

Chesterfield

And

District

Family

History

Society



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Non members £1.50

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(These are hand written and are not indexed)

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BAPTISMS	1761 - 1801	(4 fiche)	£ 4.50
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MARRIAGES	1761 - 1822	(6 fiche)	£ 5.50
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MARRIAGES	1844 - 1858	(4 fiche)	£ 4.00
MARRIAGES	1858 - 1871	(4 fiche)	£ 3.50
MARRIAGES	1871 - 1885	(5 fiche)	£ 5.00
MARRIAGES	1885 - 1901	(4 fiche)	£ 4.00
MARRIAGES	1901 - 1916	(4 fiche)	£ 4.00
MARRIAGES	1916 - 1933	(6 fiche)	£ 6.00
MARRIAGES	1933 - 1967	(7 fiche)	£ 7.00
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Residents Name Index		(2 fiche)	£ 2.00
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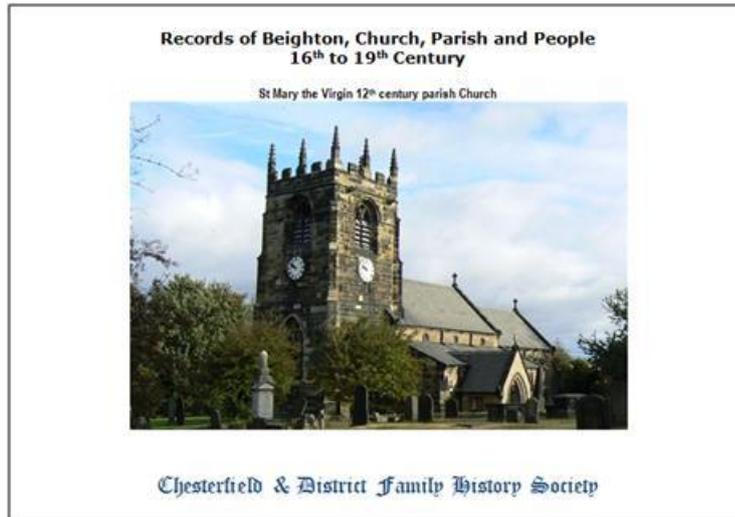
**Copies of the Microfiche can be obtained at the prices shown from  
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All Cheques in £ Sterling please, to be made to CADFHS.  
Prices include postage to UK mainland.  
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**Micro Fiche and CD's are also available to buy at the monthly  
CADFHS meetings at St Hugh's Roman Catholic Church.**



## **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.

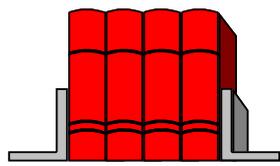
The information on the CD is the result of research done by a group of friends who all have an interest in Beighton, historically an ancient Derbyshire village with a written history going back to 1022 but now annexed by the City of Sheffield. Those involved were Doreen Coyle, Sheila Rigby, Rosemary 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.

**Micro Fiche and CD's are also available to buy at the monthly CADFHS meetings at St Hugh's Roman Catholic Church.**

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Web master [Neil Wilson](#)

## Library News



Our society exchanges magazines with the following Societies and these are available at each meeting for members to borrow.

Aberdeen and North East Scotland Family History Society  
Barnsley F H S  
Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy+Heraldry  
Bristol and Avon F S H  
Buckinghamshire F H S  
Cheshire F H S  
City Of York + District Family History Society  
Cleveland Family History Society  
Doncaster+District F H S  
East Yorkshire Family History Society  
Gloucestershire Family History Society  
Herefordshire F H S  
Hillingdon Family History Society  
Huddersfield + District F H S  
Institute of Heraldic + Genealogical Studies  
Kent Family History Society  
Lancashire Family History +Heraldry Society  
Lincolnshire Family History Society  
Manchester and Lancashire F H S  
Norfolk + Norwich Genealogical Society  
Northampton Family History Society  
Nottinghamshire Family History Society  
Quaker Family History Society  
Sheffield Family History Society  
Shropshire Family History Society  
Society of Genealogists  
West Middlesex F H S  
West Surrey Family History Society  
Wharfedale, Yorks F.H.Group  
Yorkshire Archaeological Society

### **Overseas**

Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies Inc  
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Heraldry & Genealogy Society (Canbera)  
Milton Ulludalla Family History Society (Australia)  
Richmond Tweed FHS Inc New South Wales  
South Australian Genealogist



## **MEMBERS MEETING**

**7 MAY 2013**

“Peering at the Past” talk by Dominic Johnson using a Powerpoint presentation.

Before she started her talk Dominic explained that she was President of the Nottinghamshire Family History Society.

Dominic began her talk by showing examples of the written documents that family history researchers might want to interpret, for example Wills, Manor Court Books and Quarter Session Records. She also showed examples of “bad bleeding through” i.e. Documents written on both sides of one sheet of paper that are difficult to read.

READING. As a first step Dominic recommends going back to basics and remembering how we learnt to read as children. Lower case script (i.e. not capital letters) was taught by placing the letters on the three spaces of four lines.

Upper ascender letters like - b, d, h, k, l, and t on the top space

Middle letters like – c, m, n, r, s, v, w, and x on the middle space

Lower descenders like – g, p, and z on the lower space

SPELLING. Until the 14<sup>th</sup> century English was a spoken rather than a written language. English is highly irregular and non-phonetic in spelling, so there was no such thing as correct spelling in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, the same word could occur spelt 3 or 4 different ways in one document. From the 17<sup>th</sup> century there was a slow standardisation in English spelling brought about chiefly by the development of printing. Printers did not have the time to produce varieties of spelling for the same word.

Examples of spelling peculiarities of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries are as follows.

- (i) Doubling (or halving) of consonants  
e.g. allways, comme, triffling  
or wel, unles
- (ii) Doubling (or halving) of vowels, particularly “e” and “o”  
e.g. shee, wee, goone  
or thre (three), gode (good)

(iii) Vowel sound interchange

In English one vowel sign may be split in several ways.

e.g. pear, pare and pair, all rhyme. These vowel changes are found in an

Infinite variety throughout the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Note especially - o/ou interchange

e.g. wold = would, cold= cold or could

e.g. could = could or cold

i/ie/y interchange - the most common of all

e.g. fyrst, onlie, hys, ys

w/u interchange

e.g. yow, abowt, thowsand

(iv) consonant interchange

not quite as common as vowel interchange

c/ck/k interchange e.g. public, publick, publike

c/t interchange e.g. gracious, gracious

In English handwriting there are different forms of abbreviations that may be found in Census Returns and Wills.

1. Suspension: where the beginning of the word is present and the ending is dropped.

e.g. Ag Lab (Agricultural Labourer)

admin (administration)

Esq (Esquire)

Or where one word is represented by one letter

e.g. AD (Anno Domini)

FWK (Frame Work Knitter)

NB (Note Bene)

2. Contraction: where the beginning and ending are present, the middle absent and the final letter usually subscript, i.e. above the line.

e.g. in words like testam—t (testament)

Abbreviation omitting “m” or “n”: The omission mark written over a vowel indicates the omission of “m” or “n”. e.g. words like ite- for item.

3. Abbreviations for “er” and “re”: Used to express many contractions, it is used most often to suppress “re” and “er” but can on occasions represent “ir” and “ri”.

e.g. words like ---vice for service.

4. Abbreviations for per, par, pre, pro

e.g. (pro)vide, (pre)sent, (par)ish, (per)ish, (par)son, (per)son.

5. The use of “thorn” and “yogh”

The Anglo Saxon rune, the “thorn” has the sound “th” however through usage the shape of the letter became corrupted to the letter “y”. This is why we have such expressions as “Ye Olde Tea Shoppe”

The “yogh” has the sound as in Loch and Menzies. It may be used in any position in a word and can be used as “g”, “gh”, or “y” e.g. as in “night”.

Dominic showed a will dated 1545 which contains a word beginning with 2 letter “f’s” e.g. “ffirste”. This she points out is an affectation of style adopted by some writers at the time. It has led to some people believing that their surname was spelt with 2 “f’s” eg Ffrench. She suggests that when trying to transcribe a will you should read its preamble first to understand the style of writing.

Dominic recommends that when a document needs transcribing you should obtain a photocopy and give each line of text a number. Gradually write in the words you can read and leave gaps where you cannot. The missing words may become obvious or can be dealt with as in a crossword i.e. either as an anagram where the letters have to be rearranged to make a word or where you have the beginning and end of a word, spelling it backwards sometimes helps. Her final words of advice were to get a friend to help you transcribe on the basis that two heads are better than one.

A vote of thanks was given by Marion Yeldham.



**Derby Mercury October 12<sup>th</sup> 1785**

**“Town Criers & Cobblers”**

The following Copy of a Tradesman’s Shop-Bill, being verbatim, may be considered a curious Specimen of literary and typographical composition: -

*JAMES WILLIAMS, parish Clarke, Saxtone, Town Cryer and Bellman, makes and sells all sorts of Haberdasheries, Groceries, et. et, Likewise Hair and Wigs drest and cuts on the shortest Notice.*

*NB I keeps an evening scholl where I terches at reasonable rates Reding writing and singing*

*NB I play the Hoboy occasionally if wanted*

*NB my shop is next dore were I bleed draws Teeth and Shos Horses with the greetest scil*

*NB Children taut to dance if agreable at 6d Peer Wick by me James Williams, who bys and seals old lern and Coals, Shos clenod and mended*

*NB a Hat and par of stockings to be Cudgeld for the best of 5 on Shorf Tuesday, for farther particulars enquire within or at the Horse Shoo and Bell near the Church on tother side the way.*

*NB Looke over the dore for the sign of the 3 Pignons*

*NB I seils good Ayll and sometimes Sider*

*NB leggins for single Men*

Article from Brian Austin



## **MEMBERS MEETING**

**4<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2013**

“Quarter Session Records” talk by Anne Cole using a Powerpoint presentation.

Before she started her talk Anne explained that she was a founder member of the Lincolnshire Family History Society in 1990 and its first Chairman. She is now the President and Publications Manager of the society. She has been researching her family history for 30 years and is a member of the Guild of One Name Studies specialising in researching the name of DUNCALF. Her main interest is in the Poor Law from 1601-1900 and she has used the Quarter Session Records for Lincolnshire and Cheshire. She hoped her talk would encourage family historians to use these records more.

She began by asking how many members had looked at Quarter Session Records. The answer was not many! She explained that Quarter Session Records were as their name suggests produced 4 times per year (Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas and Epiphany) and they dealt with other things apart from crimes. Anne recommended two booklets that might be useful – “Quarter Session Records for Family Historians” by Jeremy Gibson and “Quarter Session Records” by Eve Mc Laughlin. The former gives details and locations of the records.

Quarter Sessions were often held in a Public House (Pub) or Inn because they would have a room large enough to accommodate the people involved, i.e. the Jury, Magistrates, witnesses and the public. Sometimes they were held in the local Town Hall. She pointed out that there were two different types of records, Minute Books and the actual papers. The papers have sometimes been filed on a spike so could be damaged and they may be tied up with old shoelaces and are often filthy!

Minute books on the other hand may cover several years and give details of crimes and the people involved and therefore may be of interest to the family historian. The records before 1742 are written in Latin and are sometimes difficult to translate. The language used may be unfamiliar, for example the expression “Casually killed” actually means “Accidentally killed”.

Various people attended the courts and there was a specific hierarchy, i.e. The Sheriff at the top, followed by the Under Sheriff, Coroner, Justice of the Peace, The clerk of the court (who dealt with the paperwork) the Chief Constable and the Parish Constable (who dealt with the local expenses).

In the 1700-1840’s the courts dealt with crime, civil offences, poor law, the issuing of licences, prisoner calendars and inquests.

Crime could be theft, burglary, violence, arson, affray, forgery, sexual offences and trading without benefit of an apprenticeship.

One example Anne showed was a case dated 24 May 1841. The accused, MARY BAVIN obtained £5 of silver under false pretences. Evidence was given to the court by ELIZA STEEL and the offence took place in the shop of a JOHN ALMOND. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months in prison with 3 weeks in solitary confinement.

Another case dated 1793 concerned GEORGE LIGGETT, a Preacher, who was conducting prayers when 3 men entered the church and were “rude and disorderly”, leading to complaints by those present. Details are given in the records of the accused and the witnesses that were bound to appear.

An example of “plying trade without apprenticeship” was that of THOMAS ALMOND who had not served a 7 year apprenticeship although he was trading as a baker.

Swearing was also a crime and Anne found records dated 1699 showing that her 6 x Great Grandmother was taken to court for “swearing an oath” and fined.

Civil Offences related to the repair of roads, bridges and access routes. Each parishioner had to work one day per week to maintain the roads. Records relating to these types of offences are particularly useful to family historians as they describe the area where ancestors lived.

Poor Law cases may involve appeals against removal from one village to another or bastardy cases where the parish is trying to establish who the father of a child is so that he can be made to pay for its maintenance. In vagrancy cases people who were unable to support themselves had to be maintained by the parish. They had to undergo a settlement examination to find out which parish they came from. Maintenance orders give the names of destitute people and how much money they were paid by the parish each week.

Until 1730 bastardy examinations were carried out by magistrates who were allowed to examine women even during labour to establish the name of the child’s father.

Licences were granted to Alehouses and Victuallers, Gamekeepers, Non-Conformist Meeting Houses, Pedlars, Printing Presses, Friendly Societies, Travelling Actors & Comedians and Wool Winders. These records are sometimes kept in separate books. For example if someone took over a Pub there would be a record of the transfer of the licence. If religious establishments were not C of E e.g. Quakers, Dissenters or Independent Baptists they would require a licence to worship. One record Anne found dated 1817 shows a JOSEPH SMEDLEY a comedian asking for permission to open a theatre.

Prisoner Calendars – These records record prisoners in jail or the house of correction. They may also include the food and medical bills incurred, details of the furnishings and bills submitted by craftsmen and suppliers.

Inquests – Anne showed the records of an inquest held in 1796 which looked into the death of a man killed by a fall from his horse. The records show the miles travelled by the Coroner each quarter and the expenses he claimed.

Miscellaneous Documents – Various documents may also be found in Quarter Session Records. They include oaths of allegiance (sworn by Protestants to the crown), sacramental certificates, briefs & petitions, payments to the wives of men in the Militia, Militia ballot lists, convicts to be transported to Australia & USA and lists of servants hired (used as proof of settlement).

The last slide Anne showed concerned her 5 x great great cousin Richard who on 18 May 1700 gave evidence in a case concerning WILLIAM SIMPSON a Blacksmith who was accused of being a “False thief” in a quarrel and fight in a Pub. These records were invaluable and proved where her ancestors were on a given date. Anne urged members to make the most of Quarter Session Records in their family history research.

A vote of thanks was given by John Bradley.



## **DREWRY'S DERBY MURCURY**

### **DERBYSHIRE GAME DUTY CERTIFICATE'S**

**25<sup>th</sup> March – 10 Aug 1785**

BARKER	Rev Alexander	Chesterfield
BARNES	David	Ashgate
BOSSLEY	Rev George	Chesterfield
BOURNE	Rev John	Spital
BOWER	Jos	Chesterfield
BOWER	John	Walton
BOWER	Thomas	Walton
BOWER	Samuel	Whittington

BROCKSOPP	Edward	Chesterfield
BULKELEY	Thomas Ashton	Whittington
CARVER	Rev John	Chesterfield
CRESWICK	John	Chesterfield
DIXON	John	Whittington
DIXON	Rev Fletcher	Staveley
GILLET	Richard	Chesterfield
GLADWIN	General Henry	Stubbing Hall
GOSLING	George	Chesterfield
HAMP	Thomas	Walton
HARDING	Wm	Chesterfield
HEATHCOTE	Edward	Chesterfield
HEYWOOD	Thomas	Brimmington (sic)
HINDE	Samuel	Whittington
HOLLAND	Samson	Chesterfield
HUNLOKE	Windsor	Birdholme
HUNLOKE	Robert	Birdholme
HUNLOKE	James	Birdholme
LANGTON	Wenman	Wingerworth
LORD	Jane (sic)	Tupton Hall
LUCAS	Thomas	Chesterfield
MANLEY	William	Chesterfield
MAYNARD	Anthony Lax	Chesterfield
MILNES	George	Dunstone
MILNES	John	Ashover
NODDER	John	Cutthorpe
NODDER	Bright	Cutthorpe
PEGGE	Peter	Beauchief Abbey
ROBINSON	William	Chesterfield
RODES	Cornelius Heathcote	Barlborough Hales
SCAIF	John	Stone Gravels
SHIRT	Thomas	Chesterfield
SLATER	Adam	Chesterfield
SLATER	Thomas	Chesterfield
SLATER	Richard	Chesterfield
TURNER	Henry	Brampton
TWIGGE	John	Ashover
WEBSTER	Paul	Chesterfield

WEBSTER	John	Chesterfield
WILKINSON	Isaac	Chesterfield

N.B Also a list of Gamekeepers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of Abode</u>	<u>What Manor</u>
BLACKWALL John	Wingerworth	Wingerworth
BROWNE Jos Jun	Wingerworth	Williamthorpe
BUTLER Jos	Wingerworth	Woodthorpe
GLADWIN H Gen	Stubbing Hall	Walton
HARDY Thomas	Holme	Newbold
WALKER John	Birdholme	Boythorpe
WEBSTER Thomas	Barlow Lees	Linacre



Thursday August 8<sup>th</sup> 1728

A CALENDAR of the Criminals to be tryed at DERBY, this Summer Assizes 1728.

JAMES LEE, committed by THOMAS BOWER, Mayor of Chesterfield, charged with Suspicion of forcibly breaking and entring (sic) the dwelling house of JOHN WHITE of CUTTHORPE in the Parish of Brampton, TANNER, and feloniously taking ONE PAIR OF BREECHES, ONE WAISTCOAT and divers (sic) other good of him the said JOHN WHITE.

ALSO

Similarly breaking and entring the Dwelling House of GODFREY SYDDALL of BRIMINGTON --- taking ONE SILK HANDKERCHIEF, TWO SHIRTS, TWO PAIRS OF GLOVES, ONE PAIR OF STOCKINGS, ONE BIBLE, ONE COMMON PRAYER BOOK & divers other goods.

RICHARD WILSON charged with stealing a GREAT COAT OFF THE HORSE of JONATHAN BRAILSFORTH and another GREAT COAT of a person unknown at Chesterfield.



## WHAT'S IN A LANE?

In the 1860s, the newspaper reports from Chesterfield Police Court regularly featured the occupants of Wheeldon Lane. This ancient Chesterfield Street gained such a bad name that in 1874 a deputation of local tradesmen and property owners went to a Town Council Meeting and demanded something be done about this nuisance.

Wheeldon Lane is thought to have been named after a prominent 16<sup>th</sup> century Chesterfield family, and was possibly earlier known as 'Steppestone Lane' as it led down from the town to a crossing over the river Hipper (W. E. Godfrey. Soutergate: a lost Chesterfield Street. 1936).

By 1803 Potter's Plan of Chesterfield (left) shows a carpet factory with a steam engine on the lane, and trade directories of the period record Samuel Brown as a carpet manufacturer of Chesterfield (Holden's directories 1805 and 1809). The site of the factory is now occupied by the exit barriers of the Pavements multi-storey car park.

Maps show two courtyards on Wheeldon Lane; one near the top with a large house on the east side and poorer housing on the west side, and another court at the bottom of the lane near the river. The narrow public footpath running east from the north-east corner of this bottom court was called the Dog Kennels, as was the area it served. In his history of the Ragged School, D. Botham noted, "Dog Kennels was the name on the blue enamelled sign that still rusted on the wall sixty years after the alley closed..." (D. F. Botham. A brief history of the Ragged School, Chesterfield. 1998).

By 1836 the Burgesses of the Borough of Chesterfield were using their "new borough court in Wheeldon Lane" (Derby Mercury 12<sup>th</sup> October 1836); this building stood in the east side of the courtyard at the top of the lane near Low Pavement, on land owned by WILLIAM WALLER in 1849. WALLER also owned the large house and garden to the south of this property (Chesterfield tithe map and award 1849).

In 1849 Wheeldon Lane had two boot and shoemakers, a cooper and a lace factory. JOHN WALKER WATERHOUSE previously had the lace factory on Wheeldon Lane, and made national news in 1846 when he perfected a machine-made lace, which closely resembled fine Mechlin lace.

By 1849 the lace factory was owned by JOHN THACKERAY & SON, and JOHN THACKERAY also owned the other industrial building to the south by the river, namely the iron foundry worked by JOHN WORDSWORTH. Wordsworth's mother was ANN MASON, and his cousin was GEORGE MASON who owned property in Wheeldon Lane, and who had a tobacco warehouse at the southern end of the top courtyard.

Across the river at the bottom of the lane was the Wheeldon Lane cricket ground used by the Chesterfield Cricket Club (Derby Mercury 4<sup>th</sup> June 1823). By 1851 Wheeldon Lane was home to 15 households consisting of a total of 56 people, whose trades included labouring, shoemaking, ironstone mining, pill box making and cotton spinning. One household included a schoolmaster. The neighbourhood was however falling into a decline, and in April 1852 two women were convicted of robbing a milkman in Wheeldon Lane as he returned home from his round (Sheffield Independent 10<sup>th</sup> April 1852).

Brampton man JOHN SILCOCK'S arrival in Wheeldon Lane in the mid-1850s heralded more problems. In 1858 he was described as a shoe maker (Derby Mercury 27<sup>th</sup> October 1858); by 1861 he had a beerhouse with a concert hall, and lodging house called the 'Jolly Waggoner'. His concert hall was known as the 'Princess Concert Room', and the premises were all in the former lace factory (John Hirst. Chesterfield Pubs. 2005).

On the night of the 1861 census there were 64 lodgers at the Jolly Waggoner. Another lodging house in Wheeldon Lane had 6 lodgers and Wheeldon Lane had suddenly become very densely populated. There were now 40 households, more than double the number on the previous census, and these were occupied by 247 people, 68 of whom were born in Ireland. Men outnumbered women by 3:2. The census shows a wide variety of occupations, including 4 sailors from Portsmouth, but labourers and colliers predominated.

In March 1864 JOHN SILCOCK was prosecuted for allowing prostitutes to assemble in his beerhouse (Sheffield Independent 28<sup>th</sup> March 1864). Over the next few years there were numerous fights, robberies, burglaries and assaults reported in Wheeldon Lane. SILCOCK cannot be held totally responsible; he had lost his licence and moved away by 1871, but others, including CHARLES RODGERS (Sheffield Independent 9 Feb 1869) and GEORGE MADIN (Sheffield Independent 9<sup>th</sup> March 1875) were keeping

brothels in Wheeldon Lane, and the local tradesmen said that the area was “a great scandal to the town, a nuisance to the rate payers, and a burden upon the rates, for fully one half the crimes of violence and nearly all the robberies from the person committed in the town arose there.” (Sheffield Independent 15<sup>th</sup> October 1874).

The Town Council and Police were sympathetic to the deputation of local tradesmen, and the Mayor promised that every effort should be made to abate the nuisance. Their measures worked, and by 1882 a history of the town reported “Wheeldon Lane, out of which immorality used to stalk unblushingly to net its foolish victims, is purer; and the Dog Kennels are not so often the scene of riot and wild debauchery.” (Pendleton & Jacques. Old and new Chesterfield, 1882). The old lace factory-turned-beerhouse achieved a dramatic transformation in the 1880s when it became the Ragged School and Mission Room (London Gazette 18<sup>th</sup> February 1890 the school was licensed for marriages).

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century various stopping up orders brought the use of the lane to an end, and the Pavements multi-storey car park built in 1983 obliterated most of the site. The stopping up notice for car park development appeared in the London Gazette 4<sup>th</sup> May 1978. Yet a small piece of Wheeldon Lane still survives today, running alongside the Ragged School, and a small part of the old footpath called the Dog Kennels is still there, now a bricked-up passageway at the back of the Ragged School.

Mrs Lesley Philips. Local Studies Librarian.



### **Derbyshire Courier, February 10<sup>th</sup> 1844**

“On Sunday forenoon last, a daring robbery was committed on the public road between Chesterfield and Tupton, JAMES COCKING, who is employed as a messenger for MISS LORD of Tupton, was returning from Chesterfield Post Office with letters for his mistress, about half past eleven o’clock, and had reached Red-Lead-mill bridge between Wingerworth and Tupton, when a man came towards him out of the plantation at the west side of the road, and exclaimed “Bo, we want some money for “bacco.”

The boy told the man that he had none, and endeavoured to pass forward: but the fellow replied, "Damn thee eyes, I'll make thee find some!" He then seized hold of the boy by the waistcoat, and pulled a silk handkerchief off his neck. In the struggle the boy's waistcoat gave way, and the man fell to the ground. The boy took advantage of the opportunity and ran away. As he was passing up the hill, another man came out of the same plantation as that from which the first had come, and pursued the boy, but he succeeded in making his escape.

In the course of the day, the villains were traced to Hasland, and thence to a house at Temple Normanton, which the pursuers entered and searched, but without success. The parties who lived at the house declared that no strange men resembling those described had visited their house for more than a month past."

Submitted by Terry Cocking. Member no 356.



Editors Jottings - [mail@cadfhs.org](mailto:mail@cadfhs.org)



Our latest edition of Members Surname Research Interest is no longer available as a **micro fiche** and for those of you who would have been expecting it with this magazine, we will be supplying you with a printed copy instead. It is also available on our website.

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Thank you

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 Surname Research Interests and the Chesterfield and District Family History Society produce theirs each year. This is updated and distributed annually with the Sept magazine and is also available via the Website.**

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, e.g. 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.

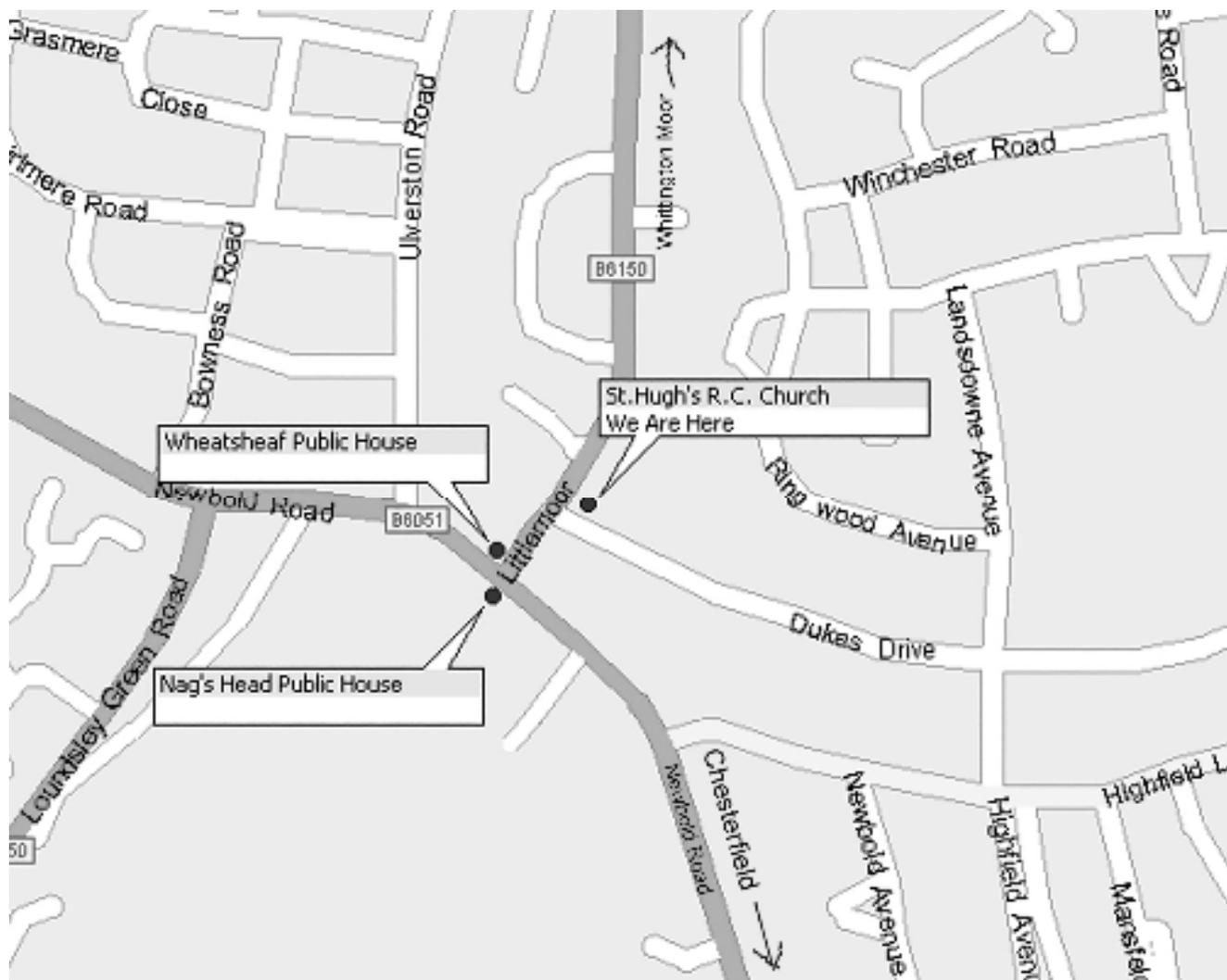
Committee members, the Library and limited research material is available to assist you in your search for ancestors and to answer any questions you may have from 7pm onwards. A reader's query column (Help Wanted) is available so that readers can publish their queries in the Magazine. This column is 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 the Editor, Chairman or the Secretary at the addresses inside the front cover or via the web site [mail@cadfhs.org.uk](mailto: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 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



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

England	ENG	London	LND	<b>SCOTLAND</b>		<b>IRELAND</b>	
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
<b>ISLANDS</b>		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
<b>ENGLAND</b>		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	<b>WALES</b>		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						