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**Magazine No. 116 September 2018**  
**Free to Members**  
**£2 Non-Members**



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**Copy deadline for Magazine No 117– 2 Nov 2018**

# **CONTENTS**

## **Page**

A Note from the Chairman	4
New Members	5
Obituary	5
Help Wanted	6
CADFHS Mission Statement	6
CADFHS 2017 Programme	6
WW1 – July - Sept 1918	7
Members Talk May – Garderobes, Grime & Leaches	15
Member Talk June – Interesting Findings from Over 30 years Research	15
Members Talk July – Making the Most of Will's	16
Members Talk Aug – Emma Louisa Williamson	17
CADFHS Event 2019	20
The Derbyshire Advertiser & Journal 4 Feb 1870	21
The Derby Daily Telegraph 30 July 1902	22
Editors Jottings	27
Where to find us Whittington Moor Methodist Church	Outside Cover

## **A NOTE FROM THE CHAIRMAN**

Can you believe we are already in August, however we have been very busy at CADFHS, with much of our time being spent on organising and planning for our monthly meetings, working on the new Government Data Protection Act, which came into effect in May, and of course our annual showcase - Family History Event, which was held in May at the Proact Stadium, Chesterfield.

Our event this year was a huge success, despite the fact Prince Harry decided to have his wedding on the day, and the FA cup final, we actually saw an increase in attendance on previous years, and the event was well supported with a good number of exhibitors, many saying they wished to come back next year, and we were delighted to see some familiar faces who came along to support the team working on the day. All very encouraging, with some very positive feedback.

Events like these take a lot of time planning, organising and running, and it is testament to the hard work of the Committee, these events are a success. I would like to take this opportunity to say a massive thank you to all the Committee Members for their time and hard work in making the event such a success. Pleased to say the planning is already in place for our 2019 event.

As we head towards Autumn don't forget our AGM in September, your presence and feedback is extremely important to us. It's a good time to meet, share thoughts and ideas as we continue to progress the Society into 2019. I look forward to seeing you there.

Finally, I would like to remind you we are looking for Members to join our Committee, we have several Members standing down, this year, and to ensure we are able to maintain and secure the future of the Society we do need to fill these vacancies. If you are interested please let one of the Committee Members know, by email, or at the Wednesday evening meetings, we will be happy to chat with you being a Committee Member.

Thank you for your continuing support, and I look forward to seeing you at the AGM.

Linda

Linda J Jackson (Chair)

## **NEW MEMBERS WELCOME TO THE SOCIETY**

To add or change your surnames to our Members Surname Interests. Please visit <https://membermojo.co.uk/cadfhs> download a membership form and complete, then e-mail to [magazine\\_editor@cadfhs.org](mailto:magazine_editor@cadfhs.org) OR send them by post to the Members Surname Interest Co-Ordinator, Mrs L Earland, 11 Ashbourne Avenue, Clay Cross, CHESTERFIELD, Derbyshire, S45 9RB.

No. 1126 – Mrs M Levick

No. 1127 – Mrs J Nixon

No. 1128 – Mr J Savage

No. 1129 – Mrs S Twigg

No. 1130 – Mr S Battison

BALL	South Normanton	DBY
BATTESON	Chesterfield	DBY
BATTISON	Chesterfield	DBY
BATTISON	South Normanton	DBY
BATTISON	Tibshelf	DBY

No. 1131 – Mrs R Russell  
TURNER

No. 1132 – Mr D Goodall

GOODALL	Ashover	DBY	1600's
GOODALL	Dronfield	DBY	1600's

No. 1133 – Mr M Jones  
BRIDGE

No. 1134 – Mr C Whittall

## **OBITUARY**

I regret to have to inform you that one of our members, Mrs Eileen Beech sadly passed away on the 21st of July. She was highly respected for her research and her knowledge, she will be sorely missed. Mrs Beech was aged 92. RIP

## **HELP WANTED**

### **No. 1132 – Mr Goodall**

We live in Cornwall and have been to the Matlock Records a few times but have failed to make the connection from Ashover to Dronfield or even Yorkshire of the GOODALL's. It is unlikely that we shall be making the trip again, so any help and interest would be appreciated.

**Any questions please e-mail: - [membership@cadfhs.org](mailto:membership@cadfhs.org)**

## **CHESTERFIELD & DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

### **MISSION STATEMENT**

**Chesterfield & District Family History Society aims to be one of the country's leading and most forward thinking 'Family History Societies'.**

**Providing a strong base to enable our members to develop and grow as Family History researchers.**

**We aim to foster a positive experience through creative and innovative and related services to our members.**

## **Programme for 2018**

**5 Sept AGM**

**3 Oct Music Hall, Bigamy & Desserts**

**Linda Jackson**

**7 Nov From Little Acorns Part 2**

**Lynne Earland**

**5 Dec Christmas fun, games and nibbles**



## WW1 July – September 1918

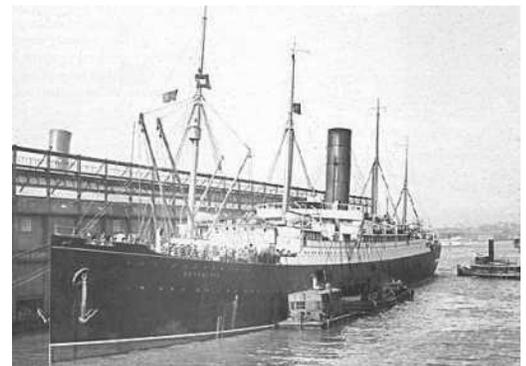
### July

- 1st** Affair of Nyamakura (East Africa), near Quelimane (Portuguese East Africa). This was the most southernly point reached by Colonel von LETTOW-VORBECK's force.
- 3rd** Sultan MOHAMMED V of Turkey died, MOHAMMED VI succeeds to the throne.
- ❖ The Siberian Expedition was launched to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War.
- 4th** Battle of Hamel (Somme).
- ❖ Siberian Council declared Independence.
  - ❖ MEHMED VI (1918 – 1922) succeeded MEHMED V (Resad) (1909 – 1918 as Ottoman Sultan).
- 6th** French and Italian forces began offensive in Albania.
- ❖ Declaration of Siberian Independence cancelled.
  - ❖ German Ambassador at Moscow (Count MIRBACH) was murdered.
- 7th** Agreement signed between France, Great Britain, United States of America and Murman Sovdep concerning Allied expedition to the Murman Coast.
- 9th** Flying ace James McCUDDEN was killed in a flying accident.
- ❖ Admiral von HINTZE succeeded Herr von KUHLMANN as German Foreign Minister.
- 10th** New Government formed at Vladivostok under General HORVAT.
- ❖ Berat (Albania) was taken by Italian forces.
  - ❖ Thought I would add a little bit of my family history on this day, it would have been my mother Sylvia JAMES 4<sup>th</sup> birthday, and my father in law Thomas Evan EARLAND's 2<sup>nd</sup> birthday.
- 12th** Haiti declared war on Germany.
- ❖ Japanese battleship 'Kawachi' destroyed by an internal explosion, at Shunan western Honshu, Japan, killing 621.
- 13th** Irkutsk (Siberia) occupied by Czecho-Slovak forces.
- ❖ The National Czechoslovak Committee was established.
- 14th** Kazan (East Russia) captured by Czecho-Slovak forces.
- 15th** Second Battle of the Marne began, last major German offensive of the war when 52 divisions attacked in the Marne-Reims Offensive. This saw the collapse of the German army on the Western Front.
- ❖ British Government protested against 'Sand and Gravel Agreement' between Germany and the Netherlands.
- 16th** Field-Marshal Conrad von HOTZENDORFF, Commander-in-Chief of the Austro-Hungarian Armies, was relieved of his command.

- ❖ Ex-Tsar Nicholas II, ex-Tsaritsa and family murdered at Ekaterinburg, Russia. By order of the Bolshevik Party and carried out by the Cheka. Shot were former Emperor Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra Feodorovna, and their children Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia and Alexei.
- 17<sup>th</sup>** RMS Carpathia was sunk by a German U-boat in the Atlantic. This was the same ship which rescued survivors from the RMS Titanic in April 1912 and which rescued Miona MICHAEL and hundreds of other stranded Americans in Naples at the outbreak of the war in 1914.
- 18<sup>th</sup>** Sir L WORTHINGTON-EVANS succeeded Lord Robert CECIL as British Minister for Blockade.
- 19<sup>th</sup>** British operations in Trans-Caspia began.
  - ❖ Honduras declared war on Germany.
  - ❖ United States cruiser 'San Diego' sunk by a mine off Fire Island (Atlantic coast).
- 20<sup>th</sup>** German forces retreat across the Marne.
  - ❖ Last attempt to attack the British Isles with aeroplanes (unsuccessful).
  - ❖ British defence of Resht (North-West Persia).
- 21<sup>st</sup>** Château-Thierry retaken by Allied forces.
- 22<sup>nd</sup>** Allied offensive in Albania checked.
- 23<sup>rd</sup>** Battle of Soissons or the Battle of Soissonais and of the Ourcq began.
- 26<sup>th</sup>** Flying ace Edward 'Mick' MANNOCK was killed in action.
  - ❖ British Government declared to M PETROV that they had no intention of infringing the territorial integrity of Russia.
  - ❖ Coup d'état in Baku, Bolshevik Government replaced by Central Caspian Dictatorship.
  - ❖ Bulk of the French Expeditionary Force troops join the North Russia Expeditionary Force at Murmansk.
- 28<sup>th</sup>** Fére en Tardenois retaken by Allied forces.
- 30<sup>th</sup>** Field-Marshal von EICHHORN, commanding German Army in the Ukraine was assassinated in Kiev.
- 31<sup>st</sup>** British forces took Archangelsk in northern Russia.



**ROMANOV FAMILY SHOT**



**RMS CARPATHIA**



## FLYING ACE JAMES McCUDDEN KILLED

### August

- 1<sup>st</sup>** French forces occupied Soissons.
  - ❖ Allied Expeditionary Force attack and capture the defences of Archangel (Arkhangelsk).
- 2<sup>nd</sup>** Battle of Soissons or Battle of Soissonais and of the Ourcq ended.
  - ❖ Soissons retaken by Allied forces.
  - ❖ Pro-Entente revolution in Archangel (Arkhangelsk). Entente forces enter the town.
  - ❖ Japanese Government decided to land troops at Vladivostok.
- 3<sup>rd</sup>** Germany completed her withdrawal from the Marne salient.
  - ❖ British troops land at Vladivostok.
  - ❖ British ambulance transport 'Warilda' was sunk by a submarine.
  - ❖ Samsam es SULTANEH, Persian Prime Minister resigned.
- 4<sup>th</sup>** British force arrived at Baku (Caspian Sea).
  - ❖ Bolshevik committee at Enzeli arrested by British Military Authorities.
- 5<sup>th</sup>** Last attempt to attack England with airships was unsuccessful, L-70 was destroyed.
- 6<sup>th</sup>** British Government issued Declaration to Russian peoples, stating they had no intention of interfering in Russian politics.
  - ❖ General FOCH created Marshal of France.
- 7<sup>th</sup>** Second Battle of the Marne ended.
  - ❖ French cruiser 'Dupetit Thouars' sunk by submarine in the Atlantic.
  - ❖ Vossuq ed DOULEH appointed Persian Prime Minister.
- 8<sup>th</sup>** The Allies continued their advance against the Germans. The RAF dropped 1,563 bombs and fired 122,150 rounds of ammunition in support of the ground forces. This day is known as the 'Black Day of the German Army'.
  - ❖ Allied Amiens Offensive or Second Battles of the Somme 1918 began.
  - ❖ Battle of Amiens began.
  - ❖ Battle of Montdidier began.

- ❖ British Government inform Finnish Government that they are in no way hostile to Finnish aspirations on the Murman Coast and in Karelia.
- 10<sup>th</sup>** Montdidier retaken by French forces.
  - ❖ Mushaver ul MARMALEK. Persian Foreign Minister resigned.
  - ❖ Russian Revolution, the British commander in Archangel (Arkhangelsk) was told to help the White Russians.
- 11<sup>th</sup>** German airship L-53 destroyed off Frisian coast, it was the last German airship to be destroyed.
  - ❖ Battle of Amiens ended.
  - ❖ Mushaver ul MARMALEK reappointed as Persian Foreign Minister.
  - ❖ First Japanese contingents arrived at Vladivostok.
- 13<sup>th</sup>** Admiral von CAPELLE, German Minister of Marine resigned.
  - ❖ British Government recognise the Czecho-Slovaks as a people.
  - ❖ The Czecho-Slovaks declare war on Germany.
- 15<sup>th</sup>** Battle of Montdidier ended.
  - ❖ Last bombardment of Paris by German long-range guns.
  - ❖ Action of Bairam Ali (Trans-Caspia). Trans-Caspia Government defeated by Bolshevik forces.
  - ❖ Vice-Admiral von BEHNKE appointed German Minister of Marine.
- 16<sup>th</sup>** Battle of Lake Baikal was fought by the Czechoslovak legion against the Red Army.
- 17<sup>th</sup>** Second Battle of Noyon began.
  - ❖ Slovene National Council met at Ljubljana (Laibach).
- 18<sup>th</sup>** A British offensive in Flanders began, action of Outtersteene Ridge. A French offensive captured Aisne Heights.
  - ❖ Merv (Trans-Caspia) taken by Bolshevik forces.
- 19<sup>th</sup>** Merville retaken by British forces.
- 21<sup>st</sup>** The British renewed their offensive on the Somme, second Battles of the Somme 1918 Phase 2 began with the Battle of Albert 1918.
  - ❖ Second Battle of Bapaume 1918 began.
- 22<sup>nd</sup>** British forces recaptured Albert.
  - ❖ Austrian forces began counter-offensive in Albania.
- 24<sup>th</sup>** Coup d'état by General HORVAT at Vladivostok.
  - ❖ Battle of Dukhovskaya (Eastern Siberia), Bolsheviks decisively defeated by Allied Allied forces.
- 26<sup>th</sup>** Second Battle of Arras 1918 began with the Battle of the Scarpe.
  - ❖ Berat (Albania) retaken by Austrian forces.
  - ❖ Defence of Baku (Caspian Sea) against Turkish attack began.
- 27<sup>th</sup>** Roye recaptured by British forces.
  - ❖ British force occupies Krasnovodsk on the Caspian Sea.
  - ❖ German and Russian Bolshevik Governments conclude complementary treaty of peace.

- ❖ Battle of Ambos Nogales, U.S. Army forces skirmish against Mexican Carrancistas and their German advisors at Nogales, Arizona, in the only battle of WW1 fought on United States soil.
- 28<sup>th</sup>** Canadian troops broke through the Hindenburg Line.
  - ❖ Affair near Kaakhka (Trans-Caspia).
- 29<sup>th</sup>** New Zealand troops occupied Baupanne.
  - ❖ Noyon retaken by French forces.
  - ❖ Second Battle of Noyon ended.
- 30<sup>th</sup>** Battle of the Scarpe ended.
  - ❖ Bailleul retaken by British forces.
  - ❖ Lieut.-General Sir C F N MACREADY, Adjutant-General, Home Forces, Great Britain resigned.
  - ❖ Russian Revolution, Vladimire LENIN was shot by Fanny KAPLAN, but survived.
  - ❖ Moisei URITSKY, the Petrograd Head of the Cheka was assassinated the same day.
- 31<sup>st</sup>** German forces evacuated Mount Kemmel.
  - ❖ Captain CROMIE R.N., British Naval Attaché, was murdered by Bolsheviks in the British Embassy, Petrograd.



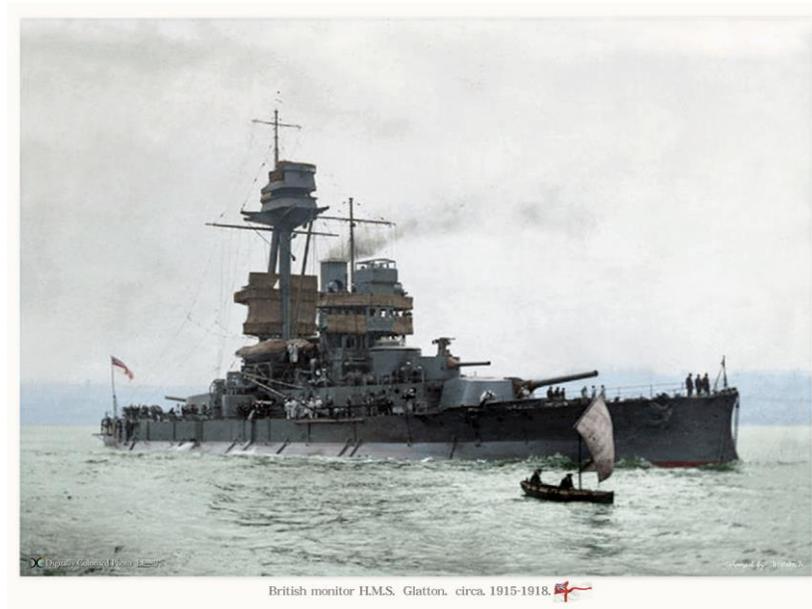
**LEIUT-GENERAL SIR C F N MACREADY**

## September

- 1<sup>st</sup>** Péronne retaken by British forces.
- 2<sup>nd</sup>** Australian forces occupied Péronne. Canadian troops continued their advance past the Hindenburg Line.
- ❖ Battle of the Drocourt-Quéant Line, Canadian forces captured ground near Quéant.
  - ❖ Italian contingent lands at Murmansk to join Allied Expeditionary Force.
- 3<sup>rd</sup>** Second Battles of the Somme 1918 ended.
- ❖ Second Battles of Arras 1918 ended.
  - ❖ Lens occupied by British forces.
  - ❖ Second Battle of Bapaume ended.
  - ❖ United States Government recognised the Czecho-Slovaks as possessing a de facto Government.
- 4<sup>th</sup>** Obozerskaya (North Russia) occupied by Allied forces.
- ❖ United States contingent lands at Murmansk to join Allied Expeditionary Force.
  - ❖ Hsu-Shih-CHANG elected President of China.
- 5<sup>th</sup>** Khabarovsk (Eastern Siberia) taken by Japanese forces.
- ❖ The Kazan Operation began, the event continued for 5 days and solidified the Red Army's power in Russia over the White Army.
- 11<sup>th</sup>** Ukhtinskaya (Murman front) captured by Allied forces.
- 12<sup>th</sup>** Attack at St. Mihiel, 1,476 Allied aircraft supported the United States.
- ❖ Battles of the Hindenburg Line began as the series of Allied offensives starting with the Battle of Havrincourt.
  - ❖ Actions of Chamova (Archangel front) began.
- 14<sup>th</sup>** Actions of Chamova ended.
- ❖ British evacuation of Baku began.
  - ❖ Start of the Balkan front offensive by the Serbian army.
- 15<sup>th</sup>** Battle of Dobropolje (the Serbs called it Battle of the Mogleniza), (Macedonia) began.
- ❖ Baku finally evacuated by the British forces.
  - ❖ Austrian Government sent Note to President WILSON suggesting an 'unofficial' peace conference.
  - ❖ German Government make definite peace offer to Belgium.
- 16<sup>th</sup>** Battle of St. Mihiel ended, United States forces occupy St. Mihiel.
- ❖ Battle of the Dobropolje ended.
  - ❖ Last German aeroplane raid on Paris.
  - ❖ President WILSON replied to the Austrian Note rejecting suggestion for a peace conference.
  - ❖ H.M.S. Glatton was sunk by explosion in Dover harbour.
- 18<sup>th</sup>** Battle of Epéhy in the Allied offensives advancing to the Hindenburg Line.
- ❖ Blagovyeshensk (Siberia) occupied by Japanese forces.

- ❖ Battle of Monastir-Doiran, including Battle of Doiran 1918 began.
- 19<sup>th</sup>** Battles of Megiddo (Sharon and Nablus) (Palestine) began, Turkish forces collapsed at Megiddo.
- ❖ Battle of Doiran 1918 ended.
- 20<sup>th</sup>** Nazareth and Beisan (Palestine) occupied by British cavalry.
- 22<sup>nd</sup>** Doiran occupied by British forces.
- 23<sup>rd</sup>** Haifa, Acre, and Es Salt (Palestine) occupied by British forces.
- ❖ Prilep (South Serbia) taken by French forces.
- ❖ Ma'an (on Hejaz Railway) evacuated by the Turkish garrison.
- 24<sup>th</sup>** Battle of Monastir-Doiran ended.
- 25<sup>th</sup>** Ishtip and Veles retaken by Serbian forces
- ❖ British cavalry cut Hejaz railway at Amman.
- ❖ Battles of Megiddo ended.
- ❖ Yugo-Slav State recognised as independent by Italy.
- 26<sup>th</sup>** Allied Meuse-Argonne Offensive began. Battle of Champagne and Argonne began. French and American forces started the offensive against German positions at Argonne.
- 27<sup>th</sup>** New British offensive started.
- ❖ Battle of the Canal du Nord began.
- ❖ Bulgarian Government asked Entente Powers for an armistice.
- ❖ Battle of Jisr Benat Yakub launched by the Australian Mounted Division continued the advance towards Damascus.
- 28<sup>th</sup>** Fourth Battle of Ypres started.
- ❖ Messines retaken by the British forces.
- ❖ The Allied Flanders Advance began with the Battle of the Flanders Peaks and the Fifth Battle of Ypres 1918.
- ❖ Baron GOTO, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs resigned.
- 29<sup>th</sup>** Ludendorff asked for and immediate armistice.
- ❖ Battle of the St. Quentin Canal began.
- ❖ Passchendaele retaken by Allied forces.
- ❖ Dixmude retaken by Belgian forces.
- ❖ Turkish garrison of Ma'an surrendered near Amman (Palestine).
- ❖ German force in last Africa re-crossed the Rovuma and again entered German territory.
- ❖ Takashi Hara succeeded count Terauchi as Japanese Prime Minister.
- ❖ Count Yasuya UCHIDA appointed Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- ❖ Lieut.-General Kenichi OSHIMA, Japanese Minister for War resigned.
- ❖ Allied forces break through the Hindenburg Line.
- ❖ Bulgaria requests an armistice.
- 30<sup>th</sup>** Armistice between Bulgaria and Entente Powers signed.
- ❖ Hostilities between Bulgaria and Entente Powers ceased at 12 noon.

- ❖ Canadian contingent landed at Archangel (Arkhangelsk) to join the Allied Expeditionary Force.
- ❖ Count HERTLING German Imperial Chancellor, resigned.
- ❖ Lieut.-General Giichi TANAKA was appointed Japanese Minister for War.
- ❖ Charge at Kaukab by units of the Australian Mounted Division.
- ❖ Charge at Kiswe by the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Division continuing Desert Mounted Corps' advance to Damascus.



### H.M.S. GLATTON



### H.M.S. GLATTON WAS SUNK IN DOVER HARBOUR.



## **MEMBERS TALK - MAY 2018**

### **GARDEROBES, GRIME & LEACHES IN THE 16<sup>th</sup> CENTURY!** **BY MAUREEN S TAYLOR MA, PGDIP, PGCERTWYP. BA (HONS), BSC (HONS)**

How on earth did the Tudors cope with keeping clean, hygiene, toilets and health? Well, this presentation gave us some understanding about what they did for toilets (and toilet paper). It made us feel so thankful that we live in the 21<sup>st</sup> century! It was a very cringe-inducing talk!

Maureen looked at who they turned to for medical treatment; physicians, barber-surgeons, apothecaries, cunning men and women, and housewives, and what they did to try to diagnose and cure illnesses; how they kept themselves clean (or not); what toilet habits they used and various other snippets of fairly disgusting information about health and hygiene, or the lack of it, in Tudor times.

The power point assisted presentation lasts for about 1 hour, and Maureen was in Tudor costume.

## **MEMBERS TALK – JUNE 2018**

### **INTERESTING FINDINGS FROM OVER 30 YEARS OF RESEARCH** **KATE HENDERSON**

Our June 6th Talk was by Genealogist and Record Agent Kate Henderson, who has worked on country - wide Original Sources since the 1980's, focussing on Derbyshire.

She began by issuing a challenge quiz -sheet on the meanings of 15 archaic words, where we had to match words with a list of meanings. We enjoyed hearing the answers at the end of the evening.

Her talk topic was "Interesting entries gleaned from over 30 years of research in Original Records". Her aim was to urge us all not to just collect names and dates, but to check all those found especially online, in the original documents. Parish Clerks often added fascinating and illuminating details of the parishioners and strangers noted in baptismal, marriage and burial entries. These often provide insights into their lives, deaths and occupations and thus family lives and can also provide links to village, national and even international events and their effects on individuals and communities.

Her talk encompassed sad, tragic but also amusing anecdotes, ranging from comments on character, medicinal cures, objects in will inventories, musings on the "Symptoms of Love" and relationship complexities when intergenerational marriages took place between two families.

Kate put on display many photocopies of a great variety of original documents, which many members enjoyed perusing after her talk. She also spoke to several members and gave tips on how they might progress their researches.

She supplied brochures about her training and experience and the genealogical services she offers. They had full contact details for everyone to use, if they would like her to help them overcome research problems. Many of us took these home so ask around if you would like her contact details.

Her talk was well-received, and we hope to have her back again in the future.

## **MEMBERS TALK – JULY 2018**

### **MAKING THE MOST OF A WILL BY JOHN TITTERTON**

John talked about what can be learnt from the different parts of a Will. The beginning, the middle and the end can all be useful and not just the bequests to named relatives. He dealt with some family customs the Will may imply and explained how Wills may lead to the search for other documents. Also, he highlighted the other documents and records which may also be found with the Will or instead of it. Were people cut off with a shilling or without a shilling?

The talk concluded with a practical session where people had the opportunity to use three or four Wills to add to a family tree built up from parish register entries, with some surprising results.

The talk was enjoyed by all, a very interesting evening.

## MEMBERS MEETING – AUGUST 2018

### EMMA LOUISA WILLIAMSON

1871-1935

### MARGARET LINACRE



#### Emma in the centre of the photograph

My great-grandmother, Emma WILLIAMSON, presented me with a brick wall for several years. She married John Arthur HAYES on 9/12/1888 at St Peter's Church, Old Brampton, giving her age as 18, her father's name as Richard WILLIAMSON and his occupation as a collier. All subsequent censuses record her date of birth as 1870 and place of birth as "London - N/K"

I was unable to find any trace of her on censuses prior to her marriage, although the 1881 census does record an Emma WILLIAMSON, born in Chesterfield, aged 10, residing in the Scarsdale Union Workhouse. Searching the Freebmd website revealed that there was one Emma WILLIAMSON registered in Chesterfield between 1869 and 1871, but the 1881 census shows her living in Morton, Derbyshire. There is no surviving Workhouse record of Emma's admission or discharge, but I thought it possible that my great-grandmother was that child.

Emma and John lived in Upper Newbold and had three children (my grandmother being the eldest), before parting company, with Emma setting up home in Dronfield with Thomas SENIOR, a young man, three years her junior, who lived next door to them in Newbold. Emma and Thomas went on to have a family of their own, registered under Emma's surname of HAYES as she and Thomas never married. Emma died in 1935, 18 months after my grandmother May, her eldest daughter.

Unable to find a birth registration or census records to match the information given by Emma, I searched the Ancestry website for any mention of Richard WILLIAMSON, assuming a date of birth between 1830 and 1850. There I found an entry for admission to Hillingdon Workhouse in Uxbridge, on 16/6/1876, due to destitution, for a Richard WILLIAMSON (carpenter) born 1842, George born 1866 and Emma born 1872. They were discharged on 8/7/1876 "at own request", the children leaving with their father. I also found a baptism entry for a Richard WILLIAMSON, son of Richard (bricklayer) and Emma at St Peter's Church, London Docks on 26/1/1875. I thought that both of these findings may be relevant, but had nothing to support this, and so it remained for seven years.

Then in December 2016 the British Newspaper Archives offered a month's subscription for £1, and I decided to see what I could find. Possibly the best £1 I've ever spent! Emma's obituary mentioned her sister-in-law, Mrs G. WILLIAMSON, so she did have a brother whose name began with "G"! A quick search on Freebmd for marriages for George WILLIAMSON in Chesterfield between 1880 and 1900 revealed just two. A George WILLIAMSON married either Emma WILKINSON or Alice KING in 1883, and the other married either Annie STOCKS or Ellen HESTER in 1889.

If the children in Hillingdon workhouse were my great grandmother and her brother, then George would have been rather young to marry in 1883, so I started searching for George and Annie or George and Ellen on the 1891 Chesterfield census. George, born about 1866 in Uxbridge, and Annie were living at Old Road, Chesterfield. Uxbridge - looking promising then! Via Ancestry I contacted another Tree-holder who had George on her Tree (but not Emma as she was unaware of her existence) and she confirmed that other people named on Emma's obituary were relatives, proving the relationship between Emma and her brother.

On the 1881 census George is living with his uncle, also named George WILLIAMSON, at the Sir Colin Campbell Arms on Sheffield Road. George snr. was born in Leicestershire, and the 1851 census records him in Syston, Leicestershire, with his brother Richard, his mother Elizabeth and step-father James ADCOCK, and

grandfather William WILLIAMSON. On the 1841 census his grandmother Sarah was still alive, but Richard was not yet born. Both George and Richard were illegitimate.

Progress then, but still no birth registration for Emma, and although now convinced she was in the Scarsdale Union Workhouse in 1881, where was she in 1871 - or was the Hillingdon Workhouse record correct and she wasn't born until 1872? Richard's birth was recorded in 1841, the year before the Hillingdon Workhouse date of birth, so it's possible that Emma's date of birth was incorrect too. I couldn't find Richard on any census after 1851 either, except for a possible record in 1861 in Wombwell, Yorkshire, for a Richard WILLIAMSON, collier, born in Syston, Lincolnshire. Finally, a mention of a Richard WILLIAMSON, collier (as stated on Emma's marriage record) - and although there is a Syston in Lincolnshire no-one of that name was registered there in 1841, so the enumerator had probably entered the wrong county of birth. Assuming this to be the case, I tried to find him on the 1871 census - a crucial one. A wild-card search on Ancestry for "Wil\*SON" revealed a family by the name of WILKINSON living in Oxford. Richard (29), a bricklayer, born in Syston. His wife Emily (22) born in Uxbridge. George (5) born in Harefield (Uxbridge). Alfred (2) born in Oxford, and Emily L., aged 1 month, born in Oxford.

There was no Emily WILKINSON born in Oxford in March 1871, but there was an Emma Louisa WILLIAMSON. I had finally found my great-grandmother's birth! "Alfred" was actually Albert Richard, and he died in 1874. Richard's wife was Emma FELLOWS, whom he married in 1864 when she was just 16. She died in 1876, as did Richard jnr., the child baptised at St, Peters, London Docks, in 1875.

My great-great grandfather, Richard, appears to have drowned in the river Aire in Leeds about February 1879. He was aged 37. Freebmd shows births for six possible candidates, but by a process of elimination, this one seems to be my ancestor. A newspaper report in the Leeds Times 15/3/1879 says he was a labourer who had not been seen for five weeks. He had not been in regular employment, but occasionally assisted on board the canal boats and it was presumed he had fallen overboard. His death certificate gives his occupation as engine fitter, found in the Canal Basin near Crownpoint Bridge on 13/3/1879, and the informant was the coroner for the Borough of Leeds. Unfortunately, the Leeds Coroner's records for this period do not seem to have survived. I would like to be able to prove the assumption that this man was my ancestor but haven't yet found a way to do so. It is based on the fact that Richard wasn't around in 1881 when his surviving children were in Chesterfield, so presumably died between 1876 and 1881, and a search on Freebmd points to this being the only possible death.

Emma's newspaper obituary not only helped me trace my great-grandmother, but also led me to my great-great grandfather, my 3x great grandmother Elizabeth (who sadly died in Scarsdale Union Workhouse in 1884, although she was living with her youngest son, James Adcock at Prospect Street, Stonegravels, Chesterfield in 1881), and her parents, William and Sarah WILLIAMSON. Since then I've conducted a wide search of the family line, discovering cousins as far away as New Zealand. Just one or two loose ends to tie up now, but getting close to saying I've finished this line back to the 1780's. It seems that Emma never really knew her exact date and place of birth. Her earliest memories must have been of the workhouse in Hillingdon and losing her mother when she was just 5 years old. Whether she and George went to Leeds with their father, or whether they were left with relatives in Chesterfield after they left Hillingdon workhouse I suppose I will never know, but she obviously had a very insecure and deprived childhood.



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2019's Theme is "Transportation"

Entry £1.00 - Accompanied children under 16 free.

This includes two free talks. 11:30 and 2:00pm

Ample Parking and Hot and Cold refreshments are available on site.

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*"This is the best £1.00 I have ever spent", said one of our 2018 visitors!*

**THE DERBYSHIRE ADVERTISER & JOURNAL, FEB 4, 1870**

**DR. LIVINGSTON**

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES**

Sir. – The enclosed letter from my son-in-law, Captain the Hon. Ernest Cochrane, commanding Her Majesty's ship Peterel, on the West Coast of Africa, is at your service. It gives an account of the awful death which has terminated Livingston's career.

Your obedient servant,

Richard Doherty.

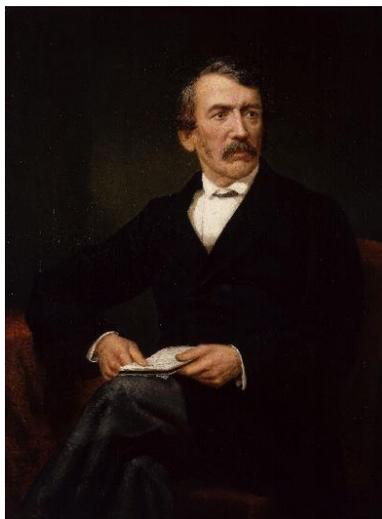
Red Castle, County of Donegal, Jan. 31.

"January 9, 1870.

"My dear Sir, - A few lines to tell you Dr. Livingstone has been killed and burnt by the natives 90 days' journey from the Congo. He passed through a native town, and was three days on his journey when the king of the town died. The native declared Livingstone had bewitched him, went after him, told him he had witched their King and he must die. They then killed him and burnt him. This news comes by a Portuguese trader travelling that way, Livingstone was on the lakes at the head of the Congo, making is way to the Congo, where he was going to come out.

"I believe this news to be true.

"I am expecting the Commodore here every day, and on his arrival my orders for home."



# **THE DERBY DAILY TELEGRAPH 30 JULY 1902**

## **Execution**

**In**

**Derby Gaol (in paper Goal)**

**This morning**

**The Chesterfield murderer**

**Pays the last penalty of the law**

John BEDFORD (41), labourer, who was sentenced to death at the recent Assizes for the murder of Nancy PRICE at Duckmanton, near Chesterfield, on June 25<sup>th</sup> last, was hanged within the precincts of Derby Gaol at eight o'clock the (Wednesday) morning. He was informed on Monday that the Home Secretary could not see his way to recommend a reprieve, and that therefore the law must take its course. It is, however, but fair to say that no serious attempt was made in any quarter to secure the clemency of the Crown on the culprit's behalf, and few, if any, expressions of sympathy with him were to be heard. He maintained a careless attitude, amounting almost to indifference, up to and even during his trial, but on learning his fate he soon manifested symptoms of remorse, and we have it on the testimony of the Rev. Robert ODERY, the Nonconformist chaplain of the gaol, who has been in daily attendance upon him, that he died truly penitent. He was allowed to have farewell interviews with his parents, both of whom are alive, and also with his brothers and sisters and some friends, and to all of them he expressed his deep sorrow at the disgrace he had brought upon them.

As usual, reporters were allowed to be present, one from each of the three Derby newspapers and one from Chesterfield. They were not admitted until five minutes to eight, and then, having presented their credentials were conducted at once to the place of execution, there to await the final scene. This was the coach-house, situated almost under the prison wall about 40 yards to the right of the entrance. The place had been emptied, and attached to a specially-constructed beam was the fatal rope. Below this was a trap-door, worked by a lever at the side, and underneath was a cellar or pit. The task of carrying out the sentence of the Court was entrusted to BILLINGTON, of Bolton, who had with him an assistant PIERPOINT. This was BILLINGTON's first appearance at Derby, his father and brother, since deceased, being the executioners when the Bugsworth murderer was hanged. He bears a striking resemblance to them, being short and thick-set, but is fair instead of dark. He is quite a young man, and his assistant seemed to be more juvenile still. They were both in readiness to enter upon their gruesome business, having taken up their positions behind the coach-house until

their services were required. The wretched man who was so soon to be their victim had not far to walk from his cell to his doom. He retired to the previous evening in good time, and was reported to have passed a good night. At half-past six this morning the chaplain (Mr. ODERY) was admitted to the gaol, and for a considerable time after this he and BEDFORD were in close communion, praying together and reading portions of scripture, to which the penitent paid earnest and serious attention. As the prison clock chimed eight, BEDFORD knew that for him the very seconds were numbered, but it was a minute after the hour before the little procession came into view. It was headed by two warders, and then followed Mr. ODERY, bareheaded, and with open book, reciting extracts from the service for the burial of the dead. He dispensed with his gown, appearing in ordinary attire. The condemned man, with a warder at each side, and two more warders behind, followed, and the little group was completed by the Governor of the gaol, (Capt. C. E. FARQUHARSON), the Under-Sherriff (Mr. Godfrey MOSLEY), the Sheriff's officer (Mr. W. Barclay Delacombe), the prison surgeon (Dr. C. A. GREAVES), and the chief warder (Mr. Murrell). BEDFORD, who was wearing a cap, was sobbing bitterly, and, with a red handkerchief to his eyes, was endeavouring to conceal his tears. He required no support from his gaolers, but nevertheless walked with some difficulty, and was obviously suffering from terrible mental agony. BILLINGTON and PIERPOINT, emerging from their hiding-place, stopped the procession, and the first portion of the pinioning process was performed. BILLINGTON strapped the prisoner's arms behind him, whilst his assistant removed his cap. They also took off a black and white scarf which he was wearing, and at the same time loosened his shirt collar. Meanwhile the chaplain continued the service, and in almost less time than it takes to tell the solemn march was continued. About 20 yards further brought BEDFORD to his last halt. When in position on the trap PIERPOINT pinioned his ankles, whilst BILLINGTON busied himself by adjusting the noose about his neck and drawing the white cap over his face, which was considerably turned away from the spectators. BEDFORD all the time was muttering what seemed to be responses to the minister, and he was so overcome that he was not able to stand erect. He was not kept long in suspense, for without the slightest delay, BILLINGTON drew the bolt, the prisoner disappeared into the pit below, and all was over. The minister concluded the service a minute or two later, and a look into the pit satisfied every one that death had been instantaneous. A drop of seven feet was allowed. Unlike his father and brother, who stole hurriedly away the moment their ghastly work was completed, BILLINGTON, with his assistant remained behind, and were about the last to leave. The coach-house was then locked up, and the body allowed to hang for an hour, when it was cut down for inspection by the coroner and

his jury, and for interment. The grave had already been dug, right under the prison wall and quite close to the scaffold.

Outside the gaol a small crowd, consisting principally of women and children, had congregated, and they discussed the subject very eagerly. But there was not even the hoisting of the black flag to gratify their morbid curiosity, an old custom, which, by the Home Office regulations, has recently been abandoned. In fact, the flag staff had been taken down. The only intimation which the outside world received that Justice had been vindicated was the tolling of the passing bell, which commenced at a given signal the instant the convict died.



**WILLIAM BILLINGTON**  
**EXECUTIONER**



**ALBERT PIERPOINT**  
**ASSISTANT EXECUTIONER**

### **THE STORY OF THE CRIME**

The crime for which BEDFORD has paid the extreme penalty of the law is one which is remarkable for a brutal callousness that is, happily, but rarely met with. The story entirely lacks those finer details which the lovers of the sensational expect to meet with in works of fiction, and the broad facts stand out in awful prominence with little or nothing to relieve them. BEDFORD's only grievance against the victim was that having been untrue to her own husband for his sake she should have ultimately bestowed her attentions upon yet a third man. This, in fact, was the only extenuation circumstance, if it may be do described, that he was able to bring before the notice of the Court when asked what he had to say why he should not be sentence to death. But Justice

LAWRENCE did not think he improve his case by casting an aspersion upon the deceased woman's moral character. "At any rate," added his Lordship, in a tone of some severity, "the man who has seduced her from her husband is not the person from whom charges of that description ought to proceed." BEDFORD, who was 41 years of age, was a labourer, and on his own showing he had been on terms of improper intimacy with Mrs. PRICE for a great number of years. She was 48 years of age, lived at Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, a colliery village in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, with her husband. Not being an able-bodied man he got his livelihood by keeping a fried fish shop at Calow, close by, and they had one child, a daughter, who was married and lived away. Mr. PRICE was in the habit of going to Chesterfield, and when he did so he spent the night with friends. It was then that BEDFORD used to visit her, and there is no doubt whatever in their own rough style they entertained great affection for each other. BEDFORD, however, appears to have been of an exceedingly jealous disposition, and both he and Mrs. PRICE were also more or less addicted to drink. On the night of the murder, the 25<sup>th</sup> of June last, Mr. PRICE had gone to Chesterfield, and, according to the prisoner, Mrs. PRICE invited him to spend the night with her. He accepted the invitation, and in the early part of the evening they were seen drinking together in the White Hart public-house, Calow. BEDFORD declares that up to this time he was partaking merely of teetotal drinks, but his rival, a much younger man than himself, now came upon the scene. BEDFORD said at his trial that he discovered Mrs. PRICE and him in the stable under compromising circumstances, and this excited his jealousy beyond all measure. He immediately took to alcohol, with the result that he was intoxicated when he kept his appointment with Mrs. PRICE and met her at her house. There was abundant evidence to prove that they were alone in the house that night, and Mrs. PRICE was never seen alive again. Prisoner was out and about earlier than usual next morning, and his first place of call was the White Hart. Here he met several of his friends, among whom was a man named Frederick WAGSTAFFE, a collier, of Arkwright Town, who will be remembered by the older generation of footballers as the Staveley goalkeeper. BEDFORD volunteered the statement to WAGSTAFFE "I've done it." "Done what?" inquired the astonished WAGSTAFFE. "I've killed her," replied BEDFORD. His companions were inclined to treat the matter as a joke, but BEDFORD in the hope of convincing them showed them his trousers and boots, upon which there were distinct traces of blood. He enjoined them to keep it quiet for a time, as he wanted to spend some more time in their company, but still his friends were disinclined to believe him, and the continued their carouse for a while longer. At last BEDFORD said, "If you won't believe me, come and I'll show you," and with that he took WAGSTAFFE and another man named Robert DAVIDSON to the cottage where Mr. and Mrs. PRICE had lived. BEDFORD

had the key in his own pocket, and unlocking the door he pointed out to them a most revolting sight. On the sofa in the living room was the dead body of Mrs. PRICE, whose head had been battered in with a poker. She had a stocking on one hand and a darning needle in the other, as though at the time of her death she was in the act of mending the hose. She also had a smile on her face, and it was this that led the judge at the trial to suggest that she must have been attacked from behind, and without the slightest idea of what was about to happen, for otherwise instead of a smile her face would have been disfigured by a look of horror. There as a poker close by, and BEDFORD, pointing to this, admitted that that was the instrument he had used. Standing before his victim he made use of this remarkable expression: "God bless thee. I loved thee, but thou hast na' been true." WAGSTAFFE and DAVIDSON were horror-stricken, and they lost no time in handing the murderer over to the police. When arrested he made no attempt to deny his guilt; all he said was, "I have done it, and I ought to have done it three years ago." He was no doubt still under the influence of liquor, but even in his sober moments he confessed to the crime, stating when formally charged at the police officer, "I have killed one of the best women who ever lived. I ought to have been married. I know I hit her with the poker, and I am going to swing for her." He showed no signs of remorse up to the time of his conviction, the jury on such clear testimony as was laid before them having no option but to find him guilty; but it is satisfactory to know that as the hour of his own death drew near he repented of his crime, and passed his last hours preparing for eternity.



### **WHITE HART CALOW**

### **WHERE BEDFORD CONFESSED THE MURDER TO FRIENDS**

**(permission to use the photo by the Manager of the White Hart)**



I would like to thank everyone who attended and helped at our 2018 event at the Proact Stadium in May, it was the best attendance we've had this year, with a 50% increase from last year coming through the door. Well done everyone.

**I joined CADFHS September 2012, it was my first meeting and at the meeting became Assistant Editor to Carol Morris. I was Assistant Editor for 3 years, then Carol decided to step down as Editor and I took over.**

**I have been Editor for a further 3 years, plus Surname Interest Co-ordinator and Exchange Magazine Co-ordinator. I have thoroughly enjoyed working on and producing the magazine, but I decided not to stand for re-election at this year's AGM.**

**I have near on completed the December Magazine, therefore that will be my final magazine.**

**I would like to thank Carol for the opportunity to help her and then take over as Editor. Also, for our continuing friendship. I would also like to thank Julia Wragg and Margaret Linacre for proof reading the magazine's before going to print. I wish the next Editor every success for the future.**

*Lynne - Editor*

## Map of Venue for Monthly Meetings



**The Society will meet at 7.00 pm  
(talk starts 7.30 pm), the first Wednesday  
of each month at  
Whittington Moor Methodist Church,  
Whittington Moor, Chesterfield, S41 8NA**