

Chesterfield

And

District

Family

History

Society



Magazine Number 104 Sept 2015

Free to Members

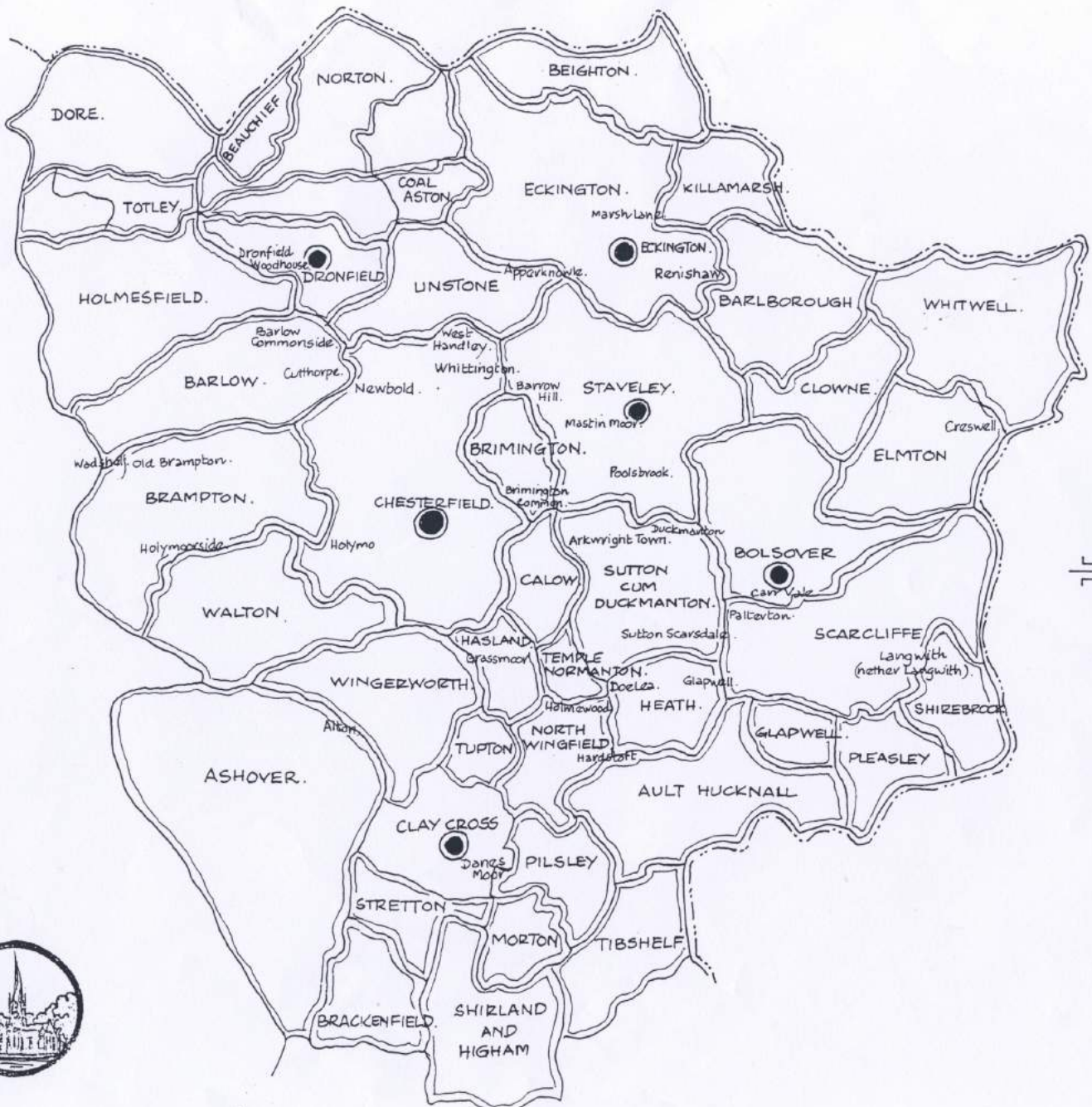
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AREA COVERED BY CHESTERFIELD AND DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

(Scarsdale One Hundred Map)



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NEW MEMBERS WELCOME TO THE SOCIETY

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COCKAYNE	Shottle/Alderwasley/Kirk Ireton		All
DANFORTH	Hoyland Nether/Darton/Thornhill	YKS	All
DUKE	Derby	DBY	1770-1850
RENSHAW	Eckington/Ridgeway		All
REYNOLDS	Chesterfield		1800-1860
STANSALL	Derbyshire	DBY	To 1750
WILCOCKSON	Anywhere		All

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THORPE Alan	Derbyshire	DBY	1960-2015
THORPE Joan	Derbyshire	DBY	1960-2015
THORPE Kathleen	Derbyshire	DBY	1960-2015
THORPE Maurice	Derbyshire	DBY	1960-2015

All Derbyshire All Derbyshire All Derbyshire All Derbyshire

To add your surnames to our Member Surname Interests please visit
www.cadfhs.org.uk/membership.htm and complete the relevant online form
OR send them by post to the Membership Secretary, Mrs J. Smith, 3 Dykes
Close, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire. S44 6PF.

Any questions please email membership@cadfhs.org.uk.



CADFHS MAILING LIST

A mailing list has been created for the benefit of members of the Chesterfield
and District Family History Society and is for the discussion of Genealogy and
History within Chesterfield and the surrounding area.

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO JOIN

If you wish to join us please send a message to:

cadfhs-request@rootsweb.com

With the word *subscribe* in the subject line AND in the body of the message.

As this is a member only list please also send a message to:

membership@cadfhs.org.uk

Quoting your membership number

Your subscription will then be activated

PLEASE NOTE

You will receive ALL posts made by subscribers not just your own messages.

CADFHS PROGRAMME FOR 2015

1 Sept AGM / Members 30 Min Talk / Research Evening

6 Oct Member's 30 Min Talk "Getting the best out of the The National Archives by using 'Discovery' their on-line catalogue Linda Jackson.followed by Research Evening

3 Nov Boer Friends and Foe Brenda Bubb

1 Dec Christmas fun, games and nibbles

HELP WANTED

I have found a marriage which could be mine in Worksop St. Mary between Thomas WAKEFIELD and Hannah ALLIS on 14 January 1777. I would dearly like to know where Thomas came from, and what happened to him afterwards, so that I can say he is mine, or eliminate him. I have been able to check nearby Nottinghamshire parishes (except Carburton and West Retford) and he is not there, so did he come from/go to North Derbyshire? I am currently checking nearby Yorkshire parishes.

I have no reason to think that Thomas is Roman Catholic, but this couple could be, which would explain the lack of baptisms after their marriage.

Hannah ALLIS was from Barnby Dun near Doncaster but they did not go back there.

Any help would be greatly appreciated.

Membership No. 1016 – John Stead, 18 Benscliffe Drive, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 3JP.

ON OUR OWN GROUND (FINAL PART) – SUE MAKAY

One wonders that so many of them **did** get married! Of course one of the first permanent buildings in Bathurst was the church. Many of the settlers were Wesleyan Methodists and the Methodist Chapel was completed by 1832. There was also an Anglican church built in the next street. Prior to the building of the chapel, if the settlers wished to baptise their children, they either had to walk to Salem or Grahamstown or await the visitation of one of the circuit ministers. It is perhaps not surprising that many siblings were baptised in a job lot once the chapel was completed and a resident minister in place. However, many early baptisms took place at the local watering hole, where the circuit minister would stay.

The first three harvests failed totally, mainly because the settlers had been given the wrong type of seed, but also because of drought and locusts. Many of the Wiltshire settlers, Hyman's Party in particular, were in severe distress in those early years. A Committee for the Relief of Distressed Settlers was set up in Cape Town to try and raise money for those in the direst need, and the 1824 minutes record

the following about the Wiltshire settlers.

“Hyman and Ford’s party are in a truly miserable plight, with scarcely any thing to eat but a few vegetables. I here saw an aged couple in almost a starving condition. On going into their hut, I found the poor woman boiling a little pumpkin soup, which was mixed with some milk. She said this was the only food they had; and their wretched dwelling was neither wind nor watertight. At a little distance I met what had once been, as I was told, a fine hearty-looking young woman, but now miserably emaciated – apparently about twenty four or twenty five years of age. She was leading one child, another was following, and a third was on her arm. They were all without shoes or stockings. The woman’s dress (if such it could be called) consisted of the remains of an old tent tied about her; the children were clad in the same manner; and the canvas appeared so rotten, that it would scarcely hang on them.”

On arrival at the settlement most of the men were formed into the Albany Levy, a kind of volunteer force to defend the frontier from invasion by the native tribes.

Although this was disbanded in 1825 the settlers were frequently called upon to defend their property, and there were three Frontier Wars in 1833-34, 1846-47 and 1850-53, in which nearly 100 of the 1820 settlers lost their lives. In the Frontier War of 1833-34 Bathurst was attacked on Christmas Day and the settlers had to flee to Grahamstown and take refuge in the newly built St. George's Cathedral. The South African Commercial Advertiser, a Cape Town newspaper, caused outrage amongst the settlers by seeming to blame them for stirring up the trouble. The settlers set about re- building their homes and started their own newspaper, the Grahamstown Journal.

It all happened again just a decade later. This is an extract from the Grahamstown Journal of 9 May 1846. *"All the houses in James Party were burnt on Saturday except the house of Mr. Usher. The Chapel is consumed as well as all the stacks, estimated at 620,000lbs. Eight dwellings have been fired in the little hamlet. The Kaffirs still continue to show themselves on all sides."* (It should be pointed out that the word Kaffir, now a term of abuse, was the normal way to describe the native Xhosa tribes at this time)

Selina Hayward, my 3xgreat grandmother, married William BARTLETT when she was just 15. They both sailed on the Weymouth, William as a single man of 22 and Selina as a young girl of 9 with her parents James HAYWARD of Hilperton and Tabitha PRISTOW of Westbury. Selina lived most of her life at Standerwick, a few miles south of Bathurst. William died in 1849, and she was left a widow with ten children, so she did what nearly all the settlers did when left to face the hardships of settler life alone – she re-married. In fact she married four times in all. She had two further children by her second husband, George WILMOT. George died in 1856, leaving Selina once again with very young children, so she married George HODKINSON a few years later. He was also recently widowed with a large family, and three of his children ended up marrying either HAYWARD or BARTLETT relations. Trying to keep track of 1820 settler trees can be exceedingly complicated! Selina married for the fourth time in 1882, when she was 73. She married a retired school master, William CAMPBELL, although she herself was still illiterate.

An article appeared in a local newspaper in February 1983 featuring Rhoda EKRON, who was 95 at the time and was Selina's

granddaughter. She describes what Selina told her of their early years in the Cape. She wrote "*My grandmother said they were taken on an open ox wagon to the Bathurst District. It rained heavily along the way and they all had to huddle together for warmth. Many of the settlers believed they were going to established homes on the frontier. They had been told they were going to new homes so they expected to be given houses. My grandmother said it was a shock when they were offloaded next to a large boulder and told this was their new home. For a long time they lived under a tree till they could build their own house. This took a long time because they first had to make their own bricks. Their farm was attacked by Xhosa tribesman several times. The Xhosa set the thatched roof of the house alight and at least once my grandmother and her parents had to abandon the farm and go to town for safety.*" Mrs EKRON said the hardships on the frontier made the settlers very self-sufficient. "*My grandmother was wonderful with her hands. When I was a child she used to make all my clothes including my leather boots.*"

Most of the settlers had eight or nine children, and given the terrible

early conditions a remarkable number survived. There was never going to be enough land to support all the children once they too started to have families, and so the gradual move north began. In the 1850s, following the Eighth Frontier War, it was suggested that the land around Queenstown and what is now Cathcart should be granted to young colonists on a military type of tenure. Farms were granted primarily to young men who had served in the frontier war and they were to form a sort of reserve force in case of further attack. Thus the next generation of settlers moved north towards the border with the Free State, and in turn their descendants moved north to the Transvaal, as gold was discovered in Johannesburg, or to Natal. The Eastern Cape is relatively rural and peaceful today, and still very English in character.

Although there was a later aided emigration scheme between 1857 and 1867, and numerous people emigrating privately, later emigration tended to be to the Transvaal or Natal. White South Africans living in the Eastern Cape today nearly all have 1820 settler blood, and there may well be a few with Derbyshire blood as well.



Members Meeting 2nd June

LADY ARBELLA STUART THE QUEEN THAT NEVER WAS

Lady Arbella Stuart is one of those historical characters who appear to have got lost in the mists of time but if ever a story wanted retelling it is most certainly hers. I have made the bold statement “She was the Queen that never was” and by the end of her story. I do hope you will agree with me.

Who was she? Born September 1575 – She was the daughter of Charles Stuart and Elizabeth Cavendish. This of course meant she was the granddaughter of Bess of Hardwick and Margaret, Countess of Lennox. She was also niece of Mary Queen of Scots. Being of royal blood she was immediately very high up in the pecking order to the crown. Margaret, Countess of Lennox was the daughter of Margaret, the eldest sister to Henry VIII and of course on the death of Henry’s last child Elizabeth, the present Queen at this time, the succession would move on to Margaret’s, sister to Henry, children and their offspring.

Bess and the Countess of Lennox had played a naughty piece of mischief in the first palace in setting up the meeting between Charles and Elizabeth at Rufford Abbey – The Countess feigning illness so Bess could look after her leaving the 2 young people to get to know

each other and fall in love. A marriage was arranged within weeks at Rufford Abbey, Queen Elizabeth knowing she had been duped ordered the Countess of Lennox to return to London to be imprisoned in the Tower and Bess and her daughter placed under house arrest at Rufford. Any marriage which has any connection with the succession has to be referred to the Privy Council and the Queen for approval.

Tragedy was to strike however for after Arbella was born, her father Charles died of consumption when Arbella was 2 and her mother Elizabeth, died at Sheffield Manor Lodge when she was only 6. Bess was now not only legal guardian but fancied herself as being grandmother to a Queen and would give Arbella every opportunity to be the next Queen of England.

Arbella would receive education of the highest order suitable for a monarch. She became fluent in Italian, French and Latin. She trained in embroidery and later became an accomplished horse rider and a very good dancer. The downside was that she became very spoilt, the servants would kneel before her and address her as “your highness” when of course she was only a Lady and not a Princess.

The houses Arbella spent her childhood in consisted of Chatsworth, Sheffield Manor Lodge, South Wingfield Manor, Hardwick Old Hall and then from 1597, the New Hall. She was very often in the company of her aunt and uncle, Gilbert and Mary Talbot who would remain very close to her all her life. She came into contact with her other aunt, Mary, Queen of Scots who doted on her niece.

If Bess was going to get Arbella the throne of England, then she needed to get her to court at the earliest possible opportunity to make contacts there and also to meet the Queen and at the age of 12 she achieves this. Even better on the first night, she sits alongside Queen Elizabeth I at the dinner table and the Queen said of her "Look to her well, she will be one day even as I am". This big impression was not going to last as on her second visit to court she was banished for 3 years due to her trying to seek precedence over the Court Ladies at chapel on a Sunday. Then, after her third visit, she was never invited back in the rest of Elizabeth's reign – a further 12 years.

Elizabeth was now very perturbed how much attention the Catholics were showing in Arbella either through marriage proposals and/or kidnap attempts. Arbella was Protestant and never gave any

intention of turning towards the Catholic faith but the Catholics never stopped trying. Elizabeth wanted her away from Court permanently and quietly forgotten about. She never achieved this with Mary, Queen of Scots but certainly did with Arbella. Another reason Elizabeth wanted her away was the closeness with her favourite man, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. Arbella was infatuated with him and whilst he remained a big friend he did marry elsewhere.

After her third visit to Court, Arbella awaited a call to return to Court which never came. She without knowing it at the time was in permanent exile at Hardwick under the close supervision of her grandmother Bess of Hardwick. Bess was more or less her gaoler and following the same path as her aunt, Mary, Queen of Scots. This would cause a major rift between Arbella and her grandmother as Arbella would hold her responsible for her plight. Being a prisoner at Hardwick, Arbella tried several unsuccessful attempts at releasing herself from this intolerable situation. Firstly a ridiculous marriage proposal to the eldest son of the Seymour's and then an escape attempt orchestrated by her uncle Henry. Both failed and at her wits end, she resorted to Anorexia Nervosa refusing all food and

water. This was successful in getting her moved temporarily from Hardwick but salvation was close to hand as Queen Elizabeth died soon afterwards and James VI of Scotland came to take the throne of England as James I.

Nothing to fear personally from Arbella, his first action was to release her from her confinement at Hardwick and away from Bess for the first time. She was moved to Wrest Park under the Earl of Kent's supervision. Although she had been the main rival to her cousin, James for the throne of England after Elizabeth's demise, James having now got the throne ahead of her, promoted Arbella to be first lady at court and both he and his wife, Anne of Denmark became close friends.

Despite this closeness, James had decided Arbella would not marry. Just like Elizabeth, James was insecure and he feared any issue of Arbella's marriage would threaten his dynasty despite the fact that he had 2 sons and a daughter. Also like in Elizabeth's reign, the Catholics were pursuing Arbella at every twist and turn with marriage proposals to one of their Princes. Arbella did get one concession out of James in that she could marry "A loyal British subject of her choice". He had failed to put in any exception and she took him at his

word and was betrothed to William Seymour – The Seymour's were a tainted family with some of the previous generation beheaded for treason.

James was aghast at this and as soon as he heard he made them promise that they would not marry but marry they did shortly afterwards. James exploded in rage as you would expect and imprisoned William in the Tower and place Arbella under house arrest. At first this was no great imposition until Arbella was transferred into the custody of the Bishop of Durham and this would mean that she would have to leave London to go to Durham which she said "was clean out of this world". She got herself worked up into a panic on setting off from London with the realisation she might never see her husband again and she became ill after only 6 miles had been covered. Permission was granted for several months not to travel until Arbella was better.

Now we move on to one of the most exciting romantic escape stories in history. With the aid of her aunt, Mary Talbot who supplied the money and the contacts, an escape plan was hatched which if successful would mean that Arbella and William, her husband, would set up a new life on the continent. Arbella was to dress up as a man

and ride from Barnet to Blackwall situated on the river Thames. Then meet up with her husband on his escape from the Tower and then take a rowing boat to Leigh on Sea some 21 miles away there they would board a ship bound for Calais.

There were a number of people involved and the first part went to plan although Arbella was very weak from her illness, she rode 13 miles to Blackwall but William was not there. Something had gone wrong at the Tower he had been able to get away at frequent intervals prior to the escape as he had been meeting up with Arbella. Arbella waited several hours for him but then had to take the rowing boat to Leigh on Sea. On arrival there, the tide had been missed and several valuable hours lost. On board her French ship she eventually set sail without William for Calais.

Meantime, William had got out of the Tower and did not even bother stopping at Blackwall and rowed straight to Leigh on Sea but Arbella's boat had sailed. Both he and his companion then set about trying to hire passage to Calais which they did by hiring a collier ship for which they paid the captain £40. They then set sail to catch up Arbella.

Arbella was now in sight of Calais but refused to dock without her husband surely he could not now be far behind. After several hours of waiting, she saw a ship on the horizon was it her William or was it Sir William Monson. She was soon going to find out as several cannon balls came through the rigging and she then knew her dash to freedom was over as her ship without any defence surrendered to Admiral Monson. What she did not know was that her William had been blown off course and had landed at Ostend so she would have waited forever for him to arrive at Calais.

She was brought back to face James's wrath for a second time and this time no mercy was to be shown to her. She was imprisoned in the secure part of the Tower of London with her aunt, Mary Talbot imprisoned not far away. Although an escape attempt was tried after a few years, this was unsuccessful and Arbella became more distant and disillusioned as she had no hope of release or pardon from James. Arbella's health fragile throughout her life would now collapse she said of herself "She was the most sorrowful creature living". She descended into Anorexia Nervosa once more and this time she meant it refusing all food and water. "I dare to die" she said and so she did on September 25 1615. She was a virtual

skeleton. She was later buried with her aunt, Mary, Queen of Scots in her tomb in Westminster Abbey.

The very sad story of Arbella's is made all the more poignant in that after her early teens, she never wanted the throne of England, all she wanted was to make a good marriage and get on with her life. However her status and position prevented her from doing so. Who she was rather than what she did was the deciding factor in her fate.

Should she have been the Queen of England – yes by the letter of the law she should have. The 1544 Alien Act clearly stated that an heir to the English Throne had to be born on English soil. James was born in Scotland and his legal position in England was not ratified until the year after he took the

English Throne. However it was clear the Privy Council would not tolerate a third Queen in succession so if Arbella had been born a boy, it would have been certain the Privy Council would have stuck by the law and given it to him having being born in England.

William did remarry and guess what, he married the daughter of Arbella's great infatuation, Robert Devereux – the Earl of Essex. They had a daughter and they called her: ARBELLA

The text of this summary of my talk is strictly copy right and can only be reproduced with my permission – David Templeman.

With thanks to David Templeman for his kind permission for CADFHS to use his document.



WORLD WAR 1 – JULY – SEPT 1915

July 1915

1st

- ❖ The Battle of the Somme began, on the first day 60.000 British casualties.
- ❖ South African forces captured Otavifontein (German South-West Africa).
- ❖ The Second Battle of Krasnik began.

2nd

- ❖ In Great Britain – Munitions of War Act 1915 becomes law.
- ❖ Ministry of Munitions formed in Great Britain.
- ❖ The end of action of Gully Ravine.
- ❖ There is naval action between German and Russian squadrons of Gottland. Albatross a German minelayer is driven ashore.

4th

- ❖ Serbian forces occupy Durazzo.
- ❖ Turkish forces take Lahej (South Arabia)

6th

- ❖ Japan and Russia sign a treaty.

7th

- ❖ Austrian submarine sunk the Italian cruiser Amalfi in the Adriatic.
- ❖ The end of the first Battle of Isonzo.

9th

- ❖ German South-West Africa capitulates to General Botha.

11th

- ❖ Destroyed in Rufiji River in German East Africa the German light cruiser Königsberg.

12th

- ❖ Tangistani tribesmen attack British residency at Bushire – South Persia.

13th

- ❖ The Battle of Bobr and Narew began.
- ❖ The Battles of Grabowiec and Maslomencze began.
- ❖ Offensive on the Eastern Front by Austro-German began.
- ❖ The Second Battle of Przasnysz began.

14th

- ❖ Sir R Borden – Canada – Dominion Premier attends a meeting of the British Cabinet for the first time.
- ❖ The Battle of Schaulen began.
- ❖ Direct negotiations opened by Sherif of Mecca with the British Government for co-operation against the Turks.

15th

- ❖ National Registration Act becomes law in Great Britain.

16th

- ❖ The Battle of Krasnostav began.

17th

- ❖ The one day Battle of Sienna.
- ❖ At the request of the Italian Government Durazzo was evacuated by the Serbian forces.
- ❖ The Second Battle of Przasnysz ended.
- ❖ Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and Germany signed at Sofia - a treaty of alliance. In return for Bulgarian participation in the war - Albania to be ceded to Bulgaria.

18th

- ❖ The Battles of Grabowiec and Maslomencze ended.
- ❖ The Battle of Krasnostav ended.
- ❖ The Second Battle of Isonzo began, Italian troops launch the attack.
- ❖ Giuseppe Garibaldi an Italian cruiser is sunk by an Austrian submarine.

19th

- ❖ The Battles of Wojslawice and Hruhieszow began.
- ❖ The Second Battle of Krasnik ended.

20th

- ❖ The Battle of Le Linge – Vosges mountains began.
- ❖ The Second Battle of Ivangorod began.

21st

- ❖ The Second Battle of Ivangorod ended.
- ❖ Ivangorod – Poland – invested by Austro-German forces.

22nd

- ❖ British forces capture Bukoba on Victoria Nyanza – German East Africa.

24th

- ❖ German forces stormed Rozan and Pultusk – North Poland.

25th

- ❖ British forces take Nasiriya – Mesopotamia.
- ❖ The Battle of Erzincan the Turks are defeated by the Russians.
- ❖ Germans sunk two US merchant ships off the coast of Ireland.

26th

- ❖ The Battle of Bobr and Narew ended.
- ❖ Italian forces occupy the Pelagosa Island in the Adriatic.

29th

- ❖ Montenegro is warned by Entente Government that they will not recognise her occupation of the Albanian territory.
- ❖ The Battle of Biskupice began.
- ❖ The establishment of the East Persia Cordon – Anglo-Russian – began.

30th

- ❖ The Battles of Wojslawice and Hruhieszow ended.
- ❖ An appeal by the Pope for peace to belligerent Governments.
- ❖ The Battle of Kupischki began.
- ❖ The Battle of Biskupice ended.

31st

- ❖ The one day Battle of Strelcze.

August 1915

1st

- ❖ A British submarine raided the harbour of Constantinople.

3rd

- ❖ Russian forces evacuated Van – Armenia.
- ❖ The Battle of Romani, victory by the Anzac Mounted Division and the 52nd Lowland Division of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force over a joint Ottoman and German force.
- ❖ The Italians gave up the assault on Isonzo after losing 60,000 men compared with 45,000 Austrians.

5th

- ❖ Van occupied by Turkish forces.
- ❖ German forces occupied Warsaw from the Russians.
- ❖ In the Caucasus the Russians abandon Van which is occupied by the Turks.
- ❖ Austro-German forces take Ivangorod.

6th

- ❖ A sixth attack on Isonzo by the Italians began.
- ❖ A fresh loan for 400,000,000 francs by the Bulgarian Government with Austro-German banks.
- ❖ Dr Machado Guimaraes is elected Portuguese President.
- ❖ The Battle of Sari Bair – Dardanelles – began.
- ❖ Operations of the landing at Suvia – Dardanelles began.
- ❖ An agreement was concluded between China and Japan substituting Japanese authority for German in Tsingtau customs.

6th – 21st

- ❖ The Sulva Bay offensive at Gallipoli failed.

7th

- ❖ Brusilov's third offensive towards the Carpathians.

8th

- ❖ Barbarousse-Hairedine a Turkish battleship is sunk by E.-11 a British submarine in the Dardanelles.
- ❖ An attack on Riga by the German navy began.
- ❖ British forces occupied Bushire – South Persia.

9th

- ❖ Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs – Viscount Kato resigns, he was appointed 16 April 1914.
- ❖ The decisive day of the Battle of Sari Bair.
- ❖ A German peace proposal on the Eastern Front is rejected by the Russia.

10th

- ❖ The Battle of Sari Bair ended.
- ❖ Off Ostend British aircraft extensively damaged German airship L.-12.
- ❖ The Second Battle of Isonzo ended.
- ❖ Appointed Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs – Marquis Okuma.

11th

- ❖ Stanislau in Poland is taken by the Russian army.

12th

- ❖ In the Dardanelles the first ship is sunk by a torpedo from a British seaplane.

13th

- ❖ In the Aegean H.M.T. Royal Edward is sunk by a German submarine.

15th

- ❖ National Register taken in Great Britain.
- ❖ An operation of the landing at Suvla ended.
- ❖ The Entente Governments make a conditional offer of territorial acquisitions to Serbia.

16th

- ❖ Near Whitehaven – Cumberland, Harrington and Lowca is shelled by German submarine.

17th

- ❖ Persian Prime Minister Ain ed Douleh resigned.
- ❖ German force stormed Kowno.

18th

- ❖ Persian Prime Minister Mustaufi ul Mamalek is again appointed.

19th

- ❖ German warships attacked E.-13 a British submarine while aground in Danish waters.
- ❖ A German submarine sunk British S.S. Arabic.
- ❖ A German submarine U.-27 is destroyed by H.M.S. Baralong – special service ship.
- ❖ British submarine E.-1 torpedoed German battle cruiser Moltke in the Gulf of Riga.

20th

- ❖ German forces stormed Novo-Georgievsk in Poland.

21st

- ❖ Italy declares war on Turkey
- ❖ In Suvia the Battle of Scimitar Hill.
- ❖ German naval attack on Riga is discontinued.
- ❖ The first authenticated case of German submarine firing on a ship's crew in open boats – the British S.S. Ruel.

22nd

- ❖ German forces stormed Osovets – North Poland.
- ❖ Premier of Greece M Venizelos is again appointed in succession to M Gounaris.

25th

- ❖ German forces take Brest-Litovsk in Poland.

26th

- ❖ German forces take Byelostok in Poland

27th

- ❖ Romania declares war on Germany and Austria, and Italy declares war on Germany.
- ❖ At the Battle of Florina the Bulgarians and Germans push Allies back.

29th

- ❖ Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg becomes Chief of the German General Staff.

30th

- ❖ Turkey declares war on Romania.
- ❖ M Supilo was informed by Sir E Grey British Foreign Minister that provided Serbia agreed, the Allies could guarantee the eventual freedom and self-determination of Herzegovina, Bosnia, South Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia.

31st

- ❖ Serbian forces reoccupied Durazzo.

September 1915

1st

- ❖ Bulgaria declares war on Romania.
- ❖ French forces occupied Ruad Island off the Syrian coast.
- ❖ United States Government was informed by the German Government that the United States demand for limitation of submarine activity was accepted.

2nd

- ❖ Austro German armies in Poland take Grodno.

5th

- ❖ The Tsar supersedes the Grand Duke Nicholas in supreme command of the Russian Armies with Chief of Staff General Alexeiev.
- ❖ Action of Hafiz Kor – North-West Frontier of India.

7th

- ❖ Battle of Tarnopol began. Russian counter-offensive in Galicia.

8th

- ❖ Appointed Viceroy of the Caucasus – The Grand Duke Nicholas.
- ❖ The second Allied attack on Mora (Cameroons)
- ❖ Germany begins an offensive in Argonne on the Western Front.

9th

- ❖ The Battle of Dvinsk began.
- ❖ The Battle of Vilna began.
- ❖ The United States Government request the recall of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador – Dr Dumba.
- ❖ At Dimotika the Turco-Bulgarian Frontier Convention is signed.
- ❖ Triesmen again attacked Bushire – South Persia.

16th

- ❖ The Battle of Tarnopol ended.
- ❖ German forces take Pinsk.

19th

- ❖ German forces take Vilna.

21st

- ❖ M Venizelos the Greek Premier asked for a guarantee of 150,000 British and French troops as a condition for the Greek intervention.
- ❖ The Bulgarian Government ordered partial mobilisation.
- ❖ Marquis Okuma is succeeded by Viscount Ishii as Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

22nd

- ❖ The Bulgarian Government ordered general mobilisation.
- ❖ The second advance on Yaunde – Cameroons.
- ❖ 'Dede Agatch Agreement' concluded between Bulgaria and Turkey rectifying the Turkish frontier in favour of Bulgaria.

23rd

- ❖ The Greek Government order precautionary mobilisation.

24th

- ❖ The British and French Governments informed the Greek Government that they were prepared to send the troops as requested.
- ❖ Bulgaria on the Serbian border mobilises the troops.

25th

- ❖ The Allied Autumn Offensive began – the Battle of Loos began.
- ❖ The Third Battle of Artois began.
- ❖ The Second Battle of Champagne began.
- ❖ The Bulgarian mobilisation began.
- ❖ The Serbian Government gave undertaking to the Greek Government to cede Doiran and Gevgeli eventually to Greece, and not to claim Strumitsa.
- ❖ Chief of the Imperial General Staff – General Sir J Wolfe Murray – Great Britain resigned.

26th

- ❖ Appointed as Chief of the Imperial General Staff – Lieut. General Sir A J Murray – Great Britain.

27th

- ❖ Destroyed by an internal explosion in the harbour of Brindisi – ‘Benedetto Brin’ a Malian battleship.
- ❖ M Venizelos the Greek Premier obtained a secret consent from King Constantine to proposed Entente expedition to Salonika.

28th

- ❖ The Greek Government formally refused the British and French offer of the 24th.
- ❖ The Battle of Kut – Mesopotamia.
- ❖ Recalled from the United States of America, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Dr Dumba.
- ❖ The British and Russian Governments agree to the request of the Persian Government for a monthly subvention.
- ❖ British defeated the Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

30th

- ❖ Lord Derby assumes control of the recruiting in Great Britain.

The Derbyshire Times December 9
1905

CLAY CROSS IN MOURNING
SUDDEN DEATH OF MR FRANK
KENNING
Appreciations

The town of Clay Cross was plunged into deep sorrow on Thursday by the

intimations of the death that day of Mr Frank KENNING. The sad event has come with startling suddenness, and Clay Cross cannot yet realise to the full the loss which has befallen them. A painful sensation was created on Monday when it became known that Mr KENNING had been taken seriously ill. That evening he presided at a meeting of the Finance

Committee of the Urban Council: He had also promised to attend the miners' meeting, which was being held in the Town Hall the same evening, but during the progress of the finance business he suddenly fell ill. At the time he did not think it was serious, and telling the members that he would see his medical adviser, Dr DUNCAN, asked the vice-chairman, Mr ROWARTH, to preside in the meantime. Not knowing that the illness was of a serious nature, the members allowed Mr KENNING to proceed to the Dr DUNCAN's surgery alone. He must have become in a slight stupor, for on his arrival at the surgery it was found that he had slightly knocked his face. Dr DUNCAN found that he had had an apoplectic stroke. He realised the seriousness of the attack, and lost no time in conveying Mr KENNING in his motor car to his residence, Gladstone House. He was at once taken to his room, and since then Dr DUNCAN has been unceasing in his attention, and has made much personal sacrifice, in order to do everything possible for him.

From Monday night Mr KENNING's condition became more grave. His corpulence has told against him in this attack, and congestion of the lungs following the stroke, intensified the seriousness. Mr KENNING did not quite lose consciousness on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, but there was general regret in the town when it became known that he had lost the use of his right side. For the greater part of Wednesday his life hung in the

balance, and at times was despaired of. Towards evening there was a rally, but on Thursday morning Dr DUNCAN held out no hope of his recovery. Mr KENNING gradually sank, and about a quarter past one on Thursday afternoon passed away.

The news caused in the town an indescribable sadness. Every inhabitant felt a personal loss, and the drawn blinds of the houses and shuttered windows of the shops gave evidence of a town in mourning.

The grief of the family is intensified by the suddenness of the stroke, and it is sad to note that Mrs KENNING, who has not been well for some time, is this week in a very grave condition. Round her she has her family of three sons and six daughters.

The Funeral takes place on Saturday at the Cemetery. There is to be a service at the Clay Cross Methodist Chapel.

A native of the town in which he had spent his life, Mr KENNING was born on the 15th of Feb., 1854, so that he had reached the age of fifty-one years. In the course of his life he had built up a large business, the development of which is seen in the large warehouses which he erected in close proximity to his residence.

In his early days he commenced work in the pit, but he brought that period to an abrupt conclusion after a cage accident, from which he was fortunate to escape with his life. His start in business on his own account was

small indeed, but his success was due to his own energy, perseverance and ability. He commenced with few advantages in the way of education, which are at the command of the young people of to-day. His business claimed his attention in his early life and although he ever followed keenly the local affairs in those days he could find time to extend his business and serve the ratepayers. That was so until he was forty years of age, when – in 1894 – the Local Government Act was passed and he sought election to the Urban District Council. He was returned, and at the first meeting an honour was conferred upon him which was evidence that his ability was recognised. The election of chairman brought about a contest, Mr KENNING was elected to the chair, and thus his first step into the field of local government placed him at the head of the Council to whose keeping the interests of the ratepayers of Clay Cross were entrusted.

That the trust of his colleagues was not misplaced has been proved by the history of the 11 years which have passed since Mr KENNING first took the chair. Each succeeding year he has been returned to it, and although the period mentioned is short in comparison with the years spent by some public men, it is almost unique in this respect that Mr KENNING, while a member of the Clay Cross Council has never occupied any other seat than that of chairman.

As might have been expected of one who was so repeatedly placed at the

head of affairs, he took a large share of the work of the Council, and among the items of work which can be recalled during his chairmanship is the acquisition of the waterworks which previously belonged to a private company.

The position of chairman has not always been an easy one to fill. The Clay Cross Council room has been the scene of many a wordy battle, but of the chairman's fairness in such times none have had to complain. If he erred at all it was on the side of leniency, and none could complain of not being allowed to have "their say."

The respect in which he was held by his colleagues was shown on Wednesday when the Council on receiving intimation of his serious illness, adjourned their meeting for a week.

In his capacity as a magistrate, a position in which the chairmanship of the Urban Council placed him, Mr KENNING was a regular attender at the fortnightly Petty Sessions. It was felt in Clay Cross that his public work ought to be recognised by his being placed on the Commission of the Peace, and at the last annual meeting at the Clay Cross Council, that wish was publicly expressed by the Vice-Chairman (Mr S W ROWARTH).

The deceased gentleman was also prominently associated with the Nonconformist body in Clay Cross, being a member of the Methodist New Connexion, and in local politics he

was an ardent worker in the Liberal interest.

Few men took such a deep interest in nearly all the organisations of the town as Mr KENNING. In addition to his work in the Council and the Burial Board, he was one of the hardest working members the Clay Cross Victoria Nursing Association had. The Clay Cross Recreation Committee also found a faithful chairman in him and it was his ardent desire to see the recreation ground paid for and handed over to the town. His recent share in the work for the underfed children will not be soon forgotten. The Clay Cross Tradesmen's Association, with which he was connected adjourned their meeting from Thursday until Monday, while a concert promoted by the Labour Council, of which he was the chairman, was also postponed from Friday, when it ought to have taken place.

Mr KENNING was a very actively connected with Friendly Society work. For very many years has he been a trustee of Court Prosperity, of the Ancient Order of Foresters, while he was also actively connected with a local lodge – “The black diamond” – of which one now hears little

A Colleague's Appreciation.

A colleague of Mr KENNING on the Council writes as follows: -

“Clay Cross has had many misfortunes of late, but none comparable to the loss it is called upon to bear by the untimely death of

Mr KENNING. For the past ten years he has been the most prominent of our public men, and his service and purse have been equally ready in the service of all local projects.

“As a co-member of the Urban Council and an associate in many local affairs, I find it a painful but easy matter to pen a line on so rare a character. Himself a son of toil, he was ever pausing on the ladder of time to stretch out a helping hand to a struggling fellow on a lower rung. His chairmanship was characterised by the strongest sense of duty. To ally and opponent he was alike just - nay so kindly was his nature that he would himself suffer rather than give reproof. His education was not that of the bookman; it was borne of experience, and his advice was characterised by the absence of personal motives, and a sole desire to do the thing which was right.

He has a natural heritage of love and conscience, the like of which I have not met before. He has not lived in vain, for his kindly acts – as prolific as they were spontaneous – will live in Clay Cross for many years to come.

“Clay Cross will be at one in the appreciation of the grand work done for it by the hand now cold, and in its sympathy with those bereft”. “F. C.”

In Admiration

Another admirer and colleague of Mr KENNING's writes as follows: -“Mr KENNING was so much to Clay Cross that it will be possible only slowly and

by degrees to realise how much. As Chairman of the Urban District Council, he made the business of the town his business. He died harnessed to the work of the town. The splendid efforts he made in the service of the people will be recorded where his work as chairman of the various bodies in this town is noted.

“But it was not the prominence which he attained by witness of his public service which as counted for the fact that he was Frank KENNING and not Mr KENNING to everyone in the town. People recognised the right thing instinctively. I believe that his whole aim in everything he undertook was to find the true, the just. One could not see the man and doubt his motive. If one were asked to interpret Mr KENNING’s character in one word, that word would be ‘integrity!’

“To his love of justice was added his love for his fellow men. His kind heart put his ready hand always at the disposal of the needy, in small and great matters alike. In the recent days of poverty, when the children of the town were being fed at the schools, Mr KENNING was always there. I would imagine that many of those children

will some day look back upon that dark page of their childhood to

remember with gratitude the fatherly smile of the kindly man who made it his pleasure to see that they were getting food to eat. Whatever charitable scheme was afoot it was an understood thing among all that Mr KENNING could be relied upon to supply whatever would otherwise be lacking, and that no formalities were needed to obtain what was required.

“Send to KENNING’ was a familiar formula among those who busied themselves with all voluntary efforts made for the welfare of the town. To have been his intimate friend must have been a privilege indeed.

“Mrs KENNING is lying seriously ill. The most heartfelt sympathy will be extended to the bereaved family by all who knew the man they mourn.



Frank, Frank (son), Ann (wife) and Lavinia (daughter) Kenning’s grave stone – Danesmoor Cemetery. Ann Kenning (Nee Whitworth) is my husband’s Great Aunt – which makes their son Sir George Kenning his first Cousin x 2 removed. L Earland -Assistant Edito

Derbyshire Times – 23 September 1905

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Tea leaves moistened with vinegar remove the discolouration in glass caused by flowers.

A common screw with a stout string tied around the top makes a fair substitute for a corkscrew.

Pieces of sponge packed into a mouse hole will induce the rodents to permanently vacate a house.

Ether applied immediately upon grease spot will remove it without leaving any objectionable rim, and

it will not discolour the most delicate shaded material.

It is worth knowing for the fly days that a few drops of sassatras oil scattered about the house will keep the flies away as if by magic. This is said to be the secret of the flylessness of drug stores, where the soda fountain would otherwise attract flies by the thousand.

It is much better not to throw into water immediately spinach, watercresses and lettuce. First shake them well, and much of the dirt and bugs will drop off, otherwise, if put right into the water, all these things will stick, and will have to be looked over separately.

If one uses a wet chamois skin for dusting furniture, a furniture polish will not be needed. Take a soft chamois skin from ten to sixteen inches square, wet in warm water – do not use hot – wring out as dry as possible. Use same as duster. It will remove dust and finger marks, and leave furniture bright.

To clean a soiled white straw hat dissolve two teaspoonfuls of oxalic acid in a pint of warm water, and then carefully scrub the hat with an old nail or tooth brush. As the scrubbing proceeds, wipe off the discoloured water with a cloth, so that it has no chance to soak into the straw. If very dirty, go over the hat a second time. Put in the sun to dry.

An apron invaluable to the woman who does her own work is the housework apron made of white rubber sheeting and bound with wash ribbon. This apron is just the thing to slip over one's dress when cooking or when washing dishes. It is cut circular and made slightly full at the waist. Then there is a plain bib with straps which fasten to the narrow belt at the back.

The housewife is often troubled by the labels on the tins in her store cupboard coming off, and then she has to open tin after tin till she discovers what she wants. The reason is that the labels have been stuck on with ordinary gum or paste. A strong glue for fixing labels to tin is made thus. To a pint of boiling water add one ounce of powdered borax and two ounces of gum shellac, and boil all together till dissolved.



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1851 CENSUS RETURN - Chesterfield Town

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

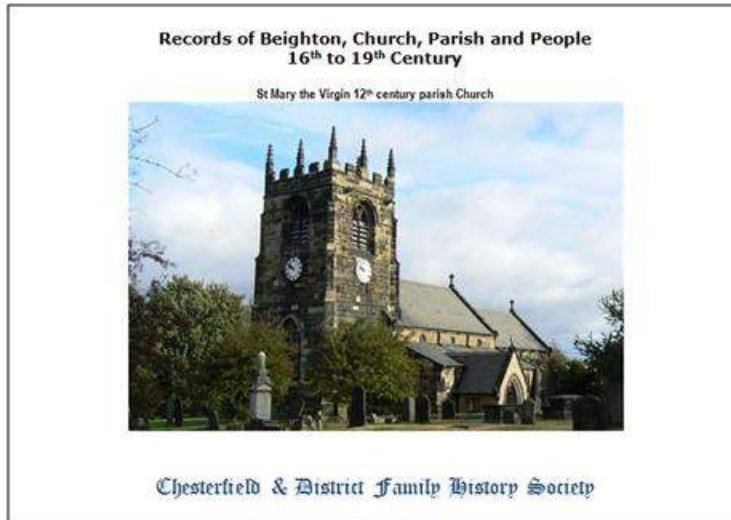
All Cheques in £ Sterling please, to be made to CADFHS.

Prices include postage to UK mainland.

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

CD FOR SALE



The CD contains amongst others:

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

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

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

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Web master Neil Wilson

EDITORS JOTTINGS
MAIL@CADFHS.ORG.UK



Carol

Lynne

The last 3 months have been a very busy yet exciting time for the committee. Dena our Secretary has been responsible for the organising and promoting of our Family History and Craft Fair 2015 .

With the help of the committee at a number of planning meetings we are now looking forward to the event on August 15th.

Members have also been busy preparing their own research for display.

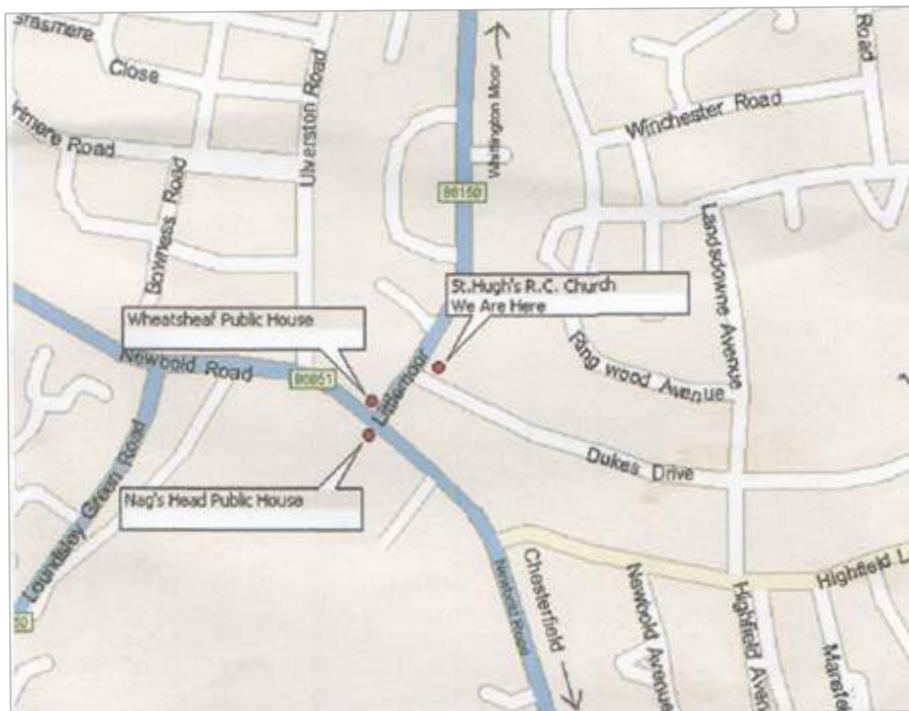
Well done everyone and a big thank you.

There will be a report on this later.

The Members Surnames Interests are in the final stages of being completed also,

Carol and *Lynne*

MAP OF VENUE FOR MONTHLY MEETINGS



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

Located at the junction of Dukes Drive and Littlemoor, Newbold

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

REMINDERS

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

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

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

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

Meetings will be on the first Tuesday of each month. They will be held at 7pm at St Hugh's Roman Catholic Church, Littlemoor. Chesterfield.

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

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

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

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

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

THE CHAPMAN CODES FOR COUNTY AND COUNTRY (pre 1974 countries)

England	ENG	London	LND	SCOTLAND		IRELAND	
Ireland	IRL	Middlesex	MDX	Aberdeenshire	ABD	Antrim	ANT
Scotland	SCT	Norfolk	NFK	Angus	ANS	Armagh	ARM
Wales	WLS	Northamptonshire	NTH	Argyllshire	ARL	Carlow	CAR
All Countries	ALL	Northumberland	NBL	Ayrshire	AYR	Cavan	CAV
		Nottinghamshire	NTT	Banffshire	BAN	Clare	CLA
ISLANDS		Oxfordshire	OXF	Berwickshire	BEW	Cork	COR
Channel Islands	CHI	Rutland	RUT	Bute	BUT	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	Dumbartonshire	DNB	Galway	GAL
Isle Of Man	IOM	Surrey	SRY	East Lothian	ELN	Kerry	KER
Isle Of Wight	IOW	Sussex	SSX	Fifeshire	FIF	Kildare	KID
		Warwickshire	WAR	Forfarshire	ANS	Kilkenny	KIK
ENGLAND		Westmorland	WES	Inverness-shire	INV	Leitrim	LET
All Counties	ALL	Wiltshire	WIL	Kincardineshire	KCD	Leix (Queens)	LEX
Bedfordshire	BDF	Worcestershire	WOR	Kinross-shire	KRS	Limerick	LIM
Berkshire	BRK	Yorkshire	YKS	Kirkcudbrightshire	KKD	Londonderry	LDY
Buckinghamshire	BKM	YKS East Riding	ERY	Lanarkshire	LKS	Longford	LOG
Cambridgeshire	CAM	YKS North Riding	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	Carmarthenshire	CMN	Roxburghshire	ROX	Tyrone	TYR
Gloucestershire	GLS	Denbighshire	DEN	Selkirkshire	SEL	Waterford	WAT
Hampshire	HAM	Flintshire	FLN	Shetland Isles	SHI	Westmeath	WEM
Herefordshire	HEF	Glamorgan	GLA	Stirlingshire	STI	Wexford	WEX
Hertfordshire	HRT	Merionethshire	MER	Sutherland	SUT	Wicklow	WIC
Huntingdonshire	HUN	Monmouthshire	MON	West Lothian	WLN		
Kent	KEN	Montgomeryshire	MGY	Wigtownshire	WIG		
Lancashire	LAN	Pembrokeshire	PEM				
Leicestershire	LEI	Radnorshire	RAD				
Lincolnshire	LIN						