

In-spire-ation

**Chesterfield and District Family
History Society Quarterly Magazine**



**The Royal Oak Chesterfields oldest Inn
see more on page 2**

Summer Issue 119 £ 2

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Mission Statement

Chesterfield & District Family History Society aims to be one of the country's leading and most forward thinking 'Family History Societies'

**Providing a strong base to enable our members to develop and grow
We aim to foster a positive experience through creative and innovative and related services to our members.**

Cover Picture



To the east of the market place lay The Shambles. In Medieval times this was the 'Flesh Market' or 'Butchers Quarter'. Irongate, a narrow lane in the Shambles, runs down to The Royal Oak, a timber framed inn said to be the oldest inn in Chesterfield.

Built in the 12th century throughout the middle ages it was two butchers shops and accommodation. It was already an inn in 1722A.D.



Editors Bit



Mary

Hello and welcome to the summer 2019 edition of your magazine. We hope that you enjoyed the Spring issue. Unfortunately, Lyn had to step back from her editorial duties due ill health earlier in the year. I'm glad to say she is now on the mend and back in full swing!

As you will be aware Lyn and I are new to the job and we would love to hear from our readers with any feedback and suggestions for improvement; for example, things that we have not included which you would like to see and of course we would very much welcome letters , tips or stories which we can feature in future editions .

In this issue we continue to learn with Liz our Vice Chair person who is a very experienced researcher. This time she guides us through B.M.D. Marriages. Also, our new Tea Time quiz and another Dastardly Deed which this time is a little bit controversial. See what conclusion you would have arrived at and whether you agree with the jury.

Mary



Lyn

I would like to say a very big thank you to both Mary and Dena Fanshawe for all of their help in getting the March magazine finished and distributed after I was unfortunately taken ill in February this year. I'm glad to say that I'm feeling much better and able to get back on board! As Mary mentions above, we are very new to this and I hope you can bear with us as we get to grips with various technological issues etc. I've really enjoyed reading through this quarter's issue and again, credit has to go to Mary who has put so much time and effort into research, compilation and correspondence; to Dena who has provided all her support and assistance both to me and Mary especially and of course, our members and speakers for their valuable contributions.

Lyn

CADFHS 2018.19 Committee

Neil Wilson	Chair
Liz Youle	Vice Chair
David Wheatcroft	Treasurer
Dena Fanshawe.....	Acting Secretary, Events Coordinator, E-newsletter, Assistant Web Manager
Terry Cocking.....	Printing
Julia Wragg	Minutes Secretary, Librarian and Assistant Events Coordinator
Mary Bullas	Magazine Co Editor
Lyn McNair	Magazine Co Editor, Assistant Events Coordinator, Charity Champion.
Dena Mountain	Raffle Organiser
Keith Fanshawe.....	Committee
Ken Sanderson	Committee

A Word From the Chair



Our editors are wonderful, keep asking me to write a few words for this issue.

Well, I know I started it and filed it safe, but can't find it for looking so from memory.

Dena F has been busy with the fair, planning, arranging the speakers and the exhibitors. The committee also been involved and have met up a number of times to help with the planning

and the fair in general.

If any of you sees or hear about a speaker whose subject is relevant to family or local history, please drop me a line.

Anyway, enough from me, enjoy the summer

Neil

Meet The Committee - Vice Chair



Liz Youle

Born in Chesterfield during the war. Left for Iraq 14th January 1949. Went to boarding school in Cyprus, then Sheffield and in 1954 in Somerset. As my parents lived in Iraq I spent Christmas and Easter holidays with my gran in Chesterfield. No TV, no friends, so what do you do in the evenings? Get out the photo and postcard albums. That's when I started my family history so, probably longer than any other member. Names were put on photos for everyone that my grandfather (then deceased) had failed to mention. Cut to 1989 when I went to Abu Dhabi. I spent 2 weeks of my annual leave attending Record Offices and Archives. The rest of my leave I toured the world. Returned to UK in 2001. Ran my home in Cornwall as a guest house. By now the internet had started to be available to family historians. My granddaughter is 1/2 Cornish and I ran a regular research morning for a group of researchers. Several guests were found to be related to my granddaughter. In the winter I travelled abroad, one year to The Emirates, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand – 11 flights in 11 weeks and I met and/or stayed with at least 37 members of my extended family...all due to my researching. I've also been to Canada 3 times, visiting family, friends and researchers. Derbysgen Rootsweb list was an enormous help and that's how I met several researchers. Altogether I've visited about 25% of the world mostly staying with friends and family. Last year I made the decision to return to Chesterfield...that took me a long time! I've been a member of CADFHS for years – Member No. 525. I'm now enjoying my 3rd retirement in a lovely new bungalow in Calow (this is my 32nd home) and I have started to hold a family history morning for anyone interested. My research is extensive as I've researched my daughter, granddaughter, grandsons (daughter's 2nd marriage) and great grandson. My main research in Chesterfield is NEEDHAMs and KIRKs and anyone with a twig that encompasses them.

Welcome New Members!

To add (or change) your surnames to our Members Surname Interests please visit:

<https://membermojo.co.uk/cadfhs> and download a Surname Interest Form to complete.

Once completed please email to membership_assistant@cadfhs.org

Member Name & Membership Number

Susan North 1155	Paul Quest 1163	Philip Levick 1171 Phillip
College 1156	Patricia A. Hawksworth 1164	Margaret Breeds 1172
David Hall 1157	Ceri McCormack 1165	
Diane Barber 1158	Mark Paul Kelly 1166	
Lucy Harrison 1159	Chris Ecclesfield 1167	
Isabel Fogg 1160	Becky Harris 1168	
Paivi Raine 1161	Ken Mycock 1169	
Chris Willis 1162	Diane Dyson 1170	

***If you would like to get in touch with another member please send your request to Margaret Linacre at membership_assistant@cadfhs.org who will forward your request to the member you would like to contact.**



NOTICE OF: AGM September 4th 2019

**Chesterfield and District Family History Society Annual General Meeting
Whittington Moor Methodist Church, Scarsdale Rd, Whittington Moor,
Chesterfield S41 8NA**

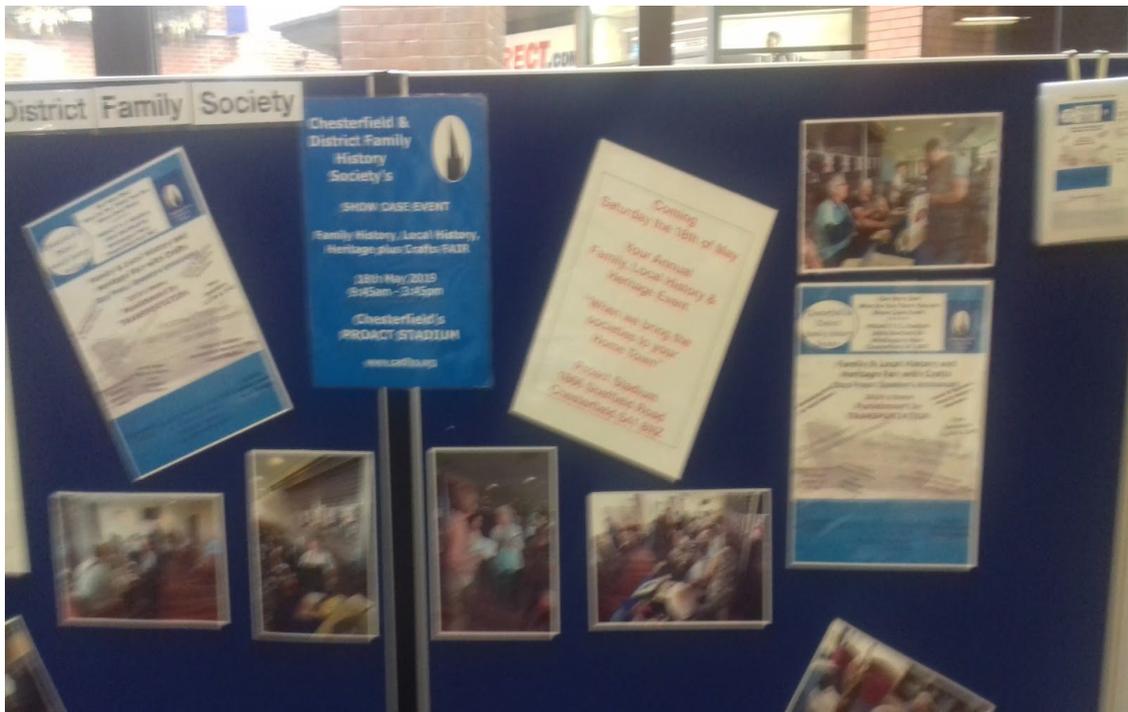
AGENDA

- 1. Apologies**
- 2. Minutes of 2018 A.G.M.**
- 3. Matters arising**
- 4. Chairman's Report**
- 5. Treasurer's Report**
- 6. Secretary's Report**
- 7. Election of Officers and Committee**
- 8. Increase in annual subscriptions**
- 9. Any other business**

**Note: Items for discussion under item 9 must be submitted in writing to the
Secretary 28 days before A.G.M**

Chesterfield Library Display Board

At the time of writing Chesterfield Library have given us one of their display boards to feature our annual showcase event. It is located in the entrance. This year we turn our attention to Punishment and Transportation. We hope that those who managed to attend the event enjoyed it. See the next edition of the magazine for a full report.



Social History Titbits

Workhouses produced lists of rules which were often prominently displayed in the workhouse and read out loud once a week so that the illiterate had no excuse for disobeying them.

February Talk - History of Ashgate House Part One

By Linda Jackson

History of Ashgate House

The following is an abstract of the research carried out by myself to determine the history and original ownership of Ashgate House before the Barnes family bought the estate in 1756. In conjunction to this study Lynne Earland researched the Barnes family directly associated with the property. Therefore my area of research focused primarily between 1647 – 1756.

There are two date stones - **1647** and **1768** which are built into the walls of Ashgate House, suggesting that the property was originally built in 1647. However date stones can be unreliable thus more evidence was necessary to confirm that the house was built in 1647. The second date of 1768 refers to the rebuild carried out by John Barnes. Ashgate House and estate was purchased in 1756 by John Barnes of Holme. John Barnes was farming at Holme Hall and Barlow. He was also a Surveyor and Valuer, leasing coal and contracting out mining operations at Barlow.

The research began with the Barnes family collection, now held in Matlock Records Office. There are over 1000 papers in the collection. Lynne and I painstakingly went through each document looking for any information associated with the property. This included searching for Deeds, Manorial records, Mortgages, Leases and letters. The collection did reveal a vast array of documents regarding Land sales, Mortgages and Leases. More importantly these documents were associated with John Barnes and another man by the name of John STONES and were dated pre - 1756 when John Barnes bought the property.

Confirmation that there was dialogue and purchases of lands and property between John Stones widow Sarah and John Barnes, was through a document naming John Barnes of Brampton purchasing at Ashgate for the sum of £1100 2 'messuages' or (a dwelling house with outbuildings and land), from the trustees of the John Stones estate (he was now deceased).

Further research revealed that the said John Stones died in 1754, and the Ashgate estate was put into the hands of the Trustees and John's widow Sarah Stones. This was confirmed when I located a newspaper advertisement in "*The Derby Mercury*", dated: June 1755, advertising the sale of the Ashgate Estate, furthermore it named the vendor as being a Sarah Stones widow of John Stones. I continued to search for more evidence, and I came across a court case entitled:

Case of Opinion – Barnes V Stones dated July 19th 1754.

This case was raised by John Barnes to force a Sarah Stones, widow of John Stones to pay 1/3 of the cost repairs to a dwelling house at Ashgate, this property was being leased to a tenant John Pearce. The case was not resolved for a further six years, the outcome fell in the favour of John Barnes. I cannot confirm if this property requiring repairs referred to Ashgate House, as the papers do not make this clear. But there was clear evidence that the Ashgate estate including the house was certainly owned by the Stones family. Furthermore that John Stones had ensured his wife had been left a dower in the will, including her share of the estate. There were no known children born to John & Sarah Stones, so there were no heirs to the estate. Hence the sale!

Documents in the Barnes collection reveal the Stones family originated from Eckington. George Stones a Blacksmith had a son John, and at some point this family moved to Ashgate, purchasing lands and property in the area.

Research revealed that there were three generations of Wills for the Stones family. All the wills recorded the lands in Ashgate being bequeathed to the next son.

1. John Stones died 1677 he bequeathed 1/3 part of the estate to his wife Ellen and sons John & Christopher Stones.
2. John Stones died 1723 he bequeathed 2 parts of all his lands in Ashgate to his son John Stones.
3. John Stones 1755 – the estate was put into trust, there were no heirs.

These Wills confirmed that the Stones family were living in Ashgate pre.1677.

Evidence of Ownership pre 1756

The following evidence substantiates that the Ashgate estate was owned by the Stones family, these include

1. The Wills of the Stones men each refer to lands and property they owned in Ashgate, Brampton.
2. The Newspaper articles in 1755 of sale naming Sarah Stones (widow) as the vendor.
3. Court Case of Opinion 1754 -1760 between John Barnes and Sarah Stones, the case papers also revealed that Sarah Stones had been left a dower and was owner of the Ashgate estate.

John Barnes had purchased property in Ashgate from the John Stones estate. (Remember the 2 Messuages for £1100) there was dialogue between John Barnes and Sarah Stones.

But there was one final convincing piece of evidence;

The Names of the Fields on the Ashgate Estate.

In the will of John Stones (2) dated 1723 he names the fields owned by the Stones family. They were **Great Croft, Little Croft, Windmill Field, Breethorne, Shorthills, Orchards, Cote Meadow, Three Acres, Great Meadow**

135-years later when in **1859** Ashgate was put up for sale by the Barnes family the same named fields are included in the sales particulars.

This was clear evidence that the property on the estate was in fact owned by the Stones family, used by a tenant of the name of John Pearce, and was eventually purchased by John Barnes. The evidence also revealed the Stones family were in Ashgate pre 1677. On the account of probability the property was originally built by the Stones family, and was likely used for workers on the estate before John Barnes took ownership of the estate and rebuilt Ashgate to the design it is today.

By 1756 Ashgate and the estate was now firmly in the ownership of the Barnes family, where it remained for almost 200 years.

Linda J Jackson

Born in Chesterfield

Olave Baden Powell

Stubbing Court is a mid- Georgian seat in the Parish of Wingerworth. It appears to have derived its name from a member of the Stubbing family who was granted a freehold there around 1435. In the 17th century it was owned by a member of the Holland family. In 1725 Marina Holland, heiress, sold it to Henry Gladwin. Between 1725 and 1819 the Gladwins greatly improved the house and extended the estate adding 175 acres. Around 1819 the Gladwins who were living abroad in the Empire let the house to the Rt. Hon. James Abercrombie, later 1st Lord Dunfermline and then to Thomas Pedley who lived there until 1857. The house was sold to Samuel Burkitt in 1890, the final tenants were the Soames family.

Harold Soames – Katherine Mary Hill

Auriol 1888

Arthur 1886

Olave 1889

Olave was the third child of Harold Soames and Katherine Mary Hill. Her father was the younger son of a Gentry family from Lincolnshire and her mother was of aristocratic lineage.



In May 1877 her grandfather purchased Brampton Brewery, known then as 'Parkin and Co. Brewers and Malters' for the sum of £48,000. He then passed the ownership to his younger son Harold. Harold having formed a partnership with Mr Charles Hames Chater decided to relocate to Chesterfield along with his brother Frederick in order to be nearer the Brewery. To this end they took up the lease of Stubbing Court at Wingerworth.

Harold married Katherine Hill on the 20th of December 1883 and the couple made Stubbing Court their home. It was there that their three children Auriol, Arthur and Olave were born .

In the same year as Olave was born her father, having dissolved his partnership with Mr Chater and finding the journey to Chesterfield either on horseback or on foot laborious, decided that the family should live nearer to his place of work. And so, in September 1889, he purchased West House in West Bars, Chesterfield and the family took up residence in April 1890 and remained there for the next five years.

As West Bars began to change with the building of the Lancashire and East Coast Railway Headquarters and the completion of the Chesterfield section of the Railway and Terminus, the road was widened and improved to accommodate increasing traffic to the new railway station. All this started to impinge on the open views that the family had enjoyed from the West House and so Harold decided it was time to move back to the country. He took up a two years' lease on Renishaw Hall the home of the Sitwell family.

Olave was eight years old when the family left Derbyshire her father having sold the Brampton Brewery in 1897.

Harold Soames travelled extensively and as they grew older was often accompanied by one of his daughters. It was on a cruise to Jamaica with her father that Olave met Robert Baden Powell in 1912. Olave and Robert found that they had a lot in common including a shared birthday although born 32 years apart. By the time the cruise ended the couple had become unofficially engaged and they married on the 30th of October 1912.

They made their home in Sussex where their three children were born, Peter in 1913, Heather in 1915 and Betty in 1917. Olave took a great interest in her husband's scouting activities and soon became involved with the Girl Guides. In 1916 she was appointed the County Commissioner for Sussex and in 1918 became Chief Guide for Britain. In 1920 she helped to form an International Council which eventually became the World

Association of Guides. By this time, they had moved from Sussex to Pax Hill in Hampshire. Olave often accompanied her husband on his scouting trips and would take along the children in order to maintain a family life.

In 1938 they moved to Kenya which was to prove to be Robert's final home as he died there in 1941. Olave was granted a grace and favour apartment in Hampton Court Palace - apartments granted by the Monarch for the use of widows whose husbands were considered to have given exceptional service to the country. Pax Hill having been taken over by the military. Olave continued to travel all over the world visiting Guides and Scouts until in 1970 she was diagnosed with diabetes and ordered to stop. She left Hampton Court in 1973 after 25 years and moved into a Nursing Home where she died in June 1977 at the age of 88 years. Her ashes were buried in Robert's grave in Kenya.

A memorial service was held for her in the same year at Westminster Abbey it was filled with not only Guides and Scouts but also government officials and members of other organisations.

References: Dundee Advertiser Monday 13TH February 1882; Derbyshire Courier Saturday 4th February 1882; Sheffield Telegraph Thurs 9th February 1882; Derbyshire Times and Chesterfield Herald Sat 11th February 1882

WHAT'S ON?

(Doors open at 7pm; Talks to begin at 7.30pm)

Wednesday July 3rd 7pm - 'Mayhem On The Midlands' with Judy & Chris Rouse

Wednesday August 7th 7pm - 'Newspapers & Genealogy' with Kate Henderson

Wednesday September 4th Members Meeting & 30th Anniversary Celebrations with AGM (*see page 7*)

February Talk Part Two

By Lynne Earland

The Barnes Family of Ashgate House

My research started with Edmund Barnes; he married Elizabeth Allen in 1684 at Old Brampton and they had 4 children.

Edmund's wife Elizabeth was buried 1692 at Old Brampton. He then remarried in Chesterfield to Anna Wilcockson in 1697.

Edmund had another 4 children with Anna, John the youngest being the first to own Ashgate House. Johanes or John was baptised 1706, in Old Brampton.

John who lived in Holme (which was concluded as Holme Hall) married Elizabeth Allison in Chesterfield 1735. They had 8 or 9 children, one of the children I couldn't find a baptism for, David their eldest son, being the next in line to own Ashgate House.

David was baptised at Old Brampton 1741. In 1756, John Barnes of Holme purchased Ashgate House from Sarah Stones, John was the 1st Barnes owner of Ashgate House. In 1768 John rebuilt Ashgate House for his eldest son David who became the 2nd Barnes owner.

David married Ellen Hawkins, a widow in Clapham in Yorkshire, in 1771. Ellen was married the previous year, therefore only married for a few months before becoming a widow. Her maiden name was Gorell. I have found during my research quite a few family trees regarding the Barnes family with Ellen as Eleanor. These are incorrect she was never Eleanor.

David & Ellen had 4 children Mary, John Gorell, Ellen (not Eleanor) and Marget. Marget (as spelt on her burial), up to now I have not found a baptism, so the assumption is she died shortly after birth. The 3 other children's records of birth were in London, and all state they were born at Ashgate. David and Ellen were Dissenters.

English Dissenters or English Separatists were Protestant Christians who separated from the Church of England in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. A dissenter is one who disagrees in opinion, belief and other matters. English Dissenters opposed state interference in religious matters, founded their own churches, educational establishments, and communities.

John Gorell Barnes was the next in line to own Ashgate House, David & Ellen's only son. John Gorell was born 1777, Ashgate House. David died 1805.

John Gorell Barnes married Elizabeth Taylor Clay of North Wingfield at Old Brampton the year 1810.

They had 8 children but Ashgate House didn't go to the eldest son as he died aged 16, the next in line would have been William. During the research in various documents it was found that William was inclined to keep borrowing money from his father, even in John Gorells will, which was 13 pages long with 13 pages of Codicils, it stated William owed him money. In the original will Ashgate estate was left to William, but in the 3rd and final Codicil, John Gorell Barnes revoked his Ashgate estate to William and then bequeathed the Ashgate Estate to Henry and Charles, two of his other sons. In the Codicil William owed him two thousand five hundred & eight pounds and upwards. John Gorell Barnes kept a book which is stated in his will and any money borrowed by his sons (which all of them apparently did borrow money on occasions) was written in his book. Was this why the house was put up for sale and not bequeathed to William, then the eldest son? Would he have squandered away his inheritance? In the same codicil

John Gorell states *"And I do hereby cancel forgive and declare void the said debt of Two thousand five hundred and eight pounds and upwards so due from my said son William to me as aforesaid and every other debt"*.

Henry, 3rd son of John Gorell, also named his eldest son John Gorell Barnes. This John Gorell Barnes went on to be 1st Baron Gorell of Brampton, although he was born Liverpool, he too is buried in Old Brampton.

Edmund being the next owner and next to the youngest son was born in 1820. Edmund married Sarah Anne Wilson in Liverpool in 1854; his younger brother Alfred and youngest son of John Gorell & Elizabeth Taylor married on the same day, in the same church. Alfred married Sarah Ann's sister Charlotte. Alfred & Charlotte went on to live, at Ashgate Lodge.

Found in the Burials & Waste Book Old Brampton church is John Gorell Barnes burial, it reads: - John Gorell Barnes Ashgate age 80 years interred in a New Brick Vault 8 feet deep with his head up to the feet of another Vault about 4 feet deep in which his Mother was interred in the year 1822 over which the Headstone is laid and between their Tombs.

John Gorell died in 1858, Elizabeth Taylor Barnes his wife died the same year.

1859 The Ashgate Estate was put up for Auction. It was sold to Edmund Barnes son of the deceased for £6000, he informed his mother in law by telegram.

Edmund & Sarah Anne had 2 children Edmund Wilson and Frank Langley; Frank Langley died age 10. Edmund Wilson married Evelyn Mary Bolton and had 3 children: - Edmund Lyndon who died 1916 in WW1, Richard Langley & Marjorie Ruth, all born at Ashgate House.

In the presentation I included photographs I had taken in Old Brampton Church yard of the Barnes family gravestone, also photographs sent to me by some of the Barnes family who were a tremendous help with the research.

The last Barnes to leave Chesterfield was in 1945 Thomas Harold Barnes, son of Alfred Thomas Holland Barnes and grandson of Alfred Barnes of Ashgate Lodge which is just across from Ashgate House. Thomas Harold Barnes married Ivy Joy Spearman.

On a Conveyance of Ashgate House the vendor was Thomas Harold Barnes and the Trustees were Thomas Harold Barnes grandson of Alfred, Harold John Alfred Kinsman grandson of Alfred & Marjorie Ruth Barnes granddaughter of Edmund.

A painting of Ashgate House, painted in 1989 (which is still at Ashgate House), and signed Joy Barnes, in fact her name was Ivy Joy Barnes nee Spearman wife of Thomas Harold Barnes, who was the last Barnes to leave Chesterfield.

Ashgate House is now known as the Harry Fisher Building and is part of Ashgate Hospice, and Ashgate Lodge, which was at one stage a maternity home, is now called Ashgate House.

I dedicated my research to some very special people that have been in my life, who all fell victim to cancer. My mum who died age 48 when I was 7 years old, my mother-in-law who died age 72 and who I knew longer than my mum, my sister-in-law who died age 55 and a friend, Susan Torr, who passed away in the Hospice, Boxing Day 2017 age 62. I miss them all. Little did I know when both Linda Jackson and I were asked by the Hospice on the 22 Nov 2017 to do further research on Ashgate House and the Barnes family, that within a few days I would be visiting Susan at the Hospice, and every day seeing how well she was cared for.

All the staff and volunteers, for doing such a fantastic job, with the love, care and support of patients and the day to day running and upkeep of the Hospice. I'm sure the Barnes family would be proud that the house ended up **AGAIN** being the most important house in Chesterfield, and what it is now used for.

Lynne Earland

Tea Time Quiz

1. You have three siblings born between 1884 – 1887 and need to know their parents. Which census would be the best one to start with?
2. When was the power of granting probate taken from church courts and given to the state?
3. What kind of entries will you NOT find in the G.R.O. Indexes ?
4. What piece of information was NOT asked for in the censuses from 1841 -1901?
5. What are the Bishops Transcripts?
6. What is a toponymic surname?
7. What was the Capital of Roman Britain?
8. What was the occupation of a planister?
9. Which of these is **NOT** a requirement for Church Court, where wills were proved, until the state took over?
 - Occupation
 - Place of Birth
 - Religion
10. In Which London Hospital was the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing founded?



Quick Tips

If you find a couple living together on one census and one of them is missing ten years later and the other is listed as widowed you will know to conduct a ten year death search for that period.

Try local record offices which may have local Indexes that are not available nationally.

The National Archives has produced a number of useful research guides to all aspects of its British Army records which can be found on its website www.nationalarchives.gov.uk.

Medal Rolls are a useful shortcut to find your ancestors service number

Learning with Liz

FreeBMD – Marriages

Like Births. These records started in July 1837. Don't forget what I said last time, "LESS IS MORE". These records should be recorded from July 1837.

From July 1837 – 1851 There are 8 names per page meaning 4 marriages. After that there are just 4 names meaning 2 marriages. Occasionally, if they are at the end of a book you will be lucky and find only one couple.

How do you find the right couple?

Check to see if someone has put a "Postem" note which might well tell you who married who. If you have access to census records you can check with the next census following the marriage to see if you can identify your couple. It's surprising how often a couple will emigrate almost immediately after marriage so check all 8 or 4 names and try to eliminate each couple.

Don't forget the same applies to middle names as for Births.... less is more; i.e. after 1911 middle names are not included, just a middle initial.

If a bride has been married previously she will give either her maiden name or her married name, so check both names.

Something I haven't mentioned before, double-barrelled names. These can be confusing. Sometimes the second part of the double-barrelled name is used and the first part of the name is used as a middle initial. However, from 1939 they appear to have realised that these double-barrelled surnames should be included in full; BUT if the

hyphen has been omitted you will only find the last part of the name. Does that make sense to you?

Another thing that applies across the board. SPELLING. In the early days, the information was given verbally to the Registrar/Vicar. For instance – my name has been spelt Youle, Yule, Yuil, Yuill, Yuille, Ewell, Ewel, Ewells. Provided you know the first 3 letters you can use a * for the rest of the name. I just hope you are not looking for Smith or Jones!

If you see a District that you don't recognise, click on it and it will take you to another page and you can click on "here" at the end of the line and it will give you a list of places within that registration district.

If you live in a far away country perhaps you are not aware of the geography of England and Wales so go to Google Maps and you will find the district and/or town.

Occasionally a woman may well have been using her future husband's surname prior to their marriage, perhaps because they've been living together and already have children. I really do recommend you send for the Marriage Certificate, especially for your direct line. Always order through the GRO website

<https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/Login.asp> this is the quickest and cheapest way to get certificates unless you live near your local Registrars Office, in which case you can purchase there. That certificate should show the original handwriting.

What does a Marriage Certificate show you?

See the image of a marriage certificate below; like all certificates there are often errors. Occasionally one of the pair may have been illegitimate and not want to let their future spouse know this so he or she will invent the name of and just say they are dead. There are occasionally fathers who are actually dead but the certificate hasn't said that. You will see the occupations of the fathers as well as the bride and groom.

If there is a big gap in the age of the couple, or if the bride or groom are under 21 and have not got their parents permission, they will "invent" their ages!

Remember, using FreeBMD, they are still transcribing so not everything is available. Records during the 1860s in particular, were difficult to read and though most of the records are now typed out at the GRO, there are still going to be errors and omissions. Sometimes, whole quarters were lost while en route from the Registrar Office to the GRO....they didn't have email!!

The penny black, the first stamp in England was issued on 10th January 1840. Did they use the Royal Mail to deliver the records? They could only send ½ an ounce so it would be more than a Penny Black. Did the records get delivered by Stagecoaches? In which case, did they go astray? Did the coaches lose parcels? So, if your records aren't there, don't be surprised!

CERTIFICATE OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE
GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number PAS 578837

MARRIAGE solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Beauchamp in the County of Derby

No.	When Married	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence at the time of Marriage	Father's Name and Surname	Rank or Profession of Father
116		William Stevenson	fullage	Bachelor	Miner	Over Moor	George Stevenson	Miner
		Ann Green	under age	Spinster		Back Lane	Matthew Green	Miner

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by Edward or after William Green by me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, William Stevenson in the Presence of us, William Green and Ann Green's mark Harry Howard's mark

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of Chesterfield in the county of Derby
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 12th day of April 2002.

MXB 022357

CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE. ©CROWN COPYRIGHT
WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

March Talk

By

Edgar Holroyd- Doveton

The British Empire

Finding out about your ancestors in British India

There has been at least four hundred years of British involvement in India. Within that four hundred years there have been at least two hundred years of major involvement. Over that time over many millions of Europeans who lived, were born, married and were buried in India. There are available over two million records which we can access available at the British library of births, marriages and burials.

The first British contact goes back to the early 17th century to the ambassador Sir Thomas Rowe who was sent by the monarchy to set up trade agreements with the Mogul emperors who were the predominant rulers of India at that time. The aim being to set up two trading posts. One in Calcutta and one in Bombay. What was set up at that time was the East India Company, a British company whose aim was principally to buy and sell in order to make a profit. They were given a monopoly by the crown to trade in the east

Indies but principally in India. The British were there for around one hundred and fifty years but were still largely confined to trading posts slowly expanding their territory.

The Mogul Emperor had lots of problems with his Princes resulting in uprising and rebellion. He was struggling to control the politics of the country especially in Northern India. He asked the British East India Company for help. The East India Company had soldiers to protect themselves and were willing to give assistance famously winning the Battle of Plessey against the rebel Prince . The Mogul in gratitude granted them all of the taxes collected in Bengal.

Taxes were collected in silver making the Company very rich and increasing their influence.

A proxy war broke out between the British and the French for dominance over India. The British Governor General decided to bring his brother, an officer in the British army, to India. It was in India that he honed his skills in strategy as senior officer. Today he is better known as the Duke of Wellington which he later put to good use in the Napoleonic Wars. After the Napoleonic Wars the British influence in India began to expand at a much faster pace large parts of India were now under the control of the East India Company. In the earlier days of the Mughal empire British and Indians mingled together sharing cultures, but after the Napoleonic Wars attitudes began to change with the arrival of evangelical missionaries from England. Europeans began to see themselves as superior to the Indians and their culture. Separation of the Europeans and Indians became the norm. In 1857 there was a rebellion by the Indians who were tired of being treated as second class citizens. The response of the British government was to remove control from the East India Company and take over direct control themselves.

Sources available to family historians

British Library

Books and Directories

Biographical Index

Baptisms, marriages and Burials.

Military

N.B. It is worth noting that India was administered in three separate regions, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, You may need to search in all three to find your relatives.

Internet websites

Passenger lists: Findmypast, Ancestry.

Families of British India Society

British Association of Cemeteries of Asia

Calcutta in the 1940s

CADFHS Library

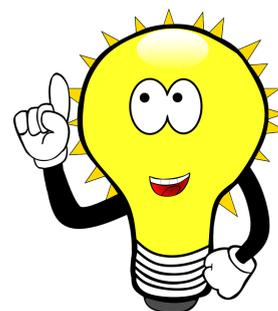
A growing collection of reference books belonging to the Society are available to members and a full list of these can be found on our website.

Whilst not possible to bring all the books to meetings, members can request any particular books by contacting the Society Librarian, Julia Wragg email:

julia1866@gmail.com

Some Useful Subscription Internet Services

- **Ancestry (available free in most libraries):**
www.ancestry.co.uk
- **Findmypast U.K. Australian and Irish Editions:**
www.findmypast.co.uk
- **Documents online:** www.nationalarchives.gov.uk
- **British and Irish Origins (now part of Findmypast)**
- **The British Newspaper Archives (available free in most libraries):**
www.britishnewspaperarchives.co.uk
- **Family Tree:** www.family-tree.co.uk
- **My Heritage:** www.myheritage.com
- **National Archives:** www.nationalarchives.gov.uk
- **Military:** www.forces-war-record.co.uk
- **Archives:** www.archives.com
- **Derbyshire Record Office:** www.derbyshire.gov.uk



Dastardly Deeds - Murder or Not?

William Goddard was originally from Sheffield and had moved to Chesterfield with his wife and children for work. He was employed by Wragg as a slater. The family first lived on Victoria Street and then moved to Station Road. Goddard and his wife had been married for fourteen years; the marriage was not a happy one as William was addicted to drink and this often-caused arguments



On the 28th of January 1882 William had been out drinking and returned home around 11.20 p.m. Sarah was waiting for him and had prepared his supper. A few minutes later neighbours heard screams coming from the house followed by light footsteps running up the stairs, succeeded by heavier footsteps. Shortly afterwards more screams were heard. At approximately 11.30 p.m. Mrs Goddard left the house and running into the yard asked her neighbour Mrs Sherman for help, telling her that her husband had kicked her and that she was “bleeding to death”. Another neighbour, Mrs Bushforth, went in search of the police. Goddard went into Mrs Sherman’s house and found his wife standing against the kitchen wall, she was very weak from loss of blood. He asked her to return home and she replied “I can’t walk Bill, you have kicked me to death “. When later questioned Goddard denied hurting his wife. William then tried to make his escape but had only got a short distance when Constable Dolphin arrived and took William into custody. Seeing that Sarah was gravely ill the constable sent for Doctor Bluett. Despite the best efforts of the doctor and neighbours Sarah died within the hour. It was only then that Goddard began to realise the seriousness of his situation.



P.C. Dolphin then took Goddard to the lock up and charged him with ‘The Wilful Murder of his Wife,’ he noted that the prisoner was heavily under the influence of drink.

On Monday 30th of January Bill Goddard was brought up before the magistrates at Municipal Hall who remanded him into custody until the following Thursday whilst they heard the evidence of the coroner and reports from the neighbours. The outcome of which it was thought that a charge of aggravated murder was the most likely, but to their surprise the jury came back with a charge of manslaughter. Bill Goddard was then committed for trial at the next Derby Assizes.

At his trial on Monday the 13th of February Goddard at first tried to say that Sarah had been intoxicated and that had been the cause of the argument, but a neighbour who knew her well stated that Sarah never drank and that her husband rarely even gave her money for household goods. All that she and the children had were what they stood up in. The judge, having heard all the evidence instructed the jury to find the prisoner guilty of 'Wilful Murder' but again to everyone's surprise they returned a verdict of manslaughter.

Goddard was sentenced to 20 years hard labour.

References

Sheffield Telegraph Thurs 9th February 1882

Derbyshire Times and Chesterfield Herald Sat 11th February 1882

Derbyshire Courier Saturday 4th February 1882

Dundee Advertiser Monday 13th February 18



April Talk

The Inspector Hopkinson Discovery

by

Ian Morgan

By 1895, the spectre of Jack the Ripper had begun to fade until one man brought the memory of it flooding back... This was the true story of one night's tragedy and the effect it would have on many lives for years to come.

In the early hours of 11th August 1895 Inspector Christopher Hopkinson was awoken from his slumber by a frantic hammering on his door. Dressing quickly he hurried downstairs to be confronted, in the dim light of the courtyard, by a man almost naked, his throat slashed, carrying a small child in burning nightclothes.

Christopher Hopkinson was immediately thrust into a nightmare of brutal murder, arson and intrigue, from which there seemed no end. With the seeds of one family's spiral of destruction set as far afield as conflict-torn Imperial India, and at home in the rapidly changing England of Queen Victoria, this was a true tale which gripped the nation.

The sensational trial that followed these murders was beset by controversy and uncertainty and in the end it was all for nothing. No member of the family who was caught up in that one night of madness lived to tell their tales, and even more strangely all the rescuers who battled to help them died prematurely.

Quiz Answers

- 1.1890
- 2.1858
- 3.Divorces
- 4.Religion
5. Copies of register entries sent annually to the Bishop
- 6.One derived from a place name
- 7.Colchester
- 8.Silver Worker
9. Cathedral Court
10. St Thomas London

Case Study from Liz Youle

ROBERT ALLEN 1831 - 1883

I was living in The Emirates when I was researching my grandmother's line. I knew her mother was Emma Elizabeth ALLEN born in Winchester, Hampshire on 05 Jun 1854. Her father was Robert ALLEN who was a Church Organ Builder who had been apprenticed to Father Henry WILLIS probably the most famous Organ Builder. Robert was sent to Winchester to be in charge of the installation of the new organ in Winchester Cathedral.

I managed to find his baptism at St John's, Hoxton (London) on 14 Aug 1831. He then had a brother John baptised 10 Mar 1833 and a sister, Elizabeth 12 Dec 1836 but how was I going to get his mother. From censuses I knew his father was also Robert - he was a letter carrier and his mother was Elizabeth but how was I going to get his mother's maiden name?

This was an easy one. There was one more child, Mary born 1838 after Registration started in 1837. I looked for her birth and sent for her Birth Certificate - born 03 Jul 1838 and baptised 29th July 1838. This gave me everything I wanted. Her father was a letter carrier which I already knew, so I'd got the correct Mary (not easy with a surname of ALLEN) and her mother was Elizabeth COLLINS. As a result of that I was then able to get Robert and Elizabeth's marriage details - 30 Nov 1829 at St Georges, Hanover Square. This proved that she was the Elizabeth who was my Robert's mother. With such

a common name, Elizabeth, it would have been easy for Robert Sr to have married twice but as this was just under 2 years before Robert Jr was born I knew I had the right one.

So, by going to the youngest member of the family I was able to skip around. If Mary hadn't been born in 1838 I might still be looking for the maiden name of their mother.

Liz Youle

Social History Titbits

In 1880-1881 Chesterfield Board of Governors erected a children's "Industrial School" on Ashgate Road Brampton . The eleven acre site was purchased for £2,500 from Chesterfield Charity Trustees and cost £ 12,600 to build . In 1930 the Ashgate Homes , as it was also known where taken over by Derbyshire County Council and continued in use as a children's home until around 1936 .

The building no longer exists

CADFHS and the new GDPR regarding your Privacy

No action is needed on your part if you are happy with the status quo.

As you are a member of the Chesterfield & District Family History Society we have a legitimate reason for holding your information. For our part we undertake that we hold your information securely and that any information we hold will not be shared with any third parties but only used for membership purposes, notices of events and also member surveys.

These help us to help you.

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list please let us know.

CADFHS meet at 7pm (talks commence at 7.30pm) every first Wednesday of each month at Whittington Moor Methodist Church, Scarsdale Road, Whittington Moor, Chesterfield S41 8NA

Where we are.....

