

C

h
e
s
t
e
r
f
i
e
l
d



F

a
m
i
l
y

H

i
s
t
o
r
y

A

n
d

D

i
s
t
r
i
c
t



S

o
c
i
e
t
y

Magazine No. 114 March 2018
Free to Members
Non-Members £2

C.A.D.F.H.S. OFFICERS and COMMITTEE MEMBERS**e-mail address: - mail@cadfhs.org**

Chairman	Linda Jackson	Clandara Hawthorne Close Barlborough Chesterfield S43 4JF
Vice Chairman	Keith Fanshawe	Hillcrest, 64 Birkin Lane Temple Normanton Chesterfield S42 5DA
Secretary	Dena Fanshawe	Hillcrest, 64 Birkin Lane Temple Normanton Chesterfield S42 5DA
Treasurer	Ken Sanderson	6 Mayfair Place Tuxford Newark Nott's ND22 0JD
Membership Secretary		
Assistant Web Master		
Assistant Membership Secretary	Margaret Linacre	(Not a Committee Member)
Web Master	Martin Mosley	(Not a Committee Member)
Programme Organiser	To be confirmed	
Editor Magazine Co-Ordinator Members Surname Interest Co-Ordinator	Lynne Earland	11 Ashbourne Avenue Clay Cross Chesterfield Derbyshire S45 9RB
Librarian/Exchange Magazine	Julia Wragg	
Publicity	Terry Cocking	
Committee Members	Dena Mountain Nina Nelson	

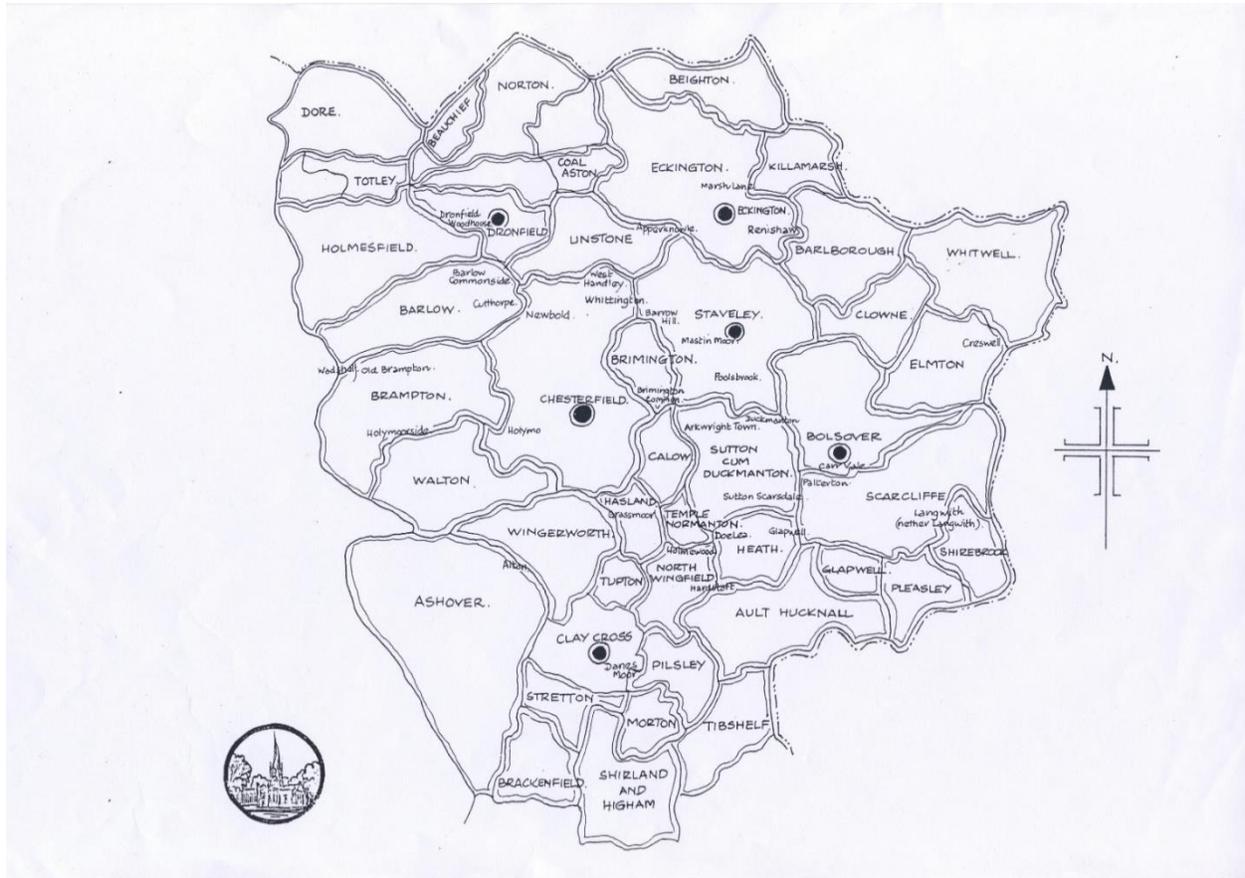
Copy deadline for Magazine No 115 – 2 May 2018

CONTENTS

Page

Area Covered by Chesterfield and District Family History Society	4
New Members	5
Introduction from New Member	6
CADFHS Mission Statement	6
CADFHS Family / Local History & Heritage with Craft Fair 2018	7
Map to Family / Local History & Heritage with Craft Fair 2018	8
Free Talks at Family / Local History & Heritage with Craft Fair 2018	8
CADFHS 2018 Programme	9
WW1 – Jan – March 1918	9
Untangling my Granny's Roots	16
The 1868 East Derbyshire Election	23
Derbyshire Times – 16 Jan 1915	25
Derby Mercury – April 8 1757	26
Derby Mercury – 28 Jan 1757	26
Library News	26
Fiche copies for sale	27
CD for sale	29
Editor's Jottings	30
Where to find us Whittington Moor Methodist Church	31
Chapman Codes	Outside Cover

AREA COVERED BY CHESTERFIELD AND DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



(SCARSDALE ONE HUNDRED MAP)



NEW MEMBERS WELCOME TO THE SOCIETY

To add or change your surnames to our Members Surname Interests. Please visit <https://membermojo.co.uk/cadfhs> download a membership form and complete, then e-mail to magazine_editor@cadfhs.org OR send them by post to the Members Surname Interest Co-Ordinator, Mrs L Earland, 11 Ashbourne Avenue, Clay Cross, CHESTERFIELD, Derbyshire, S45 9RB.

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.

No. 1112 – Mrs C Jackson

No. 1113 – Mrs L Bell

No. 1115 – Mr J Cuttriss

No. 1116 – Mrs C O'Neill

COOKE Joseph	Wirksworth	DBY	b. 1824
COOKE Joseph	Maston Moor	DBY	b. 1825
STUBBS Charles	Brampton	DBY	b. 1851
STUBBS Frances	Brampton	DBY	b. 1826

No. 1117 – Mr A Daniell

BERRY Alice	Chesterfield	DBY	19 th & 20 th C
HASLAM Jane	Dronfield	DBY	19 th & 20 th C
HIND Kate	Mansfield	NTT	19 th & 20 th C
MARGERRISON	Dronfield	DBY	19 th & 20 th C
MARTIN George	Chesterfield	DBY	19 th & 20 th C
MARTIN George Henry	Chesterfield	DBY	19 th & 20 th C
NEWTH Hannah	North Wingfield	DBY	19 th & 20 th C
OUTRAM Frank	Holmsfield	DBY	19 th & 20 th C
SILCOCK Robert	Chesterfield	DBY	19 th & 20 th C
WHITWORTH Francis	Heath	DBY	19 th & 20 th C
WHITWORTH Job	Temple Normanton	DBY	19 th & 20 th C

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



Introduction from new member 1117 Mr A Daniell

A brief introduction from me. I have been researching my family history for more than 40 years and my interest in CADFHS is through my late wife, Winifed MARTIN who was born and grew up in Chesterfield. Her father, Sidney MARTIN spent his whole working life at Sheepbridge Coal and Engineering Co. He lived as a child in a house owned by his grandmother who was related to Robert SILCOCK who built the original 'Gold Miners Arms' in Newbold. He also built a shop and houses in California Row and South Row. Sid recorded for us his memories as a child growing up pre-WW1 and as an apprentice during WW1. His mother's sister worked at Hasland Hall and emigrated with her family to New Zealand in 1911. He also had an uncle who sought a better life first in America and then in Argentina.

I would be very happy to correspond with anyone who is also interested in any of the names **(please see previous page in Surname Interests)** and share any information, documents, photos, etc that may be relevant to our common interest.



CHESTERFIELD & DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY **MISSION STATEMENT**

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

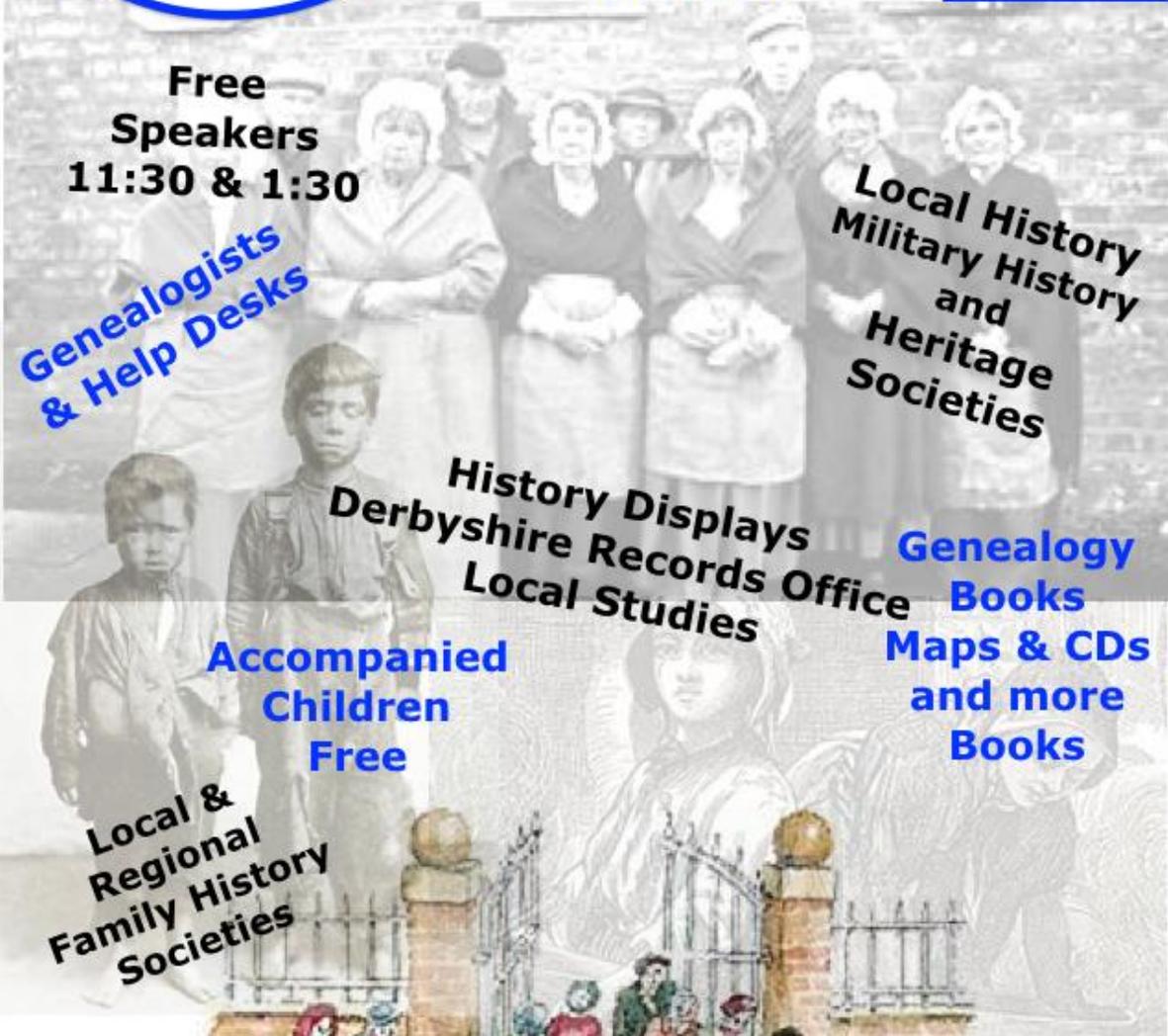
Providing a strong base to enable our members to develop and grow as Family History researchers.

We aim to foster a positive experience through creative and innovative and related services to our members.



**Our Very Own
Who Do You Think You Are
Show Case Event**

**Family & Local History
Fair**
**Heritage Societies
with Crafts**



**Free
Speakers
11:30 & 1:30**

**Genealogists
& Help Desks**

**Local History
Military History
and
Heritage
Societies**

**History Displays
Derbyshire Records Office
Local Studies**

**Genealogy
Books
Maps & CDs
and more
Books**

**Accompanied
Children
Free**

**Local &
Regional
Family History
Societies**

**Admission
£1.00**

**On Site
Refreshments
Free Parking**

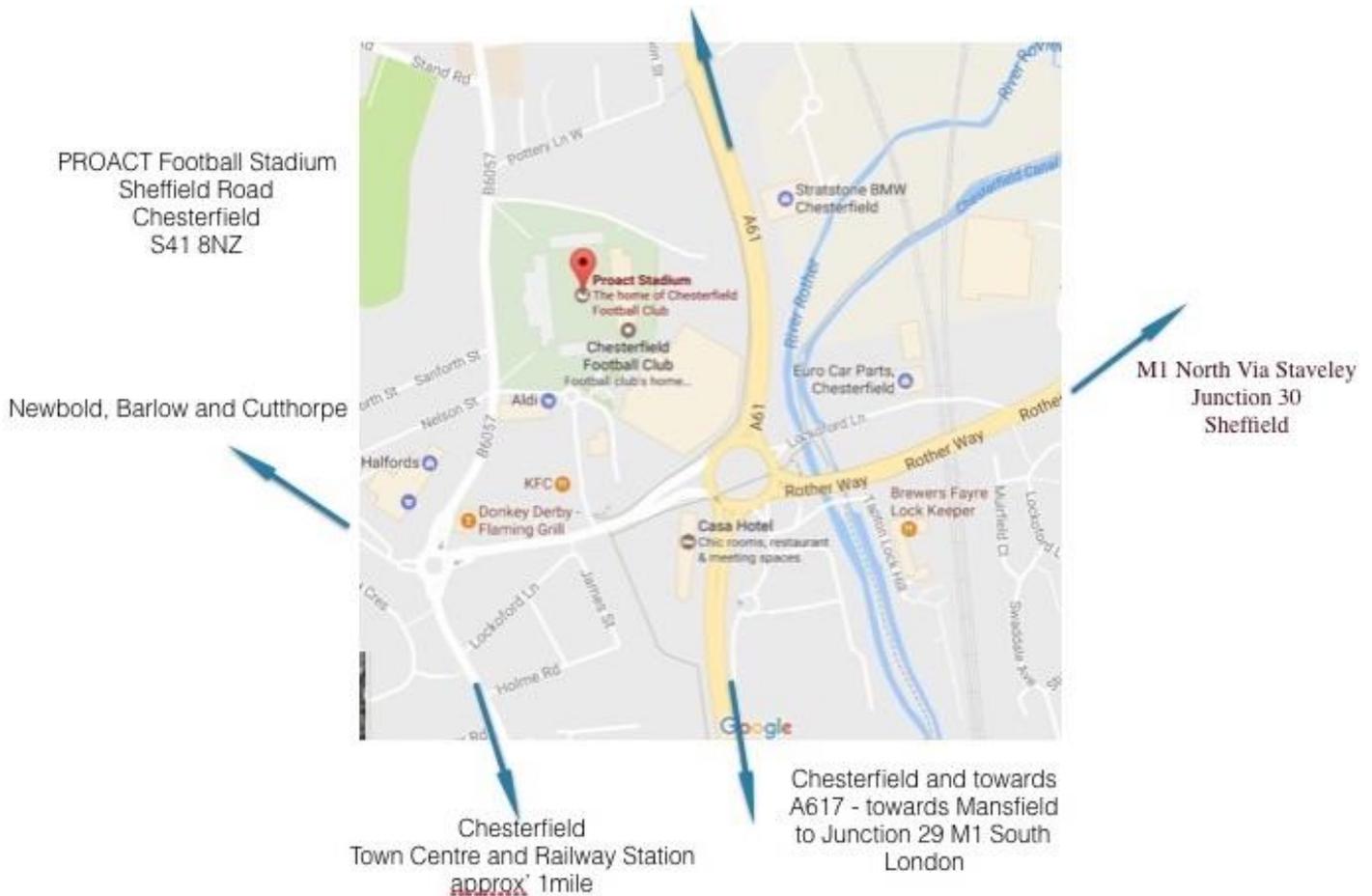


2018's theme

Asylums & Workhouses

EVENT 19 May 2018

Directions to the Event – Proact Football Stadium



FREE TALKS – 19 MAY 2018

11.30 am	"Emma Louisa Williamson" - Despair, Degradation and Deprivation Beyond the Brick Wall"	Margaret Linacre
1.30 pm	'The County Asylum Act & Pastures'	Tom & Lowri

Programme for 2018

7 Mar	Old & Curious Occupation	Denis Hill
4 Apr	Derbyshire Record Office 'A Tour of the Archives'	Karen Millhouse
2 May	Garderobes, Grime and Leeches in the 16th Century	Maureen Taylor
6 June	Interesting Findings from over 30 years of Research of Original Records Part 1	Kate Henderson
4 July		To be confirmed
1 Aug	"Music Halls, Bigamy and Desserts"	Linda Jackson
5 Sept	AGM	
3 Oct		To be confirmed
7 Nov	From Little Acorns Part 2	Lynne Earland
5 Dec	Christmas fun, games and nibbles	



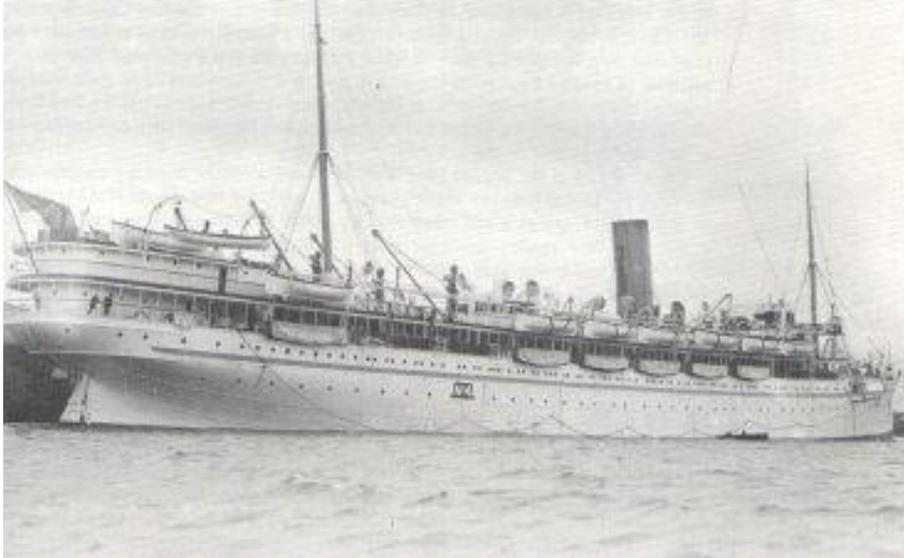
WW1 Jan – March 1918

JANUARY

- 1st** Arab forces began Actions for Et Tafilé.
- ❖ M. HYAMS succeeded Baron de BROQUEVILLE as Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs
- 2nd** Air Ministry was formed in Great Britain.
- 3rd** The Air Council took over functions of the Air Board.
- ❖ Ukraine delegation reached Brest-Litovsk
- 4th** A submarine in the Bristol Channel, sunk the British hospital ship 'Rewa'.
- ❖ Russian Bolshevik, French and Swedish Governments recognised the independence of Finland.
- ❖ The British Government in a message to the King of Hejaz declared intentions with regard to the future status of Palestine.
- ❖ Allied request for handing over of Dutch ships in Allied ports formulated.
- 5th** Mr Lloyd GEORGE – British Premier in a speech to the Trade Union delegates outlined the British War Aims.

- ❖ Negotiations again suspended on the Russian front. Bolshevik demand made for meetings to be held at Stockholm.
- 8th Qasr-i-Shirin (Western Persia) occupied by the British Forces.
- ❖ President WILSON delivered a Message to Congress laying down the 'Fourteen Points'.
- ❖ Russian Bolshevik Government withdraw demand for transfer to Stockholm and resume negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.
- 10th The British Government assure Russian Bolshevik Government of their support in the creation of an independent Poland.
- ❖ Norwegian and Danish Governments recognised the independence of Finland.
- 12th Latvia declared independence.
- ❖ Finland enacts a 'Mosaic Confessors' law, granting Finnish Jews civil rights.
- 13th Estonian Government issued a declaration of independence.
- 14th Great Yarmouth was bombarded by the German Navy.
- 15th The keel of HMS Hermes is laid in Britain, the first propose-designed aircraft carrier to be laid down.
- 18th Russian Constituent Assembly again met in Petrograd.
- 19th Russian Constituent Assembly again forcibly dissolved by the Bolsheviks. Mustaufi ul MAMALEK succeeded Ain ed DOULEH as Persian Prime Minister.
- Mushaver ul MAMALIK succeeded Ala es SULTANEH as Persian Foreign Minister.
- 20th Naval action outside the Dardanelles. A German cruiser 'Breslau' and British monitor 'Raglan' sunk. 'Goeben' hit a mine and was beached.
- 22nd Russian Bolshevik Government accused Central Powers of falsification of reports of proceedings.
- 23rd Negotiations between Russian Bolshevik Government and Central Powers once more suspended.
- 24th Russian rejected LENIN's peace at all costs for TROTSKY's 'no war, no peace'.
- ❖ Lieut. – General the Hon. Sir H A LAWRENCE was appointed Chief of the General Staff, British Expeditionary Force, France. He did not take up the appointment until the 27th January.
- ❖ Count HERTLING and Count CZERNIN the German Imperial Chancellor and Austrian Foreign Minister, made public replies to the statements of President WILSON and Mr Lloyd GEORGE on War Aims.
- 25th The Ukrainian People's Republic declared independence from Bolshevik Russia.
- 27th General DUNSTERVILLE's Mission left Baghdad for North-West Persia.
- ❖ The 'Goeben' refloated inside the Dardanelles.
- ❖ Turkish Dead Sea Flotilla was seized by Arabs at El Mezraa.

- ❖ Lieut.-General Sir L E KIGGELL Chief of the General Staff, British Expeditionary Force resigned.
- ❖ The Finnish Civil War began.
- 28th Action for Et Tafile by the Arab forces ended.
- ❖ Russian Bolshevik Government sever diplomatic relations with Rumania.
- 30th Negotiations between Russian Bolshevik Government and Central Powers resumed.



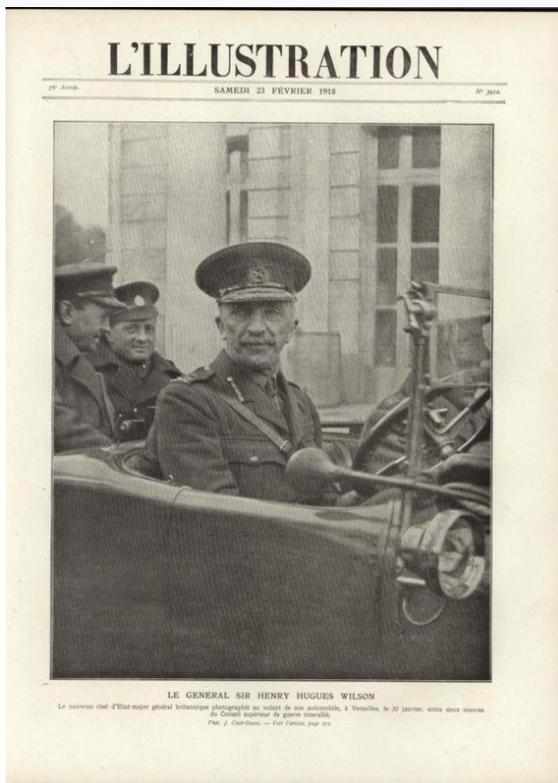
HOSPITAL SHIP REWA SUNK BY SUBMARINE 4 JANUARY

FEBRUARY

- 1st Mutiny in the Austrian Navy at Cattaro.
- ❖ Central Powers recognised the Ukraine Republic.
- ❖ Extension of the British East Persia Cordon into Khorasan began.
- 3rd British Government announced enlargement of powers of Supreme War Council at Versailles.
- 4th General ALEXEIEV with Don Cossacks moved towards Moscow against the Bolshevik forces.
- ❖ British Government make a declaration to King of the Hejaz reaffirming their pledges as to freeing the Arab peoples.
- 5th British S.S 'Tuscania' carrying United States troops, sunk by a submarine off the Irish coast.
- 6th Women's suffrage in the United Kingdom: The Representation of the People Act gave most women over 30 the vote.
- ❖ The German Government sent an ultimatum to Rumania demanding peace negotiations within four days.
- ❖ M. BRATIANU, Rumanian Premier resigned.

- 9th Peace signed at Brest-Litovsk between Bulgaria, Central Powers and Turkey and the Ukraine Rada; also, supplementary Treaty between Central Powers and the Ukraine; borders of new Ukrainian State defined.
- ❖ New Rumanian Cabinet formed, with General AVERESCU as Premier and Foreign Minister
- 10th M. TROTSKI announced that state of war between Russian and Central Powers, Bulgaria and Turkey was ended, but that Russian would not sign a formal peace treaty.
- 11th President WILSON delivered Message to Congress laying down four additional Points.
- 13th General ALEXEIEV defeated by the Bolsheviks, General KALEVIN committed suicide.
- 14th Russia switched from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar, the date skips from February 1 to February 14.
- 15th Third German destroyer raid in the Straits of Dover.
- ❖ Representatives of the Allied Governments arranged establishment of the 'Allied Maritime Transport Council'.
- 16th The Council of Lithuania adopts the Act of Independence of Lithuania, declaring Lithuania's independence from the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.
- ❖ Dover shelled by German submarine.
- 17th General DUNSTERVILLE's Mission reaches Enzeli (North-West Persia).
- 18th Germany resumed the war against Russian after the failure to secure a peace settlement.
- ❖ Armistice terminated on Russian front. Hostilities resumed by the German armies.
 - ❖ Dvinsk taken by German forces.
 - ❖ General Sir W ROBERTSON, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, resigned.
- 19th Capture of Jericho by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force began the British occupation of the Jordan Valley.
- ❖ Russian Bolshevik Government notify willingness to sign Peace Treaty with Germany.
 - ❖ General Sir H H WILSON appointed Chief of the British Imperial General Staff.
- 19 – 25th The Imperial Russian Navy evacuates Tallinn through thick ice over the Gulf of Finland.
- 20th British Foreign Minister Mr BALFOUR informed the Polish National Committee that Great Britain did not accept the treaty between the Ukraine and Central Powers.
- 21st Jericho taken by British forces.
- ❖ Ministry of Information was formed in Great Britain.

- 23rd** Inter-Allied Labour and Socialist conference in London pass a resolution as to War Aims.
- 24th** Russia accepted Germany's peace terms.
- ❖ Estonia declared its independence from Russia after seven centuries of foreign rule. German forces capture Tallinn the next day.
 - ❖ Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia declared their independence from Russia as the Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic.
- 24th** Trebizond (Asia Minor) was retaken by Turkish forces.
- ❖ Dorpat (Estonia) occupied by German forces.
 - ❖ German raider 'Wolff' returned to Germany.
- 25th** Pernau, Reval, and Pskov taken by German forces.
- ❖ Kirmanshah (Western Persia) occupied by British forces.
 - ❖ Peace negotiations began at Bucharest.
 - ❖ Military Convention signed at Bobruisk between Germany and Poland.
 - ❖ British Government inform M. TONISSON that they are prepared provisionally to recognise the independence of Estonia until the future status of Estonia is settled by the Peace Congress.
- 26th** British hospital ship 'Glenart Castle' sunk by a submarine in the Bristol Channel.
- 28th** Negotiation again resumed between Russian Bolshevik Government and Central Powers, hostilities nominally cease.



**ESTONIAN DECLARATION
OF INDEPENDENCE 23 FEBRUARY**

GENERAL SIR HENRY HUGHES WILSON

MARCH

- 1st** Treaty of Peace and Amity was signed between the Finnish Social Republic of Workmen and the Russian Federal Soviet Republic.
- ❖ German submarine U-9 sunk HMS Calgarian off Rathlin Island, Northern Ireland.
- 2nd** German force landed in the Aaland Islands at the request of the Finnish Government.
- ❖ Kiev (Ukraine) was captured by the German forces.
- 3rd** Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bolshevik Russia signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russian's involvement in the war.
- ❖ German Government notified the Swedish Government of the occupation of the Aaland Islands.
 - ❖ Meshed (Persia) was occupied by troops of the British east Persia Cordon.
- 4th** Narva (Estonia) was occupied by German forces.
- 5th** Preliminary treaty of peace between Rumania and the Central Powers, Bulgaria and Turkey signed at Buftea.
- 6th** The Finnish Army Corps of Aviation was founded, forerunner of the Finnish Air Force to be established on 4 May 1928.
- 7th** Peace signed at Berlin between Finland and Germany
- ❖ First German aeroplane raid on England undertaken on moonless night.
 - ❖ Final Allied note presented to the Netherlands Government regarding the surrender to Dutch ships in Allied ports.
- 8th** M. CHICHÉRIN was appointed Russian Foreign Minister and M TROTSKI appointed Minister of War.
- ❖ Battle of Tell'Asur launched by units of the British Army's Egyptian Expeditionary Force against the Ottoman defences from the Mediterranean Sea, across the Judaeen Mountains to the edge of Jordan Valley.
- 9th** Treaty of Peace signed between Rumania and Bolshevik Russia.
- ❖ Hit on the Euphrates was occupied by British forces.
- 10th** British hospital ship 'Guildford Castle' was attacked by a German submarine in the Bristol Channel, but reached port.
- 11th** First meeting of the Allied Maritime Transport Council.
- 12th** General AVERESCU, Rumanian Premier and Foreign Minister resigned.
- ❖ Battle of Tell'Asur ended, with the move of much of the front line north into Ottoman territory.
 - ❖ Erzerum was retaken by the Turkish forces.
 - ❖ Moscow became the capital of Soviet Russia.
- 13th** Odessa occupied by the German forces.
- 14th** Congress of Soviets met at Moscow to ratify Treaty of Peace with the Central Powers.
- 15th** German Government proclaimed protectorate over an independent Kurland.
- 16th** Hamadan (West Persia) evacuated by the Russian regular forces.

- 17th Nicolaiev (South Russia) was captured by German forces.
- 18th Dutch Government accepted with reservations the Allied terms of use of the Dutch shipping in United States and Entente ports.
- ❖ Passage of the Jordan by British forces.
 - ❖ Destroyer action in North Sea between Allied and German flotillas.
 - ❖ Dutch ships in British ports requisitioned by the British Governments and Dutch ships in United States ports requisitioned by the United States Government.
 - ❖ M. MARGHILOMAN was appointed Rumanian Premier.
 - ❖ M. Constantine ARIAN was appointed Rumanian Foreign Minister.
- 20th Allied Blockade Committee was formed.
- 21st The German Air Service launched a major campaign against the Royal Flying Corps which failed. Germany broke through the Somme at the start of its 'Spring Offensive'. Along the 60-mile front, 65 divisions attacked.
- ❖ First Battles of the Somme 1918 or German Operation Michael began with the Battle of St. Quentin. On the first day 20,000 British Army died.
 - ❖ First Transjordan attack on Amman by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force began with the passage of the Jordan River.
- 23rd The Germans made major advances using Storm Troops. Paris was hit with long range artillery. The British 5th Army suffered major losses.
- 24th First Battle of Bapaume, Bapaume and Péronne were taken by German forces.
- ❖ First action of Es Salt (Palestine).
- 25th The Belarusian People's Republic declared independence.
- ❖ Dr Karl MUCK, music director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was arrested under the Alien Enemies Act and imprisoned for the duration of WW1.
 - ❖ Battle of Noyon (Somme), Noyon was taken by German forces.
 - ❖ German airship raid on Naples from the Dalmatian coast.
- 26th Albert, Chaulnes and Roye were taken by German forces.
- ❖ Action of Khan Baghdadi (Mesopotamia).
 - ❖ 'Doullens Agreement' concluded. A decision taken to appoint General FOCH to co-ordinate efforts of British and French Armies.
- 27th Battle of Rosières (Somme).
- ❖ Montdidier was taken by German forces.
 - ❖ First British attack on Amman (Palestine)>
- 28th First signs seen that Germany's offensive was losing its impetus with the failed attack on Arras.
- ❖ Ana (Mesopotamia) was occupied by British forces.
- 29th Marshal Foch was appointed Allied Commander on the Western Front.
- ❖ Poltava (South Russia) captured by German forces.

30th Bolshevik and Armenian Revolutionary Federation forces suppress a Muslim revolt in Baku, Azerbaijan, resulting in up to 30,000 deaths.



HMS CALGARIAN SUNK 1 MARCH



UNTANGLING MY GRANNY'S ROOTS

A lesson in persistence and a little bit of luck.

I spend about 18 years looking for my granny. Here is a brief resume of how I found her.

Although I knew her well all my life I knew very little about the origins of my maternal grandmother, Ellen YOUNG. She had reputedly been given away by her parents when she was small. When I was young this intrigued me, and after she passed away I began to think about it more and more. I then took up genealogy in the 1990's and she was one person I really wanted to find out about. Originally, I knew only the name of the people who had looked after her, but not her real parents' names. She had always used the surname of these people, which was BUNNEY. From the few stories she told me, I presumed that she lived at a pub. Fortunately, Mom knew that Gran's real surname was BULL and that she had a "real" sister, Margaret, who lived at Pye Green, Staffordshire. I sent for her birth certificate and this showed her as Ellen BULL, born 23rd September 1894 at 8 Blue Lane East, Walsall. Her father was George BULL, a miner and her mother Mary,

formerly COLEMAN. 18 years ago, there was little information on the internet and I only had access to it in libraries. I was therefore unable to find much about them at the time.

I did some research on the BUNNEY's (Ellen's "adoptive" parents), although they weren't my family. The two people who looked after her were Enoch BUNNEY and his wife, Mary Ann, formerly STACKHOUSE. I felt they were the nearest relations I was going to be able to find for gran, so did some work on the family in order to try and get an insight into her life. I found Enoch on the 1881 census in Bloxwich Road, Leamore, Walsall with the rest of his family, mother, father, sisters and brother. They lived next to the Old Black Horse pub which I eventually found out was kept by Enoch's grandparents, the MARSHALL's. Gran gave her father as Enoch BUNNEY on her marriage certificate with the profession of publican, but he certainly wasn't her father and I don't think he was a publican but was possibly involved in brewing as the Black Horse sold home brewed ale.

The 1891 showed him still at Bloxwich Road with his mother and father, brother and sisters. He was now 32 years old, with the profession of coal dealer, still not married. His sister, Sarah, had an item in the end column of the census which read "dumb since childhood", the first time I had found anything in this column. On the 1901 census the family were still there but minus father John, so I presume he had died. His mother, Suzannah, was now 72 and carrying on the profession of coal dealer and greengrocer. Sarah had "feeble minded and dumb since childhood" in the margin this time. Enoch was still there with the profession of metal caster, aged 40 and still not married! Leaving it a bit late then!

I found a marriage in September 1901 to Mary Ann STACKHOUSE, also aged 41. So, gran could only have lived with them sometime after 1901. However, I found Enoch's death in November 1908 and sent for his death certificate which told me he died from "non-malignant growth of the brain and convulsions". The death was registered by his widow, M A BUNNEY.

I also found his Will. At the time of writing this in 1907, his profession was coal dealer and car proprietor. He left all the horses, harnesses, carts, wagonettes and all the other vehicles to "my dear mother Suzannah". It was signed with an X, but I am sure Enoch could write as he didn't put a cross on his marriage certificate. I speculate that the family knew he was on his way out and sorted out the Will in their favour. Any money was left to his sisters, no mention of his widow Mary Ann or my gran Ellen.

I felt that I had now exhausted interest in the BUNNEY's unless I could find any evidence of gran living with them, which was very unlikely.

Time to look for BULL's and COLEMAN's in the Walsall area where gran had been born. I managed to find the person I confirmed to be my great grandmother, Mary COLEMAN, on the 1881 census. She was age 20, born Bloxwich, Staffordshire living at Duck Hole, Pelsall, Staffordshire, with a family called SEDGEWICK. Also lodging there with her were her father, Edward COLEMAN, a forge labourer aged 56 born county Mayo, Ireland and her brother Edward, age 10 also born Bloxwich.

I found my great grandfather, George BULL, on the same census listed as a coal miner and widower aged 28 lodging at The Wood, Pelsall which was next door to Duck Hole where Mary lived. He was given as born Polesworth and I spent a long time searching for him and his family there with no luck. BULL, being a fairly common name appears in most areas, but I had trouble tying the Polesworth ones in with mine. George BULL and Mary COLEMAN married at St Mary's Chapel, Walsall, which was Roman Catholic. His father was given as George BULL and hers Edward COLEMAN.

I found the family on the 1891 census in Little Bloxwich with George and Mary and their children, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary and Margaret. These would have been gran's sisters. As my gran was born in 1894 she was not there. When it came to the eagerly awaited 1901 census which I was convinced was going to reveal all, it revealed *nothing*. I could find no evidence of any of them and presumed they must have been left off. This was far from the truth, but they were certainly giving me the run around.

As I had a few details on Mary's family, the COLEMAN's, I decided to have a look and see if I could turn up any useful information on these. I couldn't find Mary's birth but found her brother's and the certificate told me that their mother's name was Bridget, formerly TORLEY. I found a couple of likely candidates but no name of TORLEY. However, there was a TULLEY, which I now know to be correct. I found the marriage of Bridget TULLEY and Edward COLEMAN (my great great grandparents) which again took place at St Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel, Walsall in 1855. Neither of them could write. Knowing the approximate age of my great grandmother, Mary, I tried the 1861 census to see if I could find her. There she was on the index, Mary COLEMAN aged 2 months. She must be mine. Looking at the entry I found "prison child" next to her name. A look at the original showed me that she was in Stafford Prison, listed on a page with 9 infants. I then had to find her mother. I trawled through the entries several times before I found her under her maiden name Bridget TULLEY. I have been unable to find out what she did to be in prison despite several visits to Stafford Record Office to look at court records. I don't believe Mary was born in prison as her place of birth was given as Bloxwich, not Stafford, but I have been unable to find her birth.

I found Bridget's husband, Edward, on the same census at Little Bloxwich with a son, Thomas aged 5. These were Mary's father and brother.

On the 1871 census the family were living in Bloxwich. With Edward and Bridget were children Thomas, Mary (great grandmother) Hannah, Elizabeth and Edward.

The 1881 census shows only Edward with children Mary and Edward, so something drastic must have happened in the interim.

I found two deaths, Hannah age 4 and Elizabeth age 7 in 1871 and 1872. The children had died in an epidemic of smallpox which hit the area. One died on Christmas Eve 1871 and the other 2nd January 1872.

I then found some interesting information on Thomas. I found a likely death and sent for the certificate. This gave a Coroners verdict on the cause of death. The poor boy was killed in the mining disaster at Mouse Hill Colliery, or Pelsall Hall Colliery, Pelsall in November 1872. 22 men were killed, and I was able to find the accounts of the disaster made at the time. There were one hundred employees at work in the mine run by STARKEY and MORGAN when just after 9 am the shout of "pull up" was heard. When the cage appeared, there were three men clinging to it. It became apparent that the mine was flooded and there were still 22 men down there. Reports from some of the men who escaped told of a man Michael CASH, who had broken into an unknown working which was full of water next to the mine. This rapidly flooded the mine, making rescue of any other of the miners impossible. Pumping commenced and continued day and night with many mishaps. After six days, it was deemed safe for rescuers to go down. My Thomas was found in the stables, drowned. I presume he probably worked with the horses as he was only 15. The tragic thing was that there were 17 bodies in a dry area where they had taken refuge, only to be killed by the effects of gas. The funeral was well documented and all except one were buried in a vault in Pelsall churchyard. Two extra trains had to be put on to bring all the sightseers to the funeral from all over the Black Country. The reporter spoke highly of the reverence afforded the occasion by people he had described as "not smooth in speech or fair of face or fine in dress or elegant in manners. A poor simple folk. Much given to drinking and pigeon flying and shirking church and hanging about on Sunday with grimy faces and unwashed shirts". Some of the reports stated that a distraught Bridget carried Thomas' body from the mine across the common to their cottage. A marble memorial was erected to the dead in the churchyard at Pelsall and a wreath is still laid by the residents on the anniversary of the disaster.

The next thing I found was the death of Bridget. She died in 1876 from Anasarca (dropsy) aged 42 years. This explains why there were only Edward snr and children Mary and Edward remaining on the 1881 census.

I found the death of Edward COLEMAN senior, my great great grandfather, in Walsall workhouse in August 1892 leaving just my great grandmother Mary and her brother Edward remaining of their sad little family.

I now really needed to find some clues to my grans BULL family, they were proving to be most elusive. I widened my search of the 1901 census, not really expecting to find anything out of the Walsall area. I found a George BULL in Bishop Auckland, Durham with a wife Annie Maria BULL and a daughter (name unreadable but could be Gladys) aged 5. George was given the birth place of Bentley, Staffs which I had established as being correct for my George, not Polesworth as stated on the 1881 census and which had sent on an extensive wild goose chase. This was him, but the wife was wrong, and I knew nothing of the child. Had everybody died and he married again between the two censuses? I could find no marriage for him with an Annie Maria or any birth of a likely child. I could find no deaths for any of the rest of the family. There had to be some explanation, but I doubted that I would ever find it.

Time for a bit of luck.

I don't put my family tree on Ancestry as anyone who has done mine has mixed and matched and made a nonsense of it. However, I do look to see if there are any likely ancestors and whilst having a quick look I found a lady who had a Mary BULL in her tree and also interests in the name COLEMAN. There was a photograph posted but it was very poor and practically useless. Looking at her tree the lady in the photo was her great grandmother, Mary, her grandmother being a Sarah CARTER (ne BULL). Also, on her site was a photo of a man, no name given. I was immediately interested as this picture was of the same man I had a picture of. I had found this in my grans bits of paper etc. when she died, but as there was no name I really couldn't speculate who he was.

Things were starting to click into place and I decided to contact this lady, not something I normally do. I sent her a copy of the photo I had, and she agreed it was the same man – George BULL – her great grandfather and also my great grandfather. This led to some important revelations. All I knew about my gran was that she had a real sister called Margaret and that the BUNNEY's had looked after her for a while. The lady I contacted knew more as her family had moved from Walsall to live in Yorkshire where George BULL ended up. The situation was not talked about much, but she had gathered from her aunts that George had run off with another woman leaving Mary and several children to fend for

themselves and having to go into the workhouse. She knew nothing of my grandmother's existence.

Now with a bit more to go on I cast the net a bit further and looked in the local workhouses to no avail. However, I trawled through all the 1901 records of Walsall Workhouse and eventually came up trumps. There was Mary COLEMAN (not BULL) listed in Walsall workhouse with a daughter Ann. So, she had registered in her maiden name. I had no knowledge of Ann but sent for her birth certificate and she was indeed the daughter of Mary and George BULL. A younger sister of my gran's who neither I, or the lady I had contacted had known about. So where was my gran and her sister Margaret. They did not appear to be in the workhouse with their mother and sister. I tried Ellen COLEMAN on the 1901, but nothing came up. Remembering she was always known as Nellie I tried that and Bingo! There she was with her sister Margaret in Wigmore School. OK, so what was this? The internet revealed that Wigmore School was a built by the Walsall and West Bromwich Poor Law Unions for children of inmates. Children were deemed not to be responsible for their parents' destitution, so these schools were built away from the workhouse where the boys were taught industrial or agricultural trades and the girls trained as domestic servants or to work in factories. So, it would appear that gran and her sister Margaret were sent there away from her mother and sister in the workhouse.

I spent a lot of time scouring the deaths and found one of an Ann BULL which looked likely. This turned out to be the Ann who was with her mother in the workhouse and died there in 1903 aged 7 from meningitis. The death was registered by her older sister, Sarah Ann, (grandmother of the lady I had contacted on Ancestry) and would indicate that although she was not in the workhouse with them she still had contact.

I sent for another likely looking death certificate, that of a Mary BULL in 1893, the year before my gran was born. This also turned out to be one of gran's sisters who was listed on the 1891 census. She died in 1893 aged 7 from measles and pneumonia at the address of 8 Blue Lane East, in Walsall, where my gran was born the following year.

I visited the Walsall history centre where I found disappointingly that all workhouse records are missing for Walsall workhouse. However, they did have the admission books for Wigmore School. I managed to find the admission of my gran on 20th March 1900, her sister Margaret was admitted on 9th January 1900. They were both given as illegitimate. They were both discharged on 13th August 1903, just after their little sister died in the workhouse. What happened to them between then and the 1911 census I will probably never know.

This means that my grandmother was not one of two children of Mary and George as I had first thought but one of 6 girls. But things hadn't finished yet.

When George BULL married Mary COLEMAN, he had been a widower. I decided to see if I could find his first marriage and I managed to find that he married Elizabeth SMITH in 1873 at Audley Parish Church, Staffordshire. Unfortunately, Elizabeth died in November 1873 at Park Brook, Walsall, so they had moved back to the Walsall area. I got to wondering whether there were any children of the marriage. I found 4 likely suspects, and by a process of elimination narrowed it to one, sent for the certificate, and there she was - Louisa Maria BULL. I found her on the 1891 census in Edgbaston as a servant to William MOORE. He was a button manufacturing manager.

I then found a marriage for her – she married John PIGG in November 1896. Her address at the time of her marriage was 10 Blue Lane East, Walsall, next door to where gran was born 2 years before. I think this indicates that she was still in touch with her father and his family. I found Louisa Maria's family on the 1901 census in Normanton, Wakefield. This is the same area as George BULL seems to have run off to. In, 1911 they were in Dinnington, Yorkshire and Louisa had had 6 children, three of which had died. Some of the children seem to have been given the name PIGG and some PEGG.

So not only had my gran had 5 sisters, she also had a half-sister.

George BULL is still awaiting more investigation. The lady I contacted on Ancestry believes that he had another family in Yorkshire and his death is registered by a Sarah MIDDLETON, granddaughter, someone we know nothing about. We can find no trace of him having another marriage.

My gran turns up on the 1911 census in Sutton Coldfield as Ellen BUNNEY, a domestic servant to Thomas ROSE an Estate Agent and Valuer. She then marries my grandfather George William YOUNG in July 1920, again using the name Ellen BUNNEY but as I now know for certain this was not the case.

I now feel that I have discovered most of her story but won't be at all surprised if anything else pops up. I feel my discoveries are a lesson trying every angle you can think of. If I hadn't decided to look under the maiden name I would never have found my great grandmother, Mary BULL (COLEMAN) in the workhouse or my great great grandmother Bridget COLEMAN (TULLEY) in Stafford Gaol. And, of course, the necessary bit of luck!

With thanks to Member Sue Purdy for her case study.

THE 1868 EAST DERBYSHIRE ELECTION

Today we take it for granted that we can vote, if we want to. Many ignore this right, and the low turn-outs at polling stations reflect the apathetic nature of the modern-day voter. Over the years, the right to vote has been fiercely fought for, and it is worth remembering just how much a vote was valued by looking at the 1868 election, the contested election.

Following years of protest and unrest, the 1867 Representation of the People Act (often called the second reform act) had extended the vote in the counties to all men who occupied small amounts of land, and all householders in Boroughs, together with lodgers paying £10 p a rent. This meant that the number of men who had the vote was almost doubled, and that the working class had suddenly become the majority in many urban areas. The constituency of East Derbyshire was created shortly before the 1868 election. Previously the county of Derbyshire had been divided into North and South constituencies, but now with a larger number of people entitled to a vote, Derbyshire had been reorganised into three constituencies. This redistribution of seats made along with the reform act was a strategy by Disraeli to preserve some Conservative controlled rural areas, and so East Derbyshire was formed to encompass the North East Derbyshire coalfield. The 1868 general election was to be a fight between the two political parties of the day, DISRAELI's Conservatives and GLADSTONE's Liberals.

The Conservative candidates for East Derbyshire were Gladwin TURBUTT of Ogston and Edward Valentine Pegge BURNELL of Winkburn Hall, Notts. Both were county magistrates and previously High Sheriffs of Derbyshire. Their supporters included F. C. G. HUNLOKE of Wingerworth Hall, Bernard LUCAS of Hasland Hall, W. H. ARKWRIGHT of Sutton Scarsdale and John BARROW of Ringwood Hall. Mr Pegge BURNELL withdrew from the campaign at the beginning of October due to ill health, and was replaced by a Sheffield lawyer, William OVEREND Q.C. OVEREND had headed the commission of inquiry following the Sheffield Flood of 1864, and had stood unsuccessfully as a Conservative candidate in Sheffield in the 1850s.

The Liberal candidates were the naval Captain the Hon. Francis EGERTON, son in law of the 7th Duke of Devonshire and the Hon. Henry STRUTT, great-grandson of Jedediah STRUTT who lived at Kingston upon Soar Hall, Nottinghamshire. Their supporters included Charles BINNS, W. H. De RHODES, C. S. B. BUSBY and the Duke of Devonshire's agent John Gregory COTTINGHAM.

Campaigning had already started by the beginning of July 1868, when the two parties announced their candidates. Notices in the papers giving their names with lists of their supporters appeared at frequent intervals. Because the election for East Derbyshire was due to take place on Friday the 20th November, this meant a lengthy campaign of some 20 weeks duration. Voters lists were pinned on church doors, and men had until the 25th August to apply for their name to be put on the register of voters. The formal nomination of candidates took place in the Market Place at Chesterfield by the High Sheriff, Mr F. W. BAGSHAWE on Tuesday 17th November 1868.

The 1868 election had not only opened the ballot to far more voters than ever before, but it was also still an open ballot, and landowners and industrialists could, and did, influence the voting of their tenants and workmen. One of the Duke of Portland's agents was said to have circulated a letter informing the tenants that His Grace was supporting the Conservative party, therefore hinting that they should vote likewise. One of the key issues of the election campaign was GLADSTONE's proposal to disestablish the Irish Church, as part of a set of measures to pacify Ireland. This campaign fed on and fostered the resentment some felt towards Irish workmen taking jobs in English towns and may help to explain why feelings were running so high in North East Derbyshire.

Election day in Chesterfield was like a holiday. Crowds thronged the streets, but little business was done in the shops, and in any case, many had closed early for fear of trouble. A telegram from Dronfield resulted in 12 constables being sent there to quell disturbances, but this proved to be a false alarm. The Conservatives took an early lead in the polls, but during the working men's dinner hour, the Liberal vote increased and overtook the Conservatives. In Ripley and Clay Cross the picture was very different. Serious rioting in Ripley led to the reading of the riot act. In Clay Cross it appeared that Conservative supporters "blues" were attacked by Liberals, the "yellers". At first cabs and carriages were stoned, policemen were targeted, and then a 'great mob' went on the rampage, throwing stones and breaking windows. Estimates of the size of the crowd ranged from 40 to 4,000!

The Radical roughs threw mud upon their opponents in almost every district, and one correspondent writes from Clay Cross - 'The rioting was not stopped till midnight at Clay Cross, and policemen were wounded. All Conservative windows were smashed, and gentlemen ill-treated brutally – Mr TURBUTT and the Rev. J. NODDER especially. Conservatives dare not vote because they were intimidated by the mob'. (Derby Mercury 25th November 1868).

The local Liberal newspaper, The Derbyshire Courier, did not dwell on the rioting in Clay Cross, but knew where to place the blame, "A somewhat serious disturbance there took place, owing, as it is said, to the foolish conduct of some Conservatives in smashing a cab which was conveying some Liberal electors to the poll. This gave rise to some very angry feeling, and the Liberals, in order to be revenged, made free with the private carriage of Mr TURBUTT..." (Derbyshire Courier 27th November 1868). Gladwin TURBUTT later denied that his carriage had been damaged in any way.

At the Quarter Sessions in January 1869, seven men and one woman were charged "with unlawfully and riotously on the 20th November assembling to disturb the public peace, making a great riot and disturbance to the terror of Her Majesty's subjects, and assaulting and beating John HILL and others at North Wingfield". They all entered a plea of not guilty and were subsequently acquitted. In a separate case two men, Nathaniel STOPPARD and Joseph CROSS, were convicted of assaulting police constable DOLMAN during the riot. A third man was acquitted. STOPPARD was given six months with hard labour and CROSS three months with hard labour.

During the election, the numbers polled were announced at hourly intervals during the day, and it was clear by late afternoon that the Liberals had won the day. The official declaration of the result was announced by the High Sheriff in Chesterfield Market Place on the following Monday morning, to a large crowd of 2-3,000 people:

EGERTON – 2089; STRUTT – 2032; TURBUTT – 1999; OVEREND – 1970.

EGERTON, STRUTT and TURBUTT each made speeches, but OVEREND did not appear. TURBUTT commented, “I congratulate Mr STRUTT and Captain EGERTON on their victory, such as it is. I have nothing to complain of in their conduct personally. I wish I could say the same about those who have acted for them” (Derby Mercury 25th November 1868).

The constituency of East Derbyshire lasted only 17 years, and then a new redistribution of seats in 1885 created the constituency of North East Derbyshire. Captain EGERTON was MP for East Derbyshire and then North East Derbyshire until 1886. He rose to the rank of Admiral and died in 1895. The Hon. Henry STRUTT was defeated in the East Derbyshire election of 1874, and later became MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed. He went to the House of Lords as the 2nd Baron BELPER following the death of his father in 1880. Francis ARKWRIGHT and Alfred BARNES followed him as MPs for East Derbyshire before the constituency was abolished.

Derbyshire Times – 16 Jan 1915
More Soldiers for Chesterfield
Children’s Home Commandeered

“I have the honour to request that the Ashgate Children’s Home may be handed over to me as representing the Secretary of State to be used for the quartering of his Majesty’s troops.”

Thus, ran the opening sentence of a letter received by Mr R F HARTWRIGHT, Clerk to the Chesterfield Board of Guardians, from Lieut. Colonel W F ELMDEN, Officer commanding the 13th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

The letter was received on January 7th, and as permission was requested by the 15th. Mr HARTWRIGHT at once got into communication with the Hon. Gerald WALSH, the Local Government Board Inspector, and about twenty Board of Guardians with regard to the temporary housing of the 100 odd children in the home.

Arrangements were finally made on Thursday for the children to be housed at the Basford Union at the Chesterfield Board’s expense, and the young fold will leave to-day (Saturday) for their new quarters.

It is expected that 400 soldiers will be billeted at the Children’s Home.

DERBY MERCURY – Fri April 8 – Fri 15 April 1757

TO BE SOLD

TWO CLOSES & Freehold Land called BROOK CLOSES, betwixt Seven and Eight Acres, lying at NEWBOLD in the Parish of Ch'field.
For further particulars enquire of Mr ANTHONY GALLIMORE
Attorney at Ch'field

1757 - Mr. J. SLATER - BOOKSELLER selling Derby Mercury

DERBY MERCURY – Fri 28 Jan – Feb 4 1757

Derby Feb 3 - We hear from Chesterfield that GODFREY CLARKE, Esq. the worthy owner of SUTTON in that neighbourhood, out of Christian Compassion for the Poor in this time of great scarcity and dearness of provisions (besides a generous and Daily Relief to those of and near his own Parish) hath given ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to be distributed amongst the poor

House-keepers of the Town and hamlets of Chesterfield and Chapelry of Brampton – may others of ability do likewise.

With thanks to Enid Gilthorpe for the articles

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 Weslyans 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)

<u>St Bartholomew, (WHITTINGTON) - (some gaps)</u>			
BAPTISMS	1650 - 1902	(13 fiche)	£13.00
	1902 - 1912	(3 fiche)	£ 3.00
	1912 - 1922	(3 fiche)	£ 3.00
<u>BRAMPTON Methodist</u>			
BAPTISMS (some gaps)	1826 - 1925	(4 fiche)	£ 4.00
<u>St James the Apostle, TEMPLE NORMANTON</u>			
MARRIAGES	1868 - 1919	(1 fiche)	£ 1.50
<u>All Saints, HEATH</u>			
MARRIAGES	1760 - 1929	(3 fiche)	£ 2.50
<u>St. Thomas, BRAMPTON</u>			
BAPTISMS	1832 - 1944	(7 fiche)	£ 6.50
MARRIAGES	1832 - 1972	(11 fiche)	£11.00
BURIALS	1832 - 1974	(6 fiche)	£ 6.00
<u>St Peter & St Paul, OLD BRAMPTON</u>			
MARRIAGES	1756 - 1928	(7 fiche)	£ 6.50
MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS		(3 fiche)	£ 3.00
<u>St. John's, NEWBOLD</u>			
MARRIAGES	1861 - 1920	(7 fiche)	£ 6.50
	1920 - 1937	(4 fiche)	£ 4.00
<u>Christ Church, STONEGRAVELS CHESTERFIELD</u>			
MARRIAGES	1914 - 1953	(3 fiche)	£ 3.00
<u>Holy Trinity, CHESTERFIELD</u>			
MARRIAGES	1854 - 1933	(6 fiche)	£ 5.50
<u>St. Paul's, HASLAND / GRASSMOOR</u>			
MARRIAGES	1851 - 1923	(3 fiche)	£ 3.00

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
-----------	-------------	-----------	--------

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
----------------------	--	-----------	--------

**Copies of the Microfiche can be obtained at the prices shown from
Mr K Feltham, 88 Top Road, Calow, Chesterfield, Derbyshire S44 5SY.**

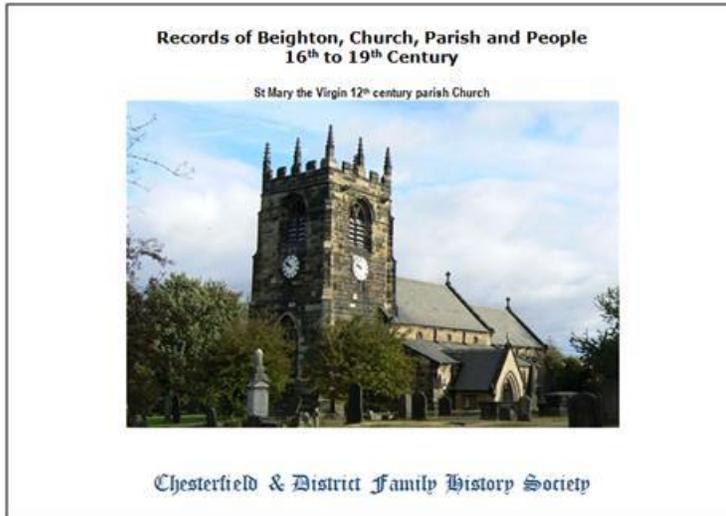
All Cheques in £ Sterling please, to be made to CADFHS.
Prices include postage to UK mainland.
Overseas please add £3.00 (GBP) to the total order for postage.

**Micro Fiche and CD's are also available to buy at the monthly
CADFHS meetings at Whittington Moor Methodist 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 Whittington Moor Methodist Church.

© Copyright 2010 All Rights Reserved Chesterfield and District Family History Society





I hope everyone had a wonderful Christmas and New Year.

Our Charity for this year is Ashgate Hospice which is 30 years old this October, if anyone has any fund-raising ideas please let us know. Most people have been affected at some time by knowing someone with cancer or having cancer themselves.

This is a charity near to my heart, as I lost a very dear friend Susan Torr (she came to a few of our meetings at St Hugh's as a visitor), I went to school and lived 5 doors away from her, so I've known her 60 years, she passed away on Boxing Day in just 12 weeks from going to the doctors to her losing her fight with cancer. She was in the hospice about 4 weeks, with constant care and attention. I can't thank them enough for their support, even one of the nurses helping me when it all became a bit too much.

This year I'm going to do the Sparkle Walk for Ashgate Hospice, in the memory of Sue, my mum who died in 1962, my mother in law who died in 1995 and a sister in law who died in 2006, all died of cancer. I have already registered, so if anyone would like to sponsor me please email me.

This is a local charity and a place that is important for cancer victims, not only for end of life care but for day care and help to sort appropriate medication, patients are well cared for and it helps to make their last days as peaceful as possible. Please, let's make this a successful year for our charity, the hospice opened 30 years ago this October.

Ashgate Hospice are also looking for anyone who would be willing to volunteer to help in various ways.

Lynne - Editor

Map of Venue for Monthly Meetings



**The Society will meet at 7.00 pm
(talk starts 7.30 pm),
the first Wednesday of each month at
Whittington Moor Methodist Church,
Whittington Moor, Chesterfield, S41 8NA**

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

England	ENG	London	LND	SCOTLAND		IRELAND	
Ireland	IRL	Middlesex	MDX	Aberdeenshire	ABD	Antrim	ANT
Scotland	SCT	Norfolk	NFK	Angus	ANS	Armagh	ARM
Wales	WLS	Northamptonshire	NTH	Argyllshire	ARL	Carlow	CAR
All Countries	ALL	Northumberland	NBL	Ayrshire	AYR	Cavan	CAV
		Nottinghamshire	NTT	Banffshire	BAN	Clare	CLA
ISLANDS		Oxfordshire	OXF	Berwickshire	BEW	Cork	COR
Channel Islands	CHI	Rutland	RUT	Bute	BUT	Donegal	DON
Alderney	ALD	Shropshire	SAL	Caithness-shire	CAI	Down	DOW
Guernsey	GSY	Somerset	SOM	Clackmannanshire	CLK	Dublin	DUB
Jersey	JSY	Staffordshire	STS	Dumfriesshire	DFS	Fermanagh	FER
Sark	SRK	Suffolk	SFK	Dunbartonshire	DNB	Galway	GAL
Isle of Man	IOM	Surrey	SRY	East Lothian	ELN	Kerry	KER
Isle of Wight	IOW	Sussex	SSX	Fifeshire	FIF	Kildare	KID
		Warwickshire	WAR	Forfarshire	ANS	Kilkenny	KIK
ENGLAND		Westmorland	WES	Inverness-shire	INV	Leitrim	LET
All Counties	ALL	Wiltshire	WIL	Kincardineshire	KCD	Leix (Queens)	LEX
Bedfordshire	BDF	Worcestershire	WOR	Kinross-shire	KRS	Limerick	LIM
Berkshire	BRK	Yorkshire	YKS	Kirkcudbrightshire	KKD	Londonderry	LDY
Buckinghamshire	BKM	YKS East Riding	ERY	Lanarkshire	LKS	Longford	LOG
Cambridgeshire	CAM	YKS North Riding	NRY	Midlothian	MLN	Louth	LOU
Cheshire	CHS	YKS WEST Riding	WRY	Moray	MOR	Mayo	MAY
Cornwall	CON			Nairnshire	NAI	Meath	MEA
Cumberland	CUL	WALES		Orkney Isles	OKI	Monaghan	MOG
Derbyshire	DBY	Anglesey	AGY	Peeblesshire	PEE	Offaly (Kings)	OFF
Devonshire	DEV	Brecknockshire	BRE	Perthshire	PER	Roscommon	ROS
Dorsetshire	DOR	Caernarvonshire	CAE	Renfrewshire	RFW	Sligo	SLI
Durham	DUR	Cardiganshire	CGN	Ross & Cromarty	ROC	Tipperary	TIP
Essex	ESS	Carmarthernshire	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						