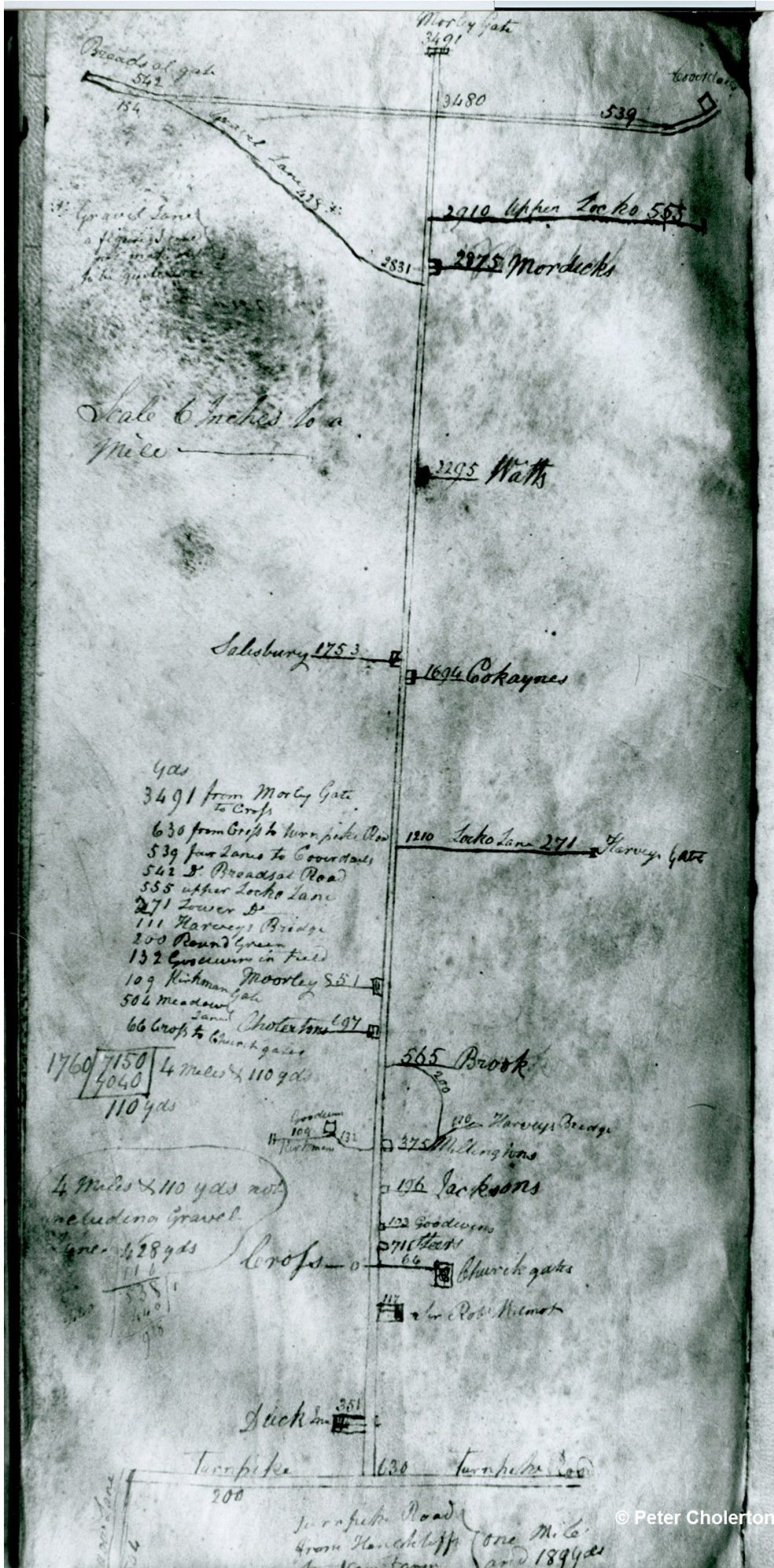


AN EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY PLAN OF CHADDESSEN



The oldest surviving parish register [Note 1] of St. Mary's Church, Chaddesden, bears the title "Register of Baptisms, Marriages & Burials 1718–1813". At the back of the volume are some fifteen pages or so of miscellaneous information on local charities, Government censuses and the like, in the midst of which, on two facing pages, is a sketch map of the village drawn to a scale of six inches to one mile and an accompanying table of distances, both of which are now described in detail on the following pages.

Fig 1: Photograph of the Chaddesden plan.

THE PLAN:

The plan (Fig. 1) measures 16" x 7" and shows the main thoroughfares of the village together with the locations of the dwellings of over a dozen named families. It is now difficult to read in places because of the crowding together of some of the words and fading ink and has therefore been redrawn for clarity as Fig. 2 which nevertheless contains all the components of the original.

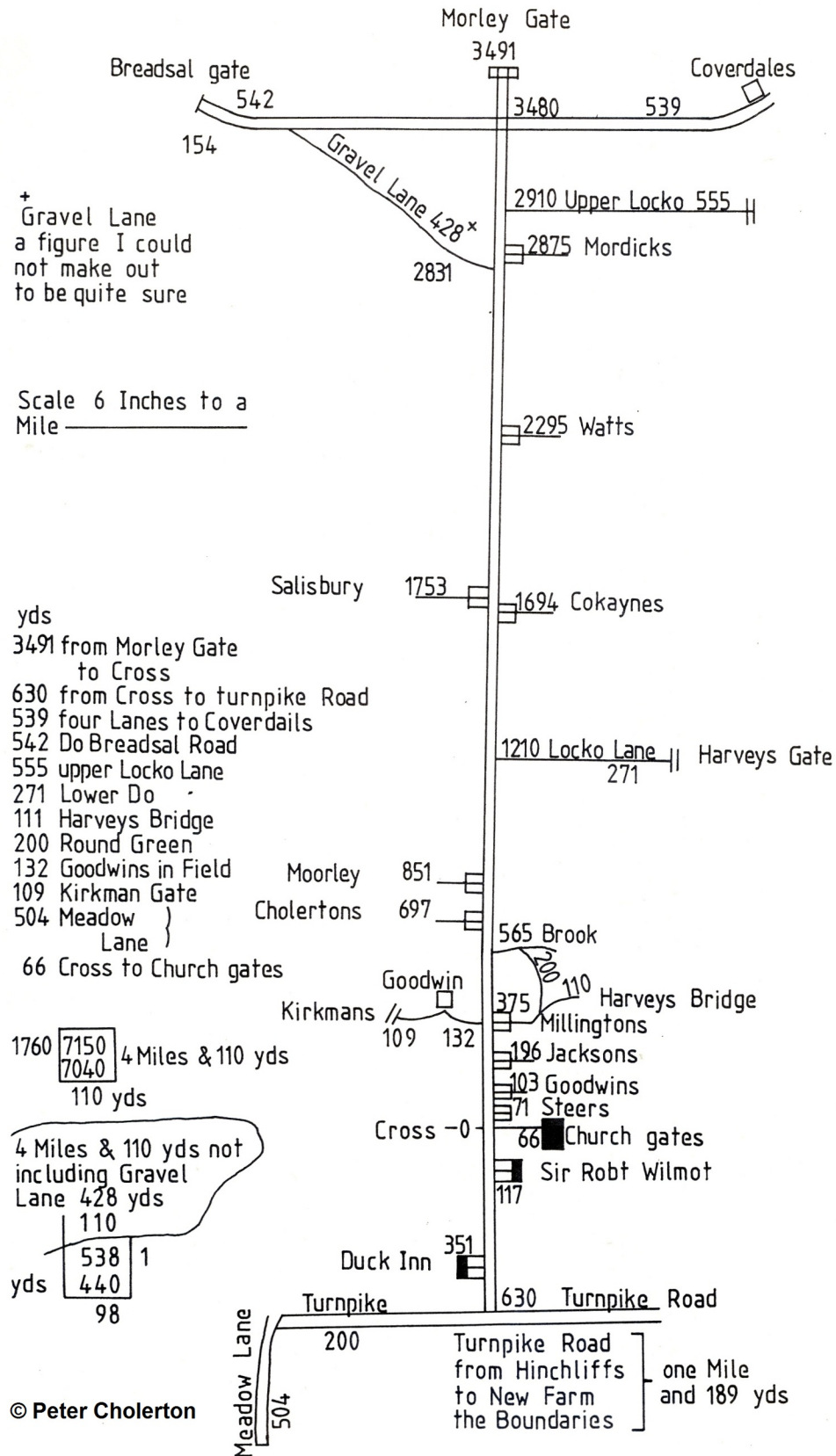


Fig. 2: The plan of Chaddesden redrawn

The major features of the plan are described hereunder along with their present-day names and/or locations, figures in brackets being used to give the appropriate grid references:

"Meadow Lane" ... Now Highfield Lane and not to be confused with the modern Meadow Lane.

"Turnpike Road" ... Nottingham Road.

"Duck Inn" ... From the table of distances (Fig. 3), it is apparent that at the time the plan was drawn the Duck Inn was the home of the Bailey family. The inn (3801 3663)* had fallen out of use as such prior to the 1851 Census when only one public house (Wilmot Arms) was recorded.

The main north-south road ... Morley Road and Chaddesden Lane.

"Sir Robt. Wilmot's House" ... Chaddesden Hall (3812 3680)*

Unnamed road from "Cross" to "Church Gates" ... Church Lane.

"Steer's House" ... Cottage (3814 3702)* to north of Hall Farm, or possibly Hall Farm itself (3814 3697)*

"Goodwin's House" (#1) ... One of a small group of 2/3 houses (3815 3703)* known as Butts Yard.

"Jackson's House" ... Fern Bank, 146 Chaddesden Lane, but lately renumbered 144 (3815 3709).

"Millington's House" ... Wilmot Arms Public House (3827 3718).

Unnamed road to "Goodwins" ... Wood Road.

"Goodwin's House" (#2) ... Field Farm (3826 3729)*

Unnamed road from "Goodwins" to "Kirkmans" ... Almost certainly Field Lane, however, it might just represent a continuation of Wood Road.

"Kirkman's House" ... Assuming the above road to be Field Lane, then Kirkman's house would be one of three cottages (3817 3729) on the north side of the lane.

Unnamed road from "Millingtons" to "Harvey's Bridge" ... Chapel Lane.

Unnamed road from the rear of "Millingtons" to the "Brook" ... This road, a continuation in part of Chapel Lane and clearly shown on the Chaddesden Enclosure Award Map of 1792 formerly marked the eastern boundary of Chaddesden Green, however, most of its route is no longer passable today.

"Cholerton's House" ... Farmhouse (3849 3741)* situated on Morley Road.

"Moorley's House" ... Cottage (3861 3746)* situated on Morley Road.

"Locko Lane" ... Public bridle road to Locko, still known by the same name.

"Cokayne's House" ... Hill Farm (3899 3813)* on Morley Road or a cottage (3899 3818)* just to the north.

"Salisbury's House" ... Grove Farm (3892 3822)*

"Watts' House" ... Moor Farm (3925 3855)*

"Gravel Lane" ... Public footpath linking Morley Road and Lime Lane (to Breadsall).

"Mordick's House" ... Possibly Hollies Farm (3955 3910) or an adjacent cottage.

"Upper Locko" ... Locko Road – leading to Locko and Spondon.

"Coverdale's House" ... The Lodge (4024 3936) on the Stanley road.

Road joining "Breadsall Gate" and "Coverdale's" ... Western section is Lime Lane (to Breadsall) and the eastern section is the road to Stanley.

Note: An asterisk indicates the relevant property has been demolished

With only a few exceptions, the distances on the plan are measured in yards, northwards from a location marked "Cross". The use of this name was until comparatively recently also applied locally to Church Lane (i.e. "The Cross"), whilst a sixteenth-century cottage (3812 3694) at the junction of Chaddesden Lane and Church Lane, which was demolished in May 1950, was known as "Cross Cottage". Obviously the area was of some importance to the cartographer who first drew this plan and it is interesting to speculate that perhaps an actual cross once stood on this spot and might still have been in existence when the plan was made.

On the left-hand side of the plan appears a summary of the lengths of the various roads, totalling in all 7150 yards (4 miles 110 yards). The cartographer, however, failed to include the length of Gravel Lane – a fact which he acknowledged underneath the summary. To the south of the Turnpike Road is written the following statement "Turnpike Road from Hinchliffs to New Farm the Boundaries – One mile and 189 yards [Note 2]. New Farm was the original name for what later became known as Cherry Tree Hill Farm (3854 3595) situated immediately inside the eastern boundary of the parish and to the south of the Turnpike Road. In contradistinction Hinchliff's (or Hinchcliffe's) property must have been on the western parish boundary and also adjacent to the Turnpike.

THE TABLE OF DISTANCES:

The table of distances (Fig. 3) has also been redrawn, retaining all original features and reproduced as Fig. 4. The table itself is the same size as the plan, and is reminiscent somewhat of a leaf from a surveyor's log-book, having been divided into two by a vertical line running down its length.

Salisbury 18th Dec 59901
 From Millington to Turnpike 2 Miles 12540

Morley Gate to four lanes	10.60
Locko Lane	28.28
St. Mordeck	38.60
Watts	54.10
Salisbury	70.00
Cockgrove	81.70
Locko Lane	103.70
James Moor	120.00
Cholerton	127.00
Brook	133.00
Millington	142.50
Jacksons	149.20
Jacksons	151.00
Lyodonia	154.50
Heens	155.00
Croft End	168.70
St. Church	66
St. Robt	164.00
Bailey	174.60
Turnpike	187.30

From Mill. Post to
 Hanchiff not. last 2 Miles

Trickel by 1840
 Henry Clark

Croft to Church	3.00
four lanes to Croverdale	24.50
St. to Broadland	26.65
Upper Locko Lane	28.28
Lower St. J.	32.35
Millington to Broadland	5.00
Woodhouse to Broadland	11.85
Readers	
St. Gate to Turnpike 1873	

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Fig.3: Photograph of the table of distances

The top three lines give the distances in miles and yards from (A) the Church gates [Note 3] to the extreme northern tip of the parish represented by "Morley Gate" on the plan (Figs. 1 & 2); (B) the Church gates to Salisbury's house and (C) Millington's House to the Turnpike Road. The middle portion of this page lists the distances in chains and links [Note 4] measured from Morley Gate in a southwardly direction to the various houses and roads featured in the plan. When the geography of the area is considered, Morley Gate would represent the logical starting point for a longitudinal survey

of the parish. The height of the land here is 400' OD but falls off quite sharply down to the village itself at a height of 180' OD. Bearing in mind the difficulties that can be experienced when chaining uphill, it would have been surprising had the survey commenced from say the Turnpike Road.

from Church Gates	to top of Common 2 Miles & 26 yds	
Do Do	to Salisbureys 1 Mile & 59 yds	
from Millingtons	to Turnpike 1/2 Mile & 125 yds	
	C L	
Morley Gate to four Lanes	10,60	
Do Do Locko Lane	25,28	
Mordick	28,60	
Watts	54,40	
Salisbury	79,00	
Cokayne	81,70	
Locko Lane	103,70	
James Moorly	120,00	
Cholertons	127,00	
Brook	133,00	
Millingtons	142,50	
<u>Jacksons</u>	<u>169,80</u>	[deleted]
Jacksons	151,00	
Goodwin	154,00	
Steers	155,00	
Cross End	158,70	to Church 66
Sir Robt	164,00	
Baileys	174,60	
Turn Pike	187,80	
From Mile Post to Hinchliffs not Quite 1/2 Mile		
Twitchel by Henry Clark	78 yds	
Cross to Church	3,00] 80 324~91 4 & 4~91 22 110 yds
four Lanes to Coverdails	24,50	
Do to Breadsal	24,65	
Upper Locko Lane	25,28	
Lower Do	12,30	
Millingtons to Harvey Bridge	5,00	
Goodwins & Kirkmans	10,88	
Meadow Lane	22,80	
Morley Gate to Turnpike	187,80	
Round Green	9,20	

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Fig. 4: The table of distances redrawn

In a similar manner to the plan, an additional section at the bottom of the distance table details the total length of the road network, which at 4 miles 4.91 chains agrees almost exactly with the figure of 4 miles 110 yards stated on the plan, of which the distance table is surely the precursor. The main difference being that the distances on the plan are on a south to north basis, whereas those on the table of distances are measured from north to south. The conversion from one form of measurement to another led the cartographer into making various minor errors which have been noted and are more fully evaluated in the Appendix.

DATE OF THE PLAN AND DISTANCE TABLE

Unfortunately neither the plan nor the distance table bear any indication as to when they were made and it is therefore necessary to turn to other sources in order to arrive at a date. The evidence for dating may be considered under four heads.

1. Terminal dates

Within the constraints imposed by the rather limited amounts of available data on the plan and distance table, it is nevertheless possible to attempt an initial dating on the following grounds:

Date – Post 1759. Reason: The appearance of the Turnpike Road on the plan. The Derby to Nottingham Turnpike Trust was set up in that year.

Date – Post 1793. Reasons: (A) At the time of the Chaddesden enclosure (1791–1793), Chaddesden Lane divided just by the Duck Inn into three separate roads all leading to the Turnpike. As a result of enclosure, however, two of these roads were stopped up. Since only one road is shown on the plan, there must be an assumption that it postdates enclosure. (B) The Chaddesden Enclosure Award of 1793 [Note 5] was responsible for the setting out of Gravel Lane or Gravel Road as it was then called [Note 6], so named because of its proximity to the small allotment made to Chaddesden's Surveyor of the Highways for the purpose of getting gravel and stone for repairing the public highways in the Parish [Note 7].

Date – Pre 1883. Reason: The route round the east side of Chaddesden Green is shown on both the Enclosure Award Map (c.1792) and the plan described in this paper. This section of road also appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1" Map of 1836 but does not feature on the 25" OS Map of 1883.

Date – Pre 1851. Reason: As has already been mentioned, the Duck Inn fell out of use some time prior to that year's Census.

Date – Pre 1841. Reason: At the time the plan and distance table were drawn, the Wilmot Arms was kept by John Millington. This is confirmed by entries in the directories of Glover (1827–1829) and Pigot (1835); in addition, Glover's directory also lists Thomas Bailey at the Duck Inn. John Millington died in 1839 and the 1841 Census confirms that that his place as landlord at the Wilmot Arms had been taken by his sister's son, Edward Cholerton, who was one of the only two publicans recorded that year. The other was Thomas Bailey, then still at the Duck Inn. The Millington family had no further association with the Wilmot Arms, thus indicating a date for the work prior to 1841.

It is worth noting at this point that the three Christian names recorded on the plan and distance table, i.e. Henry Clark [Note 8], James Moorley and Robert Wilmot, are of no real value in determining a date, as it was common for the first male child in the Wilmot family to be named Robert, and the parish registers record many instances of James Moorleys and Henry Clarks.

Clearly then, from the foregoing, the plan and table of distances may be dated with some degree of confidence to the period 1793 to 1841. It remains for the following three sections to refine the dating process further.

2. An analysis of Chaddesden land tax assessments.

On the not unreasonable assumption that most if not all the people named on the plan and distance table would have been owners or occupiers of land, eleven samples of the Chaddesden Land Tax assessments held on microfilm in Derby Local Studies Library were made at five-yearly intervals, commencing with 1781 and terminating at 1831. The assessments so sampled were then scrutinised for the appearance of the seventeen surnames featured in this work and the results summarised in Table 1 on the following page.

Table 1: Surnames occurring in the Chaddesden land tax assessments 1781–1831 [Note 9]

Surname	1781	1786	1791	1796	1801	1806	1811	1815	1821	1826	1831
Bailey	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cholerton	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Clark(e)	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓
Cokayne	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coverdale										✓	
Goodwin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Harvey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hinchcliffe											
Jackson										✓	
Kirkman/ Kirkham										✓	✓
Millington	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Moorley/ Morley	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mordick/ Murdock					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Salisbury	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
Steer										✓	✓
Watts	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓
Wilmot	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TOTALS	11	10	10	10	8	9	9	9	9	16	14

A tick indicates the presence of a particular surname in the assessment for that year.

Note: The 1816 assessment is illegible – 1815 substituted instead

The results obtained were somewhat inconclusive as the returns for the years 1801 to 1821 inclusive omitted the names of many of the smaller tenants, preferring instead to group them under the all-embracing title of "sundry tenants". Fortunately the remaining six years sampled were full returns and permitted an attempt to date the plan and distance table. The 1826 assessment featured sixteen of the seventeen surnames under investigation, the sole name missing being that of Hinchcliffe which did not feature in any assessment (for possible explanation of which see below), whereas by comparison, the previous full return sampled – that of 1796 – showed only ten of the surnames.

This evaluation confirmed the dating expressed in the previous section and furthermore appeared to narrow the time scale down to the years 1796 to 1826. It was felt however that this approximation would prove to be capable of refinement by other analyses which now follow.

3. An analysis of individual surnames

As has already been stated, seventeen surnames are listed on the plan and distance table, and in this section further refinement of the dating has been attempted by analysing the earliest recorded appearance in Chaddesden for each family surname and comparing this with the 1841–1881 census returns for the parish (Table 2).

The methodology employed was simply to use a tick to denote the presence of any given surname in the parish where it can be safely assumed the census entry relates to a member of an established Chaddesden family, however, where an entry refers to someone of the same name but with no obvious prior connection to Chaddesden (i.e. a casual reference) then this fact has been shown by an asterisk. It should also be noted here that although a particular surname shown in Table 2 might well have been recorded over a span of several hundred years, this does not definitely imply a

continuation of the original family. This is probably the case with some of the more common surnames (e.g. Clark(e), Jackson etc.).

Table 2. Dates of references to selected Chaddesden surnames before 1881

Surname	Earliest recorded use of surname in Chaddesden	Surname featured in Chaddesden census of:				
		1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
Bailey	1734 (R)	✓	*	✓		✓
Cholerton	1565 (T)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Clark(e)	1552 (T)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cokayne	1565 (T)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coverdale	1819 (T)					
Goodwin	1663 (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Harvey	1742 (R)					*
Hinchcliffe	1721 (R)					
Jackson	1565 (T)		*			*
Kirkman/Kirkham	1794 (R)	✓	*	*		
Millington	1671 (R)	✓				
Moorley/Morley	1573 (T)	✓	✓	✓	✓	*
Mordick/Murdock	1789 (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Salisbury	1719 (T)	✓				
Steer	1811 (R)	✓				
Watts	1724 (R)					*
Wilmot	c.1600 (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The sources for the early dates are shown in parentheses thus: (R) = Parish Registers or Bishops' Transcripts [Note 10]; (T) = Testamentary evidence [Note 11]; (D) = Deeds or other documents

From an examination of Table 2, it is immediately apparent that the surnames of seven families (i.e. Cholerton, Clark(e), Cokayne, Goodwin, Moorley/Morley, Mordick/Murdock and Wilmot) are of no use in dating the plan and distance table because of the length of time over which they occur. For each of the remaining ten surnames that did not possess the same degree of continuity in the parish, every effort has been made to locate the last recorded use of that surname prior to 1881 and the results summarised in Table 3 below.

In those instances where surnames feature in one or more Chaddesden censuses then all available records have been searched after the date of the last census in which that surname was listed, and wherever a surname was not detailed in any census, the records have been examined from the time the surname first appeared in Chaddesden.

In a few cases, the parish registers seem to be at variance with the census returns inasmuch the registers record events pertaining to a family even when the census does not show that family as resident in the parish. This can perhaps best be explained by the fact that many people would continue to use "their" Church even when they had moved away from the village. Occasionally the registers provide conclusive proof of this e.g.

- (a) WATTS Mary, died at Derby 1852, aged 79
- (b) STEER John, died at Derby 1862, aged 78

For the purpose of Table 3, however, whenever such discrepancies arise, the census returns have been used throughout to determine residency.

Table 3. Further analysis of dates of reference to selected Chaddesden surnames before 1881

<i>Surname</i>	<i>Earliest recorded use of surname in Chaddesden (brought forward from Table 2)</i>	<i>Last recorded use of surname prior to 1881</i>
Bailey	1734	1842: death of Thos. B., a publican (T) [Note 12] 1849: death of Sarah B., his widow (R)
Coverdale	1819	1826: death of Thos. C (G) 1847: death of Kitty C. (G)
Harvey	1742	1831: death of Thos. H., a farmer (G) 1833: death of Jane H. (G)
Hinchcliffe	1721	1730: marriage of Ann H. (R)
Jackson	1565	1826: death of John J., a farmer (T) [Note 13]
Kirkman/Kirkham	1794	1843: death of Wm. K., a yeoman (T)
Millington	1671	1849: marriage of Martha M. (R)
Salisbury	1719	1849: marriage of Joseph S. (R)
Steer	1811	1847: death of Sarah S. (R)
Watts	1724	1830: death of James W., a farmer (T)

Notes:

The sources for the last recorded dates are as follows: (G) = Gravestone in Chaddesden churchyard; (R) = Parish registers; (T) = Testamentary evidence

That the name of Hinchcliffe does not appear in the nineteenth century is not unduly surprising when it is recalled that Hinchcliffe's house was evidently at or near the western parish boundary (see above) and therefore perhaps not even inside the parish at all. Indeed, the 1861 Census recorded one house hereabouts as being in two parishes – Chaddesden and St. Alkmund's, Derby: in this case the census enumerator noted the house had been "returned to St. Alkmund's". It is conceivable this property was once occupied by the Hinchcliffe family which, if so, would then go some way towards explaining the distinct paucity of references to the family.

An examination of the nine remaining surnames of Table 3 indicates a date for the plan and distance table of between 1819–1826 which is in accord with the dates arrived at by the other methods of analysis described above.

4. The chronology of the plan and table in the register

The parish register containing the plan and distance table was in use from 1718 to 1813 for normal registration purposes. It is evident however that when the volume was no longer required for its original purpose the surplus pages at the back of the book were then used to record information of local interest. These items covering the years 1811 to 1888 are made in chronological order from the back of the volume towards the centre, the plan and distance table being entered between an account of Chaddesden School land dated 1826 and particulars of the 1821 census implying a date in-between the two.

In conclusion, it may be useful to summarise the dates suggested by the evidence and analysis under the four heads.

(1) The terminal dates	1793 – 1841
(2) Analysis of land tax assessments	1796 – 1826
(3) Analysis of individual surnames	1819 – 1826
(4) Chronology in the register	1821 – 1826

Had the dating of the plan and distance table been assessed only on the basis of one of the four sets of evidence described above, then the result might have been regarded as suspect. Even taking into account the potential pitfalls inherent in the use of any of the four analyses, however, it is

nevertheless significant that they do not contradict each other and it is therefore highly probable that the date of the plan and distance table is 1825 +/- 5 years.

CONCLUSION – THE PURPOSE OF THE PLAN & DISTANCE TABLE

That the plan and distance table were primarily concerned with the roads in Chaddesden is obvious. The objective seemingly the computation of the total length of the road network in the village that was liable to be maintained exclusively by the parish. This explains why the length of the Turnpike Road was not included in the calculation, since such roads were kept in order by the Turnpike Trustees out of tolls received, although in certain cases, parishes were still expected to provide some statute labour to assist with the maintenance of the Turnpikes.

Unfortunately the precise function is less apparent as there is nothing on either the plan or the distance table to provide a definitive explanation. It may be speculated that when the plan was originally drawn (c.1825), some thirty years had passed since the enclosure of 1793 and no doubt the local road system, much of which was originally set out in the Enclosure Award would by then be in need of repair (early parish authorities in general not being renowned for the regular upkeep of their roads). It is therefore possible that the Surveyor of Chaddesden's Highways needed to know the length of road under his management to assist with the levying of local highway rates or for the control of statute labour on the roads. An alternative explanation would be that the plan and table were created as a prelude to the general highway act of 1835 which brought about important changes in the ways that the country's roads were to be maintained. Perhaps either the surveyor or the parish clerk were responsible for placing the plan and table of distances in the parish register.

In passing, it is worth noting the almost total absence of typical "parish chest" material for Chaddesden that might normally have provided an explanation for the plan and distance table. As far as the writer is aware, no such volumes of early Churchwardens' accounts, Surveyor's books, Vestry minutes etc. now exist for the parish.

APPENDIX: Observed discrepancies between measurements on the plan and distance table

THE PLAN (north to south)

	<i>Stated</i>	<i>Corrected</i>		
	3480	3258 *	* indicates corrected distances (yards) calculated from equivalent figures specified on the distance table.	
	2910	2935 *		
Upper Locko	555	660		Taken from modern OS map
Gravel Lane	428	340		Taken from modern OS map
Mordicks	2875	2862 *		
Millingtons	375	356 *		
Jacksons	196	169 *		
Steers	71	81 *		

THE DISTANCE TABLE (north to south)

	<i>Stated</i>	<i>Corrected</i>
Church Gates to Top of Common	2 miles & 26 yards	2 miles & 37 yards
Millingtons to Turnpike	1/2 mile & 125 yards	1/2 mile & 106 yards
Morley Gate to Turnpike	187.80 chains	187.30 chains

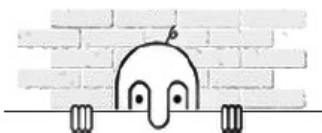
The explanation for this last discrepancy may be as follows. In general, the distances on both the plan and distance table are in agreement from Morley Gate to The Cross. However, the plan shows Cross – Turnpike as 630 yards whilst the distance table shows it as being 187.80 chains - 158.70 chains i.e. 29.1 chains (640 yards) a difference of 10 yards or nearly 1/2 chain. The corrected figure of 187.30 chains would then also explain the apparent error in the calculation to the right of the final summary on the distance table which details the total length of road as 324.91 chains whereas the relative figures actually add up to 325.41 chains. The most likely explanation is that originally both plan and table were drawn in pencil before being inked-in at a later stage when 187.30 was mis-read

as 187.80. Evidence to support this may be seen firstly on the plan and distance table where several pencilled entries appear to have been over-written in ink, and secondly on the plan – the person inking this in found difficulty in reading the length of Gravel Lane and included a comment to that effect below the entry.

ENDNOTES

1. In his visitation of 1824, Archdeacon Butler noted the presence of six volumes of registers, the first commencing in 1598. Of these, five still remain, but by 1833 the oldest one was missing.
2. The length of Nottingham Road measured between the old parish boundaries on a large scale OS Map is in close agreement with the figure quoted here.
3. The gates formerly stood in Church Lane, a few yards to the north-west of the church.
4. 1 chain = 22 yards = 66 feet; 1 link = 1/100 chain = 7.92 inches
5. Derby Local Studies Library (DLSL) has a copy of the Enclosure Act and Award (ref. 3920).
6. Chaddesden Enclosure Award 1793, pp. 34–35 “... *And we do hereby set out and ascertain and appoint ... One private carriage and Drift Road of the breadth of Twenty one feet ... which said last described Road is hereby set out for the use of all the Owners and Occupiers of Lands Tenements and Hereditaments in the Liberty of Chaddesden aforesaid and is hereby called Gravel Road.*”
7. Chaddesden Enclosure Award 1793, pp. 49–50 “... *We do set out allot and appoint ... One piece plot or parcel of Land marked Number 1A in the said plan containing One Acre and twenty seven perches or thereabouts situate lying and being on the said Chaddesden Common ... Which said Allotment is hereby set out and allotted for the getting Gravel and Stone for the purpose of repairing the public Highways.*”
8. Henry Clark is mentioned in passing on the distance table which states, “*Twitchel by Henry Clark 78 yds.*” The twitchel or narrow footpath referred to is almost certainly the one that still runs from Wood Road (at a point just east of Field Lane) to Morley Road. The length of the path is no longer 78 yards owing to a road-widening scheme on Morley Road in the 1930s. Henry Clark's house was perhaps therefore one of the two cottages (now demolished) which stood on the south side of the path at grid ref: 3833 3726.
9. There are many different ways of spelling the various surnames.
10. DLSL: *Church of St. Mary, Chaddesden – An Index to the Registers* by E.J. Wheatley (ref. 17438) and DLSL: *Chaddesden Bishop's Transcripts* by E.J. Wheatley (ref. 19524).
11. *Chaddesden Wills and Inventories 1533 – 1868* by P. F. Cholerton (unpublished MS.).
12. The situation regarding the Bailey family is not easy to evaluate. Table 3 gives the last recorded use of the surname prior to 1881 as 1842/1849 with the deaths of Thomas Bailey, a publican and his widow Sarah respectively. Other references to people with the same surname occur in the census returns of 1851 and 1861 but relate to individuals lodging with a householder by the name of Robert Holmes. One such person was John William Bailey (b. Chaddesden, 1850) who had strong Lincolnshire connections and was apparently absent from Chaddesden for some considerable time, but returned as a married man c.1875 when the baptisms of his children begin to be recorded in the registers. In spite of this, the most relevant date for the purpose of Table 3 must be 1842, as it records the death of Thomas Bailey, the landlord of the Duck Inn.
13. A later reference to the Jackson family occurs in the registers, namely the baptism of William Holt Jackson in 1836, son of Sarah, a single woman. This entry has been ignored as it is unlikely that Sarah Jackson would be the householder shown on the plan and distance table.

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