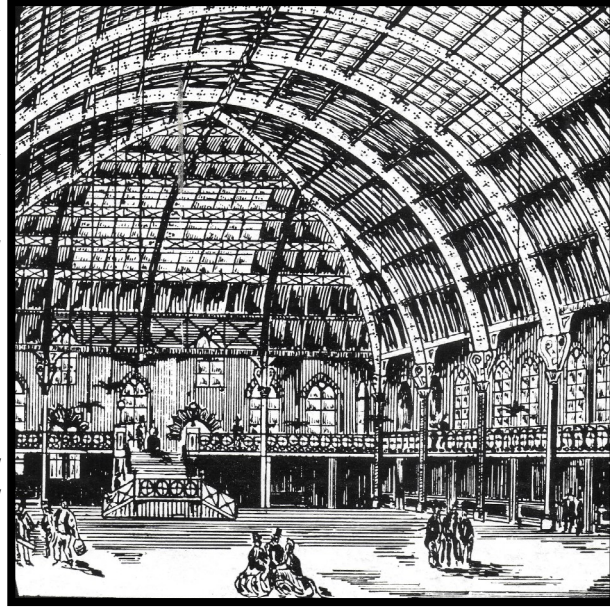
*Shortly after eleven o'clock the procession moved away from the Town Hall, passing under an arch of evergreens and streamers bearing a portrait of Mr Alderman Roe, with the words “Honour to whom honour is due”. The bells*





thus:-

*"...The Hall is 220 feet long and 110 feet wide and is covered by a semi-circular wrought iron roof, in one span of 86ft 6in., and two small side roofs of 12 ft span, the wrought iron principal ribs being carried by 22 ornamental cast iron columns, 22 feet high, the height from the ground floor to the centre of the roof being 64 feet; the roof is covered with slates, glass and lead. The exterior of the building is not much seen, being encompassed by buildings. There are 37*



*spacious and commodious shops on the ground floor, which will be principally occupied by butchers. The galleries extend round the building and are 12 feet in width, they are protected by a neatly designed, ornamental, cast iron railing which forms a good finish to the cornice of the shops under the galleries, and adds much to the beauty of the interior. The body of the hall will be filled with stalls of various descriptions, and of the most approved design.*

*The fish market is contiguous to the main hall, with a separate approach; it is 60 feet long and 38 feet wide, and is fitted with useful stalls of slate and glazed bricks; the roof is of wrought-iron, covered with slates and glass, and the building is most efficiently ventilated. A benevolent lady residing in Derby has presented the Corporation with a handsome and costly drinking fountain, which it is intended to erect in the middle of the large hall. The estimated cost of the Market Hall complete with fittings will be near upon £20,000." Rather a large jump from the original estimated £7000!*

Actual business in the Market Hall did not start for another few weeks and the Derbyshire Advertiser explained the teething troubles in its issue of 10 August 1866:-

*"The New Market was opened for business on Friday last and at an early hour the shops and stalls were taken possession of by their future occupants,*

*who soon began to drive a rapid trade. Butchers' meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, etc., of excellent quality, were in abundant supply. The market, we are informed, as far as buyers and sellers were concerned, was a very good one, but it was quite evident that a mistake had been made in putting too many of the old stalls from the Market Place in the building and thus causing what may be termed a 'regular block' for some hours during the busiest time on Friday. The butter sellers had to turn out into the open air, and the country butchers were 'cramped up' at the Albert Street end of the Market Hall. The Market Hall Committee met on Wednesday last and we have no doubt in a short time the arrangements will be complete. Already stalls have been placed in the galleries, which will relieve the body of the hall to a great extent, and accommodation will also be provided in the galleries for the butter sellers. Rome was not built in a day, and perfection in a New Market Hall should not be expected all at once. Time and patience will remedy all defects."*

A rather startling notice in the Derby Mercury informs people that after Friday the 8<sup>th</sup> of June 1866 the General Markets held in the borough of Derby on Friday and Saturday in each week will be closed at 11 o'clock at night until 1<sup>st</sup> October when they will be closed at 10 o'clock. Those were the days!

The Market Hall continued in this manner until 1937 when the Markets Committee, conscious that the conditions at the Hall needed improving, approved a scheme that would cost £12,000. The contract was given to Ford & Sons of Derby and by 1938 the Hall had been completely re-organised. It now contained 31 shops for butchers and provisions dealers, 3 positions for caterers and 82 stalls selling miscellaneous goods. Particularly appreciated by people coming from a distance were the facilities for obtaining appetising snacks at a reasonable price.

10 years later extensive repairs and replacements were undertaken to the large one-span roof. Believe it or not this was done without interfering with the traders in any way. The scaffolding was built up from the balcony at the sides of the Hall instead of the floor, the rotten timber was replaced, new glazing installed with new aluminium bearer bars and while the scaffolding was still in place the whole thing was redecorated in cream, green and chocolate. This was also carried out in the Livestock, Poultry and Fish Markets. Central heating was provided by two heating boilers and one smaller one for domestic water. A good supply of hot running water encouraged food hygiene and each shop had a washing sink with hot and cold water taps and waste pipes for drainage.

Yet another upgrade was carried out in 1989 and this one was a multi million

pound operation. Workmen discovered traces of Derby's past, uncovering a well six feet wide and thirty feet deep which probably served the original market stalls that stood here before the hall was built. There were also tunnels running between the Lock Up Yard and the Guildhall, which were used to move prisoners. Indeed after the Market Hall was built, but before it opened, three prisoners did a runner from here in a bid to escape justice. Princess Margaret re-opened the Market Hall following this restoration in November 1989.

Those of us who know Derby will read the above with some nostalgia. The Market Hall is gradually being run down with very few stalls and little foot-fall now. It is currently undergoing yet more refurbishment at a vast cost-which, as usual with the City Council, is taking forever and is doing nothing to encourage either the traders or the shoppers. At the moment it is covered in a huge white plastic sheet and scaffolding both inside and out, and will be for another year or more. One can only hope it will be worth it and that some of the glories of yesteryear will be available once again, but I won't hold my breath.

#### **FATAL ACCIDENT AT HAYFIELD**

On Sunday last a melancholy accident occurred in Chinley, near Hayfield. A respectable man named Beattie and his family, comprising wife and two children, natives of Scotland, but who had recently come to reside in Hayfield, left Hayfield in the morning, in a hired conveyance, for Buxton, to spend the day. The horse was a spirited one and occasionally restive, and passing down Chinley, in the steep of the hill, the gearing failed, the back-band broke and the horse then became unmanageable. The driver and the unfortunate man were thrown off the box seat; the wife with a child in each arm jumped out; the driver was insensible with the fall, and the man, it is supposed, alighted on his head and was killed on the spot. The wife was so severely injured that she has been insensible ever since, and her state is considered dangerous; the children too are much bruised.

An inquest was held on the body on the Tuesday following at the house of Mr Moses Simpson, the Crown and Mitre Inn, New Smithy, near Chapel en le Frith, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

*Derbyshire Advertiser, 7 Aug 1846*

## *Thomas Needham's Diary*

A record of the lives of country folk in Horsley, Derbyshire in the 19th Century. As transcribed by his great, great, great granddaughter Valerie Brown

### *A little about Thomas.....*

A good place to start is how I came across a copy of the diary, where it is now and who put it there in the first place.

I first learnt of the existence of the journal from a genealogy website and by looking at my family tree was excited to see that Thomas was related to me through my paternal line, my Great Great Great grandfather.

St Clements Church, Horsley is open on the first Saturday of each month and the resources are available to local historians seeking knowledge of their ancestors. On visiting the church on 4 February 2006, I found that local historian Ann Priestley had a copy of the journal, which she lent me to copy and that the original has been deposited in the Derbyshire archives in Matlock, by a P Wheatley of Horsley Woodhouse.

Thomas Needham was born in Horsley, Derbyshire and baptised at St Clements on 11 August 1811, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth Needham (nee Welch). Thomas married Hannah Whilton of Horsley on 25 August 1833 at St Clements and they went on to have 3 children, Hannah dying in March 1847. He remarried Sarah Whilton on 2 July 1868 and 3 more children resulted from this union. Sarah may have been Hannah's sister, both



having fathers named as George Whilton. Thomas was buried at St Clements on 17 February 1897 aged 85.

*St Clements  
Church  
Horsley*

Thomas lived in a cottage (now demolished) on Lady Lea Road, Horsley, Derbyshire, was a bellringer at St Clement's church and wrote his journal between 1835 and 1893. For a large proportion of his life he was a home Framework Knitter (FWK) until it became economically unviable. He came from a long line of FWK, so common in the East Midlands villages before the advent of the factory-produced hosiery of, for example, the Strutt cotton mills of the Derwent valley. I have recently visited the FWK museum in Rudington, near Nottingham which is a beautifully preserved group of FWK cottages, a working frame and chapel, well worth a visit.

Although some areas are hard to decipher, the diary is written in beautiful handwriting and the spelling is excellent, Thomas must have been a well educated man for his time, as a lot of children in that era did not go to school. Families had to pay for schooling and when poverty and large families were common, children as young as 8 were put to work to supplement the household income.

The journal is a fascinating chronicle of births, marriages and deaths (including those of his own family members) and is enlivened by the inclusion of many anecdotes and gossip events from not only the life of the village but also from national life during the long reign of Queen Victoria. In his journal he gave detailed instructions on how to fatten up a fighting cock and fights took place in a specially constructed cockpit, or so rumour has it! He also recorded how to make herbal medicines for various ailments of humans and animals - self sufficiency at it's best, as they had no other choice.

The diary is preserved in the DRO, Matlock, I have a scanned copy of the original and relate here some snippets from Thomas' diary, transcribed from this copy.

..... *and a little about me*  
Valerie Susan Brown

#### **WHAT AM I TRYING TO DO?**

A first attempt at unearthing my family history - who I am and where I came from.

#### **WHY**

During the innocence of youth and when we are experiencing our salad days we are too busy building lives, careers and raising our families to stop and consider from whence we came. As time rolls on and our immediate family dwindles slowly and inexorably, memories and reminiscences also fade and disappear. The sudden death of a family member, made me stop and think

that I would like to discover the sort of people that were my forebears, what they were like, what sort of lives they led. The information has been gleaned from census returns, parish registers and many online resources and has been melded with family memories and anecdotes to create my story. The jigsaw is incomplete and I suspect never will be, as a cast of thousands is involved!

#### **WHEN**

Began the search in 2005

Updated annually, most recently April 2020

Thomas is an important part of that story, read on.....

#### **SELECTED ENTRIES FROM THOMAS' DIARY**

**All spellings, abbreviations, grammar as per the original. My research in italics.**

**1836**

- **Ann Martin was lighted of a child in Richard Whiltons little house and put it in the little house hole on Octr 1st day and Rich Taylor is the Childs Father.**

*Research indicates that Ann was committed to Derby County Gaol for trial at the 1/4 sessions of 21 December, 1836. She was charged with concealing the birth of her illegitimate child and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at the County Assizes on 14/3/1837. She remained a FWK and ultimately an unmarried pauper who was buried at St Clement's on 13th July 1875. Richard Taylor, a FWK, died in 1862, remaining unmarried.*

#### **There was a Teetotal Meeting held at Woodhouse Chapel on the 11th day of December**

*One of the first men to generate mass interest in abstinence from alcohol was Joseph Livesey, a local politician and newspaper owner, from Preston, in the 1830s.*

*Livesey started a popular temperance movement, attracting followers including John Turner, who coined the phrase "teetotal". The movement led to the establishment of the British Association for the Promotion of Temperance in 1835, and temperance was soon adopted by working class movements fighting for the right to vote, who hoped abstinence would lend them an air of respectability.*

**1837**

#### **The Methodist Chappel at Kilbourne was Opened for Divine worship on the 7th Day of May**

*This Chapel had been built in 1836 and was situated opposite the present building, on Chapel Street, the modern day structure replacing the old in 1891 at a cost of £1000. The history of Methodism in Kilburn began under*

*the tutelage of Mr Thomas Woollands of Horsley Woodhouse Chapel, who led religious classes in cottages in Kilburn in 1812.*

**1838**

**Hannah Needham entered into the School Club on the 12th day of Feby paid 1s 6d entrance**

*An enlightened father, Thomas realised the importance of literacy and education for girls, so often overlooked at the time. The Village School had been built by grant in 1828, but the running of the school and teachers pay was funded by the children who paid a few pence per week, if their parents could spare the money. A steady procession of school teachers, included: Mr All-yot 1845, Mr Hulliatt 1846, Mr Cart 1846-1849, Mr William Kerry 1849-1850, Joseph Cresswell 1852, John Foster 1863-1884, Mr Priest 1884.*

**The Revd William Constable preached at Woodhouse on the 9th day of April he preached from the words: The Trumpets shall sound and the dead shall be raised Corinthians 15...52**

*William Constable was a Wesleyan Minister who was on the Cromford & Belper Methodist Circuits.*

**Queen Victoria Was Crowned on the 28th Day of June**

*Victoria was crowned in Westminster Abbey and the crowds lining the route were estimated at 400,000, thought to be due, in part, to easier access via the burgeoning railway network.*

**1839**

**Martha Seal the wife of Thos Seal had two Children borne at one birth on the 28th day of August**

**Thos Seals son Died Sep ..... one of the twins**

**Sidney Taylor had two sons born on the 20th Day Sepr**

**1840**

**Queen Victoria was Married on the 10th of Feby 1840**

*Victoria was married to her first cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, in The Chapel Royal, St James' Palace after she proposed to him!*

**Joseph Grace and Elizth Annable was Married April 21st She was light-ed the next morning of a Daughter Phew, just in time!**

**1841**

**The Revd James Everett preached at Belper April 20th**

*Born in Alnwick, Northumberland in 1784, Revd James Everett was a United Methodist minister, Belper Circuit being one of his first callings.*

**The Odd Fellows Club was Established May 12th at John Riley's of Horsley**

*Established in 1810, with charitable aims, the Oddfellows Friendly Society is still a non-profit making organisation. Provided protection against illness, injury and bereavement.*

**The Revd Robt Newton Opened Denby Methodist Chapel Octr 1st**

*The Chapel was built by Mr Joseph Bourne Senr (of Denby Pottery) in 1841, opposite what is now Denby Cricket Club and was bequeathed by Mrs JH Bourne, at her death in 1898, to the Methodist Free Church. Rev Robert Newton D.D. was President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Leeds in 1824.*

**1842**

**Richard Mellor and Sidney Taylor was Married Jany 24th**

*Was Richard the father of Sidney's twins born in 1839?*

**Horsley Men was sworn in Constables on the 24th of Augst because of the country being all of a mob**

*The 1842 General Strike, also known as the Plug Plot Riots, started among the miners in Staffordshire and soon spread through Britain affecting factories and mills in Yorkshire and Lancashire, also coal mines from Dundee to South Wales and Cornwall. In some cases, striking workers stopped production by removing the boiler plugs from the steam engines in their factories. As a result, these industrial disputes became known as the Plug Plot. It was a movement of resistance to the imposition of wage cuts. The strike was influenced by the Chartists - a mass working class movement from 1838 - 1848, which eventually resulted in voting rights for all male heads of households in 1868 and was credited with helping to forge trade unionism and direct action as powerful tools in British industrial relations.*

**1843**

**Samuel Bonsall, Wm Bland and John Holmes was Executed at Derby Gaol for the Murder of Miss Goddard of Standley was executed the 31st of March 1843**

*In September, 1842, Samuel Bonsall, 26, and William Bland, 39, both miners, together with John Hulme, 24, a sweep, targeted Stanley Hall, the home of two elderly sisters, in the Derbyshire village of Stanley. They ransacked the large house and Bonsall beat one of the sisters, 70-year-old Martha Goddard, to death with a crowbar. He then tried to cut the throat of Sarah, the other sister, but was stopped by his two accomplices.*

*All three were condemned to death for the murder of Martha, and were hanged on Friday, March 31st, 1843. The crowd of spectators was immense,*



*declared The Times, when the three notorious burglars mounted the scaffold outside Derby Prison. Other sources put it at 50,000.*

## **1851**

### **Tom Paddock and Pawson fought at the Cross o' Hands for £50 each and Paddock was the winner on the 16th of Decr 1851**

*Tom Paddock, born Thomas Paddock (c. 1824 Redditch – 30 June 1863) also known as the Redditch Needlepointer was a champion English bare-knuckle boxer in the early Victorian era. Harry Paulson (1819-1890) was born in Newark and was also a bare knuckle boxer, strictly illegal!*

*Harry Paulson's first encounter with Tom Paddock took place at Sedgebrook near Grantham at midday on September 23, 1851. It was fought under the London Prize Ring Rules and turned out to be a particularly bloody affair. Paulson - in his first national contest, quickly gained the upper hand, and the contest ran to 71 rounds over 1 1/2 hours and was only then terminated because the police had turned up. Paddock fled the ring leaving Paulson the victor by default.*

*A re-match was duly arranged, this time at the Cross o'the Hands near Belper in Derbyshire, with an increased purse of £50. This time Paddock gained the upper hand, and in the 86th round a tremendous blow hit Paulson, he fell senseless to the ground and Paddock was declared the winner. Shortly after the contest, both Paddock and Paulson were arrested and, in March 1852, sentenced to ten months in Derby Gaol with hard labour - not for having taken part in an illegal prize-fight, but for supposedly inciting the crowd to attack the police! Once out of gaol, a third and final meeting was arranged in 1854 at Mildenhall in Suffolk, for a purse of £100. After 100 rounds, fought over 2 hours and thirty minutes, Paulson's seconds threw in the towel and Paddock was declared the winner.*

*Paddock went on to be English heavyweight champion between 1856 and 1858.*

## **1860**

### **□ Charles Annable's Son John aged 20 and three more boys was killed in Kilbourn coal Pit on Monday Morning Sept 3rd 1860. A most awful Accident**

*The "Bottle" pit at Kilburn was owned by Mr Ray of Heanor. Two cages worked in one shaft, as one descended the other rose. At 6am, seven cages of men had been safely sent down the pit, but the eighth, carrying 6 lads aged 10-20, collided with the upcoming cage. Half way down the 130 yard deep shaft, 4 of the boys were thrown out of the cage, fell to the bottom and were crushed to death - John Annable (20), John Beresford (13), John Daykin (17) and William Shaw. Henry Hickinbottom (10) survived for 2 hours hanging upside down in the shaft, his leg caught by an iron rod whilst Henry Hartley*

*was held by some crumpled iron bars. Both sang hymns and said prayers until rescued, miraculously escaped serious injury and were sent home to recover.*

*The remaining miners who had worked in the pit all night were brought up by rescuers and a subsequent Inquest returned a verdict of "Accidental Death".*

*(See in-depth article in the Derby Mercury, 5th September, 1860.)*

*Nobody was held responsible and note the ages of the boys, the youngest being only 10 years old.*

### **1862**

#### **James Else and several more started to New Zealand on the 12th day of June**

*James was the son of Samuel and Rebecca Else, Horsley Park, farmers of 90 acres. Have searched the passenger lists to New Zealand but not come across him yet. But noted that many, many of the emigrants were agricultural workers and shepherds, searching for a new life amongst all those sheep!*

### **1863**

#### **Samuel Else and Elizth Annable had a Wedding Dinner provided on the 28th of May - but Saml was missing**

*She eventually got her man, they were married on June 4th! I think that this was the elder brother of James Else.*

### **1868**

#### **A new Election Voting day Nov 19th**

*The 1868 United Kingdom general election was the first after the introduction of the 1867 Reform Act, which enfranchised many male householders, thus greatly increasing the number of men who could vote in elections in the United Kingdom and more than a million votes were cast, nearly triple the number of votes compared to the previous election of 1865. William Ewart Gladstone led the Liberals to an increased majority, over Benjamin Disraeli's Conservatives, of more than 100 seats.*

### **1872**

#### **Prince of Wales Visit to Derby on Tuesday December 17th**

*In 1872 the Prince and Princess of Wales, later Edward VII and his wife Queen Alexandra, arrived at Derby Station for a visit to the town. They stayed at Chatsworth and visited Haddon Hall where their carriage was met by the Duke of Rutland and the Duke of Devonshire and the Royal party lunched. During this visit they also visited Bemrose & Sons, Printers and presented the prizes at Derby School where they were hosted by Mr John Smith of Derby Brass Works who was a School Governor. A commemorative medallion was struck by Bemrose to mark the occasion. A banquet was held*

*at the Drill Hall in Beckett Street and a celebratory floral arch was erected on London Road to welcome the royal guests.*

**1874**

**A Comet was visible in England July. Very hot at this time, remarkable**

*This was Coggia's Comet which was discovered in 1874 by the French astronomer Jerome Eugene Coggia. It was a sungrazing comet and was visible from early June to August of that year. It had two large tails which stretched more than 60 degrees across the sky. The comet returned in 1877 and in 1882, at which point it broke up and disintegrated.*

**1876**

**Kilbourne windmill was pulled in May. Ashby.**

*James Farey, traveller and agriculturist noted a windmill at Kilbourne in 1808. By 1821, in the Derby Mercury dated 21st March:*

*For sale - A freehold dwelling house and capital smock Mill, one pair of French stones and one pair of Grey stones, dressing machine etc. in complete repair, together with 18 acres of land, all newly built and in good repair.*

*By 1829, in the Derby Mercury dated 21st March:*

*To let - Tower Windmill, 2 pairs of French and 1 pair of Grey stones, dressing machine, corn screen, all in good repair - together with a stone house and 19 acres of land.*

*The Mill is shown on the 1836 Ordnance Survey map.*

*(Information from - Derbyshire Windmills Past & Present, Alan Gifford 2003)*

*1851 Census for Kilbourne lists the Miller as James Bakewell born in Codnor, his son Joseph was an engineer and Geo Bartley a joiner lodged with the family.*

*1861 Census for Kilbourne lists William Hustwayte, born in Nottingham, as the Miller who lived at the Windmill, The Fields, Kilbourne along with his family, two house servants, a stable boy and also Thomas Parker of The Fields employed as a Miller.*

*1871 Census for Kilbourne lists Edwin Ashby, born Northants, Farmer of 20 acres employing 1 labourer at Mill House along with his family and two farm servants. No mention of his being a Miller so maybe milling had ceased by this date.*

*Later the "Windmill Farm" off Woodhouse Road, was farmed up until c1970 when the site was sold for housing development.*

**1877**

**Mr Arthur Strutt of Milford was killed by a mill wheel on The 6th day of Feby 1877 in the 35th year of his age**

*The Derbyshire Times & Chesterfield Herald of 10 February 1877 states: Hon A Strutt aged 34, whilst showing visitors one of the two wheels at Milford Mill, fell into the wheel and was crushed and killed instantaneously. 2nd son of Lord Belper of Kingston Hall, near Kegworth.*

**1878**

**A great many lives lost on the Thames on Tuesday night Sep 3rd 1878. 600 or more. Lamentation.**

*On 3 September 1878 SS Princess Alice was making what was billed as a "Moonlight Trip" from Swan Pier near London Bridge to Gravesend and back. Tickets were sold for two shillings and many Londoners were visiting Rosherville Gardens in Gravesend.*

*By 7:40 pm, Princess Alice was on her return journey and within sight of the North Woolwich Pier, when she sighted the Newcastle bound vessel SS Bywell Castle. More than three times the size of Princess Alice, she was on her way to pick up a load of coal. Her master was Captain Harrison, who was accompanied by an experienced Thames river pilot, and the collier was coming down the river with the tide at half speed.*

*On the bridge of Bywell Castle, Harrison observed the port light of Princess Alice and set a course to pass to starboard of her. However, the Master of Princess Alice, 47-year-old Captain William R.H. Grinsted, travelling up the river against the tide, followed the normal watermen's practice of seeking the slack water on the south side and altered Princess Alice's course to port, bringing her into the path of Bywell Castle. Captain Harrison ordered Bywell Castle's engines reversed, but it was too late, Princess Alice was struck on the starboard side, she split in two and sank within four minutes. More than 650 people died, and between 69 and 170 were rescued.*

*The subsequent Board of Trade enquiry blamed Captain Grinsted, who had died in the disaster, finding that the Princess Alice was not properly and efficiently manned; that the numbers of passengers was excessive and that the means of saving life on board the paddle steamer was inadequate. The jury of the Coroner's Inquest, said "that the Bywell Castle did not take the necessary precaution of easing, stopping and reversing her engines in time and that the Princess Alice contributed to the collision by not stopping and going astern ....."*

**To be continued**

*Valerie Brown [Mem No. 7868]  
Email: vb161025@gmail.com*

## RESEARCH CENTRE AND LIBRARY



**BRIDGE CHAPEL  
HOUSE  
DERBY**

### Acquisitions at 1 Apr 2020

Alfreton:	Robert Watchorn
Breaston:	W.H. Paul Ltd
Buxton:	John Carr's Crescent Yhelt Cottage
Calke:	The Making of Calke Reservoir
Chapel en le Frith:	Ferodo Ltd
Chesterfield:	Hipper Valley Enterprise—Robinson's
Clay Cross:	The Clay Cross Company
Codnor:	Codnor Castle
Crich:	Crich Mineral Railway
Darley Dale:	Joseph Whitworth—A Forgotten Titan
Derby:	Centenary of the Market Hall The Little Brewers
Duffield:	Derby's Bedroom Parkside
Edensor:	A Picturesque Village
Eyam:	Delf View
Hartington:	Around the Village Green
Idridgehay:	South Sitch
Ironville:	The Other Side of the Moon
Kings Newton:	Gem of a Village
Repton:	To Keep a Grammar School

Riddings: A Village Portrait  
 South Wingfield: The Station  
                   Winfield Manor  
 Matlock: Allen Hill  
 Norton: Norton House  
 Snitterton: Snitterton Hall  
 Taxal: Village Portrait  
 Trent Valley: The Alabaster Industry  
 Whitwell: Landmarks of Old Whitwell

Famous People: Roger Sacheverell Coke  
                   Samuel Harrison  
                   Henry Yevele

### SOCIETY NEWS

Unfortunately Bridge Chapel House remains shut at the moment until we see what rules there will be for opening, at the time of writing these are unknown. The real problem is that most of our volunteers are over 70 and if the horror rumours of isolation until the end of the year are true, we will find difficulty keeping our premises open. Keep an eye on the website where we will put such updates as we have them. Fingers crossed for good news.

Obviously the Open Day planned for June has been called off and it is now hoped to run it on 9 June 2021. Again we will make announcements as and when things get clearer.

The monthly meetings are also in abeyance. They are tentatively planned to start again in September, but we will just have to wait and see.

Anyone who wishes to contact us, either get in touch using my home email [betteridgehelen@sky.com](mailto:betteridgehelen@sky.com) or the secretary [Ruth] for research or general enquiries on [ruth.barber55@ntlworld.com](mailto:ruth.barber55@ntlworld.com). One or other of us will be sure to get back to you.

Finally many thanks to those volunteers who have offered to work from home. Hopefully their work will get to our website, though perhaps a bit longer than usual, and eventually onto Find My Past. Thank you all.

## Iris Salt 1926-2020

The newer DFHS members will probably not know the name Iris Salt. The members who have been with the society for a number of years will remember Iris as a dedicated hard working member. Iris was born in Widnes in 1926 and at a young age moved with her parents to Bakewell. During the war she travelled around various farms in that area helping out and soon became involved with the Young Farmers Association, organising social events, yearly dinners and dances and eventually becoming Chairman and President. She met her future husband Leonard Salt whilst working at the Pavilion Gardens in Buxton. When they married she had to leave as married couples could not work together there. Iris had two daughters, Alison and Janet, sadly Alison passed away at a young age leaving her husband and two young daughters. The family moved to West London as Len was employed by Foyles bookshop in their music department, he then went to work for EMI. After Len passed away Iris moved back to Swanwick and joined the DFHS in 1988 having membership number 2475. Both her and Janet attended the meetings at Shirland and Derby. Iris was soon taking work home and proved to be meticulous and a fast worker. The Society leased a small room at the rear of the United Reform Church in Alfreton to house the societies archive in one place for the first time, eventually Iris and Janet became librarians. Iris soon had a small team of volunteers in place answering postal queries (no telephone) cataloguing the archive, providing volunteers with census and M.I.'s to transcribe at home. In January 1996 the society secured a ten year lease on Bridge Chapel House in Derby, many volunteers including Iris spent many hours at BCH painting polishing putting desks and shelves up etc. Both Iris and Janet carried on their duties as librarians for short while after BCH opened but the travelling to Derby twice a week became impossible and they took the decision to step down. Iris attended many meetings, open days and Four Counties Conferences. She suffered from failing health in the last few years and sadly passed away in March 2020. Those of us who knew her will remember her as a hard working volunteer who always maintained a high standard of work and expected the same from her volunteers. She also showed a slightly wicked sense of humour. A lot of the archive today is based on the hard work carried out by Iris Salt.

*Alan Hiley*  
*Member No 1774*

## Derbyshire Family History Society

Jun Quarter 2020



Has anyone any ideas about the above parade. It was found in a box of photos, no idea of when or where. From the costumes, possibly Edwardian. Men are carrying a banner of the lost sheep, so probably religious, not suffragettes as we first thought. Anybody got any thoughts?