

Derbyshire Family History Society



Whitworth
Hospital,
Matlock
From a postcard

See Page 2

Sep 2022

Issue 182

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Opening Hours: 10 a.m.—4 p.m. TUESDAY and THURSDAY
10 a.m.—4 p.m. SATURDAY BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

The Society will give advice on the telephone [01332 363876 OPENING HOURS ONLY] and also by e-mail. Research can be carried out by post or by e-mail, both in our own library and also at Derby Local Studies and Matlock County Record Office. We ask for a donation of £5 and if more extensive research is required we will advise you before carrying out the work.

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:-

BRITISH ISLES per family [at one address] £15

Please pay either in person at Nottingham Road, by cheque or postal order addressed to the Membership Secretary, or by using our website.

OVERSEAS—EUROPE £16 [magazines sent by air mail]

OVERSEAS—OTHER COUNTRIES £19 [magazines sent digitally]

For both the above payment in dollars or currency other than sterling please add the equivalent of £4 to cover the exchange charge. Alternatively payment may be made by on the website with no extra charge incurred. Standing orders are also still accepted. All cheques should be made payable to Derbyshire Family History Society in full NOT just DFHS or Derbyshire FHS as the bank will no accept cheques made out in this manner.

Please Note! Our website now offers the facility to renew your membership online. If you are unsure of your membership number please look at the address label on the envelope in which your magazine arrived and you will find it the top corner. It would be helpful to quote this in any correspondence with the Society.

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.

**ZOOM MEETINGS TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY
EVENINGS AT 7.30 P.M.**

- 7 Sep Knitters, Nailers & Traitors—David Skillen
Exploring the way in which one family helped to change the way we work
and meet the man who betrayed Belper’s secrets to the rest of the world
- 12 Oct Peak District Paupers—Tim Knebel
The fascinating and tragic lives of the paupers of the Peak District’s past
- 9 Nov The Lumsdale Valley—Julian Burgess
A hidden gem tucked high away high above Matlock and a scheduled
monument of archaeological and historic importance
- 14 Dec History of the Postcard—Gay Evans
A plotted history of the humble postcard and its place in social history

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/9148138555?pwd=VGhRdUJFSjUvZlhyMlZvUFc4U0tkUT09>

Front Cover Picture—Whitworth Hospital

Fatal Accident at Darley Dale

An inquest was held on Wednesday evening at the Whitworth Hospital, before the Deputy Coroner, respecting the death of Mr Jonathan Potter, who died on Monday at the age of 74 years.

Mr Potter was a wheelwright by trade, and on the 23rd of July, while doing some work on a building, he reached too far over and fell with the ladder he was on. He fractured his thigh and wounded himself in several places.

The jury returned a verdict of “Accidental Death”.

Derby Mercury, 9 September 1896

FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to this issue of the Family History Magazine and I am pleased to report that we are now fairly well settled into our new premises on Nottingham Road, and more or less sorted though we still tend to look around and wonder where we have put a certain object. However we are happy to now welcome visitors, Tuesdays and Thursdays as usual, other times by appointment. Visitors will be glad to note that we have no stairs and we also have a café and a pub within a few yards walking distance. You can also park close by as we can give you a parking permit [50p charge please].

We are looking for a person who is happy to arrange publicity and in all ways to promote our Society putting out the latest news and trying to get us new members. An experienced person will do doubt have other ideas that would be useful to us. Anyone out there like to have a go, especially to get us noticed on social media such as Twitter and Instagram. Please get in touch with us if you are interested or even if you have any ideas that might help. Bear in mind you don't have to live local to help out with this.

While on the subject of volunteers, our meetings have started again and will be on Zoom as well as face to face next year. Brian, our new chairman, has arranged these but he has his hands full so we are looking for someone who can arrange our talks from 2023 onwards. Again, anyone interested please get in touch and yes you can do this from anywhere.

Finally thank you for the articles you have sent in. Sorry there are a couple of very long ones in this time—I wouldn't normally put two of these in the same issue, but had nothing else to fill the spaces—that's your cue to get writing on something interesting that will stir our readers. I thought about one of my ancestors who made me chase him all over England—into prison, workhouses and a known vagabond. Wonderful story, but nothing to do with Derbyshire alas!

Well that's all for this time. Enjoy the rest of this very hot summer and any holidays you might be having. See you in December.

Helen

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CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

It might be a bit early to be thinking of Christmas, but the Society is now offering vouchers for research—various prices depending on how far back you wish to research and, of course, how much you know in the first place. We can either do a complete family tree for someone, or they can come in and do it themselves with our help. Please email us for further details—an ideal present for someone.

We also have family history packs for beginners—again ideal for a present. It includes charts and various record sheets with a book on how to do it. Just £10 with free postage.

Lace Maker – Frances Bush

The name Frances Bush may not mean that much to people who live outside of Long Eaton, Derbyshire but that is not too surprising when you consider the fact that records of her life are so patchy and she appears to have led a simple, modest life. Even the local council were asking for help from descendants and appealing for photographs before a recent event in her honour. Frances, who was born in Ashby-de-la-Zouch in 1845, became a respected figure in her new home-town in ways she did not plan and left a legacy worth remembering.



*Former home of
Frances Bush*

Long Eaton's Bush Family

Soon after moving to Long Eaton, Frances found herself part of one of the town's most famous families when she married Alfred Bush. At this point, Frances simply gained some notoriety by association by becoming the daughter-in-law of local legend William Bush. The Bush family were very successful and rightfully respected in the town; in 1842, William provided Long Eaton with a steam engine powered factory, which helped build its reputation as an industrial town, he also initiated the use of gas lighting in 1852, and employed a large number of local residents in his lace factory on Bank Street. His work started a transformation on Long Eaton that his sons would be forced to continue after his death, aged just 44; however, the responsibility soon fell into the hands of Frances herself.

Initially, the operation of the business was passed to William's four sons – of whom Alfred was the youngest – but tragically all four died young and, when

Alfred himself passed away at just 32, there was nobody to take over except his wife. While Frances Bush could have easily taken on the business in name only and left the work to other, more qualified individuals, she took hold of the opportunity and worked hard within the industry. She personally worked within the factories, attended lace markets and amended fabrics alongside her staff and continued her association with the business to some degree right until the end.



Blue Plaque erected on her former home

Frances Bush the mother

As Frances' work in lace manufacturing continued, from Alfred's death right until the 1900s, she showed herself to be a skilled member of the industry and it is this work that has warranted her recognition in the eyes of many. She is highly regarded as a pioneer for women in industry but perhaps it is

equally fitting to remember her as a strong widow that carried on her husband's work while raising six devoted children. She was keen to retain control of the business for as long as she could but eventually the baton was passed to her sons and they took on the majority of the work for her. It appears that she never let her work get in the way of her family and this is clear from the events surrounding her death and funeral.

Frances' death and her legacy within Long Eaton

Frances' long connection with the town where she made her name continued with her sudden death, aged 65, and she remains a respected local figure. On the 13th of October 1909, Frances was taking the train with her daughter, despite feeling unwell, and along the journey she got steadily worse and lost consciousness. By the time she arrived by into her home town she had died. This sudden passing was met with shock and an outpouring of condolences from local figures and residents and her funeral – at the local parish

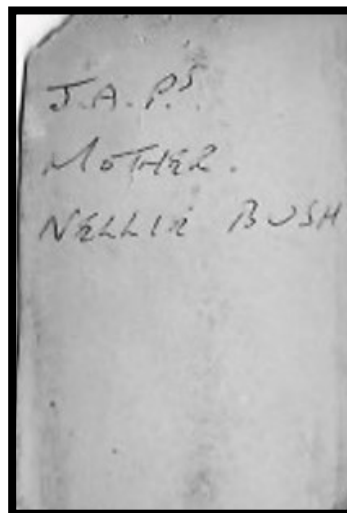


church – was attended by carriage after carriage of well-wishers and family members. Her children laid a wreath to “the very best of mothers” and the newspapers called her “one of the best known and most highly respected ladies in Long Eaton” This tag was certainly true but it appears that she has lost some of her fame in the century since her death; her father-in-law remains a well-documented figure but records of her life and work are difficult to come by. It is hoped that her success in a recent poll, which helps honour Derbyshire residents with a blue plaque, is a sign that local people still remember her significance and now her former home can act as a lasting monument to her efforts as determined, caring widow with a talent for business.

*Anita Barber [Mem 6680]
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I have recently been given the photo below by my cousin, Gerald Walton, who thinks it belonged to his late wife, Mary Walton, formerly Beatrice Mary Jennings, as she may have been in some way connected to the Bush Family. There is also some writing on the reverse.

Is there anyone in the DFHS who would like the original photo. If so I would be happy to forward it and also learn of any connection. Thank you



Redfern's Cottage Museum of Uttoxeter Life

If you visited the Derbyshire Family History open day at the Museum of Making back in June, you may well have seen or visited the table represented by volunteers from Redferns Cottage, Museum of Uttoxeter life.

Many of the comments were 'I didn't know Uttoxeter had a museum' or 'I don't have any Staffordshire ancestors'. Well Uttoxeter does have a museum and our archives collection spans a 10 mile radius of Uttoxeter so Derbyshire is included!

A brief history of the museum. The cottage is one of the oldest buildings in Uttoxeter and is a typical timber framed building and appears on Lightfoot's map of the town dated 1658. By 1851, the cottage had been divided into three dwellings and a newly married cooper named Francis Redfern (from Fenny Bentley) occupied one of them. He was to remain there until his death in 1895. Francis used his free time and evenings to improve his learning and in 1857 he began research on his book 'The History and Antiquities of Uttoxeter' which took eight years to compile. A second edition was published in 1886. More local books were published, along with poems and 19 water colours of Uttoxeter and the local area (many on display in the museum). Despite all his efforts Francis did not receive the recognition he deserved in his lifetime. However, in 1909 a carved oak panel was placed over the door to the cottage reading 'In this house lived 1851-1895 Francis Redfern the historian of Uttoxeter born 1823 died 1895'.



The three cottages were sold to Uttoxeter Town Council in 1987 and opened as a heritage centre. In 2010, the museum was passed on to Uttoxeter Heritage Trust who were successful in gaining a Heritage Lottery grant to redevelop the museum. This re-opened in Spring 2019 and consists of five galleries that chart the history of Uttoxeter.

One of the main rooms

The archive

Over the years, an extensive archive has been acquired by the museum consisting of donations from the public and the Town Council archive. It is unique to Uttoxeter and the surrounding area (approx 10 mile radius) including original deeds, scrap books, maps, photographs, books, the monumental inscriptions for St Marys church, a poor law index and examinations relating to settlement, removal, apprentices and many records relating to Uttoxeter Town Council. One of the most requested records to view is the Whieldon archive (Green Bus Company). We hold bus tickets, employee register, family records, and Whieldon family photo albums.

The archives are staffed on a Tuesday morning answering enquiries, updating the catalogue and dealing with visitors to the archive (appointment necessary). Our catalogue is on the website which includes details of our research charges. In addition, we have several local books for sale which we have produced ourselves relating to the local area.



The Garden

We have a regular series of talks held at the museum (usually on a Friday evening). Previous talks have included: William Palmer the Rugeley Poisoner, the Grand Houses of Uttoxeter, Uttoxeter Canal, and lost trades of Uttoxeter.

Walks around the town can also be organised.

Talks and walks for groups (e.g. WIs, schools, local history groups) can be arranged.

So please get in touch and come along to view our archive and museum and discover hidden gems in Uttoxeter.

Email redfernsarchives@gmail.com

Web site www.redferns cottage.org

Facebook : Redfern's Cottage: Museum of Uttoxeter Life

Follow Up

Thank you to Maxwell Craven, who has kindly given me a few follow ups to articles in the last magazine.

Sing

George Herbert Sing (page 7) was the third son of Joshua Sing of Bridgnorth Salop., and Florentia Powell; the family are recorded in Bridgnorth back into the fifteenth century, and were initially a branch of Millington, of Millington Cheshire, the first one at Bridgnorth being recorded in the Visitation of Shropshire 1623 as '*Georgius Millington cognomine Synge quia canonicus fuit*' which ended up just as Sing. George Herbert (named after the Cavalier poet and divine) was b 22/6/1856 and went up to Corpus Christi Cambridge, obtaining his MA and later a Fellowship of the College. In June 1885 he married Katherine (d. 18/4/1941) daughter of Rev. W. Bryan. More interestingly for us, perhaps, is that prior to becoming vicar of Cromford he was vicar of St. John's, Bridge Street, Derby and Canon & first Chancellor of Southwell Cathedral.

He was also a fourth cousin of (Edmund) John Millington Synge (1871-1909) the celebrated Irish playwright (*The Playboy of the Western World, Riders to the Sea*, etc.) and co-founder, with W B Yeats and Lady Gregory, of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin. His grandfather was John Millington Synge (1788-1845) of Glanmore Castle, Ashford, Co. Wicklow, a descendant of Rt. Rev. Edward Synge (the Bridgnorth branch tended to modernise the spelling, as with George Herbert) Bishop of Ardfert and later of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, whose son was Edward Synge, Archbishop of Tuam. The first Edward was younger son of Richard Synge/Sing, bailiff of Bridgnorth. A great-uncle of George Herbert, was Revd. Thomas Sing, the first minister of the new Catholic church of St. Mary Derby (A W N Pugin 1838) and the last of the old Catholic chapel in Chapel Street, Derby. Anyone interested in learning more about this interesting and prolific family should consult *Burke's Irish Family Records* (London 1976) pp. 1084-1092 - a very extensive pedigree researched with help from the family's own records by my much-missed friend Mark Bence-Jones (1930-2010), who edited the entire tome.

These local connections creep in everywhere!

[Thanks must also go to Diana Pitchford, Mem 3367, who sent me the entry from Venns regarding the above gentleman—Ed]

Bonnie Prince Charlie

(p. 19) The panelling from the room in which Prince Charles Edward's council meeting was held in Exeter House (demolished in December 1854 and luckily photographed by Richard Keene a few months beforehand) was rescued by William Bemrose (the younger) and stored. In 1879, when the present Museum was being built (courtesy of Michael Thomas Bass) his son Henry Howe Bemrose donated it all and it was fitted into a room on the first floor overlooking the Wardwick, used as a meeting room from then until 1995. I was able, in my capacity as Keeper of Antiquities at the Museum, to persuade the powers that be to allow us to turn it into a gallery dedicated to the 'Forty Five', which was opened in 1996, complete with Georgian sash windows disguising the Gothic ones, and a figure of the Prince, reading aloud from his letter to his father the *de jure* James III & VIII, of his decision to return to Scotland (done via a hidden recording) - see attached picture. For some reason, during the plague, the Museum removed the figure and much of the more engaging pieces of furniture, making the room a trifle bare, but the panelling - fielded, light oak - is still there to be seen!



Peace Medals

White metal Peace medals were struck in some numbers for most British towns and cities in 1919 and are fairly commonly seen for sale. When new they were shinily silver-coloured and usually came with a pieced top for a red white and blue ribbon suspended from a pin. Posh people and councillors etc., could buy (or get given) a bronze version in a nice box. Unfortunately, unless looked after, the white metal ones tended to go grey with wear (being tin and lead, o/w Britannia metal), but Alderman Robotham's Derby Peace medal comes up at auction fairly regularly and goes for £15-25 in good condition.

**Will of James Hodgkinson, Ufton Heath
probated 14 October 1766, Ufton Heath
[from microfilm at Family History Library, Salt Lake City]**

SUMMARY

James Hodgkinson of Ufton Heath or Uffon Heath, near Derby. No occupation given.

Wife Mary Hodgkinson receives his personal estate and stock of horses, beasts, cows, calves, hay and every article for her lifetime.

After her death to sons and daughters James Hodgkinson, John Hodgkinson, Mary Hodgkinson, Stephen Hodgkinson, Richard Hodgkinson, Ann Hodgkinson and Alice Pymon equally. Five pounds is deducted from Alice's share because he has already given it to her for her advancement.

Son William Hodgkinson receives two shillings and sixpence because he has already been provided for by his son's relation Mr. William Hodgkinson of Derby, deceased.

Thomas Rowland of the Heanor Farm near Derby and wife Mary Hodgkinson Joint Executors.

Date of will: 15 March 1766

Date of probate: 14 Oct 1766

The will has a shaky signature of James Hodgkinson

Littleover parish register has a burial for James Hodgkinson, 23 March 1766.

TRANSCRIPTION

In the name of the ever blessed Trinity Father Son and Holy Ghost Amen, I, James Hodgkinson of Ufton Heath alias Uffon Heath, near Derby in the County of Derby, being in perfect understanding praised to Almighty God for the Same, Do make and publish this my last will and Testament in manner and form following.

First and most principally I recommend my soul to almighty God my Creator assuredly trusting through his Infinite Mercy and the Intercession of my blessed Saviour Jesus Christ to have pardon of all my Sins and to be partaken of everlasting bliss in the world to come. And as for my Body, I desire to be decently buried at the Discretion of my Executor and Executrix hereinafter named, And as to my worldly Estate I give and Dispose thereof in manner following, that is to say, First I give to my dear Wife Mary Hodgkinson for and during the Term of her Natural Life, all my personal Estate and Stock of Horses, Beasts, Cows, Calves, Hay and every other Article and thing belonging to my personal Estate whatsoever and wheresoever. And after her Decease I give and bequeath the same to my Sons and Daughters James Hodgkinson, John Hodgkinson, Mary Hodgkinson, Stephen Hodgkinson, Richard Hodgkinson, Ann Hodgkinson and Alice Pymon, share and share

alike.

She my said daughter Alice Pymon, deducting from her respective share of the said personally, the sum of Five pounds which I have paid to her for her Advancement before my Death.

And I will that if any of the Legatees die before his or her share of the said personalty shall become due, that then and in such case his, her and their share and shares so dying as aforesaid shall go to and be equally divided amongst the survivor or survivors share and share alike and to the only survivor if but one.

Item I give and bequeath to my son William Hodgkinson the sum of two shillings and sixpence to be paid within one month next after my Decease he being before provided for by his Relation Mr. William Hodgkinson of Derby, deceased.

Item I will that all my Debts and funeral Expenses be fully paid and satisfied within Twelve months next after my decease.

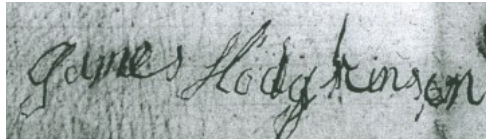
And Lastly I do hereby Constitute and Appoint Mr. Thomas Rowland of the Heanor Farm near Derby and my Dear wife Mary Hodgkinson Joint Executor and Executrix of this my last will and Testament hereby revoking all former and other wills by me made.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Fifteenth day of March one thousand seven hundred and sixty six.

Signed sealed published and declared to be the last will and Testament of the Said James Hodgkinson in the presence of us who attested the same in the presence of the Testator.

William Mellon William Wain J Smythe

James Hodgkinson (signed, sealed)
Derby 14th October 1766

A black and white photograph of a handwritten signature in cursive script, which reads "James Hodgkinson". The signature is written on a piece of paper with some texture and shading.

Let a probate be made to Mary Hodgkinson, the Executrix, a power being reserved for Thomas Rowland, the Exer, to act at pleasure.

Jno Fletcher She being sworn before me, Thos White, Snr

*Ivy Trumpour [Mem 7703]
Alberta, Canada
E-mail: trumpourivy@gmail.com*

CHILDREN FATHERED BY RICHARD AND MARY BUTLER.

All stayed in England.

1863-1941	Martha	George Marshall
1865-1933	Sarah	William Oldknow
1869-1871	Herbert	
1869- ?	Emily	Samuel Harrison
1872-1952	William	Maria Shaw

MOTHER HANNAH

18th Nov 1824 – 18th Feb 1892

Smithy Houses, Derbyshire to Springville, Utah

1824

Hannah Butler 18th Nov. Bp. at Denby Parish Church 26th Dec.

Abode Smithy Houses, Denby

Parents Joseph Butler and Mary Chapman. Hannah one of 6 children.

Census 1841

Hannah at home with her parents and 5 siblings. Living at Smithy Houses, Denby. Her father working as a Labourer.

1843

A daughter, Selina born 24th Sept. Before her marriage to Richard Palfreyman. His name as father is on the birth cert.

The Palfreyman name often shown as Palfrey.

This Richard is the nephew of my 4th x Grt-Grandmother Elizabeth Palfreyman.

1844

Richard Palfrey 21 married Hannah Butler 19 at Denby Parish church 22nd Jan. A little mystery here as in familysearch.org there is a memory page in the book 'Daughters of Utah Pioneers pg 2276 which states they married 22nd Jan 1842 when Hannah was 17. Was this a story Hannah put out to cover the fact her daughter Selina was born 24th Sept 1843 before her marriage. Although the same page shows Selina's birth as 1843!

1851

On the 18th April Hannah was baptised by the Latter-Day Saints at the Belper Branch. The Saints as they were known as, had been on a mission in Derbyshire to convert people to their way of life with a promise of a better life and better after life if they moved to Utah in the United States.

Census 1851

Hannah 26 husband Richard 28 a Miner, daughter Selina 7. Sons, Charles 5, Thomas 4 and Richard 6 months. Hannah's brother, John Butler 24 an Ag. Lab. Living at Smithy Houses, Denby.

Census 1861

Richard 38 and Hannah 36 still living at Smithy Houses, Denby, along with their nine children and Hannah's sister Mary 26 a general servant. Richard working as a Coal Miner along with his three sons. Charles 16, Thomas 14 and Richard jnr.10. Selina 17, Fanny 8, Anne 7, Joseph-Henry 5, Mary 3, Esther 2, Hannah 1 month.

1862

Joseph-Henry 7 - buried at Denby 30th October.

1863

Hannah sent her daughter Selina 19 and her sister Fanny 10 to Utah. They travelled to Utah along with the Hatfield family.

Her daughter Hannah was buried at Denby 24th Nov. 1863 2yrs 6 months
Was this what helped Hannah make her decision to leave Denby I wonder.
Or was it the following?

After delving further into the Palfreyman history I find that Richard was also having a relationship with Mary Butler, Hannah's sister. I think there is more to this story 'than meets the eye'

Hannah gave birth to her last child, a son Dennis 29th March 1863.

Her sister Mary gave birth to Martha 27th June 1863.

By the time the 1871 census was taken Mary had two more daughters Sarah 5 and Emily 2. A son Herbert born in 1869 registered in the Dec q. Bp. at Denby 11th April 1870 – parents shown as Richard Palfrey and Mary Butler.

Herbert Butler buried at Denby 23rd March 1871 age 18 months.

Another birth in 1872 a son William, parents Mary Butler and Richard Palfreyman. It would appear Richard had his own Polygamy going on.

1864

Hannah 39 now a committed member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints left Denby, Derbyshire for Utah taking with her daughter Annie 6, Mary 4, Esther- May 5 and Dennis 1yr old. Leaving behind three sons with their father. Charles 19, Thomas 18, Richard 14.

I presume the two eldest chose not to go to Utah, they were of an age to choose what future they wanted and maybe already had a girl in their lives.

1864

The families journey would have been organised from home through to Utah by the Latter-Day-Saints. Hannah and her children left Liverpool on the 21st May aboard the General McClellan arriving in New York on the 23rd June. The ship set sail with 820 'Saints' on board. They arrived in Nebraska, Wyoming on the 3rd July.

Listed on the ship manifest Hannah 47, Hannah 10, Mary 6, Esther 5 and Dennis an infant. Although listed as Hannah 10 it should read Annie 10.

What a time for Hannah to be in America they were still fighting their Civil War which started in April 1861 and didn't end until April 1865.

Once all were aboard the ship it was divided into 12 Wards with an Elder to care for each Ward. They were there to help with Spiritual needs and feeding of the people. Sailing date was the 20th, however due to the rain it was the evening of the 21st before it actually sailed. You can imagine the excitement and fear the 802 Saints would have been feeling. Sailing off into the unknown with just pictures in their heads painted by the missionaries.

This is a report of the journey of the General McClellan when Hannah and her children were aboard her. I have added this to Hannah's story as the memories below are also what she would have also been experiencing. All below found on the Saints by Sea. Latter-day Saint Immigration to America.

Autobiography of Chistopher Alston Carter, 11 yrs old

One night, in dense fog, our ship struck a monstrous iceberg and was nearly wrecked, but was miraculously saved. It was thrown from side to side--people, utensils and luggage in one great pile. The rattle of pans, dishes and baggage, and the cries of women and children, the shouts of men, the commands of officers, the banging and bumping of the ship against the iceberg made it seem as if two monsters were trying to beat each other to pieces and the great floating mountain of ice would overwhelm the sturdy ship and sink her in the deep sea with all on board.

Autobiography of Martha Richards Featherstone

We had a very pleasant voyage until the 10th of June when the ship encountered a heavy storm. It was so rough that the ship nearly went down and the captain said we barely escaped with our lives. We landed safely in New York with 803 souls, one more than we started out with.

Journal of David Coombs

In the year 1864 the Civil War was still in progress, the Captain of the

McClellan had cause to fear meeting some of the confederates on the ocean, he sailed a great way out of his course. He sailed so far north as to get amongst the icebergs. On the 4th June my birthday I well remember the occurrence. We saw a large iceberg in the form of a lion floating across our course. We then had a spell of calm, the ice looked like a plain of glass except for the heads of ice sticking out.

After the night of calm, the winds increased by morning time the storm was at full blast. Buckets and boxes were sliding across the deck spewing out the contents, water ran down the hatches. People were crying out, some thought their end had come. The storm continued to rage all day. "I thought I would go on deck but getting as far as the gang way my courage failed me. Never had such a sea greeted my eyes before or since. The wind, rain descending in torrents, water surging over the ships decks, almost sweeping the sailors from their posts

Journal David L Davis

Many of the weak of faith gave themselves up for lost. But others struck up a lively time, and in a few seconds the whole ship was lit by lanterns. It kept flowing furiously all day 11 sails were spread out to the wind 3 on each mast and 2 on the bow. The ship rolled tremendously on its beam end. This is the worst weather we have ever experienced on board the General McClellan. The cooking galley had been closed all day yet there is no grumbling for food.

The 20th June a fine day, wind favourable. The sailors cleaning the ship ready for port. Wood was being used to fuel the fire instead of the coal which was running short. The fire was quite fierce when all of a sudden a flame ignited the lower most stay sail. The cry of fire was shouted by some nervous individuals. Some of the sisters on deck half dead from sea-sickness were terrified. The fire was instantly quenched by emptying our bucket of water.

Annie Palfreyman actually mentions this fire in her memories.

The ship was 450 miles away from the desired port but, now they needed the winds that they had to contend with on their journey. As the winds were calmer it was delaying their arrival in New York by another week. They had several sick on board who have since leaving England suffered from extreme weakness.

When it came to the passing of the baggage through Customs it was found not all had funds to pay their way. Collections were made from the Wards to help those in need to carry on with their journey. The 'Saints' had already been advised it would be wise for them to deposit their sterling with the Elders to make converting it to Dollars a smooth operation. Gold and silver was also transferred for the same purpose. If all transactions were honestly dealt with it would certainly have made life easier for the 'Saints' on board. Unfortunately when they did hope to land there was upwards of one thousand

emigrants already waiting to clear Customs which necessitated another night on board the McClellan.

Three Elders boarded the ship and addressed the Saints. Joseph A Young, Brigham Young Jnr. and Paul A Schettler.

Information had not been received in respect of the business of the Saints nor a list of the passengers. This was due to the mail steamer having been detained at sea. Luckily the three Elders were able to sort this with surprisingly little difficulty (as noted in the Presidency report).

There was but one obstacle that could possibly interfere with their immediate departure from New York, and that was the examination of the passengers' baggage, which they anticipated would be diligently overhauled by the officers.

Doubtless through the heavy demands on the United States Government for the continued support of the expensive war now being waged upon them. A strict and rigid system of searching emigrants' luggage for contraband articles, was enforced; the officers charged for almost everything besides what individuals were clothed with. This obstacle, however, was removed, and they succeeded in having everything landed without the people being detained in New York longer than twelve hours. They left New York in the afternoon (Friday, June 24) for Albany, by the magnificent steamboat, St. John, and arrived early the following morning (Saturday, June 25).

TRAVEL FROM NEW YORK TO NEBRASKA

According to young Christopher Alston, the company travelled up the Hudson River toward Canada "to avoid the Armies of the Rebellion, broken bridges, torn up railways, etc. incident to a war which was raging in the States between the North and the South, with blood and rapine in all the land" On July 1, 1864 after six days on the train, the Saints arrived in St. Joseph, Missouri and "occupied a large shed-room attached to the warehouse of the Steam-packet Company." Having arrived on the frontier of civilization, the Saints took extreme safety precautions according to the following details from the Manuscript History:

"Every able-bodied man was stationed as a guard, so that clear around the building there was a strong guard watching the safety and property of those who slept. Some of the Saints preferred sleeping in the open air, in consequence of the intense heat, which is such as many, especially from the old country had never experienced before. Around these was also stationed a strong guard."

On July 2nd about half-past ten in the morning, the journey by steamer up the Missouri River began with the expectation of reaching Wyoming by the 3rd in the evening. As expected, on July 3rd, the company reached their destination of Wyoming, Nebraska Territory. With only one or two

exceptions, all the Saints who left England with this company, together with a few who had joined the company in New York and along the way, arrived in Wyoming safely.

CROSSING THE PLAINS

Wyoming was a village situated on the west bank of the Missouri River, seven miles north of Nebraska City and 40 miles south of Omaha, Nebraska. The village of Wyoming was selected by the Church leaders as an outfitting station that year two large warehouses had been constructed in addition to a store, the emigration office, a corral and a few dwellings. Elder Joseph Young was in charge of the outfitting station.

Immediately the newly-arrived Saints began preparing for their overland journey of more than a thousand miles--across the great plains of Nebraska, over the mountains in Wyoming and Utah and finally into the Great Salt Lake Valley to their new home in Zion

Hannah and children joined Captain Warrens's Company it departed from Nebraska, Wyoming on the 24th July and arrived 4th Oct. There was about 391 individuals and 65 wagons when it started its journey. The company was composed of English, Scotch, Welsh and a few Germans and Danes. One birth and twenty-six deaths occurred on the journey, the sickness was chiefly dysentery. Thirty head of cattle also died on the road. They travelled on to Nebraska which was called the Camping Grounds for the Saints.

Another eleven weeks before arriving at Salt Lake City on October 4th 1864. It was a very arduous journey. Reports state the Indians were very hostile during the first part of the journey, and during the latter part, nutritious food was very scarce. As soon as we arrived in Salt Lake City, we all commenced to improve, until we were soon enjoying the best of health.

During the journey there were some trying times from sickness but very few deaths. At night the train would be brought into the camp. The wagons all put in a circle, one wagon tongue run under the other until it made a corral or a safe place to yoke up the cattle. Fires were made within the circle and the young people would enjoy themselves, some- times at dancing on the bare ground. If there wasn't any wood to be got, they would go and pick up the buffalo chips for the fire. Hoping they had enough to be able to cook a meal. Although the Indians killed many people, they did not molest the Church Trains as a general thing. Those who were known to be Mormon emigrants the Indians used to visit the trains and talk to the people.

The trains nearing the end of their journey travelled that dreary road day after day, and week after week, but the time came when we were nearing Utah, the word went ahead that Captain Warren's company was nearing its destination. Hannah would have witnessed seeing where the Indians had attacked Wagon Trains that had travelled ahead of them. Wagons ransacked and burned. Sometimes bodies still lying there. There wasn't any time to stop for funerals for the dead, at times a hastily dug hole was all they had time for to stay safe themselves. Would she have questioned her decision? How did Selina and her sister fare, they left the previous year without their mother for comfort.

Census 1880 (USA)

Hannah shown a widow 55 keeping house with her daughter Esther 21 and Dennis 17. Living at dwelling no 307 – no street name, in Springville, Utah. Next door at dwelling 308 is her son Richard 36 working as a herdsman and his wife Diannah known as (Nanna) 20, sons Richard 4, Charles 2, Rafe B 4 months.

His wife keeping house came from Sweden, if the ages are correct she was 16 when she gave birth to her first son Richard.

I have now added the story of each of Selina's children who travelled to Utah. I find their stories fascinating.

Some made their way through life without many problems others faced heartbreak. Whatever life threw at them they stayed committed to their faith.

1892

Hannah died in Springville on the 18th Feb. Buried in the Old City Cemetery.

Hannah died Intestate, her son Richard was the administrator of her estate. There are 22 pages on familysearch.org.



There were 9 children alive after her death. The seven living in the USA gave their shares 7/9th to their brother Dennis and 1/9th each to Charles in Denby and Thomas in Yorkshire as of 1893.

There are many memory stories written about Hannah on the familysearch.org site. They all show her as a woman devoted to her faith. She survived the hardships she endured on her journey to Utah, and never wavered in her faith.

Her first dwelling where she lived with her children was what could be described as a hovel (a small squalid, or simply constructed dwelling built

into the rocks). How the children survived the cold, the wind whistling and snow blowing through the dwelling, the leaking roof, and two sparsely furnished room. Sometimes hungry and having to work at an early age to help support the family, I will never know.

Hannah adapted to her new way of life in Utah. She took in washing (no fancy machine to help the job). Worked in the fields, grew her own vegetables and flowers, especially her roses. She was an excellent seamstress and taught her children her skills.

As time went on her life improved. She was known for her sour dough bread, her neighbours asked how she made such delicious bread. Her reply "I will trade my starter with you for flour, or wheat from your fields". Her children said from then on they were never without bread and never hungry. A friend, Mrs Richardson taught Hannah to weave carpets. This was a Godsend to Hannah as she could now work from home and give up her laundry job.



When her son Richard arrived in 1866 he brought with him a chest full of what they would have described as treasure. Rare provisions (possibly some Derbyshire foods), fancy clothes a feather bed and a gun which Hannah sold at a good price.

The memories tell the tale of Hannah, as a kind woman, always the first to help someone in need. Be it at a birth, sickness or death in a family. She would arrive when needed with her tasty foods. Three of her daughters were known as "Plural Wives" what, did she think of that I wonder. Two of her son-in-laws spent time in prison for having more than one wife.

Hannah could always be heard singing, mostly hymns and is said to have had a fine voice. Eventually after all her hard work Hannah was able to buy some land, build an Adobe house and make a comfortable home for her family.

After her death in 1892 – Hannah was shown to owe not one penny, and left her heirs a good home. It is also remarked "she kept up a faithful correspondence with her sons in England. Hannah arrived in Utah a month before her 40th birthday. During the 28yrs she lived in Utah she suffered dire

poverty on her arrival. She watched the native Indians arrive at her house, walk in and eat their food. She had no man to protect her during those times. She witnessed fires, earthquakes, crop failures. Gradually she saw her children make better lives.

Did she make the right choice leaving a Derbyshire pit village? She had already spent 20 years of washing coal dust from her husband and son's clothes. And maybe she couldn't see a happy future until the Latter-day Saints came along. We will never know what she thought of sharing her husband with her younger sister. Hannah was also leaving behind three graves she had been tending. Sarah 1849 -1850 Joseph-Henry 1855 – 1862 Hannah 1861 -1863. I wonder what picture the Latter Day Saints painted for Hannah.

Her father Joseph died aged 56 buried at Denby 18th Sept. 1850. Her mother Mary nee Chapman died aged 67 bur. at Denby 9th Feb. 1860.

The 1861 census shows Hannah's younger sister Mary living with her family, and later found to be sharing her husband's bed! Living at Smith Houses for nearly 40yrs a mining village, she would have known a world of grey, dirt and coal dust everywhere. Filling a tin bath daily for her husband and sons to wash away the coal dust when their shift had finished. Nearby was Copper Yard where iron ore was brought from Ecton to be smelted at the works. In 1860 four blast furnaces were built at Smithy Houses. The smell that hung over the area from the furnaces would not have been pleasant.

There was beautiful countryside surrounding Denby but I doubt Hannah had time to appreciate it. We must admire her great faith that sustained her, it was her choice. But it wasn't for everyone. I think she made a good choice for her children.

Valerie Mason
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A GLOBETROTTING HENSTOCK

收容所 Camp	馬來 昭和 19年 3月 15日	番 No. 號	馬 614
姓名 Name	George LYON HENSTOCK. ジョージ・レオン・ヘンストック	生年月日 Date of Birth	1911.3.4.
國籍 Nationality		所屬部隊 Unit	No. E.C. 1325. 7th Rajput Regiment.
階級身分 Rank	Captain. 大尉	捕獲年月日 Date of Capture	昭和 17年 4月 17日
捕獲場所 Place of Capture	緬甸 ポコン	母ノ名 Mother's Name	Margaret HENSTOCK.
父ノ名 Father's Name		職 業 Occupation	茶栽培者
本籍地 Place of Origin	VALPARAISO, Chile, South America.	通報先 Destination of Report	C/o Ceylon Tea Plantation Co., Ltd., N/ELIYA, Ceylon.
		特記事項 Remarks	

This is something that I have recently come across. It is not of my Henstock branch, but the line appears to link back to Bonsall via Liverpool and Manchester, suggesting that it is the side of the family that were financially better off.

It is a bit of a globetrotting link, where the father was in Valparaiso, Chile. The above picture relates to a George Lyon Henstock and the Lyon part is his mother's maiden name. He had a brother, Michael Frederick Lyon Henstock, who was killed in action off the coast of Ceylon [now Sri Lanka], with the sinking of HMS Hermes in 1942 by the Japanese forces.

Michael Frederick pops up quite frequently when searching, but it was finding this document about his brother, George Lyon, that has me fascinated. The 7th Rajput Regiment was involved in a number of actions and the one that I think this document might relate to is in Hong Kong. Part of the regiment was stationed there and was captured by the Japanese forces when expanding its influence.

The reason for the line through his father's name is because the father died in 1938, Kensington, London.

It would be interesting to see if there are any others interested in this branch, certainly a colourful history if not sad in some ways.

*John Henstock [Mem 2558]
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MEMORIAL WINDOWS IN SOUTHWELL MINSTER DEDICATED TO JOHN NOBLE OF LITTLEOVER

On the south side of the quire at Southwell Minster there is a quiet candle chapel dedicated to Christ the Light of the World where there are two windows in memory of John NOBLE who lived much of his life in Derbyshire. The windows were presented to the Minster by John's eldest son William James NOBLE. They were designed by Christopher Whall, and inserted in the church in 1906. At that time Southwell Minster was the cathedral for both Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.



John was born in 1828 at Kendal, Westmorland the eldest child of a local medical practitioner, James NOBLE and his wife Rachel (née CLARKE). In all they had seven children John (1828), James (1830), Thomas (1831), Anne (1832), Joseph (c.1834), Elizabeth (1835) and Samuel Clarke (1837). In 1841 the family with the exception of James and Elizabeth can be found at the doctor's residence in Stricklandgate, Kendal. James had died in 1839. I wasn't able to find Elizabeth. The census shows that all were born in Westmorland except Rachel; the 1851 census shows that she was born just over the border at Garstang, Lancashire. James was 45 and his wife 40, the children range from John aged 13 down to Samuel Clarke aged 4.

By 1851 John NOBLE and his two brothers Thomas and Joseph are in Tower Hamlets, Shoreditch, London and working as railway clerks. John was working at The Round House a railway clearing house for communication between the various railway companies so it is likely that his brothers also worked there. John rose through the ranks to become manager of the merchandising department. John married Elizabeth TREACHER on 20th May 1853 at Chepping Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. I tried to find John and his family in the 1861 census but failed to do so. Using various genealogical search engines, I found several baptisms of John and Elizabeth's children including their daughter Bessie in 1861 with an address in Cloudesley Terrace, Islington in the parish register. Even so an extensive search did not produce a copy of the 1861 census return for the family; it is possible that a part of the census is missing.

John and Elizabeth had six children, Ellen (1853), William James (1855), Alice Rachel (1857), Edith (1860), Bessie (1861) and Elizabeth Treacher (1864). John's wife Elizabeth died in August 1864. The next year or so must have been a difficult time for the family.

Fifteen months later on 23rd January 1866 John married for the second time at St Jude's church, West Derby, near Liverpool. His bride was Marion Halls HARBER whose family came from Poplar, London. By the end of 1866 John and Marion had welcomed an addition to the family, their son Charles John, and had moved from Islington to live in Friar Gate, Derby. John was now working for the Midland Railway Company as their Traffic Accountant. Over the following years another five children were born: Marion Jessie (1868), Lake Samuel (1869, he was probably named for his mother's brother Lake HARBER, Sarah Maude (1870), Stuart (1873) and Eleanor (1875).

John was appointed Assistant General Manager of the Midland Railway Company in 1868 and rose to be General Manager in 1880 when Sir James ALPORT retired. By 1881 the Noble family had moved out to Littleover where they lived at Blagraves. John remained as General Manager of the Midland Railway Company until ill health forced him to retire in 1892. He was then made a director of the company. He lived a further four years until 15 November 1896. He is buried in the churchyard at St Peter's Church, Littleover.

William James NOBLE, John's eldest son, became a barrister-at-law and member of the inner temple he seems to have mostly lived in London. He was appointed Recorder for Newark, Nottinghamshire in 1899. William died in November 1914 after an appendectomy. Joseph NOBLE worked as a senior Railway Accountant to a Yorkshire Railway company. Thomas

NOBLE died in March 1856 at Kendal. Anne and Elizabeth NOBLE married clergymen brothers Richard Heighway KIRBY and Henry William KIRBY respectively. The KIRBY brothers were each the incumbent of a north Lancashire parish.

In the bottom corner of the right-hand memorial window in Southwell Minster there is a coat of arms which I understand was granted to John Noble in 1886. In Kendal, Holy Trinity church there is a similar coat of arms differenced by a mullet (five-pointed star) between the two upper leopard's faces. This window is in memory of Samuel Clarke NOBLE who followed his father into the medical profession and practised at Kendal.

*Diana Pitchford [Mem 3367]
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[A volunteer steward at Southwell Minster]*

THE TWO WINDOWS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN NOBLE

In his book, *Stained Glass in Southwell Minster*, on pp.20/21 John Beaumont says of these windows –

“Whall has shown Our Lord on the cross, surrounded by a glory or mandala. Above the cross beam is seen the mocking label “I N R I” (Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews). Above his head both the sun and the moon can be seen although the sun is darkened. This was a way of indicating that some great event was taking place, as although the moon can be seen in the sky at the same time as the sun, it cannot normally be seen in the middle of the day when it is near the sun. On Christ’s right hand is his mother, and on his left St John. The words recorded are those of Jesus just before he died “Woman, behold your son” and “Behold your mother” when he gave his mother into the care of St John, the beloved disciple. Apocryphal writings record that Mary stayed in the home of John until her death. Below the panel depicts the ram caught in the thicket, part of the story of the sacrifice of Isaac. This is a reference to the Old Testament event foreshadowing the sacrifice of Christ on the cross. “God will provide himself the lamb for a burnt offering, my son.” Genesis 22. 8-14

Patmos, a sterile island in the Aegean Sea, is where the angel came to John telling him to record his vision that we can now read as the Apocalypse, the Revelation to St John. John kneels on a sea-bound cliff top to the right of the panel, and is addressed by the angel. Below is shown the Lamb with the book of seven seals and at the apex is an image of the New Jerusalem.”

CHURCHES OF DERBYSHIRE

68. Darley Dale St Helen

There seems little doubt that, in its early history, the church of St Helen, Darley Dale, was of considerable importance. Indeed, even before Christianity was known in the area it would appear that the site had some mystical significance. One of the reasons for the siting of an altar, and later a church, was the customary use of the place for pagan observances. It seems like that St Helen's was just such a place—likely because here stands one of the oldest yew trees in the country—believed to have stood here for 2000 years.



Today the church stands demurely shaded by tall conifers and ancient yews, about half a mile from the busy A6. The battlements of the square tower, pinnacle at each corner, are repeated over the nave and transept as the church is cruciform in character.

Outside is a mix of styles. A blocked up Norman doorway in the south wall

of the chancel and an Early English lancet window to the west—and to the east a buttress of the Decorated Period, while over the chancel door is a window in Perpendicular style.

The little south aisle chapel is the Chapel of St Chad, known also as Columbello's Quire while the north transept is known as Rollesley Quire, thus commemorating two families who had long connections with the church. The principal feature of this chapel is the stone figure of a knight, hands folded in prayer, and very well preserved for its age. In the 13th century the Manor of Darley was divided into two parts—the Old Hall Manor and the Nether Hall Manor. About 1302 this latter part seems to have passed into the ownership of John de Darley, a onetime Governor of Peak Castle, and it is to him that this monument is believed to be dedicated.

The last heiress of the Darleys married Thomas Columbello of Sandiacre, and

the Manor passed and remained with the Columbello family until the end of the 17th century. Thomas Columbello and his wife Agnes are commemorated in an incised alabaster slab, now badly disfigured. The Columbello family lived at Nether Hall for three hundred years from 1373 and Columbello's ghost is still said to walk the road above.

The north transept would probably house the remains of the Rollesley or Rowsley family. Only two altar tomb slabs remain. The first and largest shows a man and woman with eight sons and four daughters—this is John and Elizabeth who died in 1513. The other is about half the size and is to John and Agnes, with their ten boys and two girls.

On the East wall of the church is a narrow window, or 'Leper window'. These were left open during services so that infected people could take part without having to go inside the church.. Set high in the battlemented wall is a stone wall dial, which is badly eroded. This sundial was erected by the Rev William Wray in the 18th century, apparently to encourage punctuality amongst his parishioners who, in his opinion, spent far too much time gossiping under the ancient yew tree.

During the restoration of the church in 1854, a fragment of a cross shaft was found. The portion was 19 inches long by 15 inches and 11 inches thick, suggesting an original cross of great height. It is now in the Weston Park Museum, Sheffield.

Close to the porch stands a Norman font bowl on a modern base. Lost for many years the font was replaced by one of Jacobean origin, which is now in the north aisle, but the Norman original was discovered and returned to its rightful place in 1877.

One interesting brass on the wall is a rare example of a 'polyglot' brass, meaning that the inscription is in several different languages, in this case Hebrew, Greek and Latin. It is dedicated to Mary, wife of Dr John Potts, who died in 1654. Dr Potts was a rector of Darley Dale through the reign of Charles I, during the Commonwealth and under Charles II. He must have felt some strain.

Finally the strangest and most grotesque object in the church, is the corbel or stone bracket in the tower space, which was fashioned in the shape of a grinning bearded face. Who was he I wonder?

Thomas Needham's Diary - Part 2

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

Part 1 published in the June 2020 issue of the DFHS journal

Thomas Needham was born in Horsley, Derbyshire and baptised at St Clements on 11th August 1811, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth Needham (nee Welch). Thomas married Hannah Whilton of Horsley on 25th August 1833 at St Clements and they had three children, Hannah dying in March 1847. He remarried Sarah Whilton on 2nd July 1868 and one more child resulted from this union. Both Hannah and Sarah had given birth to illegitimate children prior to marriage to Thomas. He was buried at St Clements on 17th February 1897 aged 85.

Thomas lived in a cottage (now demolished) on Lady Lea Road, Horsley, 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.

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 gossipy 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 Derbyshire Records Office, Matlock.

SELECTED ENTRIES FROM THOMAS'S DIARY

All spellings, abbreviations, grammar are Thomas's own. My research in italics.

1838

□ **Mr Frizell preached his farewell sermon at Horsley Church Sept. 30th 1838.**

The Reverend Richard Howard Frizell was born in Dublin in 1801 and subsequently graduated with a BA from Trinity College, Dublin. His first calling was as Curate in the parish of Kennerleigh, (Diocese of Exeter) and he was also a Deacon at Exeter Cathedral. He came to Horsley as Stipendiary Curate (Diocese of Coventry & Lichfield) in 1834 and was ordained a Priest in a service at Eccleshall Parish Church, Staffordshire in 1835. He married Mary Bruckfield/Brookfield on 1st July 1834 at St Peters Church, Derby. After leaving Horsley in 1838, the 1841, 1851 and 1861 Censuses show him as Curate at South Normanton, St Michael & All Angels and at Annesley All Saints in 1853.

1842

□ **Miss Johnson of Coxbench Hall was married on the 15th December 1842 at Duffield Church.**

This entry fired up my interest because I knew little about Coxbench Hall, apart from its present use as a residential care home. William Brooks Johnson was educated at Cambridge, became a medical practitioner with an interest in chemistry and botany and was an acquaintance of Erasmus Darwin through the Derby Philosophical Society. The 18C manor, rebuilt on the site of an earlier house, had been passed down through the Francey family, William being the grandson of the last Francey heiress.

Sarah Brooks Johnson, born 1817 lived at Coxbench Hall with sister Eleanor and mother Sarah Brooks Johnson (father William died 1830) and she married John Meynell JP of Brimington, Chesterfield. John, born 1807 was the son of Godfrey Meynell of Meynell Langley and attended Repton School from 1813 - 17, moving on to Harrow School and gaining a BA from Oxford University in 1829. On the 1851 Census Sarah and John were living at The Grove, Brimington with six children and eight servants. But tragedy was about to strike when John was killed in a railway accident on May 19th at Clay Cross, soon after the Census. John and Sarah were passengers on a Derby to Leeds train which broke down near Clay Cross station and was hit from the rear by a goods train. So severe was the collision that the two rear carriages were completely crushed, John Meynell and a Mr Blake, Steel Merchant from Sheffield, were killed instantly. Sarah escaped with minor injuries, whilst fifteen others were severely injured.

At the subsequent very complex trial, a Jury verdict of manslaughter caused by reckless speed was brought against the driver of the goods train, Samuel Stretton. At the Derbyshire Summer Assizes, July 29th 1851, Samuel was charged with the manslaughter of John Meynell but was acquitted, as he had “attended to and obeyed all signals and had received excellent character references from the Midland Railway, noting his skill and general good conduct. (See Derby Mercury 30/7/1851)

Poor Samuel had absconded after the accident and a large reward had been offered for his apprehension, but he eventually submitted himself for trial. Mrs Blake, widow of the other fatality, subsequently sued the Midland Railway for compensation upon the loss of her husband. The Company admitted liability and a Jury awarded her damages of £4,000, over £560,000 in today’s monetary terms!

On the 1861 Census Sarah was living at Windy Arbour, Meynell Langley, head of a large household including five children, her brother in law and his wife along with eleven assorted servants! In 1871 she had moved to Lee Lane, Derby Road, Holbrook with two daughters and four servants and by 1881 is living with her married daughter, Susanna Alleyne at Butterley Park, Pentrich. Sarah died in 1890 and was buried at St Michael, Kirk Langley on the 20th December.

1844

□ **Christopher Needham went back to Manchester on the 22nd day of August 1844 (and then for the Indies).**

Christopher was baptised 24th July 1825 at Horsley, son of Samuel and Hannah Needham, Samuel being Thomas’ brother. On the 1841 Census, Christopher aged 15 and his brother James aged 20 were listed as Servants at Snapes Farm, Meynell Langley, Derbyshire. Farm servants were agricultural workers distinguished by usually being hired at a hiring fair, the length of their employment contract being 6 or 12 months and their living arrangements, with board and lodging, provided on the farm. What precipitated Christopher to enlist, I am sure we will never know but there were some underlying factors that may have influenced his decision. Post 1815, after the end of the Napoleonic Wars, the price of food rose and wages fell due to the supply of labour being greater than the demand. New machinery had reduced the need for hand labour particularly in agriculture and the Corn Laws (1815 - 1846), prohibited the import of grain by imposing high tariffs, thus protecting the producers and maintaining the high price of food. Social unrest resulted from this agricultural and economic depression. Another of my predecessors enlisted, “took the King’s shilling”, about this time to escape the dire poverty of being an “Ag Lab”, maybe Christopher took the same view or was he looking for an “adventure”, an expansion of his horizons?

1845

□ **Christopher Needham died August 26th 1845 Aged 20 years, he died in the Indies.**

A sad tale to relate. From the British Library Collection. British India Office Ecclesiastical Returns, Deaths and Burials, Parish Register Transcripts from the Presidency of Bengal (1713 - 1948). Private Christopher Needham buried Allahabad, Bengal on the 26th August 1845, of HM 53rd Regiment. Buried by Ensign H Grubbe. The 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment of Foot, raised 1755, carried out duties at home, in Gibraltar and Malta before going to India in 1844. Looks like Christopher died before the force saw action in the 1st Sikh War 11/12/1845 - 9/3/1846. Buried on foreign soil, never to see his homeland again. Ensign Grubbe also became a fatality, dying of his wounds on 8th May, 1846. (Notice from the War Office in The Gazette).

□ **Morley Moor Chapel was opened on 25th and 28th September 1845.**

Situated on Morley Almshouses Lane, Morley Moor near to Breadsall Priory. The main dwellings on the lane are the Morley Almshouses founded by Jacinth Sacheverell in 1656. Jacinth and his wife Mary have a memorial monument in Morley Church, dying in 1659 and 1660 respectively. Jacinth left instructions in his will for his wife to build a hospital on Morley Moor for "six poor, lame or impotent men". Mary died a few months after her husband but the arrangements were still carried out. Some sources claim the Chapel may have been built to serve these cottages but any such building would predate the current one. The Religious Census of 1851 describes a building used for religious worship by a Wesleyan congregation with an average attendance of 20 for afternoons and 50 for evening services. The return was compiled by Jane Boden, a leader at the Chapel, residing at Morley Hayes. Note: now private premises with no graveyard.

1846

□ **Frederick Annable left Horsley to go off to London for soldiering on the 5th day of July 1846 he was enlisted a few weeks before that.**

Frederick was baptised at St Clements on 29th May 1827, son of Nathaniel and Dorothy Annable. On the 1841 Census he is living in Horsley aged 14, a FWK with mother Dorothy a widow, four other children and William Bell aged 20 also a FWK. William, an orphan and a descendant of mine, had been taken into the family upon the death of his parents. Frederick next shows up on the British Army Worldwide Index 1851. Service number 4995, Private 1st (or Grenadier) Regiment of Foot Guards, London and Chichester. The Index lists the 1st Regiment in Windsor and their major involvement was the Crimean War. It is probable that he suffered injury/succumbed to disease during the Battle of Alma (September 1854), the Battle of Inkerman (November 1854) or the Siege of Sevastapol. During the long, cold winter of

1854 - 55, supplies of food and clothes were lost at sea and the troops were decimated by cholera, scurvy, frostbite and trenchfoot. Frederick died on 26th February 1855 and letters of Administration were given to his mother Dorothy on 16th October 1855, Staffs - Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, Wills and Probate 1521 - 1860. Sadly no record found of his burial place. Also see entry for 1854 re Crimean War.

1847

□ **Brittles stopped all their frames on the 22nd May 1847 it was Whitsun eve, it was a time of great trouble and distress among the poor class? of people. We shall have cause to remember this time.**

1851

□ **Brittles stopped their frames on Saturday 31st May 1851.**

Brettles were a long established part of the historic cotton trade businesses of Belper. Up to c1850 hosiery production was mainly a domestic undertaking, whereby silk or cotton hand frames were worked in local cottages or small workshops. In 1823 Brettles had 33 frames at the Belper premises and the remainder within a 25 mile radius including 70 in the Horsley area alone. Journeymen or bagmen delivered the yarn to the workshops and subsequently brought back the stockings for seaming and completion. After 1850 Brettles rebuilt their premises to accommodate hosiery frames and circular machinery and by 1870 most of their production was in-house. Thus the livelihoods of the villagers were destroyed and as Thomas's comments convey, a time of great distress, "as poor as a stockinger", contributory factors being over production of stockings and high food prices. Other domestic FWK in my family at this time, were obliged to take jobs within the factories that had replaced them to fend off penury and destitution but this was not an option for the elderly and infirm, particularly from outlying villages.

A task which did remain in the home, was the production of beautiful hand embroidered motifs on stockings and socks known as "clocking" or "chevening". The standard design resembled an arrow head or chevron with two branching legs, as worn by George III and Queen Victoria (See them in Belper North Mill Museum). Indeed several of my female forebears were home "cheveners" up to about the turn of the 20C. I have a family wedding photograph from 1913 and one of the bridesmaids is wearing very fetching brown chevened stockings just peeping out from under her satin dress!

1854

□ **April 26th 1854 was held as Fast Day throughout England on account of war.**

The Crimean War (1853 - 1856) was fought by an alliance of Britain, France, Turkey and Sardinia in response to Russia's expansion into the Danube region (modern day Romania), which was under Turkish control. Turkey and Russia had gone to war in 1853 and Britain and France became involved in 1854. They feared a Russian advance down to British India and Afghanistan and also religious tensions - Russia made an issue of the holy sites, Jerusalem and Bethlehem, being under Turkish control. The war was fought on the Crimean peninsula, the three main battles being Alma, Balaclava (including the infamous Charge of the Light Brigade) and Inkerman in 1854, plus the French/British targeted the Russian Naval base at Sevastopol on the Black Sea. After the battle for Alma, trench warfare dragged out the conflict until September 1855 and in total over 200,000 soldiers died. Russia evacuated Sevastopol and peace talks resulted in the Treaty of Paris in March 1856.

□ **Joseph Sadler of Coxbench died on the 23rd day of March 1854 aged 74 years, formerly a soldier.**

Joseph was baptised at St Clements on the 29th of November 1779, parents Samuel and Lydia Sadler. His early life remains a mystery until his army service record details his attestation in 1805 and his discharge in 1826. Joseph was enlisted into the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Artillery (Head, Field Marshall The Duke of Wellington) on 22nd April 1805, aged 24 at Battle, Sussex. On his service record there is 'Derby' pencilled in the margin, so I would think he was recruited locally, and then went on to enlist in Sussex.

He signed on for unlimited service and rose through the ranks from Private to Corporal/Bombadier and finally Serjeant. He served for 21 years and 91 days with "Excellent Conduct" and was discharged as unfit for service by a Medical Board. He had chronic rheumatism and debility, being placed on the pension list at 1 shilling and ten pence per day! Of the 8 - 10 Companies in the Battalion most were engaged in the Peninsular Wars of the Iberian peninsula (1808 - 1814) and saw action in the Napoleonic Wars (1803 - 1814), culminating in the Battle of Waterloo (1815). The 1st Company of the 3rd Battalion were based in Battle 1810 - 1813, so maybe he was part of this unit? Back in Horsley he married Sarah Seward on 7th October 1827, she having been baptised on 10th June 1774, in Sawley. In 1832 Joseph is named in the Derbyshire South Pollbook for the Parliamentary Election. His residence was in Horsley, his holding was land at Coxbench as a Copyholder (land held from a Manor ie a tenant) and it seems he cast one vote each for The Hon George Venables-Vernon and The Lord Waterpark. Both elected for the Liberal Party. I would imagine that Joseph was eligible to vote by having been in the Military. By the first Census 1841 Joseph aged 60 is living at Coxbench Lane with wife Mary 65, listed as a silk FWK and she a cotton

FWK. I am assuming that Mary is Sarah by an alternative name, as Mary Sadler B 1775 died 1843 in Horsley aged 68 and I can find no record of the death of a Sarah Sadler and any subsequent marriage. At the 1851 Census Joseph aged 71 and now a widower and Chelsea Pensioner still lives at Coxbench with John and Emma Seal as lodgers. After his death his Will was registered in 1854, Staffs - Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, Wills and Probate 1521 - 1860. A further entry in the diary for 14th August 1854 states that his relations, sisters and their children, received the money which he left to them, £1,500. I have recently found Joseph's grave in Horsley churchyard - a beautifully engraved, large slate slab, resting in tranquillity, beneath a large yew tree with the inscription: "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the Lord." Job 1:21.

1862

□ **Richard Thorley was executed at Derby Gaol on Friday April 11th 1862 aged 26 years for the murder of Eliza Murry.**

Eliza Morrow, a single woman, lived at Court 4, Agard Street, Derby and was murdered on 13th February 1862. Upon visiting Eliza, Richard Thorley had found a soldier there and "did not like it". A brawl ensued and Eliza was cut with a razor and subsequently died of 12 gashes to the neck. The acquaintance came about as Eliza and Thorley's wife worked at the same mill and after his wife's death so began his unwanted attentions towards Eliza. When she deserted him for a "redcoat" he was unable to contain his jealousy. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" and he was hanged at Derby Gaol. (See Derbyshire Courier 12/4/1862).

1864

□ **Arrabella Peat died February 7th 1864 aged 94 years.**

Arabella is worthy of a mention as being one of Horsley's most colourful residents. Born Arrabella Parker, baptised 22nd April 1770, daughter of Thomas Parker & Anne Ridge. Arrabella/Arabella married George Peat (baptised 17th February 1770), son of George Peat & Mary Dutton on 13th June 1790 at Horsley Church. On the 1841 Census Arabella aged 70 is a farmer, sons George, Jesse and William are Cotton FWK, daughter Jane Foulk, granddaughters Mary and Elizabeth also Cotton FWK. By 1851 Arabella, widow aged 81 is a farmer of 11 acres (No Lab), George, Jane Foulk, widow aged 55 and Elizabeth 22 are all still Cotton FWK. By 1861 Arabella is still going strong at 91, is head of the family and remains a farmer of 9 acres. Son George unmarried aged 52 is now described as a farmer's son and daughter Jane Foulk dairymaid all lived on Horsley Street near French Lane, thought to be opposite the school.

Their smallholding had been sufficient to support a large family of 15 children for which they paid rent of 4 pence per week to the vicar and 1

shilling to Squire Sitwell of Stainsby Hall. George senior died and was buried 11th July 1826 but Arabella was ably supported by sons James, Jesse and George and also by daughter Jane who worked the frames whilst she tended the farm. At 91 she was still a farmer although George and Jane had abandoned the frames to help mother around the farm. A real Horsley character of amazing longevity for that era for whom the passing bell would have sounded once for each of her 94 years and who is buried close to the church door. See: Horsley through the Ages, Averill Webster.

Arabella & George's children

Note the practice of the name of a deceased child being given to a subsequent child: James 1791, Mary1 1793 - 1796, George1 1795 - 1795, Jane 1795 (George1 & Jane have the same baptism date) Thomas 1796, Elizabeth 1798, Mary2 1800 - 1824, Samuel 1801, Joseph 1802, Matthew 1804, Job 1805, Phebe 1808 - 1808, George2 1809, Jesse 1811, William 1813.

1864

□ **Water pipes was laid in the townend near the guidepost August 20th 1864 Water brought August 26th about 10 o'clock at night.**

□ **A general tea drinking at Horsley as a rejoicing of the waterworks was held on September 15th 1864. Horsley was decorated from end to end.**

□ **A large fountain was erected opposite Mr Middletons on the 16th November 1864.**

In 1864 the Rev H W Sitwell, a relative of the Sitwells of Stainsby Hall, arranged for spring water to be piped from the Old Hills to the village to three fountains named after the ladies in his family - Sophia near the Chapel, Blanche at the top of French Lane and Rosamund near the Coach and Horses. Old Hills is thought to be in the vicinity of the present day Sandy Lane/Horsley Park Farm area, originally part of Horsley's medieval deer park associated with Horsley Castle.

1872 □ **Kilbourne National School was opened on the 18th March 1872 Miss Walkingham first teacher.**

This was in fact the Kilburn Girls and Infants School and from 1875 was known as Kilburn Girls National School, the boys over infant age being taught at the Methodist Church School room on Chapel Street. Both schools merged in 1911 to become the Kilburn Temporary Council School.

1873

□ **Joseph Brown of Kilbourn was taken to Belper Bastile June 11th 1873 for an attempt to cut his throat.**

□ **Joseph Brown died at Bastile June 25th 1873 aged 78 years.**

Belper Poor Law Union, formed May 1837, was overseen by a Board of 47 elected Guardians, Horsley being one of the constituent parishes. Erection of

a new Workhouse was prioritised in Belper, to replace smaller buildings at Crich, Wirksworth and Duffield, the new building being completed at Babington Meadow in September 1840 on land purchased from the Strutt family.

The Workhouse inmates were industriously employed, the boys being taught shoemaking and tailoring, the females did laundry whilst vagrants were accommodated in tramp cells and had to pay for a nights lodgings by stone breaking. The Workhouse had a small infirmary and was obliged to employ a Medical Officer although nursing care was usually dealt out by female inmates. The Workhouse or "Bastile" as Thomas referred to it was dreaded by the populace and seen as a last resort when family could not offer support, many often dying in the institution lonely, sick and destitute.

Indeed my own Grandma, born in 1900, had an absolute dread of Babington Hospital and refused to be a patient there even after it had been refurbished as a geriatric and maternity unit in latter years, such was the stigma and shame of being admitted to the institution. Has any reader heard of Alice Grace of Little Eaton, the "hermit who lived in a bacon box"? Alice always kept a coin hidden away to prove that she wasn't destitute, so that she would not have to be taken to the Workhouse. Sadly Alice did end her life in Shardlow Workhouse, where she died in 1927. Read the full story at Little Eaton Local History Society lelhs.org

1874

□ **Fanny Hanson was taken to prison on Monday May 18th 1874 for destroying her own child.**

An Inquest at the Union Workhouse, Loughborough. Fanny aged 21 was a servant in the house of Thomas Sowerby, Surgeon, Fennel Street, Loughborough where the body of a male child, wrapped in carpet was found in the privy by other household members. A post-mortem suggested that the child was born alive and showed no external signs of violence. The jury found that the child was born alive but died soon after for want of reasonable and proper care which amounted to manslaughter. At Loughborough police court Fanny was charged with concealment of the birth. She had left her employer's house and been apprehended at her father's house in Kilburn. She subsequently pleaded guilty at Leicester Assizes on 18th July 1874 but the prosecution could offer no evidence to support the charge of manslaughter and she was sentenced to prison with one months hard labour. (See reports in the Leicester Journal 22/5/1874).

In 1876 Fanny married Samuel Roome at Horsley Church and went on to have five children. Samuel was killed, according to the diary, on 1st February 1886 aged 45. Fanny Roome's death was registered in Derby in June 1897 aged 44 which fits in with her birth in June 1852.

1875

□ **George Bradley of Morley Park was killed by a drug going over his head near Crosslanes May 18th 1875 Aged 45 years. Left 6 children.**

I had no idea what a “drug” was until, purely by chance, I was recently re-reading a book about The Little Eaton Gangway. The tramway was built in 1793 - 1795 to link the collieries and industries of the Bottle Brook Valley with the Derby Canal at Little Eaton. Derby Canal was first mooted by James Brindley in 1771, to overcome the poor transport system in the Derby area but it took another 20 years for a consortium of businessmen to commission Benjamin Outram to survey and estimate for a canal from Swarkestone through Derby to Denby and beyond. Subsequently, William Jessop confirmed the major part of the survey but suggested that the canal stop at Little Eaton and the section to Denby be constructed as a tramway to cope with the incline. The cost of £60K, raised by £100 shares, was floated in 1793 and the plan gained Royal Assent on 7th May 1793. The rails shaped as an L-section, were made of cast iron, 3 feet long, weighed 28 lbs and were supported on large gritstone blocks from local quarries at Coxbench and Jack O’Darley’s bridge. The wagon wheels fitted inside the L-section profile and the bodies of the wagons were wooden boxes that could be lifted off the wheels and hoisted by crane into waiting narrow boats at the Little Eaton Wharf (The Clockhouse). The wagons were horse drawn and archive photographs show four horses harnessed together in single file pulling six to ten wagons. When the narrow boats arrived at Derby wharf, the boxes were lifted out and placed on wheeled carts or “drugs” for haulage around the town. My father said that two of the tramway wagons were stored at Kilburn Colliery until its closure in 1968 and one is now in the National Railway Museum, York. I should have asked him first, he knew exactly what a drug was!

The rise and rise of the railways in the 1800’s gave impetus to industrialisation and facilitated more efficient transportation of raw materials and finished goods, which resulted in a rapid decline in canal trade between 1860 - 1900. A feasibility study by George Stevenson to convert the canal and gangway into a railway was never implemented by the Derby Canal Company and the Midland Railway was extended from Derby to Little Eaton through to Ripley in 1855. The last load of coal was delivered to the wharf in July 1908 and the canal abandoned in 1912, although the Clockhouse is still there (Listed) and the stone blocks from the trackbed are still visible around the villages.

On the 1871 Census, George Bradley was living at Morley Park, Heage with wife Elizabeth and seven children, employed as an “Ag Lab”. Morley Park had Iron Blast Furnaces and coal extraction but the furnaces ceased production in 1874 and I have not been able to identify where Crosslanes is situated although it must have been on the Gangway at some point. So poor

old George seems to have been crushed by a coal wagon. He was buried at St Luke's Church, Heage, on 22nd May 1875 aged 49. [see: The Little Eaton Gangway, David Ripley 1973].

1876

□ **Alfreton and Derby Toll Gates was thrown open on the 1st November 1876.**

A turnpike in the literal sense is a defensive frame of pikes that can be turned to allow the passage of horses but is generally referred to as a gate barring a road to traffic until a toll is paid. During the 18C a network of turnpike roads was created across Britain linking the major centres of population and were financed and operated to benefit long distance traffic. The system was regulated by Acts of Parliament and Local Trustees were given powers to levy tolls in order to improve and maintain stretches of road. Heavy goods such as coal and lime were still transported on canals but the advent of the railways resulted in a steep decline in road travel and Turnpike Trusts were disbanded between 1873 - 1878, road maintenance being assumed by the emerging County Councils. Hence the Toll gates being "thrown open". The turnpike road had been opened in 1802 with toll bars at Little Eaton and Kilburn, the pike man collecting the charges which were usually one penny for a pedestrian and up to one shilling for a wheeled vehicle.

There was a very pretty toll cottage at Kilburn Toll Bar, one of the old stone gateposts still remains in situ and some milestone markers are still in evidence.

1877

□ **New Head Stocks erected at Kilbourne Pit in July 1877 Commenced July 2nd. Began to turn Coal July 19th.**

Kilbourne Colliery was sunk in 1828 - 1830 on land owned by John Ray of Heanor. Upon the death of John in 1867 ownership passed to his son the Reverend George Ray. The family had commissioned John Curzon, a Surveyor, to produce a plan and valuation of coal at Denby. The shaft was 375 ft deep and sunk to the Kilburn Seam - valuable house coal. In 1834 the colliery was leased by the Rays to the firm of T H and G Smalls, who also held leases on the South Normanton Colliery and the Stanley-Kilburn Colliery and was sold to the Smalls in 1876. The second shaft was sunk in 1850, but after serious flooding issues with neighbouring Denby Colliery, which resulted in a court case, the Smalls filed for bankruptcy in 1894. In 1902 Mark Fryar, manager of Denby Colliery engaged local shaft sinkers Franklin & Co to lower the Kilburn shaft to 1042 ft as a trial to examine the Alton and Belper Lawn seams as to their potential for coking coal. It was deemed unsuitable for extraction and the pit was shut down in 1907. It re-

opened in the mid 1950s, linked underground with the Denby pits under the National Coal Board, but the whole complex finally closed in 1968.

□ William Bell was put in prison and John Foulk also February 19th 1877.

At Ripley Petty Sessions, William Bell (my great grandfather's half brother), was charged with stealing two sacks, a fowl and a gallon of barley from his employer William Heath of Smalley. As he was previously of good character he was committed to prison for one month. John Fouke was charged with stealing seven fowls also from William Heath. It appeared as many as fifteen fowls had recently been stolen and the prisoner had arranged to sell the fowls for 10s 6d. John pleaded not guilty and was committed for trial. (See Derbyshire Times and Chesterfield Herald 21/2/1877). Don't times change, wonder what sort of punishment they would incur these days?

1879

□ Mr Jackson's balloon dropped in James Knighton's Close near Kilbourne Pit on Monday June 23rd 1879 to be remembered. NB Jackson & Son & another Asent from Derby Arboretium.

Ballooning first emerged in France and on 4th June 1783 at Annonay near Lyons, celebrated brothers Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier demonstrated their unmanned hot-air balloon. Emanuel Jackson (1818 - 1883), the famed 'Midland Aeronaut', made nearly 400 balloon ascents at fairs and gatherings throughout the country. By trade a throwster at Derby Silk Mill, Jackson cultivated a keen interest in fabric technology and in 1845 he set up his own fabric factory in the town, where he developed a rubberised fabric that was used for balloons and began to construct and experiment with his own models. After his first major performance in 1860, he rapidly became a local celebrity and secured an annual contract at the Derby Arboretum Festival. His fame grew and he travelled the country giving demonstrations and pleasure rides and appeared in Europe and even Australia, a passenger on the SS Marpesia, Liverpool to Melbourne 1877. But tragedy, possibly precipitated by business worries, overtook his success and in June 1883 Emanuel shot his wife Hannah and then himself. The affair shocked the town and inquests returned verdicts of 'wilful murder' and 'suicide whilst in a temporary state of insanity'. Both are buried together in Nottingham Road Cemetery in a grave marked with an obelisk.

1882

□ Lord Frederick Cavendish was murdered in Ireland May 6th 1882. Interred May 11th Thousands of Spectators.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, 2nd son of the 7th Duke of Devonshire, was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland by Prime Minister Gladstone but was

murdered on arrival in Dublin (The Phoenix Park Killings). In the afternoon whilst walking in Phoenix Park with Thomas Burke (Permanent Under Secretary) they were attacked by men from the Irish National Invincibles. His body was taken back and buried at Edensor on the Chatsworth Estate on 11th May where over 30,000 mourners followed the cortège.

The conspirators, directed by James Carey, were arrested in 1883 and after Carey turned Queen's evidence, five of the group were hanged. At the trial it was concluded that the death of Cavendish was not premeditated and that he was not recognised by the assailants, the plot being directed at Burke. Carey was secretly put aboard a ship bound for South Africa but was recognised and shot en-route, his killer subsequently being bought back to England, tried and hanged.

1889

□ **George Haliton of Swanwick was executed at Derby Gaol on Wednesday August 21st 1889 Aged 37 years for poisoning his own girl.**

From a report in the Derbyshire Times, Saturday August 24th 1889. George Horton was accused of attempting to take the life of his daughter Kate, aged 8, by poisoning with Strychnia. George was a miner who was said to be a drunkard and was thought to have abused his wife. He worked at the Alfreton pits, lived at Swanwick and had been recently widowed with seven children to care for. The poison was thought to have been obtained from the shop of Mr John Wain, Chemist of Ripley. Horton had asked for "vermin killer" and signed with a false name. He testified that his daughter had asked for a drink early in the morning when he was about to set off for work, but he had refused her request, she then collapsed and died shortly after. George was convicted of his daughter's murder for the motive of obtaining an insurance payment of £7. Four of the orphaned children Sarah Jane, George, Charlotte and Joseph were committed to Belper Union Workhouse, Rose went to live with a grandmother and Annie went into service at The Black Horse Inn, Somercotes.

In remembrance of my dear father Percy William Elliott, mentioned in this piece, who died November 2021 aged 96. The last of his generation of the Elliott/Bell families in Kilburn and Horsley.

See picturethepast.org.uk for photographs of the Little Eaton Gangway, Kilburn Toll Bar Cottage and images from all the villages mentioned.

Opposite is an epitaph, written by Elizabeth Needham, Thomas's daughter born 1868.

[From the diary of Walter Bell, great grandson of Thomas and my great uncle, this diary being in the possession of my father].

In Memoriam

On one of the bright afternoons
of early Spring was
laid in Horsley Church yard
the body of Thomas Needham
old and respected parishioner
He commenced his connection
with the old church by assisting
ringing and grave digging
when about 15 yrs old and
only ceased to be a ringer in
1888 taking great interest in
the old parish and neighbourhood
He noted down in his diary
many events of local importance
His call, though sudden
at the last found him not
unprepared, and those who
stood by the open grave
could thank God that it
had please him to remove
brother out of the miseries
of this sinful world leaving
him to rest in peace in sure and
certain hope of a
joyful ressurection

*Valerie Brown [Mem 7868]
E-mail: vb161025@gmail.com*

Derby Daily Telegraph *Scraps from the Paper, 29 Dec 1948*

DARBY AND JOAN

Sixty years ago, on a bright and sunny Christmas Day morning, a young man of 21 and his bride of just 16 left St Werburgh's Church in Derby, to set up house on about £2 a week. This year, as they celebrated their diamond wedding, they recalled some of their early struggles and came to the conclusion that happiness had over-riden all the hardships they have faced together through the years.

This Darby and Joan are Mr and Mrs E.P. Foster, of 25 Vale Street, Derby. Both, despite their ages, are still hale and hearty. Mrs Foster, whose hair is not completely grey, makes all her own clothes and, until quite recently, took in sewing to eke out the family budget. During her married life she has even made clothes for her husband. She was the youngest of a family of 16, which included two sets of twins. When she started her married life her joiner husband earned 7d an hour and she had only £1 a week to spend on food, rent, clothes and other housekeeping needs.

Mrs Foster does all her own washing including sheets, and a week seldom passes without her baking a cake. She also still finds time for an occasional visit to the cinema. This Christmas she made her own plum puddings. Rationing does not worry her unduly. She finds it difficult at times, but she says that it is fairly easy to stretch the rations if you go about it the right way. For instance Mrs Foster never serves sausages alone. She believes in making a meal both interesting and palatable and always either bakes stuffing with the sausage or serves onion gravy and plenty of vegetables with it.

Today, at 82, Mr Foster has never had a serious illness. Almost every morning he can be found in the Arboretum sitting on a park bench talking with some of his friends. When the weather is fit he does his own gardening, and Mrs Foster is seldom without home grown vegetables.

Mr and Mrs Foster have lived in the same house for 30 years. They have two married daughters and four grandchildren.

[From the Editor – If anyone is interested the couple in question were Edwin Pailthorpe Foster who was born in Lincolnshire, and Eliza Hilton, a native of Derby. They had two daughters, Florence in 1890, and Gertrude in 1892. Edwin died in 1958 and Eliza in 1960]

3 FALL INTO CULVERT

Working by the lights of a Derby Borough Police patrol car, members of Derby Central Ambulance Service, police and three employees of the Trent Motor Traction Co Ltd., last night rescued a Chaddesden man, his wife and a friend who, while walking home together shortly after midnight, lost their way and fell 15 feet into the culvert which runs from Meadow Road, Derby, into the River Derwent.

The party, Mr John Winter [45], of Railway Cottage, Meadow Lane, Chaddesden, his wife Alice, and Mr Eric Hewkin [46] of 31 Meadow Lane, were intending to turn on to the path which runs at the side of the river when they reached Meadow Road, but in the darkness they missed their way and fell into the water on the bottom of the culvert. Mr and Mrs Winter were able to return home after treatment at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, but Mr Hewkin was detained with head injuries. He was stated today to be comfortable.

Assistance was brought to the three people by Mr William Bayley, a Trent bus driver of 4 Monmouth Street, Derby, who after hearing cries for help ran to the culvert to find the men lying in the water and Mrs Winter struggling to pull them out. He was able to get the men out of the water and called the police and the ambulance. He then returned to the culvert with a ladder and two other men from the nearby Trent garage to assist further.

RUSH FOR TELEGRAPHS

Biggest Boxing Day queues in Derby yesterday were not outside the Baseball Ground or the cinemas, but at points where extra newspaper sellers were posted to bring the Telegraph to those readers whose newsagents were closed.

Members of the regular team of familiar street sellers, augmented by volunteers from the Telegraph's Northcliffe House staff, were besieged and mobbed by thousands of readers who had been news starved since the Christmas Eve editions of the Telegraph were published. At the Blue Peter Hotel, Alvaston, a long line of cars, motor-cycles and bicycles formed along Harvey Road while their owners joined a good natured queue never less than 500 strong. One seller there, Mr Jack Gwilt of 152 Alvaston Street, Alvaston – known as Nobby to the Telegraph Machine Room staff – was pinned on his knees against a wall – handing copies over his shoulder while coppers rained down on the ground about him.

Policemen controlled a four deep queue which threatened to block roads near the Normanton Hotel, where the rate of sales among the exodus from the Baseball Ground was maintained at 1300 Telegraphs an hour.

FROM A MENTION OF A NAME.....

In the June magazine, there appeared a small article about a school sponsored by Mr W Leeson at Mickleover in 1796 and in it was a mention of a Rev Cursham. I remembered the name Cursham from an article I had done recently and wondered if there was a link.

My article was about Carnfield Hall near Alfreton. My ancestor was William Wilson, land agent to Sir John Eardley-Wilmot. His son, Joseph Wilson, took over on the death of his father and eventually bought the Hall by some dubious method. No payment was ever made and Joseph was taken to court. He died before his trial but settlement must have been made as the Hall stayed in the family. Joseph's only child Isabella married Thomas Radford of Smalley Hall. In 1853, on the death of Isabella, the Hall passed on to their oldest son Vaughan Hobbs Radford born 1832. It wasn't until 1880 that Vaughan married Sabina Eliza Cursham. The couple had no children and spent their time between Carnfield and London. The Hall was sold on the death of Vaughan in 1911.

Sabina Eliza was born 1848, the daughter of William Stretton Cursham and Isabella. This couple had four other daughters: Laura Emily 1846, Lola Madeleine 1849, Emily Symonds 1850 and Mary Lloyd 1853.

Rev William Stretton Cursham was born in 1811 the son of Thomas Leeson Cursham and Sabina. He married Isabella Lloyd in 1845 on the Isle of Wight. He died in 1896. In various early census records he is described as a clergyman and later as a registrar of births.

Rev Thomas Leeson Cursham was born on 9th May 1785, baptised 10th May and christened 7th July at Ashover the son of Thomas and Ann. He married in 1810 at Lenton Nottinghamshire to Sabina Stretton. They had three other children: CURZON 1813 who also joined the clergy, Arthur John 1815, who died unmarried and SABINA 1816. Thomas L's wife, Sabina died in 1854 and Thomas married again in 1860 Westminster. Thomas L died in 1868.

Rev THOMAS CURSHAM was curate at Sutton and minister at Annesley before moving to Ashover. He married in 1784 in Skegby to Ann Leeson. They had several other children baptised; John and Ann 1786 at Ashover, William 1788, Elizabeth 1790 and George 1792 at Sutton. John and Ann were baptised on consecutive days 18th and 19th July, were they twins? There is a suggestion on the Internet that several other children were baptised at Annesley between 1793 and 1801 but Thomas does not appear to have been

in Annesley since 1784. Thomas died in 1805 and in his will he only mentions his wife Ann and children Thomas Leeson, John, Ann and William. This Thomas would be the Rev Cursham mentioned in the article. He ran a school from his residence Ashleigh House in Sutton from 1785 having moved back from Ashover. He had connections with Lord Byron and John Wesley.

This research also led to some other interesting facts about the family.

CURZON CURSHAM married in 1844 in Chesterfield to Esther Ellen Cursham, daughter of John Rooth Cursham (no relationship found) They had four children: Edith Esther Ellen 1845-1854, Severus William 1847-1847, Arthur John 1849-1858 and Alice Elizabeth 1850-1936. Alice was the only one to reach adulthood. She married Captain Anastasius Eugene Tollemarche in 1870 at Hartwell. They were married by his father Hon Rev Hugh Francis Tollemache. Edward Spencer Churchill (son of 6th Duke of Marlborough) was a witness. They had eight children: Alice Dysart Elizabeth Stewart 1871, Matilda Amy (Jane Ellen) Louisa Manners 1874, Eugene Lionel Hengist Curzon aka Eugene Saxon Curzon Hengist Stuart 1875, Eugenia Saxonia Valeria Cornelia 1877, Louisa Ethelgiva Rowena 1879, Harold Wilbraham Molineux 1881, Dorothy Agnes Catherine 1885 and Lyonel Alexander Arthur 1887. Alice, Matilda, Eugenia and Dorothy were all involved with the Red Cross in WW1. Eugene, Harold and Lyonel were in the Army. Louisa and Harold were the only ones who married. Alice and Anastasius had separated by 1911.

SABINA CURSHAM married in 1836 to Edward Sacheveral Gisborne of Youlgreave Hall They had eight children: Annette Sabina Millicent 1837-1857, Edward Sacheveral Cursham 1839, Ada Florence Isabelle 1845, Byron Curzon 1847-1853, Adele Susannah Lynam 1848, Agatha 1851, Henry Francis Darwin 1853 and Reginald Pole 1855. Adele and Agatha were together in 1911, both widowed and they have both reduced their ages by 20 years. It cannot be the fault of an enumerator as the 1911 is the only one that was the original form signed by the head of the household.

Of the five daughters born to William Stretton Cursham, three died unmarried, only Sabina and Emily Symonds married. Emily married in 1878 Mansfield RD to George William Lancaster and divorced in 1896 on grounds of adultery by George. They had three children.

I was surprised by the number of daughters in these families and the Radfords in my previous article that didn't have arranged marriages perhaps they were determined not to hand their wealth over to a husband.

I thought the name Cursham would be unusual but it wasn't. There were lots, so the fact that they had unusual Christian names helped. I was unable to properly confirm the Nottinghamshire records as only transcripts are available online but from other information I was able to connect things.

From just a name in an article, a story developed.

*Ruth Barber [Mem 6736]
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Surname interest – HODGKINSON

As a newly enrolled member of the Derbyshire Family History Society, I am now wondering why I didn't join years ago. I partly know the answer and it is that until recently I wanted to concentrate my attention on my research which for over a decade has been into every aspect of the Hodgkinson surname.

I live in Cumbria but I was born a Hodgkinson in Prestwich, north of Manchester. I started, as I think we all do, by researching my immediate family and ancestors but over time it was my father's side that I became particularly interested in. This was largely when I discovered that I had direct links to Hodgkinsons who farmed at Pipe Ridware in Staffordshire but also that I had less direct links (by marriage) to Hodgkinsons from the St. Michaels-on-Wyre area of the Fylde near Preston in Lancashire. Feeling myself more Hodgkinson than most – with my two extended branches and well over 300 known Hodgkinson ancestors – I started to widen my research and soon discovered similar, quite amazing links between various Hodgkinson branches in different counties including Cheshire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and, of course, Derbyshire.

I joined Lancashire Family History and Heraldry Society first and shortly after I joined and registered my surname interest with the Guild of One-Name Studies. I have been a member of both ever since and, while I knew Derbyshire to feature prominently in Hodgkinson history, I concentrated on my research which I still carry out using a blend of methods, traditional as well as digital.

Derbyshire, however, has been the county to which I have made the most field trips, staying with my family a number of times at Ashbourne and Darley Dale, and spending days out visiting villages, churchyards and other sites of Hodgkinson interest. Whilst I have known for years that countless Derbyshire places were home to Hodgkinsons, I never would have expected

that Hodgkinsons would feature as often as they do in the society's newsletters. I suppose that this may be that, whilst Hodgkinsons in Lancashire statistically outnumber those in Derbyshire and played a prominent role in the early history of Preston and its Guild Merchant, the Derbyshire Hodgkinsons were dispersed more widely in smaller enclaves and generally prospered on a wider scale from the 16th century onwards. As well as the Ashover Hodgkinsons, those around Cromford, Matlock and Wirksworth as well as Baslow, Longstone, Derby, Ashbourne, Thorpe, etc. were numerous and became influential in various callings. I am currently working my way back through the Society's newsletters and several, so far, have included at least one Hodgkinson reference.

I assume that this means that many members will have Hodgkinson connections and may be interested to learn more about our history and what my years of research have uncovered. As well as being available to help with any enquiries via my hodgkinson@one-name.org webpage, I would also like to mention that I have brought together, for the first time, a comprehensive book encompassing all aspects of the surname. Entitled *HODGKINSON: OUR SURNAME, OUR STORY, OUR LEGACY*, it is currently in publishing and I hope will be available from Autumn 2022. In the book, which should run to about 450 pages, I explain my view of where and how our surname came into being in the medieval period. Also, as well as the previously untold stories of more-ordinary Hodgkinson families with which direct descendants have helped, there are some quite amazing Hodgkinson claims to fame which are explored in 27 biographies and which together illustrate how Hodgkinsons helped shape our modern world. These include engineers and inventors, explorers and reformers and show how our influence extended from home shores to all corners of the globe from Australia and New Zealand to Canada and the United States, India and more - even to Chile! Together with a timeline from 1166 to 1850, *Hodgkinson: our surname, our story, our legacy* brings together the most – and actually the only – comprehensive work encompassing all things Hodgkinson. If anyone would be interested to receive more information, totally without any obligation, please e-mail me and likewise if anyone would like to share any Hodgkinson information or ask for any assistance I can be contacted in the same way.

In the meantime, I will be enjoying working my way back through previous issues of the Society's newsletters in the hope of discovering more gems of information. As a newcomer, I hope it will not be too presumptuous of me to thank all those who have contributed to and helped produce such valuable reference material.

Avis Keen (Mem 8577)
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CELEBRATION AND JUBILATION

Fresh from celebrating our Queen's platinum jubilee – something that will never happen again anytime soon – I was curious how such milestones were celebrated in the past.

Queen Victoria had her 50th anniversary in 1887. The emphasis then was very much on buildings or monuments, commemorating the years of prosperity and technical progress, so that money was raised to build village halls or buy land suitable for parks or recreation grounds. Derbyshire celebrated like most of the country.

In large towns like Chesterfield, it was more formal and dignified. Processions were formed of the mayor and local dignitaries, led by brass bands through streets lined with cheering townsfolk waving Union Jacks. There were official lunches and dinners, teas for the aged and deserving poor, and Jubilee balls in the evening for important personages, while the hoi polloi enjoyed themselves with firework displays, hoop-la stalls, bearded ladies and the like.

Rural celebrations were extremely jolly. Most places gave teas to children and old people giving them mugs or medals, tobacco or packets of tea and then entertained them with music, dancing, games, fireworks and bonfires. Children sang Jubilee anthems and hymns and Barlow in 1887 proudly reported that 'Hail Victoria! Hail Victoria!' was sung beneath the same silk Union Jack that had flown at the Queen's coronation.

The humourist, Mr Harry Liston, offered a 'sparkling entertainment of songs, music, mimicry and ventriloquy' at a concert in Chesterfield's Market Hall Assembly Rooms while H. Samuel, the jeweller, offered a free gift of a 'platoride gold Albert' for anyone buying a gentleman's watch costing 52/6, or an 'elegant platoride gold long guard' for a lady's at 25/-.

Similar events took place in 1897, when Queen Victoria celebrated her Diamond Jubilee with local variations such as sports at Somercotes and Swanwick, a grand cricket match at South Normanton, or a sheep roast at Wirksworth.

Bolsover New Village committee, disappointed by a poorly attended public meeting, suggested a clock on the boundary wall of the school by way of celebration, but this idea was rejected in favour of a dinner.

Tibshelf organised a grand pageant, which featured a representation of Her

Majesty with twelve maids of honour in white with sashes and hat bands in the national colours, as well as Britannia with six attendants, similarly garbed, guarded by soldiers and sailors.

In Bakewell the poet, Mr J Waterfall, sent his verses to the Queen and children sang the National Hymn by the Bishop of Wakefield, the National Anthem, 'Victoria our Queen' and 'Children sing a hymn of praise'.

Belper magistrates considered an application for an extension of the licensing hours, saying that they hoped 'no breach of sobriety and decency occurs'. Such behaviour would be noted and granting of future licences jeopardised.

Even in 1935 when King George V celebrated his Silver Jubilee, the jollifications seemed much the same, although it seemed to be Rovers, Scouts and Cubs who were in charge of the bonfires, and instead of the poor being made much of, it was the unemployed and ex-servicemen who were given assistance. Public parks allowed free boating on their lakes, Jubilee sixpences were distributed and the children, instead of being given tea and buns, gave special exhibitions and took part in competitions.

One confused village community, anxious to please and apparently desperately short of ideas, gave a dinner of Christmas fare and presented people afterwards with Jubilee mugs and Easter eggs – all in May!

Babies born on Jubilee day were welcomed with loving cups or silver souvenirs, and even took part in the village procession.

Bakewell, however, distinguished itself in 1887 by arranging a dinner for every man over 18, including 2 pints of ale or ginger beer. Lads of 14-18 had a half pint of ale or ginger beer, but women, girls and boys under 14 were firmly segregated and only offered a tea by way of entertainment.

Equal opportunity was NOT alive and well!!!

Ashbourne Wesleyan Methodist Circuit

In September 1843 there is a blank line in the register and the following was written by the Minister [going by the writing it was possibly Henry Dean, although he hasn't signed his name].

"The child that should have been entered here was taken away during the service and I never could discover who it or its parents were."

No wonder we struggle sometimes!!

**THE WILL OF JOHN JONES OF DRAYCOTT,
IN THE PARISH OF WILNE, gentleman**
a native of Caistor, Lincolnshire,
late of Exeter Street in the parish of St. Martin
in the city of Westminster

John had purchased a freehold ground in Draycott called Little Lily Croft from Bowmer and Chappell. The rents and profits from this land, which was to be rent out 'year to year at a most improved rent', was bequeathed and devised to the Minister and Churchwardens of Elvaston where *Helen my late dear wife was buried*. Out of the rents 5 shillings was to be taken for *spending money* for their trouble and execution of the trusts.

The Minister of Wilne was to receive, from part of the rent, the yearly sum of twelve shillings *for ever*. This was to be used for purchase of bread which was to be distributed also *for ever* at Wilne Church every first day of July if it fell on a Sunday or the following Sunday if not. The recipients were widows and single women only who were aged fifty or over and attended Divine Service regularly. This legacy was to be called Jones Dole and was in memory of Margaret Sandilands, *sister to my late dear wife who died July the first 1827, aged 63*. Three shillings was also to be paid yearly to the Parish Clerk of Wilne, who was to retain 18 pence for himself for assisting the Minister in the distribution of the Dole and keeping the grave and gravestones in good order. The remaining 18 pence was to be given to the men who assisted the Parish Clerk to chime for Divine Service and for them to ring a peal in the evening of July 1st yearly *except it falls on a Sunday then on the next day*. If the gravestone of Margaret Sandilands is damaged the Dole stops until it is repaired or a new one had.

To keep the graves and gravestones of John and his wife in good order half a crown was to be paid yearly to the Parish Clerk of Elvaston who was to pay two shillings to the ringers to ring a peal yearly on January 27th *the day of my birth*. The trust was also to pay five shillings yearly to the National School at Elvaston.

Residue from the rent was to be used to distribute bread and coals amongst poor widows and single women of sober life in Elvaston. Again they had to reach the age of fifty and attend Divine Service. This legacy was also to be call Jones Dole. As with Wilne if the graves and gravestone of John and his wife were damaged the Dole was to be stopped until reparation was made.

The Trust was to make no distribution of the legacies until the rents amounted to so much that a parchment copy of them could be made. This

was to be kept with the deeds in the church and a tablet, was to be erected in the church on which was to be inscribed an abridged version of these legacies.

Twenty shares in the Atlas Insurance Company in the City of London, were given to Margaret Sandilands widow and Margaret and Helen Sandilands, her daughters. They were to be joint heirs and share and share alike.

Nephew John Jones and Margaret Sandilands, widow, were bequeathed a *piece or parcel of land formerly called Town End Close, now called Hibberts Close in Draycott, together with all messuages and tenements erected thereon*. This was to be held by them and their heirs in equal shares as tenants in common and not as joint tenants.

John's dwelling house, shop and tenement in Caistor, which he had bought from his brother, Joseph, was left to niece, Mary Eyre. After her death it was to pass to her brothers, if they were still living, if not the dwelling house was bequeathed to the Minister and Churchwardens of Caistor, *that being my birth place* the rents being used to buy bread to distributed yearly in church on Sundays preceding Christmas Day and St. John the Baptist to widows age fifty and above and who attended Divine Service.

The rest of John's goods, chattels, money and effects, *whatever*, after payment of funeral expenses and gravestones was to be divided equally between Margaret Sandilands, widow and nephew Robert Darling and his sister.

Margaret Sandilands, widow, Robert Darling and Joseph Jones were appointed Executrix and Executors of John's will which was signed June 26, 1837.

Witnesses to the will were:- Robert Cholerton, William Starbuck & George Astle

The Will was proved at London January 19th, 1842 before the Worshipful Augustus Frederick Bayford, Dr. of Laws and Surrogate

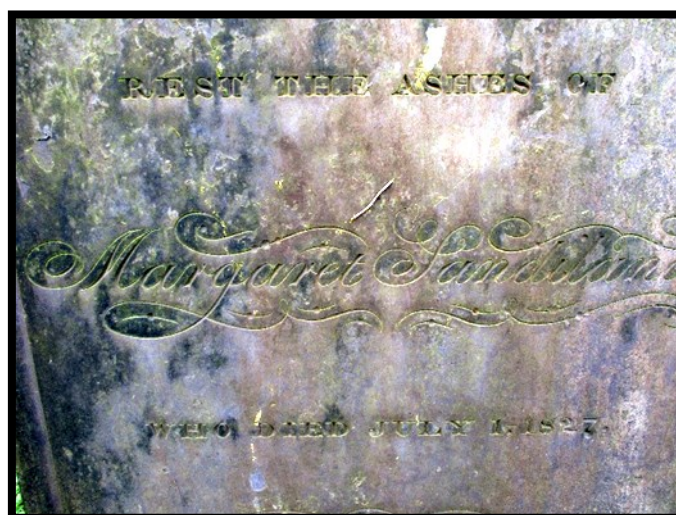
Draycott 1842 Valuation Map shows Little Lily Croft and *buildings on it* on the right hand side of Sawley Lane and Hibberts Close with *house, buildings, yards & Gardens & Premises plus croft & Buildings on it* on the left hand side of what is now Town End Road.

St. Bartholomew's, Elvaston, Burial Registers

Helen Jones of Draycott
buried October 20th, 1821, aged 59
John Jones of Draycott
buried December 25th 1841, aged 79

St. Chad's, Wilne, Burial Registers

Margaret Sandilands
buried July 5th 1827
Aged 63



St. Chad's Churchyard, Wilne

Here rests the ashes of
Margaret Sandilands
who died 1st July, 1827,
aged 63

*Sandra Stock [Mem 125]
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WE ARE SURVIVORS....
[Especially for those born before 1940]

We were born before television, before penicillin, polio shots, frozen foods, Xerox, contact lenses, mobile phones and the pill. We were before radar, credit cards, split atoms, laser beams and ballpoint pens, before dish-washers, tumble driers, electric blankets, air conditioners, drip-dry clothes—and before man walked on the moon.

We got married first and then lived together [how quaint can you be?]. We thought fast food was what you ate in Lent, a Big Mac was an oversized raincoat and crumpet we had for tea. We existed before house husbands and computer dating, and sheltered accommodation was where you waited for a bus.

We were before day care centres, group homes and disposable nappies. We never heard of FM radio, tape decks, artificial hearts, computers or young men wearing earrings. For us time sharing meant togetherness, a chip was a piece of wood or fried potato, hardware meant nuts and bolts, and software wasn't a word.

Before 1940 Made in Japan meant junk, the term making out referred to how you did in your exams, stud was something that fastened a collar to a shirt and going all the way meant staying on a double decker bus to the terminus. In our day cigarette smoking was fashionable, grass was mown, coke was kept in the coalhouse, a joint was a piece of meat you ate on a Sunday, and pot was something you cooked in. Rock Music was a fond mother's lullaby, Eldorado was an ice cream, a gay person was the life and soul of the party, while aids just meant beauty treatment or help for someone in trouble.

We who were born before 1940 must be a hardy bunch when you think of the way in which the world has changed and the adjustment we have had to make. No wonder there is a generation gap todayBUT we have survived!

[This was given to me many years ago and I daresay we could now add to it with the way technology is moving. But it still rings a bell with me and if our ancestors came back today and saw this world as it is, they would probably expire on the spot from shock—Ed]

**D.F.H.S. RESEARCH CENTRE
AND LIBRARY**



**95 Nottingham Road,
Derby**

New Information Available as at 1 September 2022

Ashford in the Water:

The Life & Times of Revd John Reddaway Luxmoore

Bakewell: A Beloved Town

Baslow: Baslow Hall

Cromford: The Arkwright Festival 1971

Derby: A Palatial Building—the Story of the Derby Hippodrome

Eckington: St Peter and St Paul

Hartshorne: A Walk Around

Melbourne: St Michael with St Mary

Norbury: St Mary with St Barlok

Sudbury: Sudbury Hall—A History

Sutton Scarsdale: A Salvation

Derbyshire People:

Rev F.C.R. Jourdain 1865-1940

Education: Dale Abbey Church of England School

Family Trees and Histories:

The Stanhopes—1. of Elvaston; 2. of Shelford and Bretby;
3. of Chevining

As well as paper acquisitions, we are also working hard in making information available to go onto the net, so this will also be added each quarter. Latest offerings available on the website are as follows:

Non-Conformist Baptisms:

Alfreton— Derby Road Primitive Methodist
High Street Wesleyan Methodist
Primitive Methodist Circuit
Wycliffe United Reform Chapel

Allenton St Martin's Methodist Church

Alstonfield Wesleyan Methodist Chapel

Alvaston Brighton Road Methodist Chapel

Ashbourne District Primitive Methodist Circuit
Zion Congregational Chapel

Ashleyhay Bent Wesleyan Methodist Chapel

Ashover Butts United Methodist
Moor Road Wesleyan Methodist

Barrow Hill Ebenezer Methodist

Brassington Congregational Church

Breaston United Methodist Chapel

Ellaston Wesleyan Methodist Chapel

Granville Estate Methodist Chapel

Hognaston Independent Chapel

Longnor Wesleyan Methodist Circuit

Melbourne New Jerusalem Church
Penn Street Independent Chapel

Newhall High Street Wesleyan Methodist
Primitive Methodist Chapel

Stone Edge Methodist Chapel

Swanwick Particular Baptist Chapel

Whaley Bridge Methodist Circuit

Woodville & Swadlincote Wesleyan Methodist Circuit

Yeaveley Nether Green Independent Chapel

All of the above can be accessed on our website—to get the full details you need to be a member with a registered email so that you can receive a password enabling you to use our website to its maximum. We are also continuing to add such as wills and various useful articles as an ongoing thing, some of which are available to non members.

Derbyshire Family History Society

Sep Quarter 2022



Another from our library. This is a group from the Ripley Nottingham Road Primitive Methodist Church and they are apparently the Temperance Concert Party. The photograph was taken by Randolph C Nield, who was a Ripley photographer from the First World War up to the 1930s. Going by the dress we are guessing at the 1920s—but if anyone can add anything to that, please get in touch so that we can add an explanation under the photograph.