

Chesterfield

And

District

Family

History

Society



Magazine Number 91 June 2012

Free to members

Non members £1.50

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NEW MEMBERS WELCOME TO THE SOCIETY

No 957. Mr C M Buno, 114 Brookmeadow Ct S W # 6, Grandville, Michigan, 49418

Email craig.buno@gmail.com

CUTT	Joseph S	Danesmoor	DBY	1809
CUTTS	Joseph	Clay Lane	DBY	1693
CUTTS	Moses	Clay Cross	DBY	1741
CUTTS	Hannah	Clay Cross	DBY	1786
HASLAM	Sarah	Barlow	DBY	1809
HEATH	Harriet	N Wingfield	DBY	1852
HOLMES	Elizabeth	Barlow	DBY	1841
SHEMWELL	Constance	Barlow	DBY	1884
WRIGHT	Charles	Barlow	DBY	1882
WRIGHT	George	Newbold	DBY	1807
WRIGHT	John	Chesterfield	DBY	m 25 May 1805
WRIGHT	John	Barlow	DBY	1844
WRIGHT	John James	Barlow	DBY	1903

958. Mrs J Nicholas, 57a Dukes Drive, Newbold, Chesterfield. S41 8 QB

e.mail royjen.nicholas@btinternet.com

ANTHONY	Elizabeth	Wadshelf	DBY	1801-1892
ARTHUR	John	Wadshelf	DBY	1780-1844
BARKER	Elizabeth	Stoke Hall	DBY	1590-1652+
BARNES	Edwin			
FISHER	Francis	Wadshelf	DBY	1745-
FROGGATT	William	Froggatt	DBY	1520-1591
FROGGATT	Thomas	Calver	DBY	1590-1645
GREAVES		Beeley	DBY	
JEODWYNE	William	Chesterfield	DBY	
MASON	Henry	Brampton	DBY	1838-1913
POTTER	Frederick	Wadshelf	DBY	1871-1945
WELLES	William	Stoke Hall	DBY	1580-1626

WELLES	Thomas	Chesterfield	DBY	1550-1604
WHITLOCK	Albert	Brimington	DBY	1867-1943

960. Mrs C Saunders, 3 South View, Windermere Road, Chesterfield.

S41 8EB

e.mail ce_saunders@hotmail.com

HAYES

PURSGLOVE

SAUNDERS



CADFHS Programme for 2012

5th June	How to Grow Your Family Tree	Committee Members
CADFHS resources available including Library, micro fiches, Internet access, Help with “Brick Walls”, Parish registers etc		
3rd July	Within sight of the Gibbet	Ian Morgan
4th September	AGM followed by	
	Naval Warfare to Natal Care	Colin McCall
2nd Oct	Brimington at War	Philip Cousins and Peter Harrison
Peter Harrison will recount his memories of life in Brimington during the Second World War, culminating in his first hand account of when incendiary bombs were dropped on the village. Philip Cousins will give the official account of the latter event from sources at the National Archive, Kew.		
6th Nov	Accent of Chesterfield in North East Derbyshire	Michael Le Baigue
Shows acetate slides		
4th Dec	Christmas Party. Bring and share food. Quizzes	

FICHE COPIES FOR SALE June 2012

(These are hand written and are not indexed)

St Bartholemew (Whittington) (some gaps)

BAPTISMS	1650-1902	(13 fiche)	£8.00
	1902-1912	(3 fiche)	£2.50
	1912-1922	(3 fiche)	£3.00

Brampton Methodist

BAPTISMS (some gaps)	1826-1925	(4 fiche)	£3.00
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St James the Apostle TEMPLE NORMANTON.

MARRIAGES	1868-1919	(1 fiche)	£1.25
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All Saints HEATH

MARRIAGES	1760-1929	(3 fiche)	£2.50
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St. Thomas' Brampton,

BAPTISMS	1832-1944	(7 fiche)	£4.00
MARRIAGES	1832-1972	(11 fiche)	£6.00
BURIALS	1832-1974	(6 fiche)	£3.50

St Peter & Paul Old Brampton

MARRIAGES	1756-1928	(7 fiche)	£3.50
MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS		(3 fiche)	£2.75

St. John's NEWBOLD

MARRIAGES	1861-1920	(7 fiche)	£3.75
	1920-1937	(4 fiche)	£3.00

Christ Church STONEGRAVELS

MARRIAGES	1914-1953	(3 fiche)	£2.00
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Holy Trinity CHESTERFIELD

MARRIAGES	1854 1933	(6 fiche)	£4.50
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St. Paul's HASLAND/GRASSMOOR			
MARRIAGES	1851-1923	(3 fiche)	£2.00

St Mary & All Saints CHESTERFIELD

BAPTISMS	1761-1801	(4 fiche)	£3.00
BAPTISMS	1908-1934	(7 fiche)	£4.50
MARRIAGES	1761-1822	(6 fiche)	£4.00
MARRIAGES	1822-1844	(4 fiche)	£3.25
MARRIAGES	1844-1858	(4 fiche)	£3.25
MARRIAGES	1858-1871	(4 fiche)	£3.25
MARRIAGES	1871-1885	(5 fiche)	£4.00
MARRIAGES	1885-1901	(4 fiche)	£3.25
MARRIAGES	1901-1916	(4 fiche)	£3.50
MARRIAGES	1916-1933	(6 fiche)	£4.50
MARRIAGES	1933-1967	(7 fiche)	£5.00

St Mary & All Saints CHESTERFIELD

BURIALS	1761-1801	(4 fiche)	£3.25
St Laurence (BARLOW)			
MARRIAGES	1754-1942	(3 fiche)	£2.50

Derbyshire Times Extracts

MARRIAGES	1880-1894	(3 fiche)	£2.00
DEATHS	1880-1894	(12 fiche)	£8.00

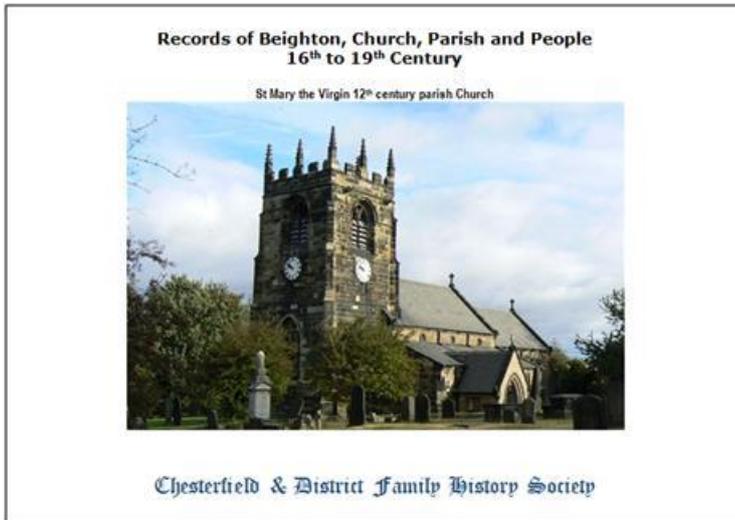
1851 Chesterfield Town Residents Name Index		(2 fiche)	£2.00
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Copies of the Microfiche can be obtained at the prices shown from
Mr K Feltham, 88 Top Road, Calow, Chesterfield, S44 5SY

Please make all payments to C.A.D.F.H.S. Prices include UK postage,
Overseas orders must be paid in Sterling and should include 2 IRC's to cover
postage.



CD For Sale



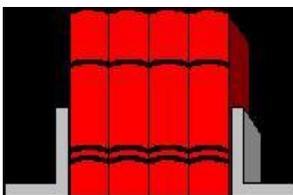
The CD contains amongst others:

- Beighton baptisms.
- Beighton burials.
- Beighton grave register.
- Earlier than Registers –
- Inhabitants of Beighton mentioned in Eckington Manor Court Rolls,
- Names from Beighton Manor Court Rolls 1586 to 1590,
- Scales Terrier – Beighton.
- Rating Assessments.

The information on the CD is the result of research done by a group of friends who all have an interest in Beighton, historically an ancient Derbyshire village with a written history going back to 1022 but now annexed by the City of Sheffield. Those involved were Doreen Coyle, Sheila Rigby, Rosemary Richards who wrote the book on the Church of St.Mary, the late Dorothy Buxton, Eileen Beech and three unknown pupils of Westfield School.

The information was collated and the CD produced by Neil Wilson Produced in PDF format (Adobe Reader or similar required) and are available for £8.00 each, to order a copy contact Mr Keith Feltham, 88 Top Road, Calow, Chesterfield, S44 5SY

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Web master Neil Wilson



Additions to our Library.

Thank You to Member Margaret Hartshorne for the following donations to our Library

Letters Home 1914-1919 Written by John Harker to his family.

First World War Poetry (John Silkin)



FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Doncaster and District Family History Society

Family History Day and Fair

10am-4pm

Saturday 22nd Sept 2112

The college for the Deaf, Leger Way, Doncaster, DN2 6AY

There will be a number of speakers giving talks throughout the day and a large hall filled with a variety of stalls

Website www.doncasterfhs.co.uk



MEMBERS MEETING 7th Feb 2012

“The Victorian Schoolroom” talk by Keith Blood illustrated with slides

Before he gave his talk Keith explained that he was a Blue Badge guide for Derbyshire and that when he retired 13 years ago he was offered a job in the Education Department of Sudbury Hall. The job entailed giving workshops to parties of school children. There are 4 different workshops.

1. For children up to 5 years about teddy bears
2. About Victorian toys, Hoops, whip and top etc.
3. Toys generally
4. The Victorian Schoolroom

Keith says he has no experience as a teacher although he was on the Board of Governors at his children's school. He feels that the fact that he has a loud voice may be why he was offered the job!

In the 1830's schools were set up for working class children. Prior to this date formal education was only given at Grammar Schools and Universities and for the middle class at Public schools. There were Charity schools set up by the wealthy to teach children to write their name and add up. The framework for schools emerged through a series of Acts of Parliament starting in 1833 with the Factories act. This was followed by the first Teacher Training in 1840, the setting up of the Ministry of Education in 1856, the introduction of Board schools in 1870, the Education act of 1880, which made education compulsory up to age 10, the 1891 act introduced free education and the 1899 act extended the leaving age to 12 years.

Keith's first slide was a picture of the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School at Ashbourne. This school provided scholarships for the clever children of poor families. Kedelston Hall School, built by the Curzon family, also provided education for the lucky children of the workers on the estate or in the Hall.

Boars Head Mill at Darley Abbey was built in 1783 by the Lords of the Manor and Industrial Benefactors to provide a Sunday school. These schools taught children to read the text of the Bible.

Macclesfield was known for its production of silk. In 1814 a school was built here. Boys and girls were educated separately. It is now a Heritage Centre and Museum but in 1851 provided a Sunday school which taught reading and spelling.

One picture showed a drawing of a "Dame" School in 1899. These schools were more of a "baby sitting" arrangement for children who were too young to work. However, children did receive basic tuition and learnt to identify letters.

Ragged schools were set up in 1820 in slum areas to provide basic education for the poor. One famous “Ragged” school was in Portsmouth and this featured in Charles Dickens life.

An educational system introduced in the early 1800’s was known as the “Monitorial system”. This enabled 100-300 children to be taught in one large barn or room by one teacher. The children were placed in rows and “Monitors” (older children) were responsible for teaching, by rote, a number of rows. As children reached a certain standard they moved to the next group until they had completed 8 standards and then they were ready to go off to work. Curtains were deployed to deaden the noise! This system was used until more teachers became available.

Board Schools were introduced in 1870 in areas where there were no schools. They were funded by charities, churches and given grants. Brampton Board School in Chesterfield is a good example.

By the end of the Victorian age children stayed at school until they were age 12 but many parents were loathe to keep their children at school as they were needed to work in the fields or to look after the latest baby.

At Sudbury Hall the classrooms where Keith works have been furnished to look authentic with forms and desks for the children. In addition there are slates to write on as there would have been no paper or ink for poor children. The room also has a blackboard, dunce’s cap, fireplace, abacus, shoes, shapes to draw, a cane and lastly a wooden board shaped to make children sit up straight.

When Keith takes a class the children (about 20) arrive dressed in Victorian costume. The boys wear a cloth cap and “weskit” and the girls wear dresses. The children are given typical lessons i.e. “sums” and writing. Keith often uses the opportunity to explain to children that people didn’t wear shoes in Victorian times but clogs made from wood and leather. The whole lesson is carried out in the same strict and serious way that it would have been in Victorian times and generally the children co-operate with this.

In Victorian times discipline was achieved by a strict list of 19 rules of behaviour. These included things like humility, modesty and respect for the teacher.

At Sudbury there was a handbook covering discipline, physical and moral welfare, the 3 R's, and other subjects. Children marched into the school to music. They were taught deportment by standing with their hands behind their backs and were disciplined with the cane by a rap over the knuckles. Their books had to be neat and clean and their slates wiped clean at the end of the day.

As to the 3 R's they were given help with reading and enunciation e.g. chanting things like "round the ragged rocks the ragged rascal ran". In handwriting they were dissuaded from using their left hand, often by tying it behind their back! Children were taught many things by rote for example – 4 gills make 1 pint, 2 pints make 1 quart, 2 quarts make 1 pottle. They would repeat these words until they were word perfect.

Keith recounts one occasion when he was asked to take a class of 19 year olds from Nottingham University. He was asked to treat them as 9-10 year olds, however, as they were tall they struggled to fit in the desks. He taught them how the "monitorial" system worked and it was not until the lesson was over that he realised that the student playing the part of monitor was actually their tutor!

There are two books at Sudbury where visitors have recorded their memories of schooldays. Keith quoted some of the entries - "crying on the first day because I didn't want to go, and crying on the last day because I didn't want to leave", "If you were a good boy you could clean the ink-wells", "The roof was propped up with the Maypole", "Frog spawn (sago) for dinner", "Fenning's Fever Cure" and "The smell of Virol".

Keith concluded his talk with an epitaph on a local teacher:

Underneath this mound of clay,
there is a teacher (some might say),
her name was Miss Euphemia Gray
who her class had much to say
and beat her pupils every day.

She ruled them with an iron fist,
now sadly gone, but gladly missed.

The vote of thanks was given by Mike Sims.



MEMBERS MEETING 6th MARCH 2012

“Bounce Backers” Talk by John Titford using a Power Point Presentation.

John began his talk by explaining why it was entitled “Bounce Backers”. He now feels a more accurate title would be “Migrants who returned home”, ie, people who left their village and then came home as if they had never been away. To illustrate what he means he used his own family history research.

All known Titfords are descended from a small family group centred in Wiltshire and Bedfordshire. The Titfords are now spread all over the world but they are all related to these original Titfords. John showed examples of “Bounce Backers” and the source material used.

His first example was of Richard Titford of Bratton, Wiltshire who married Ann Smyth on 13 October 1547. This marriage was recorded in the Parish Registers and was traced through the Phillimore Registers. The entry records that Richard was a “servant”, but to whom? John searched the local wills and discovered that John Rawlings of Bratton who died in 1580 bequeathed cattle to his servant Richard Titford. John recommends that where possible all wills of the local village should be searched as they often mention ancestors who may have been relatives or employees.

Richard and Alice had a son, Thomas, born on 10 April 1556. There may have been other children but records of their baptisms have been obliterated by a stain in the register. Thomas went to live in nearby Steeple Ashton. His wife Elizabeth died in an epidemic in 1597 and Thomas left Steeple Ashton with his two children Mary and Richard and they went to Shipton Under Wychwood in Oxfordshire. He was one of the first “Bounce Backers”.

John has a copy of the Parish Registers showing Elizabeth Titford’s death. Closer examination of this register shows that 42 people died between May and August in 1597. This is a high number and after reading a history of Wiltshire John realised that Elizabeth had died during an epidemic and this was probably why Thomas left Steeple Ashton.

How do we know where Thomas went to? Well his marriage to Margaret Ferfield at Shipton Under Wychwood in Oxfordshire on 25 June 1598 was one of several “Out of Parish Weddings” recorded in the parish registers of Steeple Ashton. Many families fled their villages to escape the epidemic and some never came back, but Thomas did and it was in Steeple Ashton that Thomas and Margaret’s first child, Alice, was baptised on 12 October 1599. Sadly she died at 6 months but the following year another daughter was born and also named Alice.

Prior to leaving Steeple Ashton Thomas was a Husbandman (Farmer) and an Alehouse-keeper. The Quarter Sessions of 1589 show that he renewed his licence as an Alehouse-keeper. When he returned to Steeple Ashton in 1599 he was unable to earn a living as a farmer or Alehouse-keeper. So he became a tailor, a skill he had learnt during his time away.

The Court of Star Chamber (The poor man’s court) records show that in 1599 Thomas Titford, Tailor, along with others broke into the shop of John Brewer, a butcher, armed with “weapons”, probably because of a grudge or a protest against Brewer’s business practices. The outcome of the complaint by Brewer is not known. The Court of Star Chamber has national records like the Court of Chancery and is an unusual source.

John points out the difficulty of researching family history when there are two ancestors with the same forename born around the same time and place. He

gives an example of Thomas Titford. One was the son of Richard born 1556 died 1632 known as the Alehouse-keeper. The other was the son of his cousin Henry born 1558 died 1624 known as the shoemaker. John recommends looking at the naming patterns of their children as a way of differentiating them.

The marriage register for Cardington, Bedfordshire shows that Thomas the shoemaker, who was born in Bratton, married Agnes Davie on 16 October 1575, he was aged 17. Six years later he was back in Bratton as if he had never been away. There were no directories listing shoemakers in the 1600's but there were other records where Thomas the shoemaker appears. His name is entered in the Churchwardens Presentment for Bratton, Wiltshire in 1615. He is charged that he did not frequent his local parish church. He maintained that he attended the Edington parish church because it was closer to where he lived. He was fined 12d and this was recorded in the Act Book alongside his name.

A map of the Mendip Hills and the Salisbury Plain show the places the Titford family migrated to from Bratton, Wiltshire between 1578 and 1625. The earliest reference for an adult male Titford is that of William in Frome, Somerset in 1625. William was the son of Thomas. People were leaving Bratton because of bad harvests, the plague and the fact that the wool trade was in decline. Between 1620 and 1640 England lost 80,000 emigrants to the New World.

In Wiltshire the Titfords took shorter paths away from home. In 1625 William Titford turns up in the Somerset town of Frome, 10 miles from Bratton. The Frome parish registers record the marriage of William Titford to Mary Smyth on 24 April 1625. They had 4 sons and 3 of them were wiredrawers, Thomas, Henry and William, the 4th son was Ralph.

The job of a wiredrawer is essential to the process used in the wool trade, ie. wool is carded or combed so that the fibres are enlarged lengthways. It is then spun, woven and the resulting cloth is dyed, bleached or printed. The wiredrawer made the crooked teeth used to card.

Henry the wiredrawer went to Southwark in London and the birth of his son is entered in the registers of St. Saviour's in Southwark on 10th June 1655. Henry's wife was called Alice and he named his eldest son after his father William. Henry died of the plague on 26th August 1665. Sadly although he "bounced" to London he didn't come back.

Henry's brother Thomas stayed in Frome and had several daughters but no sons. The Hearth Tax returns of Frome for 1674 show that he was too poor to pay the tax.

William the 3rd son and also a wiredrawer remained in Frome. He had two sons, William named after his paternal grandfather and Thomas. Both were cardmakers. It is from these two men that all present day Tiffords are descended. Thomas stayed in Frome but his brother born in 1682 left and went to Hawkhurst in Kent in 1711. How do we know this? Well the Settlement certificates show where people went to and where they came from. This was to ensure that the receiving parish would not have to pay poor law relief if the individuals fell on hard times. The certificate worked in effect like a passport.

William married twice. His first wife died young and his second wife was called Joan. They had been in Hawkhurst for 34 years but in 1745 they were to move to Cranbrook a few miles away. Now Cranbrook needed a new settlement certificate. Did William bounce back to Frome for the certificate? No his son Charles went back on his behalf to collect the certificate and almost died of smallpox. He survived and returned with the certificate but sadly William died of smallpox on 4th November 1746. Much of this information is in a notebook written by Charles Tifford (known as Charles Tifford's Register) and is now in the Cranbrook Museum.

The next example of a "Bounce Backer" was Mary Tifford, daughter of William Tifford, who accompanied her parents when they moved to Kent in 1711. She appears in London in 1756 when she became a fully baptised member of the Eagle Street Baptist Church in Holburn. In 1757 she was recommended to a Baptist Church in Frome, Somerset. References to Mary are from the First Church Minute Book of the Eagle Street Baptist Church 1737-85. The reason

for her journey may have been to escape an epidemic of smallpox in London. In Frome on 26th December 1762 she married Joseph Elliott a shearer.

Although some of the Tittfords moved away from their place of birth they still kept in touch. John is still in touch with Tony Tittford, a 7th cousin, who will be 95 in July. Tony is a descendant of William born 1681/2 who went to Kent in the 1700's. John and his cousin Tony have recently taken DNA tests to see if they share the same DNA.

John said that his research had revealed that some of his ancestors had moved away from their home village but had often returned. The Tittfords were not tied to the land, they were artisans who were mobile and had skills relating to the wool trade, nevertheless they went to London and Kent. He points out that most couples pre 19c had a child every 2 years, so if there is a gap of 4 years the father may have been away at war, in the navy, sick, or in prison. In conclusion he recommends that you never take anything for granted.

The vote of thanks was given by Enid Gilthorpe.



QUARTER SESSIONS

From Elizabeth's time for 200 years Quarter Sessions were held regularly at Chesterfield. It was usual to hold two of the four Quarter Sessions at Derby, one at Chesterfield (in the Scarsdale Hundred) and one at Bakewell (in the High Peak Hundred, and both market towns were on 'main' roads) and they have been held occasionally at Wirksworth, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Eckington and Ashbourne.

From 1584? the Mid-summer sessions were held at Chesterfield up to the Restoration. The Michaelmas Sessions were held there from 1618-1797 and the Mid-summer Sessions down to 1831.

In March 1638 the Assizes were held at Chesterfield, where six culprits were hanged (at Tapton). (Bridge - erected 1614/15.)

Not only were the Sessions held at Chesterfield but there was a prison there, for in 1663 fifteen Quakers, arrested at meetings, were kept in the House of Correction at Chesterfield for terms varying from 3 to 9 weeks.

In the next year a larger number were imprisoned in the same House of Correction and in 1683? when the Conventicle Acts were being vigorously enforced about a score of persons were fined at the Quarter Sessions

But what about Chesterfield's earliest prison, _at least one built in 1615 on the banks of the Hipper on a piece of ground conveyed to Lord William Cavendish and others "for ye building of a house of correction for suche persons as shoulde bee apprehended within the Hundreds of Scarsdale and High Peake".

The building was as odious as its situation; the gaoler had the payment for it and made what he could out of those prisoners who were committed there for debt. In fact, in 1690 the prisoners were almost starved to death and when they complained they were told that the gaoler paid such a big rent for his place that he could not afford the prisoners anything. In a petition for relief the poor creatures said :-

"We hope there is not such another prison again in England as ours, for the court the prison is held under, it hath destroyed all the poor sort of people of Scarsdale."

Here is another tit-bit in the way of a prosecution when Quarter Sessions were held at Chesterfield. We read that in 1714 JOSEPH LEE of Chesterfield was indicted for "drinking damnation and confusion to the Church of England and for declaring there was nothing new in the Common Prayer."

He was convicted, on his own confession, of being drunk and was fined 5s. and bound over.

At the same Sessions, BARTHOLEMEW BOOTH of Mellor was indicted and fined 10s.8d for teaching school without taking oaths and making a declaration.

At next year's Sessions, RICHARD COPE of Buxton was indicted for not sending his cart to the mending of the highway according to the notice given in the church.

A year later, WILLIAM FOXGLOVE of Tideswell, fellmonger, was fined 12s.8d for "keeping a great mastiff dog and suffering it to go loose and

unmuzzled, by which means he hath done great injuries". He had £8-7s.compensation to pay to EDWARD PALFREYMAN who had been bitten. (I wonder whether this mastiff was a 'star' performer at the bull-baiting held at the top of Chesterfield Market Place, outside Littlewoods and Marks & Spencer/T.P. Woods Vaults?.)

The expediency of removing Quarter Sessions from Chesterfield to Derby seems first to have been discussed by the magistrates in 1827. The entire north of the county was up-in-arms against the proposal and a formidable memorial was presented at the court from the inhabitants of Chesterfield against the project. No fewer than 481 of the principal inhabitants signed the petition of JOHN MUGLISTON, the Mayor, of Lordsmill Street, GEORGE FLETCHER, physician of Saltergate and the Rev. THOMAS HILL, the vicar, heading the petition.

The petitioners dwelt on the ancient use, on the custom of adjacent counties, on the proportion of jurymen and the whole population of the eastern and northern hundreds, to those in the south, and on the inconvenience and cost of the proposed change.

Two years later it was ordered that henceforth the Sessions should be held at Chesterfield at Easter instead of Midsummer and the change continued in operation until 1859, when the Chesterfield Sessions were finally abandoned, notwithstanding the petition of the Mayor and Corporation against the proposed abandonment.

From DERBY MERCURY

DERBY AUG 14th 1754 - Yesterday the Assizes ended here before SIR MARTIN WRIGHT and SIR THOMAS BIRCH, Knights.

THOMAS HULLEY was ordered to be TRANSPORTED FOR SEVEN YEARS FOR BREAKING INTO THE SHOP OF SAMUEL & JONATHAN HODGKINSON in BASLOW and "taking and carrying away several pieces of drest (sic) leather etc.

Derby March 31 1757

This evening the Assizes ended here

THOMAS HULLEY, for returning from transportation before his time limited, being try'd here in August 1754 for breaking into the shop of Mr

HODGKINSON of BASLOW and carrying away several pieces of dress'd leather, and then order'd to be transported for 7 years.

Derby April 7 1757

THOMAS HULLEY condemn'd for returning from Transportation before the Expiration of his time, still continues under Sentence, but it is generally reported that a Petition will be presented to the King in his favour.

Derby April 14 1757 - We don't hear that any Answer has yet been received to the Petition sent up last week in favour of THOMAS HULLEY.

Derby April 21 1757 - We don't hear that any reprieve has yet been received for THOMAS HULLEY, or that the day of his Execution is certainly fixt; tho' it is reported to be tomorrow. He is attended by a clergyman & appears much compos'd & resigned to his fate.

DERBY APRIL 28th 1757

We are informed that the execution of THOMAS HULLEY, condemned at our last Assizes for returning from transportation, is now certainly fix'd for tomorrow.

This poor unfortunate man's case is generally pitied, having by his good Behaviour, ever since his Confinement, given good hopes of a Reformation, had he been saved; for which purpose repeated applications were made; and tho' not attended with the desired success; yet he received the Appointment for his Execution with great composure and only desired he may not be carried in a cart but walk to the Place of Execution, attended by the Minister; and that a coffin might be provided for him, as he had not in his power to provide one.

Derby May 5th 1757

Last Friday THOMAS HULLEY was executed here, pursuant to his sentence. He walked to the Place of Execution, attended by the Rev. Mr BLACKWELL, and behav'd as became one in his melancholy circumstances; but "said very little to the Publick".



ADVANCE NOTICE OF A.G.M September 4th 2012

7.30pm at St Hugh's Roman Catholic Church
Chesterfield.

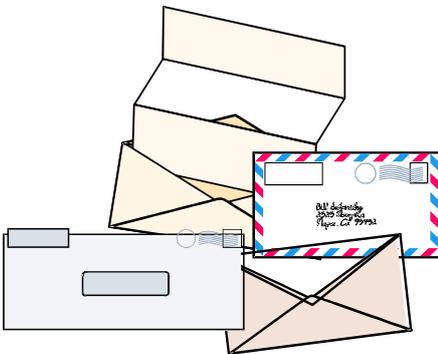
Nominations are requested for the Election of the Executive Committee. Please could you submit any nominations for Chairman, Vice Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, Membership Secretary and Editor in writing two weeks before the AGM. Permission must be obtained from the nominee before any names are put forward.

Nominations should be sent to:

Correspondence Secretary Doreen Rodgers,

2 Highlow Close, Loundsley Green, Chesterfield, S40 4PG

Editors Jottings --mail@cadfhs.org.uk



The next Members Interest Surnames is being amended and updated by Marion and myself. It will be available online in September and as a microfiche with the September magazine for those of you who requested it. Sorry for the delay.

Have you looked at our "Facebook" page yet ? Thanks to Dena and Neil for making this possible.

Thanks also to Marion, Enid, Doreen and Dena for their help with the typing of future articles for publication.

Carol

REMINDERS

One of the benefits of joining a Family History society is that you can make contact with other members who are researching your family names. **Most Societies produce a list of Members Interest and the Chesterfield and District Family History Society produce theirs on microfiche each year. This is updated and distributed annually with the June magazine and is also available via the Website**

Other versions available are, printed, or emailed, for members who prefer it.

Members Interests are listed alphabetically by surname, relevant dates and County using the Chapman County Codes. These were introduced by Colin Chapman and are a set of County Codes universally used by Family Historians to show the counties of the UK in an index without reproducing the full name. Eg DBY-Derbyshire NTT-Nottinghamshire. A full list of Chapman County Codes is reproduced on the back page of this magazine.

If you find another member is researching the same family name(s) as you, you can share your research and problems, and if you are lucky you may trace that elusive ancestor.

Meetings will be on the first Tuesday of each month except August, when there is no meeting. They will be held at 7.30pm at St Hugh's Roman Catholic Church, Littlemoor. Chesterfield.

C.A.D.F.H.S. membership and Renewal is from September 1st to August 31st. This includes free magazines in December, March, June and September for the coming year. New Members joining at any other times of the year will be entitled to back copies of these magazines for that year as compensation.

Committee members, the Library and limited research material is available to assist you in your search for ancestors and to answer any questions you may have from 7pm onwards.

A readers query column (Help Wanted) is available so that readers can publish their queries in the Magazine. This column is free to members, but non-members will have to make a remittance with their query on the basis of £2 (minimum) for 50 words maximum.(or donation). Dates count as one word.

Typed queries should be sent to either the Editor, Chairman or the Secretary at the addresses inside the front cover or via the web site mail@cadfhs.org.uk

Please remember to show your name, address, and where appropriate your membership number. Readers are reminded that correspondence requiring either a reply or a receipt should be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope. Overseas readers should send appropriate British Stamps or International Reply Coupons.

The Chapman Codes for County and Country (pre 1974 countries)

England	ENG	London	LND	SCOTLAND		IRELAND	
Ireland	IRL	Middlesex	MDX	Aberdeenshire	ABD	Antrim	ANT
Scotland	SCT	Norfolk	NFK	Angus	ANS	Armagh	ARM
Wales	WLS	Northamptonshire	NTH	Argyllshire	ARL	Carlow	CAR
All Countries	ALL	Northumberland	NBL	Ayrshire	AYR	Cavan	CAV
		Nottinghamshire	NTT	Banffshire	BAN	Clare	CLA
ISLANDS		Oxfordshire	OXF	Berwickshire	BEW	Cork	COR
Channel Islands	CHI	Rutland	RUT	Bute	BUT	Down	DON
Alderney	ALD	Shropshire	SAL	Caithness-shire	CAI	Donegal	DOW
Guernsey	GSY	Somerset	SOM	Clackmannanshire	CLK	Dublin	DUB
Jersey	JSY	Staffordshire	STS	Dumfriesshire	DFS	Fermanagh	FER
Sark	SRK	Suffolk	SFK	Dumbartonshire	DNB	Galway	GAL
Isle Of Man	IOM	Surrey	SRY	East Lothian	ELN	Kerry	KER
Isle Of Wight	IOW	Sussex	SSX	Fifeshire	FIF	Kildare	KID
		Warwickshire	WAR	Forfarshire	ANS	Kilkenny	KIK
ENGLAND		Westmorland	WES	Inverness-shire	INV	Leitrim	LET
All Counties	ALL	Wiltshire	WIL	Kincardineshire	KCD	Leix (Queens)	LEX
Bedfordshire	BDF	Worcestershire	WOR	Kinross-shire	KRS	Limerick	LIM
Berkshire	BRK	Yorkshire	YKS	Kirkcudbrightshire	KKD	Londonderry	LDY
Buckinghamshire	BKM	YKS East Riding	ERY	Lanarkshire	LKS	Longford	LOG
Cambridgeshire	CAM	YKS North Riding	NRV	Midlothian	MLN	Louth	LOU
Cheshire	CHS	YKS West Riding	WRY	Moray	MOR	Mayo	MAY
Cornwall	CON			Nairnshire	NAI	Meath	MEA
Cumberland	CUL	WALES		Orkney Isles	OKI	Monaghan	MOG
Derbyshire	DBY	Anglesey	AGY	Peeblesshire	PEE	Offaly (Kings)	OFF
Devonshire	DEV	Brecknockshire	BRE	Perthshire	PER	Roscommon	ROS
Dorsetshire	DOR	Caernarvonshire	CAE	Renfrewshire	RFW	Sligo	SLI
Durham	DUR	Cardiganshire	CGN	Ross & Cromarty	ROC	Tipperary	TIP
Essex	ESS	Carmarthenshire	CMN	Roxburghshire	ROX	Tyrone	TYR
Gloucestershire	GLS	Denbighshire	DEN	Selkirkshire	SEL	Waterford	WAT
Hampshire	HAM	Flintshire	FLN	Shetland Isles	SHI	Westmeath	WEM
Herefordshire	HEF	Glamorgan	GLA	Stirlingshire	STI	Wexford	WEX
Hertfordshire	HRT	Merionethshire	MER	Sutherland	SUT	Wicklow	WIC
Huntingdonshire	HUN	Monmouthshire	MON	West Lothian	WLN		
Kent	KEN	Montgomeryshire	MGY	Wigtownshire	WIG		
Lancashire	LAN	Pembrokeshire	PEM				
Leicestershire	LEI	Radnorshire	RAD				
Lincolnshire	LIN						

The society will meet on the first Tuesday of the month, except August
at
St Hughs Roman Catholic Church, Littlemoor Chesterfield
located on the B 6150 at the corner of Littlemoor and Duke's Drive in Newbold village

The venue can be accessed from Chesterfield town centre via Newbold Road B6051 or from Chesterfield by-pass A61 (Whittington Moor roundabout) via St Johns Road, B6150

