



Chaddesden Historical Group

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Welcome to our February issue.

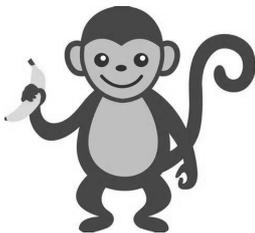
We would like this newsletter to reflect the interests of the members of the group. Please forward any suggestions you might have to a member of the team by e-mail or telephone.

Articles and information on Chaddesden are always appreciated.

Happy Chinese New Year

New Year's Day according to the Chinese Calendar is Monday 8th February.

2016 is the year of the monkey.



For people born in the year of the monkey (1920, 1932, 1944, 1956, 1968, 1980, 1992 and 2004), it is considered to be an auspicious year.

Local Studies and Family History Centre, Full Street, Derby



The Local Studies Library is now located in the former Magistrates Court Building. This is a Grade II listed building, designed by C. H. Aslin, Borough Architect and built between 1932-34. It has been

sympathetically restored and converted for use by small businesses and Derby's Local Studies and Family History Library.

Ascending the grand entrance stairway shown above, you arrive at the first floor Study Centre, which was formerly a Court. The wooden plaque shown here dates from that time. As well as being a beautiful building, it is the repository of a wealth of local history, that can be readily accessed when the library is open. Before visiting, it is possible to determine what records relating to Chaddesden are held there. This is done by logging on to the library online catalogue and entering Chaddesden in the search criteria. Items cover a wide range of dates and subjects and even include our newsletters. Items are still being added to the computerised index, so a visit can be worthwhile, even if the item is not found in the index. *For opening times and advice, phone 01332 642240 or check their website.*



Editorial

Producing newsletters over the last few months has been interesting and eventful. We really appreciate receiving your feedback and suggestions. It has resulted in investigations in different and new areas and we have learnt a great deal doing this work. As with any research, each piece of information you find has resulted in more questions. The list of items requiring future study gets longer each month, but it is enjoyable and rewarding.



Where possible we have identified where we found the information and hope it leads to further research in the future. We also aim to record what it was like to live in Chaddesden and what has taken place over the years. Changes that have resulted in what was once a quiet farming area, where almost all the land was owned by one family, to the populous suburb it is today.

Jean, Sandra & Mary

For more information about the group, details of the speakers and planned visits, please contact Linda Crosby, the Group's Secretary on 01332 676425 or by e-mail at linda.crosby2@ntlworld.com.

Memories of Chaddesden



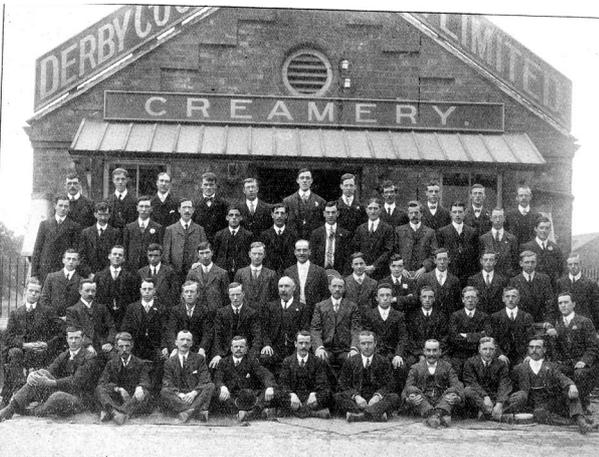
Chaddesden has changed so much over the years that we thought it time to take a trip down memory lane and look back to the beginning of the twentieth century. At this time Chaddesden was mainly a farming community. These photographs, kindly shared by Colin Allen, hark back to that time. The cottage is in Field Lane and is being thatched by George Hooper (Snr). Recycling is nothing new. The straw left after harvesting the corn, was often used for thatching.

Although we believe that the harvesting of the corn is on a Chaddesden farm, we don't know the actual location. The horse drawn Hornsby threshing machine, shown in the picture and the dress of the men suggests a time of around 1920.

Chaddesden had many farms as can be seen in the 1911 field books and the WWII survey of agricultural land. These documents make fascinating reading and can be found at the National Archives in Kew. Little remains of these farms, although some of the farm buildings still remain. However their names are recorded in the school and street names in the area. Examples of these farms are Cherry Tree Hill Farm, Meadow Farm (now names of schools), Roe Farm and Wood Farm (names of streets)



Trades are also disappearing, the milkman is becoming a rarely seen sight. This picture, from Derby Co-operative Monthly Record for September 1913, shows the Co-operative Creamery located at what is now the top of Raynesway and the men involved in selling the milk and milk products produced there. From sales of £62 per week in 1905 (selling didn't begin until the later half of 1904), this had risen to £554 per week in 1913. Nothing was wasted at the creamery or the Co-op farm on the other side of Nottingham Road. Surpluses and items not suitable for human consumption were fed to the pigs.



(Thank you to the Central England Co-operative Society for permission to use these photographs)

Pigs were raised behind the creamery and were also fed on the waste from Co-op shops and restaurants as well as the usual pig food. A final thought, many of us remember what was called the "Spondon Pong" when the wind was in the wrong direction. Was it the pigs, Celanese, the sewage works or all of them?



Changing Face of Chaddesden

Recently we were asked "Why there is a municipal cemetery in Chaddesden?" Hopefully this article answers the question.

On 13th August 1850 the Local Board of Health asked all the churches in the town to give evidence as to the state of their burial vaults. This evidence was given to the Sewerage & Construction Committee of the Local Board of Health. The replies are kept at Derby Local Studies and Family History Library and show that the burial grounds in the town could not cope. Revd William Hope, the vicar of St. Peter's Church, reported that "*the new burial ground added 25 years earlier was nearly full. The ground has been gone over for at least the fifth time.*" This led to the formation of the Derby Burial Board.

Derby Mercury on 16th November 1853 carried a request for land for the purpose of providing a cemetery. It must be within three miles of the market place and not less than twenty acres. On 14th December 1853. Derby Mercury reported that 30 acres were available to be purchased from the Duke of Devonshire at £250 per acre and that the offers from Sir Henry Wilmot & Messrs Cox were refused. £20,000 was going to be required for the cemetery, as detailed below. (Derby Mercury 15th February 1854)

Purchase of 25 acres of land at £250 per acre	8,000
Erection of two chapels	1,500
Front wall and gates	500
Retaining wall to canal and landing	500
Erection of cottage	250
Architect and surveyor	500
Law charges and construction	500
Draining	1,000
Asphalt walks, earthworks & planting	1,250
Fencing	500
Purchase of present cemetery (Uttoxeter Road)	4,500*
	<u>19,000</u>
Plus contingency of	1,000

* This cemetery was privately owned.



Chapel –only one chapel is still in use.

The cemetery opened on 1 May 1855, at that time it consisted of 32 acres, of which 8 acres of unconsecrated land were for the burial of dissenters and the remainder for members of the Established Church.



Commonwealth war grave

The Burial Charges Pamphlet from this time shows that there were 5 classes of graves. The cost of a first class grave could be as much as £27 6s 0d (£27.30) whilst the cost of a 5th class grave was 4s 6d (22½p), Although prices were quoted for burial in the catacombs, there were never any interments. In 1871 the decision was made to combine the 4th and 5th class graves and remove the price for catacombs. Walking around the cemetery you will find little trace of the 3rd, 4th and 5th class of graves as few permanent headstones were erected, due to the cost. Headstones have been provided by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission for those who died as the result of active service. An example can be seen on the left

What was allowed on the gravestone was tightly controlled, unlike today. The following verse was not approved according to Derby Advertiser and Journal on 17th December 1869.

*He's gone to be an angel,
And with the angels stand,
A crown upon his forehead,
And a harp within his hand.*

Chaddesden Chat

This page is devoted to items that we think will interest members, so please let us know what you would like to see included. Do you have any questions relating to Chaddesden? If so let us know and we will try and answer them. Do you have any snippets of information that may be of interest to other members? All suggestions and ideas are gratefully received.

Did you know?

In September 1932, plans were submitted to build 4 houses on Brooklyn Avenue for Mr Hall. It was approved "*on the condition that Mr Hall be asked to suggest another name for this new street, so as not to clash with Brookfield Avenue*" The name suggested and approved was Ismay Road. (*Chaddesden Parochial Committee*)

Looking at planning applications that fail can shed a new light on what was happening at a particular time. The Gloria on Nottingham Road, now the site of Aldi, opened on the 21st November 1938. If planning permission for another development had been given, it wouldn't have been the first cinema on Nottingham Road.

On the 8th October 1934, Messrs Cooper & Son of Chaddesden applied to build a cinema on the corner of Highfield Lane and Nottingham Road. The plans show that it was quite an impressive building, below is a sketch of the proposed frontage.



Where is this in Chaddesden?



One of the enquiries we have received was "*What was the purpose of the object on the left?*" One of the many traces of the past that you find on walking around Chaddesden.

The answer will be revealed in the next issue together with its location. Any suggestions as to what other objects we should feature would be appreciated.

Chaddesden People Private John Burrows

John Burrows was baptised at St Mary's Church, Chaddesden on 28 Dec 1777, the son of Thomas & Millicent Burrows.

What is uncommon is that he enlisted at Dover on 1st April 1813 in the Royal Staff Corps. He served with the Corps until he was discharged on 12th April 1824. He was described as being 5'6", with dark brown hair, grey eyes and a dark complexion. The dark complexion suggests that he served overseas. His occupation is given as a shoemaker. The reason for his discharge was "being worn out." His conduct is described as "indifferent".

The Royal Staff Corps was unusual in that little history or information is available. The Corps served as a support function for building temporary bridges during battles and defences during the Napoleonic wars. As well as serving at Waterloo, the regiment served all over the world including Malta, Australia, Canada, Corfu, Seychelles, India etc. No wonder he was worn out!

Disclaimer

Chaddesden Historical Group editorial team do not guarantee the accuracy of items submitted for publication in this newsletter. Every attempt has been made to trace the original ownership of photographs, pictures and articles used in this newsletter; we apologise for any acknowledgement we have failed to make. Our thanks go to our contributors, West Park School, Derby Local Studies and Family History Library, Derby Telegraph and Peter Cholerton.