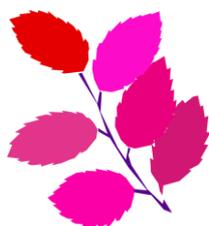


Chesterfield And District



Family History Society



Magazine Number 106 March 2016
Free to Members



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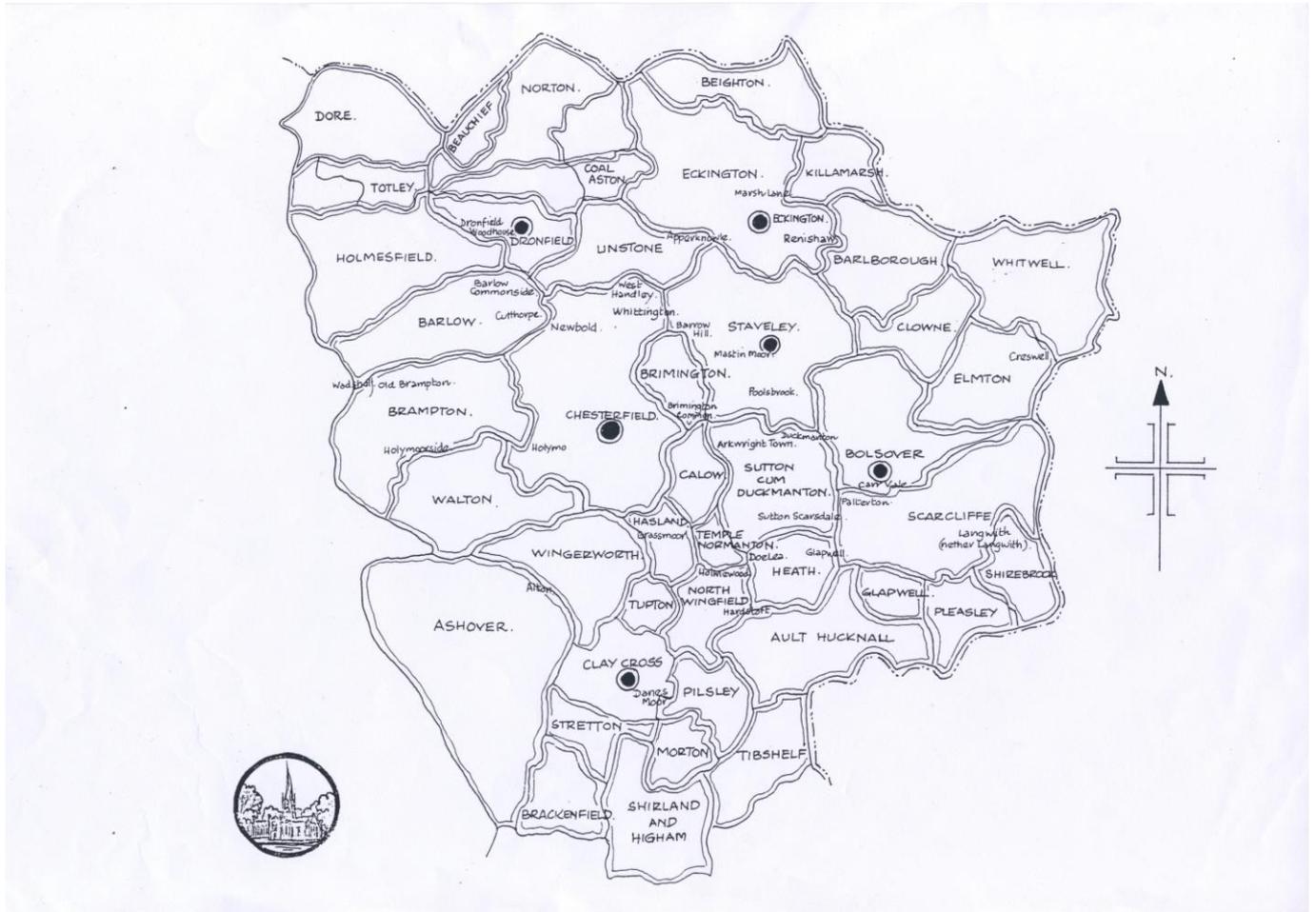
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AREA COVERED BY CHESTERFIELD AND DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



(SCARSDALE ONE HUNDRED MAP)





NEW MEMBERS WELCOME TO THE SOCIETY

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Surname interests to follow

To add your surnames to our Members 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, 25 Sherwood Street, Bolsover, CHESTERFIELD, Derbyshire, S44 6JP.

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



Programme for 2016

1 Mar	The Pleasure Palace	Ian Morgan
5 Apr	Steel and World War 1	Geoff Smales
3 May	TBC Find My Past	Myko Clelland
7 June	Spital Cemetery	Janet Murphy
5 July	Sherwood Forester at the Battle of the Somme	Brian Stone
2 Aug	Explore and Examine Original Documents	Kate Henderson
6 Sept	AGM & Speaker to be confirmed	
4 Oct	Member's talk TBC	
1 Nov	Member's Talk TBC	
6 Dec	Christmas fun, games and nibbles	

Members Meeting – 3 November 2015

Boer War Family History - Brenda Bubb

FRANK CROFTS ROLLIN

Frank, one of 7 children was born in 1874 son of chemist and Durham businessman John George ROLLIN. He gained an MA from Durham University and then went to Bradford to study for the ministry. On completion of his studies he was sent in May 1899 by the colonial missionary society to a church in Johannesburg to work with a mixed Boer and English congregation. He had only been working three months when war was declared between Britain and the Boers. Frank found himself in Boer occupied Johannesburg as British residents were forced out, many towards the end leaving in open coal trucks. Frank as a young minister had a dilemma no one would wish to face. Stay, as his congregation now mainly Boers, wanted him to do or leave on the last of the trucks. For the next year Frank kept a journal running to some 8000 words which provided a unique insight initially into his decision and then life in war time Johannesburg.

"My people were very anxious that I should stay with them.

I was in the peculiar position of having a large number of Dutch people in my congregation. Strong pressure was brought to bear on me to induce me to

remain. My people promised to do all they possibly could for me. What else could I do but accede to their request? It would have been cowardly to run away and leave them. I felt that now was my opportunity to do some good work for the Master. So I consented to stay.

I must confess that I did not like the idea of staying. I had no desire to play the hero. I have no liking for danger.

It needed a hard struggle before I could nerve myself to undertake this task. It was only a strong sense of duty and the knowledge that God's Holy Spirit would help me, that enabled me to do it."

And later he said of his congregation: -

"And right nobly have my people kept their word. With very few exceptions everyone did all that they could for me. The greatest consideration was shown to me at all times. Everything that they could think of they did to make my position less trying. With deep joy and gratitude, I acknowledge their goodness and love. The time of trouble has been a time of blessing. The dark cloud has indeed had its silver lining. During the war we have got nearer to one another and have got to know each other better.

Great are the horrors of war and terrible are its evils but it also helps to bring out that which is noblest and best in men and women."

Martial law was declared. To remain and work everyone needed permits to stay and move about the city day and night.

"My application for a permit was granted, thanks to the influence of Dr KRAUSE, who on this and many subsequent occasions proved to be a good friend to me. I received notice to call at the office on Saturday morning and go through the necessary preliminaries. When I arrived I found a large crowd waiting and it was not until 4 o'clock in the afternoon that I managed to get in. The business consisted of taking an oath of neutrality and the answering of several questions as to one's address, occupation etc.

The oath was as follows: -

"I swear to behave myself in a quiet and orderly manner during my stay in the country and promise that I will not do anything or cause anything to be done against the independence of the state."

This oath I took with a clear conscience and in return for doing so received my permit.

War puts great power into the hands of local officials and unfortunately therefore there are opportunities for corruption. An official known as the field cornet could decide who amongst the Boer could be exempted from the draft sending them to the front.

"A burgher had to apply to him for a certain document. When handing it over he

made a demand for 5 shillings as a stamp fee. This charge was altogether illegal and if this man had paid it the money would have gone into the Field-Cornet's pocket. The man however refused to pay and after a somewhat stormy scene the official had to hand over the document free of charge. Within a few days however the Burgher was "commandeered" and had to go to the front, notwithstanding the fact that he held a responsible position in the town and could ill be spared from his post."

Those who were neither British nor Boer were formed into special groups: -

"The foreigners who remained in Johannesburg (with the exception of British subjects) were formed into a town guard or special police corps. Their duty was to patrol the streets at night and arrest all Law-breakers. Amongst the special police were several low-class Jews, or Peruvians, as they are called here, and these men used their office as a screen for their illegal deeds. A great part of the robbery and looting with which the Boers were charged was really done by these men. While on duty they would break into some house and loot it and then arrest some unfortunate Kaffir and charge him with doing it."

(A kaffir is what they called the native south African people at that time)

Other special groups caused problems like the policeman's wives.

"Just at this time there was some trouble with the policeman's wives. These women are of the lowest class of Dutch women and are noted for their thriftless habits. The trouble was caused by some delay in the payment of their husband's wages. The women took the law into their own hands and looted several of the Chinamen's shops in Braamfontein and other parts of the town. People were also stopped in the streets and forced to part with their money and other valuables. The Government however acted promptly, the money was sent at once and the trouble died out after several of the ringleaders had been brought to book and punished."

The expelled wealthy British had left behind some fine mansions: -

"Commandeering was now in full swing. Stores were broken open and goods removed. Unscrupulous commanding officers managed to do a good deal of looting on their own account and made considerable fortunes for themselves. There were several cases of men in Johannesburg, who before the war were in poor circumstances, but during the progress of the struggle managed to become quite wealthy. The Government made a half-hearted attempt to bring the offenders to book, and some minor officials were punished but the chief men got off scot-free.

The press could not be relied on, obviously exaggerating early Boer successes as the war went well but gradually: -

"The Boer newspapers gave us some very amusing accounts of the battles. British losses were always magnified and Boer losses minimised. At this battle we were told that over 2,000 prisoners were captured. The next day the number was cut down to 200 and later on still further reduction took place.

It got to be quite a stereotyped phrase that one Boer was killed and two wounded, but once the paper surpassed itself for we were solemnly assured that in a later battle "One Boer was seriously killed and two slightly killed."

Not just the press got things wrong as in the case of war balloons: -

"Frank had heard that war balloons could be seen crossing the sky at night. He went out to look but couldn't see one no matter how hard he tried. His landlord promised to let him know when he had seen one and called him out a couple of nights later. It turned out to be a star that was shining more brightly than usual. They thought the star was a searchlight of a war balloon".

The truth of war can hit home hard as it did for Frank when he heard about the battle of Spion Kop fought on January 26th. This was most expensive battle Boers had fought so far and although a victory it was achieved at the cost of a large number of their best men including a young man with whom Frank had had supper on Christmas Day.

In Johannesburg people were starting to hear news of advance of Lord ROBERTS. The British, naturally, were starting to get excited. Frank found young Englishman standing in middle of road and asked what he was doing. He said he was listening to see if he could hear Lord Robert's guns firing. Frank heard another report saying that Lord ROBERTS with 100,000 men was at the Vaal river and would soon be in Johannesburg.

"I did not believe the report and soon found out it was not true. Later on however I traced the report back to its origin and found it began as follows: -

A Boer at Parys on the Vaal river did not wish to fight and so he went into the woods and shot himself through the left hand. To account for his "accident" he said that he had seen 2 British scouts who had fired at him and wounded him. By the time the story reached Johannesburg it was Lord ROBERTS and 100,000 men instead of 2 scouts"

At various times people who had been allowed to stay in Johannesburg had their permits taken away and were expelled. The Presbyterian minister left at the end of December, the vicar of St Mary's was expelled at Eastertime. The expelled people were known as "undesirables" and were put on a train for the border at 7.30 on Friday mornings.

Frank would often go to the station to see if there was anyone leaving that he knew. If so, he gave them his card and asked if they would write to his father in Durham and say he was well. He could not send a letter as people were searched before they left.

On April 24th there was a terrifying and deadly incident. At 5.20pm a deafening explosion and great column of smoke went up in air like a huge mushroom. The first thought was the Boers were blowing up the gold mines which they had threatened to do but soon found out it was the Boer arsenal that had exploded.

Part of the town was in ruins and many lives were lost. The British were of course accused of causing the explosion. There was a call for all remaining British to be expelled.

In the end 50 British were allowed to stay, the rest expelled with unnecessary harshness including Rev PERRY who was compelled to leave his dying wife. The lady was all alone and died 3 days after her husband left.

Whilst in Johannesburg Frank made 2 visits to the capital Pretoria.

On his first he saw President KRUGER for the first time and says, "He is without doubt the most ugly man I ever saw - gross and sensual looking"

Frank's second visit he visited the Volksraad, the Boer Parliament. This did nothing to enhance his opinion of KRUGER: -

"President KRUGER came in whilst I was there and made a speech. He was wearing his green scarf of office and looked even uglier than when I last saw him. Before he commenced his speech he gave us a performance on his nasal organ without the aid of a pocket handkerchief.

The meeting was a stormy one. President KRUGER wished the Raad to pass a motion that would have put a large sum of money into his own pocket. The progressive members of the Raad were strongly opposed to it and there was some straight talk. I was glad I was present as it turned out to be the last sitting of the Volksraad."

The British initially unprepared for a major war had a year later brought in a large well equipped army and had fought its way from the Cape roughly following the railway supply line to win a number of battles retaking cities along the way closing in on Johannesburg.

Information about British advances was scarce and unreliable. On May 28th Frank went down into town and found everyone in state of great excitement. They could hear boom of heavy guns. This continued all day and into the next when it sounded nearer than before.

Frank climbed hill near his church, could see shells bursting on the opposite ridge and glimpsed figures moving around. At 5.30 he could see a black mass hurrying down road towards town. The Boers were retreating and at last the way was open for Lord ROBERTS to enter Johannesburg."

What the people of Johannesburg didn't know at that time was how Johannesburg would be taken. Would there be a siege? Would there be a battle? Would Johannesburg be blown up?

As Frank's church and house were near to the fort he was very anxious and arranged with a friend of his that if the worst happened he would take refuge with him in his cellars.

May 30th 1900 there were several skirmishes on the outskirts. Inside the town the

Boers were looting supplies stored in the fort. At 5pm Dr KRAUSE, who was now the Commandant of Johannesburg, returned from a meeting with Lord ROBERTS and issued a proclamation that the town would be handed over the next day and men should leave at once and join their units. Some did, but a majority of townspeople decided to stay and give themselves up. ROBERTS and KRAUSE had agreed that the city and importantly the world's largest gold mines would be given to the British intact in return for 24 hours in which the Boers could withdraw.

The next day, May 31st Frank says: -

"About 10 o'clock I went down town to see the great sight. A large crowd had gathered in Commissioner Street and Government Square and every point of vantage was occupied. We had a long wait but it was an interesting one. The first to arrive were war correspondents who came in early so as to see all. I got a good position in Government Square and at about 1.30 I heard distant cheering and knew that the great moment was at hand. The cheering got louder and louder and soon we could see Lord ROBERTS and Dr KRAUSE riding side by side. Lord KITCHENER and the rest of the staff followed. They drew up in a line in front of the Government buildings and there, Dr KRAUSE handed over the keys to Lord ROBERTS. Afterwards they made off round the corner and entered the building. I slipped round before them and got a splendid view for they passed quite close to me.

When they returned the Dutch flag was hauled down, and our good old flag was hoisted in its place. As the Union Jack floated from the flagstaff the Drum and Fife band of the Guards played "God Save the Queen". It brought a lump to one's throat and a tear to one's eye as we saw the old flag and heard the strains of our grand old National Anthem. Yet in the midst of our joy there was also a feeling of sorrow for many standing there, – brave people who had seen their flag, the flag they love as much as we do ours, hauled down that day."

Then came the march past of troops. They looked very different from those we were accustomed to seeing at home. These men had no gorgeous uniforms. They were hungry and dirty, ragged and weary, but they came in with all the well known swing of a British Soldier.

The remarks of the crowd were very comical. One old Dutch woman was very sorry for the men. "Just look at the poor fellows how ragged they are" she kept saying. Soon she saw some British commanders coming along and she held up her hands in horror as she exclaimed "Well I thought the others were ragged but just look at these."

Frank was now in a position to help people as he had been helped under Boer occupation. Some Boer officials he was friendly with asked him to look after their valuables as they didn't know what might happen.

British Martial Law was imposed, everyone remaining had to take an oath of neutrality.

Frank was very amused when he had to swear that
“He would not take up arms any more against Queen Victoria.” to gain a new set
of passes this time in English not Afrikaans!

The pinch of war now starting to be felt. Food was getting scarce. Under the
Boers they had not lacked for anything as Boer farmers brought their produce
into town.

Under the British all food had to be brought up from the coast.

Other things were also in short supply. Particularly affecting Frank's church was
a lack of paraffin for the lamps. Eventually Frank decided to have electricity
installed and organised a concert to pay the cost.

Frank was now doing many extra duties. He started a soldiers' club and opened
a writing room and a reading room for the men which was very well patronised
and much appreciated. He also took special services for them.

Eventually though the stresses and strains of the war and all the extra work took
its toll on Frank's health and on January 21st 1901 he left Johannesburg and went
to the coast to recover, have a change and a new challenge.

The extracts you have just read form just a taste of the stories he wrote in the full
journal. The missionary society called him home in October 1901. He gave
more than 150 lectures around the country based on his experiences. The
journal remains with myself his granddaughter.

Frank returned to South Africa working in Durban from 1903 to 1906 then he
continued as a minister in various parts of England until retiring in 1941.

Family History and Heritage plus Craft Fair
Hosted by
Chesterfield & District Family History Society
Saturday the 27th of August 2016
10am till 4pm

Wide variety of exhibitors - Two free speakers
Food available / Raffles / Tombola / name the Teddy & lots more

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entrance fee £1.00
includes free raffle ticket
Children under 12 free





WW1 Soldiers – Clay Cross



Before and after photo's



Centre Alfred Whitworth

WW1 – January – March 1916

January

- ❖ 1st - General DOBELL'S forces take Yaunde (Cameroons).
- The King of Serbia arrives at Salonika.
- ❖ 4th - First attempt to relieve Kut began. Relieving force begins advance from Ali Gharbi.
- ❖ 6th - H.M.S. King Edward VII was sunk by a mine off North Scotland.
- Action of Shiekh SA'AD (Mesopotamia) began.
- ❖ 7th - Evacuation of Helles (Gallipoli Peninsula) began.
- ❖ 8th - Evacuation of Gallipoli was completed. The Allies lost 252,000 men, and the Turks a similar number. Austro-Hungarian offensive against Montenegro was quickly overrun.
- Action of Sheikh Sa'ad ended.
- ❖ 9th - General Sir Charles MONROE vacates command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force and General Sir William BIRDWOOD vacates command of the Dardanelles army.
- ❖ 10th - Entente Governments inform Greek Government of proposed transport of Serbian Army to Corfu
- Mount Lovchen (Montenegro) is taken by Austrian forces.
- ❖ 11th - Corfu occupied by the Allies as base for the Serbian army, Russian offensive in the Caucasus.
- ❖ 12th - Armistice concluded between Montenegro and Austria.
- ❖ 13th - Cetinje (Montenegro) is occupied by Austrian forces.
- Kirmanshah (West Persia) is occupied by Turkish forces.
- Greek Government refused consent to the occupation of Corfu.
- ❖ 14th - Action of the Wadi (Mesopotamia).
- Lieut. General Sir Percy LAKE was appointed Commander in Chief, Mesopotamia.
- ❖ 15th - British S.S. Appam was captured by German raider Mowew.
- First Serbian troops landed at Corfu.
- The Serbian Government transferred to Brindisi.
- King of Serbia left Salonika.
- ❖ 16th - General SARRAIL assumes command of all the Allied forces at Salonika.
- ❖ 17th - Keupri-Keui (Armenia) again captured by the Russian forces.
- King of Serbia arrives at Edypos.
- ❖ 18th - Turkish army is force back to Erzurum by Russian forces.
- ❖ 19th – Lieut. General Sir Percy LAKE takes over command of the British forces in Mesopotamia from General NIXON.
- ❖ 20th - Negotiations between Austria and Montenegro were broken off. Armistice ceases.
- ❖ 21st - First British attack on Hanna (Mesopotamia). The first attempt to relieve Kut fails.
- ❖ 22nd - Antivari (Montenegro) was occupied by Austrian forces.
- Rumanian Government opens negotiations with the Russian Government with a view to military assistance.

- ❖ **24th** - First Military Service Bill was passed by British House of Commons.
- ❖ **25th** - San Giovanni di Medua (Albania) was captured by Austrian forces.
- ❖ **27th** - Conscription in Britain begins – Military Service Act. All single men aged 18 to 41. Exemptions were made for men in essential war work, those declared medically unfit, religious ministers and conscientious objectors. The period of conscription was in force until 1919.
- ❖ **29th** - The last German airship raid on Paris.
- ❖ **31st** - General Sir H SMITH-DORRIEN resigns appointment as Commander in Chief British Forces, East Africa. He did not take over the command owing to illness.
- Airship raid on England, the furthest penetration westwards, casualties 183.

February

- ❖ **2nd** - Elbasan (Albania) was taken by Bulgarian forces.
- The German airship L-19 founders in the North Sea.
- ❖ **8th** - British Government requested naval assistance from Japan.
- ❖ **9th** - The Serbian Government set up in Corfu.
- ❖ **10th** - The Military Service Act comes into operation in Great Britain.
- Remnant of the Serbian Army concentrated at Corfu.
- The German Government sent a note to the United States Government stating that defensively armed Merchant men will be treated as belligerents from 1st March onwards.
- In the North Sea a mine sunk H.M.S. Arethusa.
- Italian detachment reached Corfu.
- ❖ **12th** - Russian attack on Erzurum began.
- ❖ **13th** - Turks are attacked by the Russians at Erzurum.
- Entente Governments notified Greece of the forthcoming transfer of the Montenegrin army to Corfu.
- In Britain 400,000 women are recruited to do agricultural work.



- ❖ **14th** - Entente Powers make a declaration guaranteeing Belgium eventual independence and indemnification.
- ❖ **15th** - Fifth battle of the Isonzo began.
- ❖ **16th** - Erzurum taken by the Russian forces.
- Remnants of Montenegrin army land at Corfu.
- The War Office take over anti-aircraft defence of London from the Admiralty, and become responsible for ant-aircraft defence generally throughout the kingdom.
- War Office take over from the India Office control of operations in Mesopotamia.
- ❖ **17th** - Berat (Albania) occupied by Austrian forces.
- Chios (Ægean) occupied by British forces.
- The last German forces in south Cameroons cross the border into Spanish territory for internment.
- ❖ **18th** - Mush (Armenia) was taken by Russian forces.
- Mora the last German post in the Cameroons, surrenders to the British. Conquest of the Cameroons by entente forces completed.
- ❖ **19th** - Major General TIGHE is succeeded by Lieut. General Smuts in command of the British forces in East Africa.
- ❖ **21st** - Beginning of the Battle of Verdun. 280,000 German troops attack French fortresses along a 25-mile front. It was the longest battle of the war.
- German Government inform the United States Government that defensively armed merchant men will henceforth be regarded as cruisers.
- German airship LZ - 77 was brought down by French gunfire at Revigny.
- ❖ **22nd** - Lieut. General Sir G H FOWKE was appointed Adjutant General of the British Expeditionary Force.
- Lieut. General Sir C F N MACREADY was appointed Adjutant General of the Home Forces in Great Britain.
- ❖ **23rd** - The Ministry of Blockade was formed in Great Britain by Lord Robert CECIL appointed Minister of Blockade.
- Portugal seizes the German steamers in the Tagus.
- ❖ **24th** - Provisional Government of Essad Pasha leaves Durazzo.
- ❖ **25th** - Fort Douaumont (Verdun) was stormed by German forces.
- ❖ **26th** - General Henri Philippe PETAIN takes command at Verdun of the French forces.
- Senussi was defeated by the British forces in Action of Agagiya (Western Egypt).
- Kirmanshah (Western Persia) is occupied by Russian forces.
- ❖ **27th** - Durazzo is captured by Austrian forces.
- ❖ **28th** - German Cameroons surrenders.
- The nucleus of the British Air Squadron was formed to bomb German industrial centres.
- Albanian Provisional Government of Essad Pasha was set up at Naples.
- ❖ **29th** - Action in the North Sea between the German raider 'Greif' and the British auxiliary cruiser 'Alcantara', both were sunk.
- The German Government sent a note to the United States Government stating that it is not intended to postpone the extended submarine campaign.
- Blockade of the Cameroons raised.

March

- ❖ 1st - An extended German submarine campaign began.
- ❖ 2nd - Bitlis (Armenia) was taken by the Russian forces.
- ❖ 3rd - An agreement as to provisional administration of the Cameroons was concluded between the British and French Governments.
- ❖ 4th - German raider Moewe returned to Bremen (Germany).
- Russian forces landed at Atna for attack on Trebizond.
- ❖ 5th - British advance on Kilimanjaro (East Africa).
- ❖ 6th - Mr BAKER was appointed United States Secretary for War.
- ❖ 8th - The port of Rizeh in the Caucasus is captured by the Russians.
- 40,000 Armenians were killed in Erzurum.
- A second attempt to relieve Kut, British relieving force repulsed at Dujaila Rebut.
- ❖ 9th - War on Portugal is declared by Germany.
- ❖ 10th - Taveta (East Africa) taken by British forces.
- ❖ 11th - The Fifth Battle of Isonzo between Austria-Hungary and Italy.
- Action of Latema Nek (East Africa) begins.
- ❖ 12th - Reaching Karind in Persia the Russian troops prepare to attack Baghdad.
- Allied Military Conference was held at Chantilly regarding a general summer offensive.
- Action of Latema Nek (East Africa) ends.
- ❖ 13th - New Moshi (East Africa) was taken by British forces.
- ❖ 14th - At Verdun the German's attack 'Dead Man's Heights. A rebellion in Egypt is suppressed by British troops.
- Sollum (Western Egypt) reoccupied by the British forces.
- Admiral von TIRPITZ, German Minister of Marine, resigned.
- ❖ 15th - Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with Portugal.
- Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal.
- Admiral von Capelle was appointed German Minister of Marine.
- Dr A Jose d'Almeida succeeded Dr A A da Costa as Portuguese Premier.
- ❖ 16th - Sudan force advances from Nahud into Darfur.
- General Roques succeeds General GALLIÉNI as French Minister for War.
- ❖ 17th - Fifth Battle of the Isonzo ends.
- ❖ 18th - Russians lose 100,000 men and the Germans 20,000 men at the Battle of Lake Naroch.
- ❖ 19th - General Sir A J MURRAY takes over command of the Force in Egypt from General Sir John MAXWELL.
- ❖ 20th - M Denys COCHIN was appointed French Under-Secretary of State for Blockade.
- ❖ 21st - Action of Kahe (East Africa) brings the Kilimanjaro operations to an end.
- German forces retreat from Kilimanjaro area.
- ❖ 24th - Several Americans were killed when a French passenger ship – Sussex – was torpedoed in the English Channel.
- ❖ 26th - Buckingham Palace held a large tea party for wounded soldiers

- ❖ **29th** - An attack on Isonzo is called off by the Italians.
- General POLIVANOV, Russian Minister for War resigns and is succeeded by General SHUVAEV.
- Lieut. General OKA, Japanese Minister for War resigns.
- ❖ **28th** - Inter-Allied conference in Paris. Declaration of Unity between Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, France, Japan, Portugal, Russia and Serbia, regarding military, economic and diplomatic affairs were drawn up.
- ❖ **30th** - Russian hospital ship 'Portugal' was sunk by a submarine in the Black Sea.
- Lieut. General Kenichi OSHIMA was appointed Japanese Minister for War.
- ❖ **31st** - A German airship raid on England (East coast). Airship L-1 was brought down by gunfire near the mouth of the Thames.



[World War 1 Diseases](#)

In WW1 there were many diseases. Some of the major one were: -

Trench Feet, Trench Fever, Lice, Diabetes, Typhoid Fever, and others.

Trench Feet – This started from feet being wet, cold, and unchanged socks. If not treated then your feet would go numb and turn red, then blue. If they were still left untreated then it turns into gangrene and most likely would have to be amputated.



Trench Fever – The symptoms are inflamed eyes, headaches, rashes, and leg pains. They thought the cause was excretion from lice that was in all of the trenches. The sickness resembles typhoid (which is a fever caused by salmonella) and influenza (which is a flu.)

Lice - Some of the soldiers described lice as pale pawn coloured that left blotchy red marks all over your body. They created a sour, stale smell on people. They hid in the soldiers' trousers so they couldn't be found. One way the soldiers tried to get rid of them was to run a candle over there pants without burning themselves or their clothes. It was said that if you put the candle were they were the thickest you could hear them pop like popcorn.



Diabetes – Fifteen years before insulin was discovered Diabetes showed up in World War 1.

Shell shock - Was a term coined to describe the reaction of some soldiers in World War I to the trauma of battle. It was a reaction to the intensity of the bombardment and fighting that produced a helplessness appearing variously as panic and being scared, sleep, walk or talk.

During the War, the concept of shell shock was ill-defined. Cases of 'shell shock' could be interpreted as either a physical or psychological injury, or simply as a lack of moral fibre. While the term shell shock is no longer used in either medical or military discourse, it has entered into popular imagination and memory, and is often identified as the signature injury of the War.

In World War II and thereafter, diagnosis of 'shell shock' was replaced by that of combat stress reaction, a similar but not identical response to the trauma of warfare and bombardment.

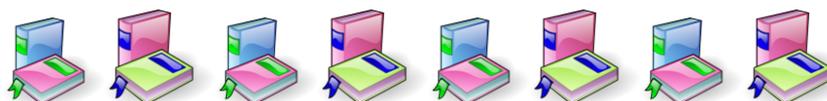
Edith CAVELL
4 Dec 1865 – 12 Oct 1915



On the 4 December 1865 Edith CAVELL was born in Swardeston, Norfolk.

- ❖ She trained as a nurse and in Brussels she was made matron at a nursing school.
- ❖ In L'infimiere – a Belgium nursing journal, Edith CAVELL founded it in 1910.
- ❖ While Edith was visiting her family in Norfolk when World War 1 started. Edith returned to Brussels to discover the Red Cross was using her hospital.
- ❖ The German forces had occupied Belgium by November 1914. Edith CAVELL and several others, helped the French and British soldiers, and also helped the Belgians and French of military age to flee Brussels which Germany occupied.
- ❖ The German military police arrested Edith CAVELL on 3 August 1915. Edith was found guilty of helping the Allied soldiers to escape to Britain, Britain was a country at war with Germany, Edith was sentenced to death by a firing squad.
- ❖ Edith CAVELL said to the Reverend Stirling GAHAN, on the night before her death. "Patriotism is not enough; I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone".
- ❖ Edith CAVELL was executed by a German firing squad at 7.00 am on 12 October 1915.

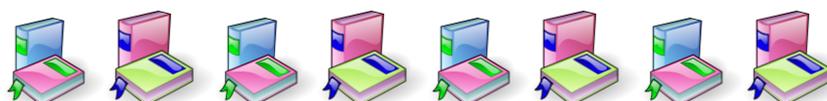
- ❖ Edith CAVELL was buried in Brussels next to St Giles Prison. After World War 1 was over, Edith's body was taken to Westminster Abbey for a memorial service, and then her final resting place was Life's Green in the grounds of Norwich Cathedral.
- ❖ All over the world memorials to Edith CAVELL can be found, in countries such as England, the United States, Belgium, France and Australia.
- ❖ Adolf Hitler in 1940, ordered that the memorial in Paris for Edith CAVELL be destroyed.
- ❖ Many medical buildings, streets and schools are named after Edith CAVELL.



Library News

In our Library we have the following documents - for reference only

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





MICRO FICHE COPIES FOR SALE
(These are hand written and are not indexed)

St Bartholomew, (WHITTINGTON) - (some gaps)

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

BRAMPTON Methodist

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

MARRIAGES	1868 - 1919	(1 fiche)	£ 1.50
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All Saints, HEATH

MARRIAGES	1760 - 1929	(3 fiche)	£ 2.50
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St. Thomas, BRAMPTON

BAPTISMS	1832 - 1944	(7 fiche)	£ 6.50
MARRIAGES	1832 - 1972	(11 fiche)	£11.00
BURIALS	1832 - 1974	(6 fiche)	£ 6.00

St Peter & St Paul, OLD BRAMPTON

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

St. John's, NEWBOLD

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

Christ Church, STONEGRAVELS CHESTERFIELD

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

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

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

BAPTISMS	1761 - 1801	(4 fiche)	£ 4.50
BAPTISMS	1908 - 1934	(7 fiche)	£ 7.00
MARRIAGES	1761 - 1822	(6 fiche)	£ 5.50
MARRIAGES	1822 - 1844	(4 fiche)	£ 3.50
MARRIAGES	1844 - 1858	(4 fiche)	£ 4.00
MARRIAGES	1858 - 1871	(4 fiche)	£ 3.50
MARRIAGES	1871 - 1885	(5 fiche)	£ 5.00
MARRIAGES	1885 - 1901	(4 fiche)	£ 4.00
MARRIAGES	1901 - 1916	(4 fiche)	£ 4.00
MARRIAGES	1916 - 1933	(6 fiche)	£ 6.00
MARRIAGES	1933 - 1967	(7 fiche)	£ 7.00
BURIALS	1761 - 1801	(4 fiche)	£ 3.50

St Laurence, BARLOW

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

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

1851 CENSUS RETURN - Chesterfield Town

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

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

Prices include postage to UK mainland.

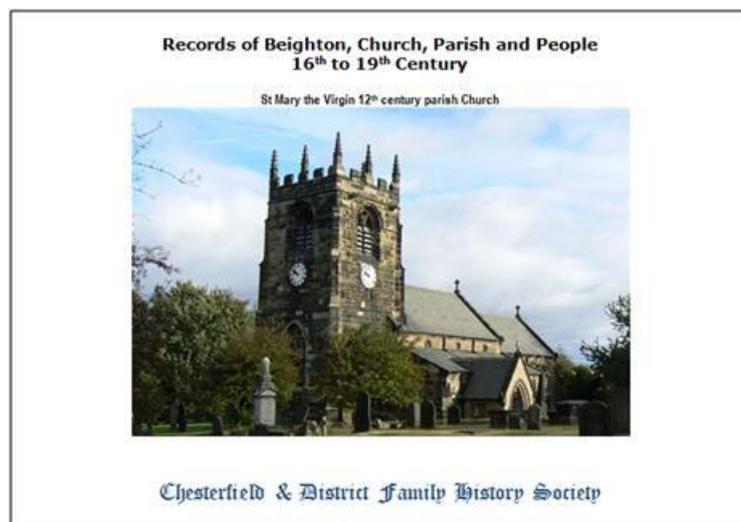
Overseas please add £3.00 (GBP) to the total order for postage.

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





CD For Sale



The CD contains amongst others:

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

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

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

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

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Web master [Neil Wilson](#)





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



Carol



Lynne

**Happy New Year to all, I hope everyone had a wonderful
Christmas and New Year celebrations.**

I find it very sad that Carol Morris has decided to stand down as Editor of our magazine.

I would like to thank Carol – Editor of the Chesterfield and District Family History Society magazine for the last 20 years, producing 4 magazines a year – 80 magazines - **Wow**.

Thank you Carol, not only from myself but for every member of Chesterfield and District Family History Society, for your hard work producing all those magazines.

Carol asked if I would take over from her on the magazine in November, as you may realise it is a daunting task to find articles to fill 4 magazines a year. I have been helping Carol as Assistant Editor for the last 3 years, and I have said I will give it a go. We have both agreed to change roles and Carol for the time being will be my Assistant Editor, to make sure I've not missed anything out.

If anyone would like to send articles, brick walls etc. for the magazine it would be appreciated.

Also, I would also appreciate any feedback, either good or bad.

I hope you all enjoy my first attempt at the magazine.

Lynne - Editor





REMINDERS

One of the benefits of joining a Family History society is that you can make contact with other members who are researching your family names. **Most Societies produce a list of Members Surname Interest. Although Chesterfield and District Family History Society no longer produce Members Surname Interests on fiche, Jayne Smith our Membership Secretary is now in progress of an alternative which will be electronic.**

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

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

Meetings will be on the first Tuesday of each month.
They will be held at 7.00pm at
St Hugh's Roman Catholic Church, Littlemoor, Chesterfield.

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

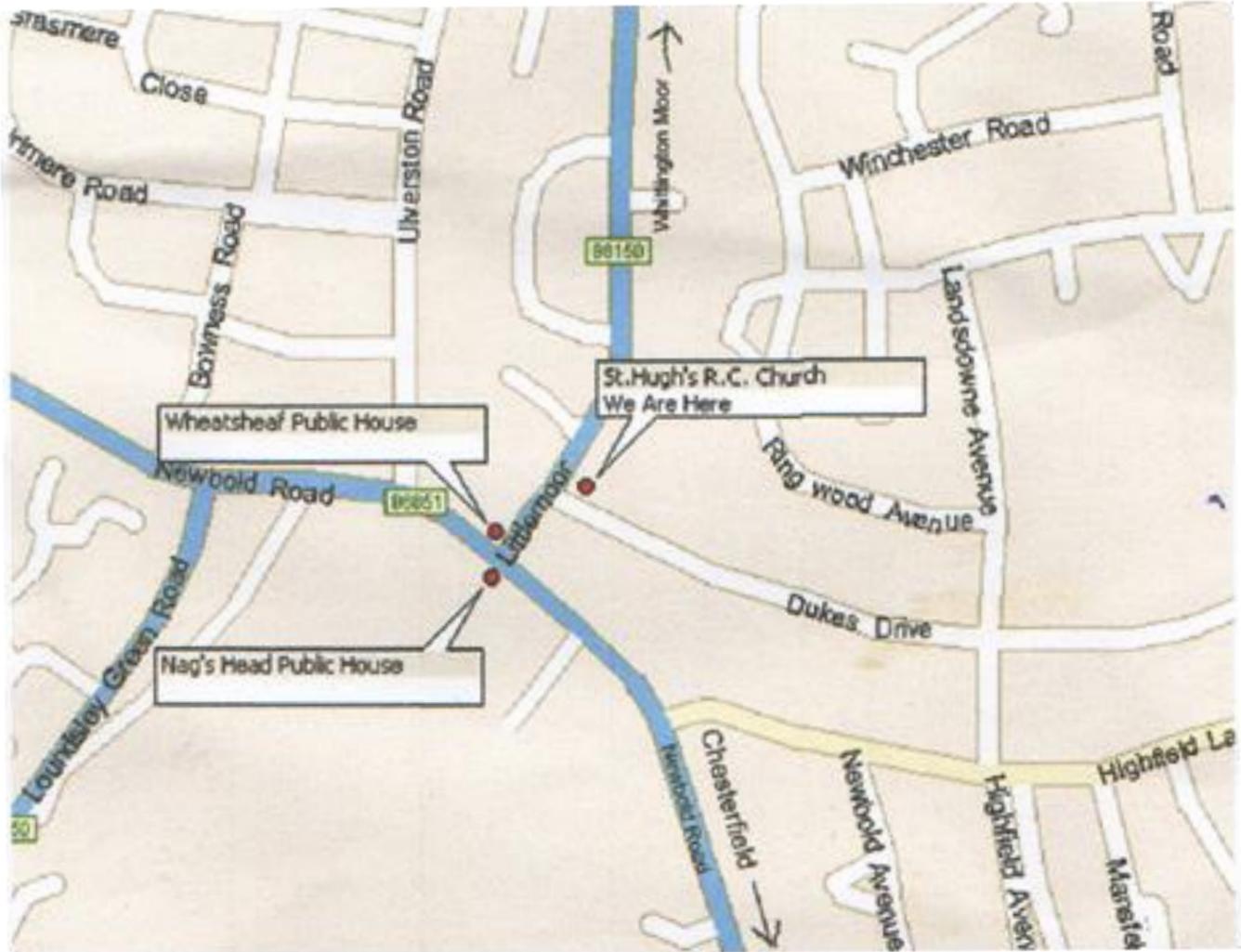
Committee members, the Library and limited research material is available to assist you in your search for ancestors and to answer any questions you may have from 7.00pm onwards.

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

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

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

Map of Venue for Monthly Meetings



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

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

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

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

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	LEX
						(Queens)	
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	OFF
						(Kings)	
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						