Castleton and Its Old Inhabitants by Kay Harrison.

Chapter 1. Death and the Darker Side of Life.

Our Burial Registers record those interred in St Edmund’s Churchyard, but the reason why a life has ended is not often given. Occasionally someone has chosen this time and date for themselves. There are many cases of suicide in Castleton’s history, and often the cause of despair is unknown.

One can only imagine what passes through someone’s mind as he or she contemplates taking these final steps; hopelessness, abandonment, shame, and no possible way forward?

Right; St Edmund’s Churchyard.

The following persons all chose to end their own lives; I hope at least a little of their stories can be remembered here. All but one grave is unmarked; some may lie in the area behind the Nag’s Head, which in earlier days was not consecrated.

John Hall died in 1794; his burial entry merely says ‘suicide’. But that of William Oldfield in 1770 records that he, ‘destroyed himself by hanging in ye poor house’.

Below; detail of William Oldfield’s entry in the Burial Register from 1770. Image reproduced courtesy of the CHS, Revs Ian Davis & Josephine Barnes, and the Derbyshire Record Office. Ref: D1432 A/P1 1/2.
Alice Brocklehurst
1832.

Alice worked as a servant at the Nag’s Head Inn on Cross Street. By January 1832 she was pregnant by local lead miner, Robert Eyre. When told of her condition and that he was the father, he denied it, speaking harshly to her using brutal language.

Alice found some arsenic that had been accidentally left in a desk at the Inn, took it and died shortly afterwards. An inquest was held into her death, when a verdict that she had poisoned herself, ‘in a fit of temporary insanity’ was given. Alice was buried in St Edmund’s Churchyard on 13th January 1832; she was twenty six.

The name of Robert Eyre was a common one around this time, including one who lived next door to the Nag’s Head Inn. He married Sarah Dakin later the same year.

The only other footprints of Alice’s life appear in Ellis Eyre’s account book, where her name was recorded against small sums of cash, with a few shillings for a new bonnet.

Right; detail from Ellis Eyre’s account book showing ‘1829 March 10 - Alice Brocklehurst came.’ Image reproduced courtesy of the CHS.
And finally, her name entered into the Burial Register.

Above; Alice Brocklehurst’s entry into the Burial Register, signed by the vicar Charles Cecil Bates. Image reproduced courtesy of the Revs Ian Davis & Josephine Barnes and the Derbyshire Record Office. Ref; D1432 A/PI 5/1.

George Hall
1866.

George Hall was a lead miner, and also a guide at Peak Cavern. On 22nd April 1866, he took his own life by hanging himself inside the entrance to the cavern.

Above; Entrance to the Peak Cavern, 1829. Drawing by W. Westall, engraved by E. Finden. ©The Trustees of the British Museum.

Above; Sheffield Independent 28th April 1866. Image © THE BRITISH LIBRARY BOARD. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0000181/18660428/036/0010
An inquest into his death was held two days later at the Castle Inn where a verdict of ‘Temporary Insanity’, was returned. The High Peak Coroner, Robert Bennett, records the cause of death as ‘Suicide by hanging whilst insane.’ He was aged 60.

Below; the Castle Hotel, on Castle Street, scene of the inquest into George Hall’s suicide in Peak Cavern.
The photograph shows people in the gloomy entrance to Peak Cavern; this image is quite haunting, with all those faces looking out from the darkness.

Whatever led George to take his own life inside this dark place, in such a manner, we can only imagine.

Right: people inside the entrance to Peak Cavern circa 1900. Image reproduced courtesy of the CHS.

What we do know about George is that he was born and baptised in Castleton in 1805 to parents Thomas and Elizabeth Hall.10 His father, Thomas, was a miner and also Mineral Agent. The family lived at Goosehill.11

In 1858, George married spinster Sarah Birtles, aged 58.12 She had been the housekeeper at Goosehill Hall.13

Left; cottages on Goosehill in Castleton. Mineral Agent, Thomas Hall, his wife, Elizabeth, and family lived in the house on the left of the photograph.

George Hall was buried in St Edmund’s Churchyard on 24th April 1866.14
The gravestone of this particular family of Halls is worth mentioning here as it records that George’s parents, Thomas and Elizabeth, also had eight children who died in infancy. These children are all named and buried with their parents.

What this gravestone does not tell us, however, is that they had yet another son, Thomas, who had also taken his own life several years earlier.

Above; gravestone of George Hall’s family. His father, Thomas, and mother, Elizabeth, had eight children who died in infancy – John, Jesper, Isaac, Thomas, Elizabeth, French, Micah and Micah. The names of George and his brother Thomas, who both committed suicide, are not recorded on this gravestone.

Below; George Hall, who hanged himself inside Peak Cavern - his entry in the Burial Register 1866. Image reproduced courtesy of Revs Ian Davis & Josephine Barnes and the Derbyshire Record Office. Ref; D1432 A/P1 5/1.
**Thomas Hall 1850.**

Thomas Hall was born and baptised in Castleton in August 1821. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth, mentioned above, had already named one of their sons Thomas, who had died in infancy in 1820. Thomas followed in his father’s footsteps as a miner and lived with the family at Goosehill. In April 1850, he married Elizabeth Rose in St. Edmund’s Church, her parents being Hannah and Isaac Rose, a clock dresser. Seven months later, on 27th November 1850, Thomas ended his life by cutting his own throat.

![Copy of Thomas Hall’s Death Certificate](image)

*Above; copy of Thomas Hall’s Death Certificate. General Register Office. Crown Copyright. Image reproduced courtesy of the CHS.*

No reason for this is known other than ‘whilst under a temporary fit of insanity’. He was buried in the churchyard on the 29th November 1850, aged only 29.

![Burial Register for Thomas Hall](image)

*Above; detail from the Burial Register for Thomas Hall. Image reproduced courtesy of Revs Ian Davis & Josephine Barnes and the Derbyshire Record Office. Ref: D1432 A/PI 5/1.*

The following year Elizabeth earned her living as a ‘bonnet maker’ dwelling with her mother at Bargate, both now widows. She married again a few years later; farmer John Hall in 1857.
Henry Charles Heathcote 1877.

Henry was baptised in Castleton on 12th September 1830 to parents Henry and Frances Heathcote. He grew up to follow his father’s trade as a carpenter and joiner.

Above; the bottom of How Lane, Castleton, circa 1900. Image reproduced courtesy of CHS.

After marrying Elizabeth Pursglove from Edale, they lived with their children on How Lane, between the Cheshire Cheese Inn and the Butchers Arms (now Peak’s Inn), and kept a joiner’s shop.

Left; the Heathcote family circa 1905. Elizabeth, Henry’s widow, is the elderly lady seated on the right.

The other two adults are Francis Henry (their son) and his wife, Elizabeth. Their children; (clockwise from the back) Elizabeth Ann, Hannah Cooksley, John Henry, Florence and Frances in the centre.

Image reproduced by kind permission of Mr Jack Heathcote.
One afternoon in March 1877, Henry came home after he had been killing two pigs up at the Castle Inn. He was rather the worse for drink and lay down for a nap. Shortly afterwards he said he was going into the shop. At five o’clock the children came home from work and one was told to fetch their father back for tea. The boy returned saying his father was not in the shop as the door was locked.

Elizabeth wondered if Henry was laying down on the shavings at the shop as he was apt to do when he had been drinking. She took a key and went to open the shop door; Henry was indeed laying down on the wood shavings. Elizabeth told him to come home for his tea; he refused and shut the shop door so they couldn’t open it.

At this stage she didn’t suspect anything to be wrong; Henry did return to the house and sat down at the tea table. Shortly afterwards he went into the back room and started vomiting. This continued until ten o’clock, when Elizabeth went for the doctor. By half past one Henry was ‘in a fit’ and the doctor was sent for again. He asked Henry what he had been doing; he said he had been killing pigs and taken too much beer.

The doctor was convinced Henry had taken something else. After first denying it, Henry confessed that he had taken some arsenic.

Whilst the doctor had gone to get some medicine, Elizabeth asked him why he had taken the poison. He said that he could not see his way to pay some money he owed. He had taken a small amount of arsenical sheep wash that he’d had in the shop for ten years.

Henry’s condition gradually deteriorated and he died that night. An inquest was held at the Cheshire Cheese Inn where Elizabeth gave evidence to Dr Bennett, the Coroner. The jury returned a verdict of ‘Suicide by poison taken during temporary insanity.’ He was aged 47. Henry was buried on 31st March 1877 in the churchyard.
After Henry’s death Elizabeth went to live in Treacle Street, in Castleton, working as a baker.\textsuperscript{24} She died in 1912 aged 75.\textsuperscript{25}

\textbf{Left; Treacle Street - Castleton’s smallest ‘street’ - is located at the bottom of The Stones, near Goosehill Bridge.}

\textit{Image reproduced courtesy of the CHS.}

Henry and Elizabeth’s grandchildren attended Castleton School and can be seen in the photograph.

\textbf{Below; Castleton School circa 1910. Elizabeth (back row) third from the left and Frances (front row) fourth from the left. \textit{Image reproduced courtesy of the CHS.}}
Jonathan How, the Barmaster’s son 1894.

Out of respect for the couple who now live where the How family dwelt, the location of Jonathan’s death will not be given here.

The How family of Castleton had held the office of ‘Barmaster’ 26, an important mine officer, for the Duke of Devonshire from the 1700s. 27 This was a position held in high regard and the How family were prominent and respected people of the village. The whole community was shocked by this family's double tragedy in 1894.

Robert How had become Barmaster by 1866. 28 He and wife Eliza had five children; Martha, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Mary and Robert.29
Daughter Elizabeth died in 1874 aged 17 and Robert’s wife Eliza in 1885. Martha married and moved away, with younger brother Robert going to live with her.

This left just Jonathan and Mary living at home with their father Robert. Jonathan worked as a labourer and Mary kept house for the three of them. The first signs of trouble appeared in April 1892 when Jonathan was summoned to court after allegedly assaulting his sister. Mary and Robert had been dining at home when Jonathan had come home drunk. Allegedly, he had knocked his father down, hit Mary twice in the face, drawing blood and loosening a tooth. He then kicked her, went to sharpen a carving knife and threatened to murder her by cutting off her head. He was alleged that Jonathan had assaulted Mary because she had taken her father’s side in an argument. Jonathan said that Mary was to blame as the aggressor and he had only been defending himself. In court it was said that Mary had since been turned out of the house by their father.

No more is known about this event but it does give some hint as to the instability that existed in this family.

Mary married Charles Edward Barber at Castleton the following month, May 1892; they lived briefly at the Three Cranes public house in Sheffield before moving back to Castleton.
staying with Charles’ widowed mother, Ellen Barber, at Stones Bottom. Mary had already been receiving medical attention as she had been vomiting blood.³²

On Wednesday 21st March 1894 the How family went to Isaac Hall’s funeral in St. Edmund’s Church. Jonathan and Mary then went back home with their father to have tea. During the meal Jonathan calmly got up from the table without saying a word, went upstairs, and blew his brains out with a pistol. He was found lying in a pool of his own blood, the front part of his skull blown completely away. An old-fashioned pocket pistol was still in his hand.³³

At the inquest into his death Mary gave evidence; her brother’s behaviour had been rather strange for some time, but she had no idea he had any thoughts of suicide. He was unmarried and had not been working. On Jonathan’s death certificate the Coroner records the cause of death as, ‘Killed himself by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, and that at the time he was temporarily insane.’³⁴

Jonathan was buried in the family grave which is situated just to the right of the path as you enter the churchyard through main gates from Castle Street. He was 34 years old.
Mary was reported to have been greatly upset by the suicide of her brother; she had been drinking heavily and not eating. On the night of Wednesday 28th March, Mary’s husband Charles awoke at one o’clock in the morning and found her dead in bed beside him; she was completely cold. It was just a week after the death of her brother. Yet another inquest was held and Dr Ellison, who had performed a post-mortem examination on Mary’s body, reported that her death had been caused by, ‘Excessive alcoholic drinking, accelerated by not having taken sufficient nourishment.’ She was 30 years old.

Mary is buried in the churchyard in the grave of the Barber family of her husband. It is just a short distance away from Jonathan’s grave.

Left; Mary (nee How) Barber’s grave.

Their entries in the Burial Register are next to each other.

Below; Jonathan and Mary’s entry in the Burial Register in 1894. Image reproduced courtesy of the Revs Ian Davis & Josephine Barnes. (Current in-use Register)
Barmaster Robert How, died in March 1895 aged 72. He is buried in the family grave.

Right; the How family grave is just on the right as you enter the churchyard through main gates.

People in the village said Robert never got over the deaths of his two children within a few days of each other the previous year; it had been a terrible blow.36

He was a much-respected character in the village, involved in local affairs and was known and remembered for dancing in the Garland Ceremony.37 Robert’s eldest daughter, Martha, had died too in 1893 and his youngest son, Robert, died in 1902 aged just 36.38

**Thomas Beverley 1911.**

Thomas was born and baptised in Castleton in 1865 to parents Joseph and Jane Beverley.39

![Thomas Beverley’s Baptism record in 1865. Image reproduced courtesy of the Revs Ian Davis & Josephine Barnes. (Current in-use Register)](image)

This Beverley family were farmers and cattle dealers who lived at both Eades Fold and Loosehill Farm. Thomas seems to have grown up on the farm, living with his grandparents there, working as a labourer. By 1901 he was living with his widowed mother and nephews, Samuel and Thomas; he was still unmarried and working on the railway.40

Thomas had taken to drinking heavily and was suffering from terrible bouts of depression; his mother died in 1909, and from around 1910 he appears to have had no permanent
home. In February 1911, Thomas was found lying in one of the stables belonging to the Cheshire Cheese Inn.

It appears that he had cut his own throat with a razor, which was lying near to his body.

Right; the Cheshire Cheese Inn and former stables on the right.

Dr Shepherd and Sergeant Rose came to the scene but Thomas was beyond help. His jugular vein and windpipe had been severed by a three inch gash to his neck.

Left; Castleton’s Doctor Shepherd circa 1914.
He attended Thomas at the scene of his suicide.

Image reproduced courtesy of the CHS.

An inquest took place at Castleton Police Station; the jury giving their verdict as ‘Suicide whilst temporarily insane’. Thomas was buried on 21st February 1911, aged 45, in St. Edmund’s Churchyard. His coffin was carried by men from Castleton families such as the Barbers, and the Whittinghams; mourners included many of the Beverley family.

A wish for a final resting place in Castleton?

There are records of several people coming to Castleton, with perhaps the intention of ending their lives here, amid the beautiful scenery. The young couple who committed suicide in a cave in the Winnats Pass are buried together, here in St Edmund’s Churchyard.
The ‘Suicide Cave’ in Winnats Pass 1927.

In early January 1927, Harry Fallows and Marjorie Coe Stewart had not been seen by their families since New Year’s Eve.

On 8<sup>th</sup> January, 17 year old Fred Bannister was exploring the caves in the Winnats Pass.

He entered one just above a crag on the opposite side to Speedwell Cavern. As he shone his torch round the cave, something caught his eye. He was horrified to discover that it was the face of a young woman; she was dead.

The boy immediately left the scene and went to the village police station to fetch help. On returning, a man’s body was discovered lying a short distance from the woman. It was thought they had been dead for some days. Police Sergeant Barnett and Doctor Baillie examined the scene in the cave.
The man was lying on his back and the woman reclining against a rock. Both were fully dressed and looked to be asleep. A broken cup and saucer were lying between them with a broken bottle of disinfectant; the man also had a full one in his pocket. The woman’s handbag was at her feet, and the contents included the name, address and telephone number of a friend with whom she had exchanged Christmas greetings. No signs of a struggle were seen and no suicide note; however it was believed the young couple had made a death pact.

The bodies were removed in the evening with help from the village. This was extremely difficult due to the narrow entrance of the inner cave where they had been found.

Violent winds howled down the Pass; helpers were blown across the bodies as they negotiated the slippery slope from the cave. Teddy Medwell, greengrocer of Castleton, came to help with his ‘motor-van’, but strong gales made it very hard to manoeuvre the vehicle in the Pass. The bodies were taken to a hotel until they could be identified and an inquest take place. Relatives were contacted and came to Castleton to make the formal identification.

The inquest was held in the Castleton Restaurant.

Above; Teddy Medwell, greengrocer of Castleton, with his ‘motor van’, in the 1920s. *Image reproduced courtesy of the CHS.*

Right; the Castleton Restaurant. *Image reproduced courtesy of the CHS.*
The Inquest. Marjorie, aged 17, was single and worked in a Manchester warehouse. She was bright, artistic, and loved music. Harry Fallows, aged 26, was married with one child, but living apart from his wife. He was an unemployed driver, said to be normally cheerful, but had been depressed at not being able to find work. It was also noted that he gambled quite frequently. Harry had come to stay with his sister who lived in the same street as Marjorie.

After sharing New Year festivities with her family, Marjorie had disappeared; she was reported missing by the police. Harry had left around the same time, but his absence was not remarked on as this had happened on a previous occasion. Neither had been seen since 31st December; at the time it was not suspected that they had gone away together.

Giving evidence, Marjorie’s father said he had forbidden Harry to see his daughter two years ago, because he was married. No one had been aware that the couple had still been in touch. Shortly after disappearing, the couple sent letters and telegrams to their families, telling them that they had gone away together and would not be returning for some time. There had been no indication they were going to take their own lives.
Fred Bannister, who found the bodies, said that he had been in the Winnats Pass the previous week with some friends. They had seen a couple sitting side by side in the darkness near the cave entrance. Fred and his friends had had torches switched on; the couple had asked them to put them out. He hadn’t thought any more about the incident, but on returning the following week he said that something had made him go back to the cave, and look inside.

Doctor Baillie gave evidence that no signs of violence had been observed, and thought the bodies were in a condition consistent with Lysol poisoning. Although death had probably occurred two or three days before they were found, it was not known who had died first.

On summing up, the Coroner said that the couple had obviously formed a close attachment and had left with what little money they had between them. Once this was gone, they had taken their final course of action. There appeared no evidence that they were of unsound mind, and both seemed to have agreed to die. The only true verdict was that they had committed suicide by taking poison.43

Within an hour of the inquest, their funeral was held. Harry Fallows and Marjorie Coe Stewart were buried together in St. Edmund’s Churchyard, Castleton on 11th January 1927.44

Above and below; Harry Fallows’ and Marjorie Coe Stewart’s entries in the Burial Register 1927. The vicar has written ‘suicide’ beside each of their names in the margin. Image reproduced courtesy of Revs Ian Davis & Josephine Barnes. Current in-use Registers.
A special service was held with only a few relatives present. A respectful group of villagers stood silently nearby.

Right; St Edmund’s Churchyard in the winter.

The cave where this young couple took their own lives has been known as ‘The Suicide Cave’ ever since this tragic event.

The Skeleton in the Woods

In September 1935 the skeleton of a woman was found in the woods on the slopes of Lose Hill. Found by Fred Ashford, a chauffeur for Colonel Chadburn of Losehill Hall, it was thought she had lain there around six months.

Right; the rounded mound and slopes of Lose Hill.

She was identified by clothing and personal items as Lucy Alice Middleton, of Manchester, wife of a police constable. Depressed after the death of her first child, Lucy had left home in March, and had not been seen since. She had written to a friend saying that she wanted to end her life.

An inquest was held here, where Sergeant Ely* of the Castleton Police gave evidence. He stated that on removing her remains, two bottles were found, one containing 94 percent of crude carbolic acid. A verdict that she had, ‘poisoned herself whilst of unsound mind.’ was reached.
*Sergeant Ely of the Castleton Police was killed just four months after this event; travelling on the road between Hope and Bradwell, his motorcycle had collided with a lorry. He died from his injuries on 20th January 1936, aged 39.46

**Leap or Fall from the Lion Rock in the Winnats Pass?**
The Winnats Pass was the scene of a fatal jump or fall by Thomas Townley, aged 28, on 25th April 1937. His descent from the ‘Lion Rock’ was witnessed by dozens of people visiting the Pass that Sunday.

A note was found at his Manchester home saying, ‘Goodbye. I got the sack on Friday, Tommy’. Witnesses reported that he seemed to stagger, then fall from the rock, several hundred feet above the ground. His injuries were severe and he died on his way to hospital.

Thomas worked at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, and had been a hotel waiter since the age of 14.

The jury at the inquest into his death reached an open verdict, with insufficient evidence to show whether his fall was suicidal or accidental. 47

**See Derbyshire and Die – the last wish of a Japanese visitor?**
In June 1910, a Japanese Law student, Joshu Ito, arrived in Castleton late one night. He claimed to have come by train from Sheffield to Edale, and then got lost on the moors. He stayed one night at the Peak Hotel leaving his room strewn with cigarette ends; it was
obvious he had slept very little. The following night he stayed at the Nag’s Head; after asking for bread, cheese and a bottle of beer, he went up to bed.

Around 4am, the whole household was awoken by loud groaning; the gentleman was found leaning over the landing banister, bleeding profusely from a head wound. He was clutching a towel against his head, and a revolver was observed on the floor. It became obvious he had tried to shoot himself through the head. He was taken to the infirmary at Chapel-en-le-Frith Workhouse in the motor car of landlord George Pashley.

The large bullet was removed from his head eventually; a dangerous operation in 1910. Although gravely ill for some time, he survived. He had apparently had some disagreement with his family; after hearing of the beauty of the Derbyshire countryside, he had wanted to see it and commit suicide here. His family apparently received a very large medical bill.48

References and Bibliography;

1 Derbyshire Record Office. Register of baptisms and burials 1783 - 1812. D1432 A/Pl 1/3.
2 DRO. Register of baptisms, marriages (to 1773) and burials 1647- 1650, 1722 - 1783. D1432 A/Pl 1/2.
3 Derby Mercury 25th January 1832. The British Newspaper Archive.
4 Castleton Census; 1841. HO 107/184/1. Ancestry.com
6 Ellis Eyre’s Farming Account Book. CHS Archives.
7 DRO. Burials Jan 1813 - March 1887. D1432 A/Pl 5/1.
8 Sheffield Independent 28th April 1866. The British Newspaper Archive.
9 George Hall’s Death Certificate 22nd April 1866. General Register Office.
10 DRO. Register of baptisms and burials 1783 - 1812. D1432 A/Pl 1/3.

11 & 13 Castleton Censuses; 1841 HO 107/184/1, 1851 HO 107/2151, 1861 RG 9/2546. Ancestry.com

12 George Hall/Sarah Birtles Marriage Certificate; 22nd May 1858. General Register Office.

14 DRO. Burials Jan 1813 - March 1887. D1432 A/Pl 5/1.

15 DRO. Baptisms Jan 1813 – July 1864. DRO D1432 A/Pl 2/1.


17 Thomas Hall’s Death Certificate 27th November 1850. CHS Archives.

18 Castleton Census; 1851 HO 107/2151. Ancestry.com


21 Castleton Censuses; 1861 RG 9/2546, 1871 RG 10/3636. Ancestry.com

22 Sheffield Independent 31st March 1877. The British Newspaper Archive.

23 DRO. Burials Jan 1813 – March 1887. D1432 A/Pl 5/1.

24 Castleton Census; 1881 RG11/3456. Ancestry.com

25 Castleton Burial Register (Currently in use)

26 The Barmaster was a chief officer amongst the miners; amongst his many duties, he would summon juries, execute arrests, act as Coroner when any person was killed in the mines and ensure that the laws and customs of the mines and miners were carried out. Mander. James. 1824 The Derbyshire Miners’ Glossary; Or, An Explanation of the Technical Terms of the Miners. Minerva Press: G. Nall. Google Books.


28 Robert How is referred to as ‘Barmaster’ at the baptism of his youngest son, Robert in 1866. (Currently in use)

29 Castleton Censuses; 1861 RG9/2546, 1871 RG10/3636. Ancestry.com

30 Castleton Census; 1891 RG12/2780. Ancestry.com

31 Sheffield Independent & Sheffield Daily Telegraph 6th May 1892. The British Newspaper Archive.


33 Sheffield Daily Telegraph Friday 23rd March 1894. The British Newspaper Archive.


35 Derby Mercury April 4th 1894. The British Newspaper Archive.


Acknowledgements;

I would like to thank the Reverends Ian Davis and Josephine Barnes, Castleton Historical Society Trustees and Derbyshire Record Office for permission to use quotes and images from Parish Records. Newspaper images are reproduced with the kind permission of The British Newspaper Archive; www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk Image from the British Museum reproduced under the terms and conditions of the Trustees of the British Museum. Information and Images from Death and Marriage Certificates; the General Register Office, Crown Copyright - reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence; www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2/ Thanks also to Jack Heathcote for his kind permission to reproduce his family photograph, and the Castleton Historical Society Trustees for reproduction of our images. Information from the Castleton Censuses from Ancestry.com www.ancestry.co.uk/ All modern photographs are my own unless otherwise stated. Sometimes the original source of old images has been lost, and cannot be traced; if this is the case in any used in this history then please contact our Society, so, where appropriate, correct acknowledgement can be given. Many thanks also to
the Castleton Historical Society for encouragement to write this history and also to Val and Ian Burgess for assistance with getting this history on the CHS website.

Kay Harrison July 2014.