

Chesterfield And District



Family History Society



Magazine Number 108 September 2016
Free to Members



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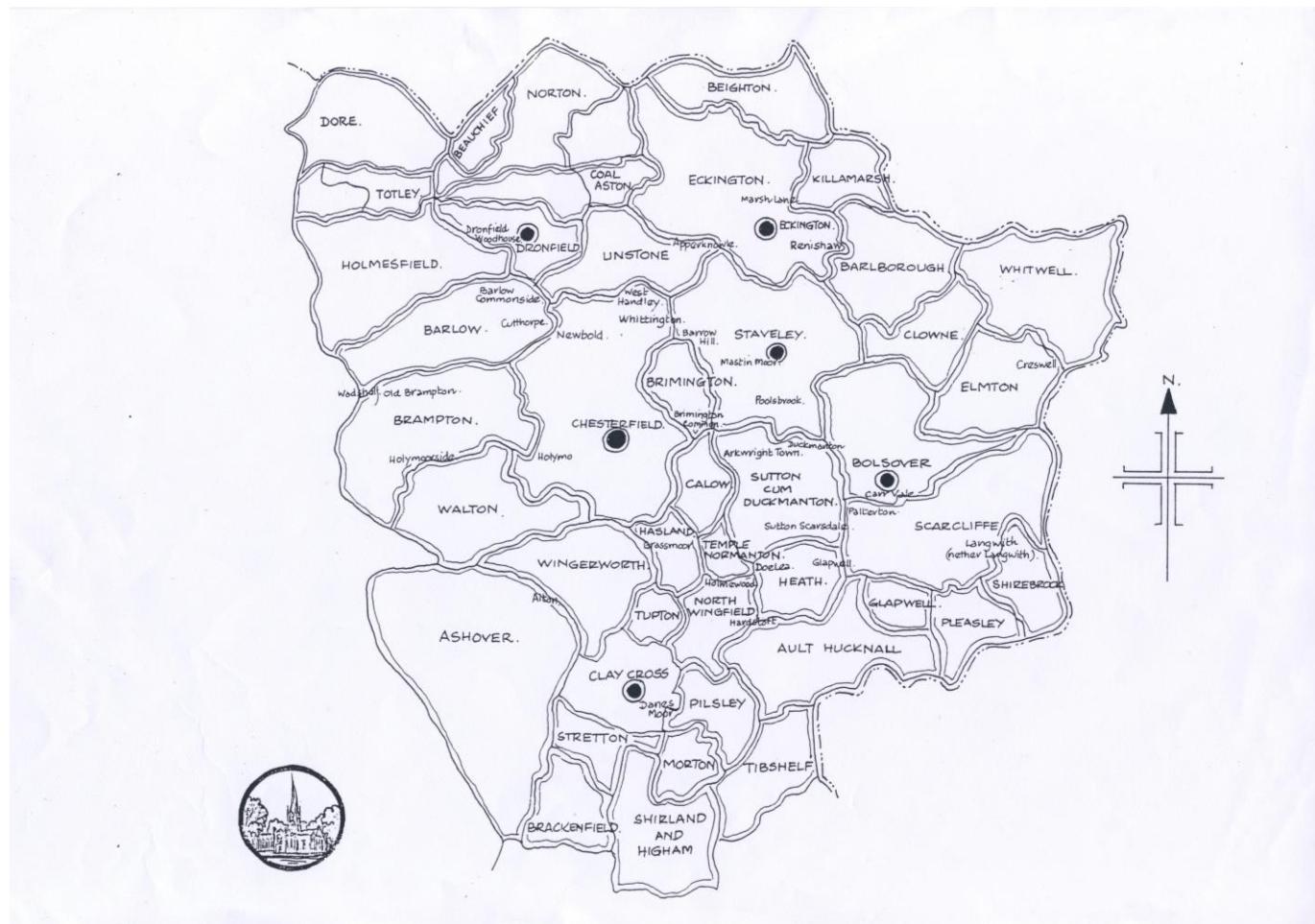
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AREA COVERED BY CHESTERFIELD AND DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



(SCARSDALE ONE HUNDRED MAP)



NEW MEMBERS WELCOME TO THE SOCIETY

To add your surnames to our Members Surname Interests please visit www.cadfhs.org/membership.htm and complete the relevant online form OR send them by post to the Membership Secretary, Mrs J Smith, 25 Sherwood Street, Bolsover, CHESTERFIELD, Derbyshire, S44 6JP.

No. 1042 - Mr Darriell K Platts, 7 Solent Way, Alverstoke, Gosport, Hampshire PO12 2NR

e-mail: - dk.platts@outlook.com

PLATTS	Grassmoor / Hasland	1680 – current	DBY
CHILDS	Northwingfield etc.	1680 – current	DBY
SEVERN(S)	Saltergate etc.	1680 – current	DBY
WALKER	Wadshelf etc.	1680 – current	DBY

No. 1043 - Mr Richard Bramall, 41 Bingham Park Crescent, Sheffield, South Yorkshire S11 7BH

e-mail: - john@imcore.co.uk

Members surname interest to follow.

No. 1044 - Mrs Janet Wilkcockson, 41 Bingham Park Crescent, Sheffield South Yorkshire S11 7BH

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Members surname interest to follow.

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Members surname interest to follow.

No. 1046 - Mrs Katherine Ludlow, 16 Cattistock Close, Guisborough, Cleveland TS14 7NL

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Members surname interest to follow.

Any questions please e-mail: - membership@cadfhs.org



Programme for 2016

4 Oct CADFHS.org, Your Gateway to the next Generation Martin Mosley

1 Nov Derbyshire Victorian County History Philip Ryden

6 Dec Christmas fun, games and nibbles

The October Meeting is a presentation by our webmaster Martin Mosley.

As Martin lives in France, Martin will be doing the presentation by the use of 'Technology' and the subject will be our new website.

www.cadfhs.org

Presentation will consist of

- *An over view of the CADFHS new website*
- *The benefits of the member area*
- *Main focus will be on 'How to use the Family Tree Connect', CADFHS very own tree builder and surname search.*
- *The future of the website*

This will be accompanied with an 'How to Doc'.

Martin has been researching his family history for nearly 20 years. He grew up in Northamptonshire, but his family roots are in the Chesterfield area. His research has led to discoveries around the world, but he remains fascinated in the local history of the area and in the stories of his extended families.

He has become well known as the author of several websites, including three relating to his own family and to the parishes of Brampton and Old Brampton.

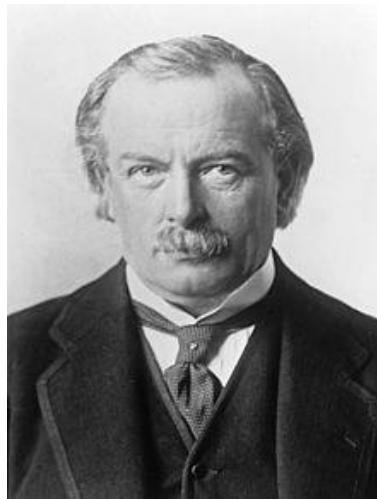
For those who are interested in his own sites, they are: -

www.mosleyfamilies.net
www.derbyshirehills.com
www.bramptonoldandnew.com

WW1 July - September 1916

July

- ❖ **1st July - 18 Nov** - WW1 Battle of the Somme, opening with the Battle of Albert. More than 1 million soldiers died, 60,000 British Empire casualties on the first day, 19,240 of them killed. The British Army's bloodiest day.
- Kirmanshah (Persia) was re-occupied by Turkish forces.
- ❖ **2nd** - The Battle of Erzincan, Russian forces defeated troops of the Ottoman Empire in Armenia.
- The Battle of Baranovichi began.
- ❖ **3rd** - Japanese and Russian Governments conclude a treaty with regards to the future policy in the Far East.
- ❖ **7th** - Tanga (German East Africa) was occupied by British forces.
- Mr Lloyd GEORGE succeeded Lord KITCHENER as the Secretary of State for War, Great Britain.



Lloyd George

- The Italian counter offensive in the Trentino ended.
- British Government issued Order in Council Rescinding Declaration of London of 1909, the French Government issued a similar order.
- ❖ **9th** - The Battle of Baranovichi ended.
- ❖ **10th** - Deutschland a German commercial submarine arrived at Norfolk from Bremen.
- A Russian hospital ship Vpered was sunk by a submarine in the Black Sea.
- ❖ **11th** - On the coast of Durham – Seaham harbour was shelled by a German submarine.
- ❖ **12th** - Russian forces again take Mamakhatun (Armenia).
- ❖ **14th** - Battle of Bazentin Ridge (Somme) began.
- Inter Allied Conference on finance was held in London.
- ❖ **15th** - During the Battle of Deville Wood, 766 men from the South African Brigade were killed in South Africa's biggest loss during WW1.
- ❖ **17th** - Battle of Bazentin Ridge (Somme) ended.

- ❖ **19th** - 20th - An attack by Australian and British troops is repulsed by the German army with heavy casualties – Battle of Fromelles.
- ❖ **20th** - Greek Government conclude a new loan with the Entente (£800,000).
- ❖ **22nd** - M SAZONOV the Russian Minister, resigned, and was succeeded by M STURMER.
- ❖ **23rd** - Battle of Pozières Ridge (Somme) began.
- ❖ **25th** - Reconstituted Serbian army came into action on the Salonika front.
- Erzinian (Armenia) captured by Russian forces. This was the furthest point WEST reached by the Russian forces. It was evacuated subsequently without further fighting.
- ❖ **27th** - Captain FRYATT, of the British S.S. Brussels was shot by the order of a German court martial in Belgium.
- Yenbo port of Medina surrender to Arab forces.
- ❖ **28th** - The United States Government formally protested to the British Government against 'Black List' policy.
- ❖ **29th** - US marines land in Haiti.
- The German Government sent a note to the United States Government rejecting the British offer to permit passage of foodstuffs to Poland from the United States of America.
- ❖ **30th** - German agents cause the Black Tom explosion in Jersey City, New Jersey, it was an act of sabotage destroying an ammunition depot and killing at least 7 people.
- First aerial operations were carried out by combined French and British air services on the French Western front.
- Russian troops from France land at Salonika and joined the Allied force.
- ❖ **31st** - British forces take Kilimatinde (German East Africa).

August

- ❖ **2nd** - Italian Dreadnought Leonardo da Vinci was sunk by an internal explosion in the harbour at Taranto.
- ❖ **3rd - 5th** - Sinai and Palestine Campaign - Battle of Romani the British Imperial troops secure victory over a joint Ottoman German force.
- ❖ **4th** - Battle of Romani (Sinai) began.
- ❖ **5th** - Advance of the main body of the British force in East Africa through the Nguru Hills began.
- ❖ **6th** - Battle of Gorizia (6th Battle of the Isonzo) began.
- ❖ **7th** - Portugal joins the Allies.
- ❖ **8th** - Portuguese Government decided to extend military co-operation to Europe.
- ❖ **9th** - Gorizia was taken by Italian forces.
- ❖ **10th** - Stanislau is again taken by Russian forces.
- Hamadan (Western Persia) is taken by Turkish forces.

- ❖ **12th** - Italian troops land at Salonika and join the Allied force.
- ❖ **15th** - Mush and Bitlis (Armenia) is re occupied by Turkish forces.
- Bagamovo (German East African coast) is occupied by British forces.
- ❖ **17th** - Battle of Gorizia (6th Battle of the Isonzo) ended.
- End of Brusilov's Offensive.
- Battle of Florina began.
- Romanian Government concluded an agreement with Entente Powers regarding intervention.
- Military convention signed at Bukharest between Entente Powers and Romania.
- ❖ **19th** - H.M.S Falmouth and Nottingham were sunk by submarine.
- Battle of Florina ended.
- ❖ **21st** - Peru declared neutrality.
- ❖ **22nd** - Kilosa (German East Africa) was taken by British forces.
- ❖ **23rd** - German commercial submarine Deutschland returned to Germany.
- Battle of Rayat (Armenia).
- ❖ **24th** - Bitlis and Mush again taken by Russian forces.
- Anglo French Conference on finance was held in Calais.
- ❖ **25th** - Russian forces cross the Danube into the Dobrudia to assist the Romanian forces.
- ❖ **26th** - Morogoro (German East Africa) was taken by British forces.
- ❖ **27th** - Romanian Government ordered mobilisation and declared war on Austria-Hungary.
- The Kingdom of Romania declared war on the Central Powers, entering the war on the side of the Allies.
- ❖ **28th** - Italy declared war on Germany.
- General Sir Stanley MAUDE succeeds Lieut General Sir Percy LAKE as Commander in Chief, Mesopotamia.
- Romanian forces cross Hungarian frontier and invade Transylvania.
- Germany declared war on Romania.
- ❖ **29th** - Brasov (Transylvania) was occupied by Romanian forces.
- Iringa (German East Africa) was taken by British forces.
- Field Marshal von HINDENBURG succeeds General von FALKENHAYN as Chief of the General Staff of the German Field Armies, with General von LUDENDORFF as Chief Quartermaster General.



Field Marshal von Hindenburg

- ❖ **30th** - Romania severs diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.
- Turkey declares war on Romania.
- Venizelist revolt in Salonika.
- ❖ **31st** - Germany suspends submarine assaults.
- Battle of Verdun ended. This is the French date for the close of the Defensive Battle of Verdun, the German list carries the battle up to 9 September.

September

- ❖ **1st** - Bulgaria declares war on Romania, going on to take Dobruja.
- Sibiu (Transylvania) was taken by Romanian forces.
- Russian and British Governments conclude Sykes-Picot agreement as to the eventual partition of Asia Minor.
- Compulsory Military Service Bill in New Zealand comes into operation.
- ❖ **2nd** - Leefe ROBINSON a British pilot becomes the first to shoot down a German airship over Britain.



Leefe Robinson

- German and Bulgarian forces invade the Dobrudja.
- ❖ 3rd - Battle of Guillemont (Somme) began.
- Battles of Delville Wood and Pozières (Somme) ends.
- ❖ 4th - Dar es Salaam (German East Africa) surrenders to the British forces.
- ❖ 6th - Battle of Guillemont (Somme) ends.
- Tutrakan (Dobudja) was taken by the Bulgarian forces.
- ❖ 7th - British pursuit of retreating German force in East Africa checked at Affair of Kisaki.
- Kilwa on the East African coast was occupied by British naval forces.
- ❖ 8th - Orsova (Hungary) was occupied by Romanian forces.
- ❖ 9th - Battle of Ginchy (Somme).
- ❖ 10th - Silistra (Dobrudja) taken by the German and Bulgarian forces.
- ❖ 11th - M Zaimis, the Greek Premier resigned.
- ❖ 14th - Seventh Battle of the Isonzo began.
- ❖ 15th - 22nd - Battle of Flers-Courcelette (Somme) began, tanks were in action for the first time. Also debut of the New Zealand and Canadian Divisions in the Battle of the Somme.
- Aeroplane co-operation with the tanks instituted by the British Air Force.
- ❖ 17th - Lindi on the East African wash was occupied by British naval forces.
- ❖ 18th - Seventh Battle of the Isonzo ended.
- ❖ 19th - Tabora capital of German East Africa occupied by Belgian forces.
- Allies commence a blockade of Greek Macedonian coast from the mouth of the Struma to the mouth of the Mesta.
- ❖ 20th - Albanian Government of Essad Pasha set up in Salonika.
- ❖ 22nd - Battle of Flers-Courcelette (Somme) ended.
- The Turkish garrison of Taif (Hejaz) surrenders to the Arab forces.
- ❖ 23rd - Airship raid on England (East Coast and London) involving serious casualties.
- ❖ 24th - Krupp works at Essen was bombed by the French aeroplanes.
- ❖ 25th - Battle of Morval (Somme) began.
- ❖ 26th - Battle of Thiepval Ridge (Somme) began.
- Battle of Sibiu (Transylvania) began.
- ❖ 28th - Battles of Morval and Theipval Ridge ended.
- ❖ 29th - Battle of Sibiu ended the city was retaken by Austrian forces.
- M VENIZELOS and Admiral CONDOURIOTIS announce formation of a Greek Provisional Government in Crete in opposition to the Government at Athens.



BRICK WALLS YVONNE MASON



[Yvonne MASON - Membership No. 594](#)

The picture is a street party for the Coronation in 1953, the party was held at Molineux Avenue, Staveley.

Yvonne's brick wall is: -

Does anyone know where Walter MASON and Rosalyn BRAY are, as they do not seem to be in the photograph?

If anyone has any information about Walter MASON and Rosalyn BRAY, or their whereabouts in 1953 please let Yvonne know.

Another brick wall for Yvonne

The photo below was found in Yvonne's mother's collection; Yvonne's mother is Elizabeth Jane HANCOCK who is on the right - the date/place/time is unknown; Yvonne says her mum dated it about 1957. Does anyone know who the other people are or where it was taken?

Yvonne's e-mail address is - yvonne.mason1@tesco.net



THE FINEST LOCAL SIDE IN DERBYSHIRE

With thanks for the article from Leslie Philips

"Staveley were undoubtedly the greatest side in the county of Derby for the decade 1880-90." So wrote local historian Mr W. E. GODFREY in his notebooks. Mr GODFREY may have been slightly biased in his opinion, considering that for a short period his father

played on the right wing for this team, but the record of their achievements speaks for itself.

The Staveley football team was formed in the late 1860s or early 1870s and owed its formation largely to Captain (later Colonel)

TURNER, the headmaster of Staveley Grammar School who came to Staveley about 1865. Captain TURNER later became president of the club. By the end of the 1870s the stars of the Staveley team included several great all-round sportsmen including H. P. 'Nabs' MARPLES, George MARPLES, Seth Doughty and Richard BARLOW who played cricket for England. Several of the team were also professional cricketers. They played football in the Sheffield League, meeting and often beating, the likes of Sheffield Wednesday and Heeley. The Staveley team also entered various challenge cups. Of course during the week, the men worked, many at the pit, and some also earned extra sums of money competing in foot races. The team brought together a fine collection of strong, determined and athletic individuals. The Staveley men won their first cup, the Sheffield Challenge Cup, in 1880, beating the hot favourites Heeley 3-1 at Sheaf House, Sheffield. "The Staveley party, playing with wonderful speed, judgement, and resolution, had matters pretty nearly all their own way, from "find to finish" reported one Sheffield newspaper (Sheffield Independent 22nd April 1880).

Not all fixtures passed off smoothly in these early years.

Shortly after the team was formed on one occasion they had to play a match with two men short (they still won), and their home pitch was rough and ready; the winner of the toss when a match took place at Staveley had the choice of kicking off up-hill or downhill. They played in red and black halves, on the old recreation ground at Staveley until 1890. The Chesterfield – Staveley line of the GCR later cut through this site. The Staveleyites incurred the wrath of the Sheffield Football Association in October 1881 when the MARPLES brothers led the Staveley team off the pitch, angry at the referee's favouring (as they saw it) the Wednesday team. The tie against Wednesday in the 3rd round of the FA cup two months later drew an immense crowd at Bramall Lane.

By the beginning of the 1880s Jack and Sam 'Lammy' HAY were stalwarts of the team, along with Wright NEEDHAM (elder brother of Ernest 'Nudger' NEEDHAM) who played as W. N. CROOKS. Another member of the team, Jack RICE was said to be one of the finest players in Derbyshire and might have played for England had his career not been cut short by injury.

The first Derbyshire Cup Final took place at the County Cricket Ground at Derby on the 5th April

1884. Of the 23 clubs entering, the three favourites were Derby Midland, Long Eaton Rangers and Staveley. Derby Midland and Staveley duly made it to the final. A crowd of seven thousand saw Staveley win 2-1. Mr GODFREY wrote, "The first six seasons that the Derbyshire Cup was put up, and open to the whole county, Staveley appeared in the final exactly six times with the following results:

- 1883-4 Staveley 2 Derby Midland 1
- 1884-5 Staveley 2 Midland 0
- 1885-6 Heeley 1 Staveley 0
- 1886-7 Staveley 2 Long Eaton Rangers 0
- 1887-8 Derby Junction 2 Staveley 0
(after a draw)
- 1888-9 Staveley 1 Junction 0

In July 1885 the FA introduced legislation for paying professional players, wages began to rise and this was the beginning of the FA league as we know it today. It was also to spell the end of the famous Staveley team. Many of the Staveley men joined Sheffield United and the decline began to set in. However, Staveley continued as a strong force in local football for a little while longer, and GODFREY considered

1886/7 to be one of their best seasons, when "In this year Staveley won their first 20 matches at football, scoring 89-22. The 21st, with Blackburn Rovers was drawn." Having lost its best men to professional sport, Staveley resigned from the Midland League in 1891. I leave the last word to Mr GODFREY:

It ought not to be forgotten that though a local side Staveley were not playing against local teams. Once they got into the last 16 in the English Cup before being knocked out by Blackburn Rovers, the ultimate winners. - The team was in its prime from 1880-1890 and met (and often defeated too) amongst other teams: - Nott's Forest, Nott's County, Sheffield Wednesday, Middlesbrough, Grimsby, Bolton Wanderers, Blackburn Rovers, Preston North End, Accrington, Church, Darwen, Aston Villa, West Bromwich Albion, Upton Park, Derby County, Derby Midland, Derby St Luke's, Lincoln City, Long Eaton Rangers, Warwick County, Lockwood Bros. and various others of more or less note.

**The notebooks of Mr W. E.
GODFREY are now at
Chesterfield Library.**

Derbyshire Times
23 September 1905
REMARKABLE SÉANCE
AT CLOWNE

"The Gates of Heaven Opened."

The newspaper, "Light," under date September 2nd, published an account of the visit of Ellen S LETORT, of 23, Ruedubac, Paris, and Chas LETORT to Mr C ELDRED of Clowne, who is

described as "the marvellous medium." The writer states that with four friends they journeyed from France to Derbyshire, where they were fortunate enough, "to have a series of three sittings during which the gates of heaven seemed to be open, throwing light over our lives for ever."

The séance room was thoroughly searched, but it contained no other furniture than a little harmonium near the fireplace, an arm chair in the cabinet, and two rows of seats just opposite the latter. The arm chair, walls, and floor were examined and also the curtains

which formed the cabinet, and which were nailed to the wall and floor on one side so as to leave only one entrance in front."

Mrs LETORT points out that the only door leading into the room was locked, and her husband put the key in his pocket. She graphically describes the materialization at two of the sittings of "Arthur," the medium's brother, who sat with them from ten to fifteen minutes each evening, as follows: -

He showed us his naked arm, and walked slowly and gracefully about. At both sittings he brought two spirit lights, and handing them to us, he allowed us to examine them. They were round luminous discs, somewhat similar to alabaster, of a hard substance; one a little larger, the other a little smaller than a five-franc piece. Their rays – reminding one of electric light – were somewhat neutralized by the gas light: they had neither smell nor taste, and gave out no heat, being of about the same temperature as our hands.

The second evening he showed us his naked feet, and we all distinctly saw them; immediately afterwards he lifted up his drapery and there were no feet; there the spirit stood just before our eyes, but there were no feet to carry

him; he also let fall his garment, and at once walked about as before. The spirit stopped several times and kissed his sleeping brother, and we also saw and heard him tapping slightly the medium's shoulder. Once I was called up to the cabinet, and there, with the spirit to my left and the medium to my right side, and being less than an arm's length from both, I had all the time necessary to study them.

What specially struck me, and probably would have frightened me if I had not read about similar experiences, was the state of the medium; he has shrunk up like a mummy, his head seemed to have sunk in between his shoulders, and his legs seemed to have become shorter. When he had sat down at the beginning of the sitting we had seen his feet reach out under the curtains; now they scarcely touched the floor; but seemed to shrivel up, and on his cheeks there was a feverish red spot.

During the first sitting a female spirit came up to my husband. He rose, and after some hesitation recognised a woman who had been like a mother to him in his

early childhood, but this woman had passed over in old age. The spirit appeared pretty young with dark hair. She was perfectly well materialised. We all went near to examine her, and she smiled quietly to all; looking round from one to another she stayed out several minutes.

At the second sitting the spirit went straight up to Madame BOSELL, and her father, seeing the face of the spirit, exclaimed "It is mother."

Then M GASAUT rushed forward without-stretched arms, and the spirit flung her arms round his neck and kissed him all over the face. Madame BOSELL, greatly moved, had fallen on her knees, but the spirit turned round to her seized both her hands, and lifted her up. M GASAUT told us afterwards that he had fully recognised his wife, and she had given him her neck to kiss at his old favourite place, and he had felt a woman's warm bosom through the drapery and her warm lips and breath on his face.

The French lady fully describes other spirits that materialised, one of them a late well-known and

popular general in the British Army, and concludes; "These are the principal features of this wonderful sitting, during which our belief has grown to knowledge,

and for ever shall we be thankful to the sympathetic medium, his kind spirit friends, and to God for this beautiful manifestation of the highest truths."

Derbyshire Times 12 May 1906

NEWBOLD'S ANCIENT CHAPEL

History of the Eyre's Burial Place

The Romance of the Montagues



Eyre Chapel

Of the many who spend a leisure hour in a quiet ramble in the district of the Newbold side of Chesterfield, few will have failed to pause for a moment by the old

chapel which stands just off the main road leading through the village. Perhaps few, however, have gone beyond this passing interest, unless it were the student

of local history, or the collector of the pictorial postcard, but a little inquiry respecting this long, low, unpretentious building is time well spent, for its history is deeply interesting.

It is often spoken of as "the Chapel of the EYRES". So it is. It came into the hands of the family in the year 1570, but existed long before that time. Indeed, the date of the erection is unknown, although its architecture shows that it was built in early Norman times.

Briefly tracing the history from the reign of King John – when the Manor of Newbold was a Crown demesne – we find that that monarch made it over to his favourite Wm. BRIWERE; then it fell to his sister Isabel, who married for her second husband Baldwin WAKE, and their son Hugh WAKE made over the manor in the reign of Henry II to the Abbot and Convent of Welbeck.

One authority states that at the dissolution of the monasteries it was a parcel of the possessions of Beauchief Abbey, but Dr COX in his interesting work on the "Churches of Derbyshire," points

out that the lands of that abbey in the lordship of Chesterfield, Brampton, Wadshelf, Wigley, and Newbold, were only worth £7 10s 10d per annum, so that only a small fraction of the Manor of Newbold could have belonged thereto. At all events at the time of the dissolution mentioned, the manor of Newbold was granted to Sir William WEST, and it was his son Edmund WEST, who sold it in 1570, to Anthony and Gervase EYRE, the ancestors of the present owners of the old chapel. They are the Roman Catholic branch of the EYRE family, but while they retain possession of the chapel, and still use it on anniversaries, about thirteen times a year, as well as for a place of burial, their estates in this neighbourhood are now in other hands.

Of some of the family, FORD in his "History of Chesterfield", writes "Thomas EYRE, of the Newbold a zealous Royalist, was governor of Welbeck under the Earl of Newcastle. It is said, that being a captain of a troop, he was three times in one action personally engaged with CROMWELL, and obliged him to retreat." At the

present time the family are represented in the management of the chapel by Mrs Barbara EYRE, of Nuneaton, whose husband was one of the last to be buried there.

During the Orange revolution of 1688, the old chapel at Newbold in common with a Roman Catholic Chapel at Chesterfield, and strangely enough another belonging to the EYRES at Padley was sacked. Indeed, Dr PEGGE, the accomplished Rector of Whittington, who died on Nov. 11th 1791, and is buried in Whittington Church expresses the opinion in one of his noted pages, that it was the same mob who committed the outrages at Newbold and Padley, and Dr COX presumes that this desecration was the outcome of "an unfortunate outbreak of Protestant malice." At all events the chapel was nearly demolished. The monuments were all destroyed, and again Dr COX states that the ancient tombstones were "used for chimney pieces, doorways and other secular purposes." This statement appears to be made on the authority of one Rhodes HIBBERT, of Newbold, who died at a very advanced age. The

chapel appears from that time to have remained desolate until a recent date. Many people now living can well remember it being used as a cowhouse or barn, but the representative of the EYRES about twenty years ago, had it renovated to some extent, and in it was erected a wooden alter and raised dais at the east end. The bodies buried there, were also placed in new coffins. In 1843, the Rev J HUNTER found it "standing without any inclosure in a field, and filled with husbandry utensils", while in the seventies Dr COX found the "interior utterly desolate, the windows being not even glazed". And later it was used as a shelter for cattle.

Dr COX conjectured that it could not have been long after the taking of the Domesday Survey before a chapel sprang up on this site. Whether that is the chapel now standing is another question, but from a large number of the stones in the walls on the exterior and interior, he thinks they have been used formerly in an early Norman edifice. The chapel as it stands however is probably of greater antiquity than any of the churches now existing in this district – older

indeed than the present Parish Church of Chesterfield, although during the restoration work there, Norman stones were also found, and gave probability to the assumption that a Norman Church stood on the present site of the Church of the Crooked Steeple.

The Newbold Chapel has an interesting feature on the south side – the north is unpierced – in a priest's door. This is of very small dimensions being only 5ft 3 in. high and 2ft broad, and the top is formed of semi-circular tympanum, ornamented with flowing foliage which is now much defaced. Several of the jamb stones, also, bear traces of the original sculpture, a kind of horseshoe moulding, while one stone has at one time formed the head of a small single light Norman window.

As we have remarked the sacking of the chapel in the reign of William III. left it utterly desolate, but fortunately one inscription on a monument had been copied previously and is now jealously preserved by the family of BROWNE, who, it will be remembered, are the claimants to

the title of Viscount Montague. It runs: -

"To the memory of the Honourable Anthony BROWNE, eldest son of Francis Viscount Montacute, of Cowdray in Sussex, Major in the Volunteer Regiment at York, who was wounded in the leg in a sally from thence, 1644. He married Bridget MASKEW, daughter of James MASKEW, or York Esq., who, together with his two sons, was killed at Marston Moor, fighting for their king, and country. He left two sons and two daughters – John, Gervase, Christian and Martha. He departed this life May 6, 1666, aged 46 years."

In this lies a very important part of the grounds advanced by the BROWNE'S in their claim to the title, and it will be remembered that in 1901, the evidence in favour of that claim was given in detail in The Derbyshire Times. Thirty-four years after the death of Anthony BROWNE, his wife died leaving a letter to her daughter, who she addressed as "Grace,"

asking that an inscription be placed over her in Newbold Chapel at her death, and requesting her to remember that if ever the male heirs to the title of Viscount Montacute became extinct, their family had the right to it.

The father of the first Viscount Montague, from whom this Major BROWNE claimed descent was Sir Anthony BROWNE, standard bearer and master of horse to Henry VIII., and whose tomb and monument are in Battle Abbey. The Anthony BROWNE, of Newbold, appears, without consulting his father to have claimed allegiance to Charles I in the disturbed times of the reign of the hapless monarch. His father and brothers were fighting on the Parliamentary side, but Anthony was appointed Major in the Royal army, and in the Siege of York in 1644 had his leg broken and was taken prisoner in a sally. He escaped on recovering, and along with another officer, ADLINGTON – an ancestor of the ADLINGTONS of Calow – he fled to Newbold, where he changed his name to that of John HUDSON, and obtained protection from the

EYRE'S. His wife through information taken to her by a faithful servant - Ensign WHITE – also escaped and joined her husband at Newbold, and this WHITE is the ancestor of the WHITES of Tupton. In 1660 on the restoration, the Major re-assumed his proper name of BROWNE, and going to the court, petitioned Charles II. for his wife's estates which had been confiscated by CROMWELL. These, however, had been given to a Court favourite, Sir George BARLOW, and BROWNE was told that the King could not remember every old soldier who had fought for his father. Going to Cowdray, in Sussex, Major BROWNE found that his father had fled abroad, in consequence of the part he had taken against the King, and thus the last chance of the estate and title of Montague was lost. He returned to Newbold, disappointed and infirm and died in 1666, before his father. The fact that neither Anthony nor his family are mentioned in the father's (third Viscount's) will, leads to the belief that the part he had taken in the wars had placed him in paternal disfavour.

It does not appear that his widow Bridget made any effort to bring her sons under the notice of their grandfather the Viscount, but she took a farm at Lings, under the HUNLOKES, where she died in 1700 and was buried by the side of her husband in Newbold as she desired. No inscription, however, seems to have been put up to her memory. One of her sons, Gervase, continued to occupy the land they had a Newbold, and Ford's "History of Chesterfield," published in 1839, states that "the tombstone of Gervase BROWNE, second son of Anthony was to be seen not many years ago in the chapel."

It is also given on the authority of the Rhodes HIBBERT, who has been already mentioned that he remembered the grave of Anthony BROWNE being opened in the presence of the Rev Mr MOREWOOD, of West Hallam, and others, and it was found that the leg had been broken, as stated with regard to the sally in the Siege of York, and was seamed at the fracture.

The late Francis BROWNE, of Lings, who was familiarly known as "Montacute BROWNE" is stated

to have greatly resembled the portrait of the first Viscount. It will be remembered that the last claimant was Joseph BROWNE, who was employed for some time on the pit bank at Holmewood, and who lived in Auckland's Place, Chesterfield.

Apart from this romantic glamour, Newbold has in a way provided sport for historians – that is to say the Manor of Newbold. Dr COX says "It was a manor of great extent, and comprised within its limits six berewicks or hamlets – Whittington, Brimington, Tapton, Chesterfield, Boythorpe, and Eckington. The ancient chapel at Newbold was probably, therefore, at one time in its history, strange as it may now seem, the mother church of Chesterfield."

Mr Pym YEATMAN, however, takes another view, and propounds a theory that the Domesday Book, which shows the Manor with these six berewicks, is a mere record of Crown property and Crown rents, and not of all lands in the kingdom. Messrs LYSONS in their work upon Derbyshire, assume that the town of Chesterfield was included in the Manor of Newbold, but in support

of his theory that that could not have been so, Mr YEATMAN in his "History of the Borough of Chesterfield," quotes a further entry in the Domesday Book referring to the Manor of Echintune (Eckington). It is an enumeration of figures, of land measures and vales, and these show that this Echintune could not possibly have been the same place as the Echintune in the Manor of Newbold, considering that the area of land mentioned was greater than that of the Manor of Newbold itself with all the berewicks. He concludes that it was not the same place, but thinks the berewick of Echintune must have been nearer to Newbold, and states "The same reasoning must satisfy us that the Chesterfield, the berewick of Newbold, was not and could not be the great Town of Chesterfield, the capital of the Wapentake." Seeing that Chesterfield was a Manor in itself prior to Domesday, and indeed prior to the Norman Conquest, he considers that that disposes of the supposition that the Chesterfield of the Domesday Book is the town of Chesterfield. Therefore, he joins issue with Dr COX and Messrs

LYSON'S on the statement that Newbold was "strange as it may seem, the mother church of Chesterfield."

The point, however, remains in dispute, Mr YEATMAN regrets the fact that the committee who were appointed on the matter have failed to open one of the secrets or doors of that great treasure house, the Domesday Book, and so the work of interpretation is still the field for endless dispute on such points.

But, however that may be the old chapel of Newbold cannot be robbed of its ancient glamour, and to those so inclined, the study of it and its history will continue to abound with interest.



Anthony BROWNE
1st Viscount Montague

Epitaph from a headstone

At Louth Church Lincolnshire

In memory of Lettice Manning

*Ah, cruel death to please thy palate,
Cut down the lettuce to make a salad.*

Did you know SESQUIPEDALOPHOBIA is a fear of long words.

Also if people from Poland are called Poles why aren't people from Holland called Holes?

With thanks to Carol Morris for the above.



Library News

In our Library we have the following documents

for reference only

Brampton Primitive Methodist Chapel	Baptisms	1826-1837
Chesterfield Quakers	Births, Marriages and Burials	1641-1837
Chesterfield Wesleyans Chapel	Births and Baptisms	1807-1837
Elder Yard Chapel	Baptisms	1724-1786
Elder Yard Chapel	Baptisms	1773-1837
Elder Yard Chapel	Deaths /Burials	1787-1837
Elmton	Bishops Transcripts	1673-1868
Soresby Street/Froggatt Yard Meeting House	Births/Baptisms	1776-1825
Soresby Street/Froggatt Yard Meeting House	Burials	1787-1792
Soresby Street/Froggatt Yard Meeting House	Burials	1823-1837
Wingerworth	Bishops Transcripts	1664-1812



MICRO FICHE COPIES FOR SALE

(These are hand written and are not indexed)

St Bartholomew, (WHITTINGTON) - (some gaps)

BAPTISMS	1650 - 1902	(13 fiche)	£13.00
	1902 - 1912	(3 fiche)	£ 3.00
	1912 - 1922	(3 fiche)	£ 3.00

BRAMPTON Methodist

BAPTISMS (some gaps)	1826 - 1925	(4 fiche)	£ 4.00
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St James the Apostle, TEMPLE NORMANTON

MARRIAGES	1868 - 1919	(1 fiche)	£ 1.50
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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)	£ 6.50
MARRIAGES	1832 - 1972	(11 fiche)	£11.00
BURIALS	1832 - 1974	(6 fiche)	£ 6.00

St Peter & St Paul, OLD BRAMPTON

MARRIAGES	1756 - 1928	(7 fiche)	£ 6.50
MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS		(3 fiche)	£ 3.00

St. John's, NEWBOLD

MARRIAGES	1861 - 1920	(7 fiche)	£ 6.50
	1920 - 1937	(4 fiche)	£ 4.00

Christ Church, STONEGRAVELS CHESTERFIELD

MARRIAGES	1914 - 1953	(3 fiche)	£ 3.00
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Holy Trinity, CHESTERFIELD

MARRIAGES	1854 - 1933	(6 fiche)	£ 5.50
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St. Paul's, HASLAND / GRASSMOOR

MARRIAGES	1851 - 1923	(3 fiche)	£ 3.00
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St Mary & All Saints, CHESTERFIELD

BAPTISMS	1761 - 1801	(4 fiche)	£ 4.50
BAPTISMS	1908 - 1934	(7 fiche)	£ 7.00
MARRIAGES	1761 - 1822	(6 fiche)	£ 5.50
MARRIAGES	1822 - 1844	(4 fiche)	£ 3.50
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
BURIALS	1761 - 1801	(4 fiche)	£ 3.50

St Laurence, BARLOW

MARRIAGES	1754 - 1942	(3 fiche)	£ 2.50
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Derbyshire Times Extracts

MARRIAGES	1880 - 1894	(3 fiche)	£ 3.00
DEATHS	1880 - 1894	(11 fiche)	£11.00

1851 CENSUS RETURN - 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, Derbyshire S44 5SY.

All Cheques in £ Sterling please, to be made to CADFHS.

Prices include postage to UK mainland.

Overseas please add £3.00 (GBP) to the total order for postage.

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

**Records of Beighton, Church, Parish and People
16th to 19th Century**

St Mary the Virgin 12th century parish Church



Chesterfield & District Family History Society

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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Lynne



Carol

I don't know if any of you are like me, whenever I go away, if there is any family research to do I plan a day in the Archives, and my husband goes off and does whatever he wants to do.

I have never been lucky to find many of my husband or my ancestors on the web except for census returns, therefore a visit to the Archives is the only way to get on.

Recently we had a holiday in Kent, as I didn't have any research in Kent, I talked my husband into travelling a couple of hours to Brighton Archives.

He was about to set off leaving the car at the Archives (one good way to get free parking). He was told the town was 3 miles away, so as I was only looking for 2 marriages both at the same church and 1 baptism, he decided to help me.

I had the dates of the marriages, they were 2 sisters, one never had children and the other I know had at least one child. Within minutes I had the Parish records for the marriages, and next was the search for the baptism. It took hours we went through baptisms for 24 churches in Brighton. I found one baptism in church number 23, but as we had gone through all those registers I made sure I went through the last one, JUST IN CASE there were any more entries.

My husband commenting at stages that I was probably looking for something that wasn't there. Of course I was, but if I don't look how do I know something is there or not.

After hours of searching I now know: -

Researching family history is like Marmite, you either love it or hate it. I love family history but hate Marmite. My husband loves Marmite but HATES family research. Another of his comments "I couldn't be doing with this again; it's doing my head in". It would also have been a lot quieter without him, he can do his own thing next time, his huffing and puffing was 'doing my head in'.

But he now knows what effort is going into researching the family.

It would be appreciated if you have any feedback regarding the magazine or about the Family History, Heritage and Craft Fair, either positive or negative.

Lynne - Editor



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 Interest. Although Chesterfield and District Family History Society no longer produce Members Surname Interests on fiche, Jayne Smith our Membership Secretary is now in progress of an alternative which will be electronic.**

Members Surname 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.

They will be held at 7.00pm at

St Hugh's Roman Catholic Church, Littlemoor, Chesterfield.

C.A.D.F.H.S. membership and Renewal is from January 1st to December 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.

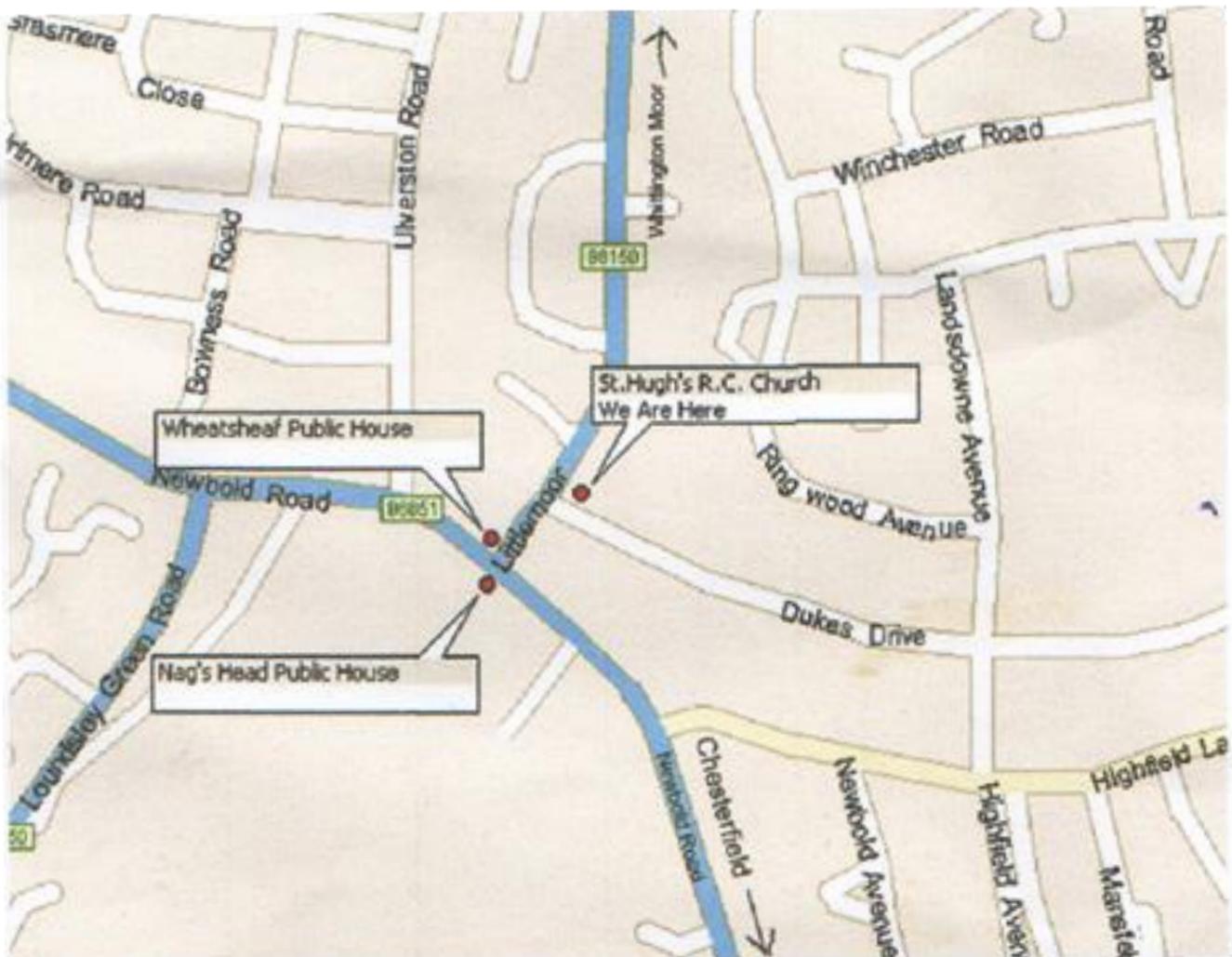
Committee members, the Library and limited research material is available to assist you in your search for ancestors and to answer any questions you may have from 7.00pm onwards.

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

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.

Map of Venue for Monthly Meetings



The Society meets at 7.30pm, the first Tuesday of each month at St Hugh's Roman Catholic Church, Littlemoor Chesterfield, S41 8QP

Located at the junction of Dukes Drive and Littlemoor, Newbold. 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)

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