

Chesterfield And District



Family History Society



Magazine No. 117 December 2018

Free to Members

£2 to Non-Members



2018 – 2019 C.A.D.F.H.S. OFFICERS and COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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Copy deadline for Magazine No 118 – 2 Feb 2019

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REMINDERS

One of the benefits of joining a Family History society is that you can contact 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, we now have a hard copy in our library which can be seen at our monthly meeting, also a spreadsheet that is to be put on our members only area of the website in the near future. Both the spreadsheet and hard copy will be updated yearly, consisting of only the Surname Interest of the current members.**

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 Wednesday of each month.
They will be held at 7.00pm at
Whittington Moor Methodist Church, 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 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

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.

CHESTERFIELD & DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

MISSION STATEMENT

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

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

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

Programme for 2019

2 Jan	Leonard Wheatcroft The Ashgate Poet	David Wheatcroft Linda Jackson & Lynne Earland
6 Feb	History of Ashgate House & The Barnes Family	Lynne Earland
6 Mar	The British Empire and Finding Out About Your Ancestors in British India	Edgar Holroyd- Doveton
3 Apr	The Inspector Hopkinson Discovery	Ian Morgan
1 May	To be confirmed	
5 June	To be confirmed	
3 July	To be confirmed	
7 Aug	To be confirmed	
4 Sept	AGM	
2 Oct	To be confirmed	
6 Nov	To be confirmed	
4 Dec	Christmas fun, games and nibbles	

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

To add or change your surnames to our Members Surname Interests. Please visit <https://membermojo.co.uk/cadfhs> download a membership form and complete, then e-mail to magazine_editor@cadfhs.org

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

No. 1135 – Mrs C Muirhead

No. 1136 – Mrs M Coulson

No. 1137 – Mrs B Wilkes

No. 1138 – Mrs A Wilcox

No. 1139 – Miss S Bradley

No. 1140 – Mrs M Bullas

No. 1141 – Mr I McNair

No. 1142 – Mrs R M Sadler

No. 1143 – Mrs V Bladon

No. 1144 – Miss J Ashley

No. 1145 – Mrs M Oxley

No. 1146 – Mrs L Snowdon

No. 1148 – Mrs M Woodhouse

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

NEWS FLASH FROM DENA FANSHAWE

We will have a new Chairman for 2019. Many of you will know or know of former committee member, Neil Wilson. He is stepping up as Chair from January. The transition from myself is already under way and I would like to thank him for stepping into this role. I think he will make a great chair.

I would like to take this opportunity for all the support that has been given since July when we asked for your help. Well people did step up and we now have a new committee which I think will be a great one.

CHESTERFIELD & DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
29TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
AGENDA

**Whittington Moor Methodist Church, Scarsdale Rd,
Whittington Moor, Chesterfield S41 8NA
Wednesday 5th September 2018 – 7.00pm.
Meeting opened at 7.20pm and closed at 7.42pm**

1. Apologies were given for: Mike Sims, Lyn McNair, Denise Dunstan, Brian & Sandra Jones, Veronica Bradbury, Christine Muirhead.
2. Minutes of 2017 AGM were agreed and signed off.
3. Matters Arising - none.
- 4.5.6. Chairman's Report - Treasurer's Report - Secretary's Report. Are available to read in conjunction with these minutes.
7. Election of Officers and Committee. There were no extra people so all officers and committee were voted on block.

These are: Chair Dena Fanshawe - Treasurer David Wheatcroft - Secretary Denise Dunstan.

Committee: Mary Bullas, Terry Cocking, Denise Dunstan, Keith Fanshawe, Lyn McNair, Dena Mountain, Ken Sanderson, Neil Wilson, Julia Wragg,

8. Increase in annual subscriptions. These remain unchanged,
9. Any other business. None.

Meeting closed at 19.42pm

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT 2018

Report Read by Acting Chair - Keith Fanshawe^[L]_[SEP] Linda Jackson - As she is no longer the chair and we do not have a report but would like to read you an extract from our September magazine. A NOTE FROM THE CHAIRMAN - We have been very busy at CADFHS, with much of our time being spent on organising and planning for our monthly meetings, working on the new Government Data Protection Act, which came into effect in May, and of course our annual showcase - Family History Event, which was held in May at the Proact Stadium, Chesterfield. Our event this year was a huge

success, despite the fact Prince Harry decided to have his wedding on the day, and the FA cup final, we actual saw an increase in attendance on previous years, and the event was well supported with a good number of exhibitors, many saying they wished to come back next year, and we were delighted to see some familiar faces who came along to support the team working on the day. All very encouraging, with some very positive feedback. Events like these take a lot of time planning, organising and running, and it is testament to the hard work of the Committee, these events are a success. I would like to take this opportunity to say a massive thank you to all the Committee Members for their time and hard work in making the event such a success. Pleased to say the planning is already in place for our 2019 event. Finally, I would like to remind you we are looking for Members to join our Committee, we have several Members standing down, this year, and to ensure we are able to maintain and secure the future of the Society we do need to fill these vacancies. If you are interested, it is please let one of the Committee Members know. Thank you for your continuing support.

TREASURER'S REPORT 2017 – 2018 – KEN SANDERSON

I am pleased to report that the society remains in a strong financial position with a small but steady increase in membership. There have been increases in the cost of printing the magazine and in equipment purchases. Also, the meeting room hire charges have risen dramatically although this charge includes the use of a committee room once a month, our previous meeting room being no longer available.

You may be aware that I am retiring as treasurer and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all members for their help and support over the last three years. If anyone has any questions, I will be happy to answer them after which I may ask that the accounts be accepted as presented.

SECRETARIES REPORT 2018 – DENA FANSHAWE

Welcome to everyone tonight. This is my report for the year 2017 -2018

It has been once again a very busy year for us all. The committee has been I think outstanding in their dedication to their roles. However, things never stand still, and change is a consequence of this and this is why it is important that we encourage new people to come along to take part in running their society, that we strive to get new people for the committee, and new blood. Fresh ideas.

It has come at the eleventh hour, but I am pleased to say that we now have members that are standing for committee. Last year I announce that I would be retiring as

secretary. But that I was continuing to do some of the roles. One example was the now annual event. We have a new secretary standing but unfortunately she can't be here tonight as it clashed with her already planned holiday. However, this does allow me to stand down as secretary as revealed last year and for this I am very pleased. I will stand for committee as I think it would be very unfair not too, I will be there to help if anyone needs me to ease them into their new roles.

At present we have 128 members which is slightly down from last year, but it is still healthier than it once was, and we do have more local members. New members are of course always welcome, but we also need to make sure that we are meeting the needs of those we already have.

An annual survey was introduced back in 2013 and was on small pieces of paper, we have progressed to an online annual survey. This was sent out in August and am pleased to say we have had 50 responses. I think this year has been the most productive that we have had and it has enabled people to put forward their points of view. I have one copy of the results with me, but as always happens at busy times the printed packed up again.

This year we have invested money for the benefit of our members in that we purchased new equipment for our monthly meetings, having said that we still have had some teething problem which we have now hopefully sorted out. This year our charity of choice has been 'The Ashgate Hospice'. Since we have started this we given a cheque for £100.00 from the society, guaranteed. We also attempt to raise further voluntary donations via our membership, anyone can donate now at this point and also with the charity donation boxes. A table is given to our annual charity at our fair to enable them to raise funds for the charity too. We had a lovely letter of thanks from Ashgate Hospice Care, saying that it was a very enjoyable and productive day for them.

Ashgate Hospice Care are celebrating 30 years this year and have several events that I will add to our meeting and events schedule.

Linda Jackson and Lynne Earland have dedicated a lot of time to helping the Hospice to research the property that once belonged to the Barnes family, but now houses the hospice. Although very hard work I believe they very much enjoyed the research which will be on display at a continued birthday celebration event in October.

I think this year's annual event was the best yet and each year thankfully the planning gets easier and as usual we will always be looking at how to make it even better. Everyone seemed to enjoy it and we had very positive feedback from visitors and

exhibitors a like. Next year's Fair is planned for Saturday the 18th of May 2019, so put it in your diary. One lady put on Face book that it was the best £1.00 she has ever spent. That being the entry fee.

In my spot I like to take this opportunity to say my personal thank you to those who have worked so hard to make for another successful year. Everyone contributes to its success by being here, attending our monthly meetings, so I thank all to our attending members. Some can't make these meeting due to distance or other commitments, but I do get correspondence of thank you, encouragement, and I thank those for this too. Thank you to all of our members for being members as without you all there is no society.

To our ladies who provide our refreshments: Dena Mountain, Pam Kemp and Nina Nelson, I think we all thank you for providing us with our post meeting nourishments. Perhaps a little bit of a show of appreciation from us all? Many thanks to those who turn up early and help us to set up the room.

And finally, those officers and Committee who are not standing this year, but their work has been much appreciated please again let us show our appreciation. (Applause) To Linda Jackson, Lynne Earland and Ken Sanderson, Ken is standing down as Treasurer but is willing stay on as a committee member.

Thank you all for those attending tonight and all those who have put themselves forward for the committee.



A BIT ABOUT YOUR NEW CHAIR

Brought up in Clay Cross and left in 1974 to pursue a career in the Royal Air Force. After 22 years, left and joined a Nottingham firm of solicitors and now deals with health and safety plus their security.

Started tracing my family history about 20 years ago, in the primitive age of the internet. Visits to Derby records office and Matlock was essential in those days, viewing records on film and paper.

Internet research through Derbysgen on Rootsweb put me in touch with Jayne Smith, who encourage me to develop my own website for Clay Cross.

Family notes are

1. My dad's side weren't travellers as I was told, but there is a lot of first cousins married to each other, there is 2 family lines that cross over more than once (Wilson and Woodhouse).
2. My mother's side (Bacon) 4xggf had 8 children then married, saying he was a widower (no trace of first marriage), the eldest daughter, who at the time was married herself was one of the witnesses. His wife had always used his name on the censuses which threw many a red herring when looking for their marriage record.

Years ago, so it seems, I visited an exhibition organised by CADFHS and asked about any records for Clay Cross and was pointed towards my own site (thanks Terry Cocking). Became a member and took over the web master role, until a few years ago when due to personal reasons I left the committee. I'm now back in the right frame of mind to pick up family history and attend meetings again, hoping that the knowledge that I have will steer the society forward and continuing the good work of the previous chairs.

I am also a moderator on the British Genealogy forum, which is owned by Forces War Records, plus chair of the Nottingham branch of the charity Families Need Fathers. So, I'm kept busy when I'm not working, actually 24/7 so if I suddenly go missing it means there a major problem in one of the solicitor's offices.

I like to thank Dena for stepping into the role short term whilst I refreshed myself with the society and got to know the current committee.

NEIL WILSON

MEMBERS TALK – OCTOBER 2018 **MUSIC HALLS, BIGAMY AND DESSERTS**

The subject of my talk is a combination of looking at how surviving records enabled me to catalogue the life story of my maternal Great Grandfather. When I began my research circa 12 years ago all I knew about him was his name, his wife's name, address and occupation, all of which are recorded on their daughter's my grandmothers birth certificate, unfortunately, my mother his only surviving granddaughter was born 4 - years after his death in 1927, consequently there was no one alive to ask the questions about him, so all the information had to come from researching the records.

My talk illustrates how by using all primary, and secondary sources enabled me to compile an in-depth understanding of my Great Grandfather and his life. These extant records revealed more than I would have found if I just relied on census registers, or births, marriages and deaths. But by widening the research offered greater knowledge of his life, family, careers and the ups and downs of his life in general. I was surprised what I found as we knew as a family absolutely nothing about what he got up too in his relatively short life.

It began clear during my research that many records for him have survived which made the research easier than I anticipated. Furthermore, the knowledge I gained on him, enabled me to trace the family back to 1787, and identifies how the generations of this one family continuing struggles with poverty, destitution and reliant on the workhouse to survive.

Through my continuing research, I have located living descendants who have been able to me fill in many gaps of this family line, including the myths swirling around the family. I encountered many brick walls in the early days of my research, but the continuing release of the records assisted in breaking down those brick walls. My message will always be never give up.

Suffice it to say my Great grandfather is one of my favourite ancestors, and I will never tire of continuing my research to find more about him.

BY LINDA JACKSON

MEMBERS TALK – NOV 2018 FROM LITTLE ACORNS PART 2

March last year I did my first talk 'From Little Acorns Part 1'. This was about my great grandfather John TAYLOR. The only information before I started researching my family in 1975 was he was a policeman, he was bit by a prisoner and died of lockjaw, I didn't even have a name for him. In 1992 I decided to do extensive research on the lives of John & his family, and it is still an ongoing project.

This talk 'From Little Acorns Part 2' was about the family after the death of John in 1886 and Lavinia his wife in 1888. They left 7 orphaned children.

Using the following: -

- ❖ **Birth, Marriage & Death certificates.**
- ❖ **Baptisms and burials which up until recently only found in the Archives.**
- ❖ **Wills and Probate.**
- ❖ **Obituaries.**
- ❖ **Census records – Ancestry & Findmypast.**
- ❖ **1939 registration – Ancestry & Findmypast.**
- ❖ **Notes written by Rev. Lewty of Rowston found in Lincoln Archives.**
- ❖ **Records from a Home for Training Domestics, in Berkshire.**
- ❖ **Records from the Waifs and Strays.**
- ❖ **Information from relations both living and now deceased.**

I have now mapped out the lives of most the children, from birth to death. Through the above I have managed to find information regarding the lives of Mary Susan, Arthur John, Minnie Allen, William Henry, Herbert, Albert & Ada Jane. They had an 8th child Amy Lavinia who died 1876 age 3½.

This hasn't been an easy passage with their surname Taylor, and up to now I haven't found a death for Mary Susan, or Herbert. I have found a Mary S Taylor in the Workhouse in London, but up to now unable to confirm she is my Mary Susan, without confirmation it isn't her but hope it is.

Even finding their census records has not been straight forward, as some of the Enumerators changed the county of their birth, and I've had to rule out i.e. wives, daughters or sons etc.

It has been an emotional roller-coaster, as the research went on e.g. I thought Minnie Allen & Ada Jane were sent to a home to train as domestics together as that is where

I found them in the 1891 census. I was wrong, on getting their records with the dates of admission, they were sent in separately and then after a few months split up again. Also, the Waifs and Strays record for Minnie Allen, none of these had mountains of information, but still worth sending for.

Finding out how cruel Herbert their Uncle was to them, via verbal information from a relation.

I really did have problems finding Ada Jane, after the census reports, if it hadn't been for the 1939 register I probably would never have found her. Also, to find out she had died a few years before my dad, and her daughter's death in 2005, left a sinking feeling that I had left it too late. It was through the daughters Will I managed to track down cousins who sent me photos of Ada Jane, her husband and family.

Talking to a cousin in Wales about William Henry, and finding out she had known her grandad, and he had talked about his family. I never knew my grandad Arthur John, he died about 20 years before I was born.

Up until a few days before my presentation I was still working on it, my Great grandad John must have been looking down on me as on the 3rd October, I finally found an obituary for him. I had been searching on and off for years for anything in the newspapers for him, then the eureka moment it was finally on the internet, his obituary.

In it his age is wrong, it claims he had no children when in fact he had 7. You may be thinking "Well it isn't him". But, at the bottom of the obituary it says that "the rumour of him dying from a bite from a prisoner is unfounded". I conclude every relation I have met, even in Wales, had the same snippet of information, "he died from a bite from a prisoner". My evidence is there, his death wasn't of lockjaw, but the symptoms are similar to meningitis that was his cause of death, but his obituary confirmed to me his death was from a bite even if unfounded to them, and to find out he was bit on the thumb.

My research on this family is still not finished, I want to find out who bit John, and find the deaths of Mary Susan and Herbert, and any other information still out there waiting to be found.

The moral of the story is, if you have an ancestor with a story, and you wonder if it is true, research it, there is information out there, not always on the internet, you just have to keep going. If you don't succeed the first time, try, try and try again.



MINNIE ALLEN



ARTHUR JOHN



HERBERT



ADA JANE



WILLIAM HENRY

BY LYNNE EARLAND

THE WESTMORLAND GAZETTE AND KENDAL ADVERTISER 1846
HORRIBLE MURDER IN CHESTERFIELD

On the 4th inst,. As some men were employed in emptying some night soil from a vault in the Market place, Chesterfield, they perceived a substance which they at first thought to be the body of a sheep, but subsequently, having some doubts as to the nature of the putrid mass, the frightful discovery was made that it comprised the trunk and bowels of a man. On further search the legs and arms were found, a pair of garters still encircling the former: a good black coat, black silk neckerchief, silk pocket handkerchief marked "G. C." and a pair of trousers were subsequently found among the heaps of manure which had been already taken from the pit and deposited in a field. On further searching the pit a human head was turned up with a fracture at least four inches long from the crown to the forehead, together with a silk hat having a large incision in it. The body was, after examination, identified as that of George COLLIS, who had been missing ever since last December. He had previously carried on business as a butcher in conjunction with a man named John PLATTS. The disappearance of the deceased from the town had been less regarded, because a female named Ellen BERESFORD had become pregnant by him, and it was thought he had in consequence left the town. It was the evidence of this young woman which

proved the identity of the body. She also produced the fellow to one of the garters, which the deceased had given her. On the following day suspicion fell on John PLATTS, the butcher with whom the deceased was in business, the mother of PLATTS, a widow residing at Durrant Green, and PLATTS' brother-in-law, named Henry KNIGHT, in whose possession COLLIS's watch had been traced and found.

An adjourned inquest was held at Hasland, on Thursday morning. The excitement caused by the horrible discovery of the murder and mutilation of the body drew a large concourse of person, who lined the road throughout the whole way to the scene of the inquest which was about a mile from Chesterfield.

Mrs Mary MAWKES, of Brampton, sworn: I am wife of Wm. MAWKES. By my first husband I had a son named George COLLIS, the deceased. He was twenty-six years old when he met his death. He lived with me in December last. I saw him last in December. On Sunday, the 7th, he left home between one and two o'clock, after dinner. He did not say where he was going. I have never seen him since, and never heard of him more. When he left home, he had on a buff waistcoat, a black coat, black trouser, and white ribbed stockings; he wore short boots, laced up the inside, black neckerchief, and good linen shirt, a silver watch, and a pink striped pocket handkerchief with a black ground, and his initials were upon it. He had a yellow canvass purse. I don't know how much he had, but he had money. The constable of Hasland has shown me some clothes this morning, and oh! they are his (deceased's) clothes. (The clothes were here produced, and most positively sworn to by the witness. The braces and garters were also identified. The silk neckerchief she could not identify. On looking at the pocket handkerchief, witness exclaimed "Oh! It's my child's – I've washed it very often." This handkerchief exactly answered the description previously given by the witness). She then continued; I can swear to one of them. I knew the boot from its being worn on one side. My son had been a gentleman's servant, and lived last with Mrs LUCAS for about two years. When he left Mrs LUCAS's he had about 22/. He was at home perhaps a year, when he began butchering. He joined John PLATTS (the prisoner). They should have bought cattle betwixt them, and then divided them. He had done nothing for a week or two, but went for his money, first to one place and then to another. That was just before we missed him. He kept his money transactions very close to himself; they had money transactions together. The reason they had not done business during these weeks was, that my son wanted money of PLATTS, and could not get it. I never heard him say that he had had any words with PLATTS.

Thomas HARVEY said; I am a shoemaker, and reside in the shambles at Chesterfield. On the night of Sunday, the 7th of December, about half-past seven o'clock, my wife and I went to see our friends in the shambles, and, after we had been a few minutes, I said I would go on to Terry's, and have a pint of ale, as I was accustomed to do. I had to go into a narrow passage, between BRIDDON's shop and PLATTS'. At the corner of BRIDDON's shop I heard a blow in PLATTS' shop. It was a heavy stroke of something deadly, - I mean not on a block or board. It was a soft substance. I have heard them strike calves with a cleaver in killing them, and this seemed to me to be something like that. The blows were repeated three or four times. After the first or second blow was given there was a deep groan, often repeated; it was a moaning noise. I went up into the house I was going to, and, being so agitated, the first thing I said was, "Oh, my God, there's murder in PLATTS's shop." My brother-in-law, Thomas BELLAMY, came out. There was no light in the shop. We went to the side of the shop and asked PLATTS what he was doing? We knew him by his voice. He answered, and said he was sick. I said, "Whom have you got in the shop? and he replied "Nobody; I am sick; I have had some rum." My wife or sister asked him if they should fetch him some water? and he said, no; he should be better directly. He would not have a light, or water. My wife or sister then charged him with having a girl in the shop. And he said that he had not anybody in it. I believe we all went up into the house again. After the moaning, and on my going down a second time, I heard a snuffling or wheezing noise, as from shortness of breath, and ceasing in a weakly manner. I did not hear any fall. Heard a noise as of a substance being drawn along the floor; at the time this noise was going on PLATTS often hemmed or coughed, and that was while the wheezing noise was going on. If there had been a light we must have seen it. The gas from the outside would light the inside of the shop, so that any person there could see what they were doing in it, though they could not be seen from the outside of the shop. A few months after this a girl, Ellen BERESFORD, who was pregnant by deceased, wanted to know where he was, and I asked PLATTS if he knew, and he said he had heard of his being in Manchester, and one place or other. PLATTS said he wanted some 4/ or 5/ of COLLIS, and that he had been up to Brampton, where COLLIS's parents live, and got a part of it. I think he said the mother had given him the money.

Elizabeth HARVEY, wife of the preceding witness, corroborated his evidence. Similar testimony as to the noise of deadly blows was given by other witnesses.

Mr John THOMPSON, watchmaker, said, - I live at Chesterfield. I remember selling a watch to a COLLIS; but I did not know his Christian name. I sold him two; one on December 29, 1839. He was a young man. It was a second-hand watch, and he paid

1/.11s. for it. I should know that watch again. (The watch was here produced, and identified by witness as the one he sold to the deceased). The watch has not been in the water or filth, unless it has been since cleaned.

Mr George WILCOCKSON pawnbroker at Chesterfield, knew the watch just produced. It was pledged with him on the 30th of January, by Henry KNIGHT. Eleven shillings were advanced upon it. It remained with him till last Thursday, a week to-day. It was fetched out in the morning by Mrs PLATTS, and taken away by her. She is mother of Henry KNIGHT also.

Caroline RADMALL deposed that PLATTS had offered the silver watch produced for sale.

Henry KNIGHT (brother of the prisoner by the mother's side), a horsebreaker in Chesterfield, had got the watch produced from PLATTS on the 30th of January to pledge. Witness pledged it in his own name for 11s., and gave PLATTS both money and ticket. On the 22nd of February bought from PLATTS the pair of boots produced (and identified as deceased's), which witness had worn up to Saturday last.

James RADFORD, keeper of the Chesterfield lock-up, said; On the morning of the 5th of September I went to visit the prisoner, who was in custody. He appeared much affected, and made the following statement. It was voluntary, and nothing was said to induce him to speak: - "I am innocent," he said, "of the murder of George COLLIS. Those who have murdered him will, I hope, be found out. Him and me were the best of friends. The watch which my mother fetched from WILCOCKSON's I bought of a man of name of Lankey. I gave him 10s for it, and he said he had won it in a raffle at Mansfield. 8s I borrowed from Tom WATERHOUSE to pay for it with. The watch is now at our house, and you will find it under the bank in the pantry." I then went to his residence with SHARP, and found it in the place described. It was concealed under a quantity of brick ends and broken pots, and was wrapped in paper.

William BEAUMONT, alias Lanky Bill, denied that he had ever sold PLATTS a watch.

Ellen BERESFORD sworn; I saw COLLIS's watch just before he left our house; he pulled it out to see what o'clock it was. It was Sunday night, and he said he had promised to meet the butcher, John PLATTS, at half-past six o'clock, at the Old Angel. COLLIS said he was going to settle with him, and PLATTS owed him money. He said he had promised to pay him this time and the other time' and added. "I'll make him pay me to-night." The watch produced is the one which George COLLIS had when he was at our house on Sunday evening, December 7.

Mrs MAWKES was recalled, and identified the watch, which she said was her lad's watch, and nobody of swearing to it; she had seen it many a time. She never paid John PLATTS any money, nor did he ever come for any. He never came to her house to ask for him after he was missing; he had frequently come before that time, but never since, a rascal. She asked him if he had seen George, and he said, "Yes, but it is a good bit since." He said, "I went to see him, to have a bit of settling with him;" and then he turned his back, and never said another word.

Charles COTTERILL, inspector of police at Chesterfield, said; On this day week, when the inquest was adjourned, John PLATTS, the prisoner, overtook me on the road and asked me if I knew how they brought it in? I told him it was adjourned to that day week. I said, "John, when was the last time you saw COLLIS?" and he replied, on the 6th December, that was on Saturday in the afternoon, when he came to my stall, and asked me to let him have 2/. 10s., and I let him have it; he also came for two pounds of steak, and I let him have them." He wished PLATTS to go and have some with him at night; he added that they had agreed to meet at Franks's on Sunday night, to have a settling; and that he had gone and waited up in a room with the ringers, and was never out of the house within the time he was there, which was from six o'clock to eleven. I asked if COLLIS met him there, and he said "No, I never saw him." I said, "If you had met and settled your accounts, how would the balance have been" and he said, "I should have to receive from him; he owed me 9/," WILCOCKSON, who was with me, said "How came you to lend him 2/. 10s., if he owed you 9/.?" He said, "I thought he was honest, and would pay me again" I said, "If he were living now, how much money would he owe you?" and he said, "take 2/. 10s from 9/," and Mr WILCOCKSON added, "There remains 6/. 10s." Prisoner said, "That's what he owes me now" (having evidently deducted 2/. 10s., instead of adding it to the 9/.) From suspicion I entertained I apprehended him, and he said "Oh, I can prove where I was." I went to search his box on Monday, and observed a purse similar to one which belonged to the deceased, and on the following day it was gone. (A juryman observed that at the first portion of the inquest PLATTS was in an adjoining room). The purse had a division in it, and a pawn ticket, for which the watch was pledged for 11s. I searched again on Friday morning and the purse was gone.

Richard PARSONS said; I am a blacksmith at Chesterfield. I remembers being at Perry's public-house in December last, and HARVEY coming in and telling me a story about some noise he had heard in PLATTS's shop. Next morning I saw PLATTS himself; he came into my shop and brought two locks to be repaired; I said, "Jack, there is a strong suspicion that you murdered some one, last night." He said, "I had some meat in the shop and opened the shutter, and was going to put it down again,

when it overwhelmed me, and I fell down and cut my hand on the lantern;" he also said he had 3d. worth of rum at the Old Angel, and it made him rather sick; he said he had made some kind of a noise that caused people to suspect him; he blushed very much at the time, but I thought him then innocent.

This concluded the evidence, at about half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

The jury, after deliberating about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against John PLATTS.

An article in the Derby Mercury Wednesday April 7, 1847

A long article was in regarding the execution of John PLATTS, also his confession.

A few minutes before the execution the solemn tolling of the prison bell announced that the murderers last moments had arrived, John PLATTS was executed in front of County Gaol, Derby, at 12'oclock Thursday1 April. The concourse of people was estimated at 20,000.

The hangman was Samuel HAYWOOD, of Appleby, and PLATTS was the 50th offender he had executed.

A NOTE IN OLD BRAMPTON REGISTER 1801

Old Tomb Stone, found in the South Aile of the Church, Oct 26, 1801. The Inscription is, "Hic jacet Matilda Le Caus. Orate pro animâ ejus. Pater noster." Without Date.

Thomas, the son of Ralph de Brampton, took the Surname of Le Caus about the year 1216. This family were Lords of the Manor of Caus, or Caus Hall Manor, in this Township: and were resident in Brampton till Extinction of the Family in the Reign of Henry, the 6th, or Edward, the 4th _____ a Space of more than 200 years.

Matilda, in all Probability, was the Wife of one of the Proprietors of this Manor. From the Letters, & other Marks of the Stone, the date is the Reign of Edward 1st or 2nd. Hence the Stone is upwards of 500 years old. (See the Tomb Stone in the Church) The Foundation of "Caus Hall Manor House" is still visible near "Caus Barn" in the Parish. The Stone was afterwards again deposited in the South Aile of the Church: And in April 1809, it was inserted into the Wall of the south Aile with an Inscription over it, by Mr. Watson of Bakewell.

DERBYSHIRE TIME 15 NOV 1899

FIGHT IN THE DARK

ALLEGED MALICIOUS WOUNDING BY A GROOM AT ASHGATE
BAD BLOOD BETWEEN NEIGHBOURS

A most serious case was investigated by the Chesterfield County magistrates, Messrs. J M Clayton, C. G Busby, and J. P. Houfton, on Saturday, when Harry Inch, coachman, in the service of Mr Alfred Barnes, J.P., of Ashgate Lodge, was charged with intent to do bodily harm to Herbert Mitchell, farmer Brampton, on October 22nd. On a cross summons Mitchell was charged with assaulting Inch.

The case created a great amount of interest, and when it came on for hearing the space set apart for the public in the court, was filled.

Mr. Jno. Middleton (Chesterfield for Mitchell, and Inch was represented by Mrs. E. Swaffield (Chesterfield).

Mr Middleton said prosecutor had been to see Barnum and Bailey's show at Brampton. Subsequently he went with some friends to the Rose and Crown about a quarter past twelve, and from there he proceeded homewards. He was walking on the footpath perfectly sober, and when he arrived opposite the stables of Ashgate Lodge some one came across the road and called out, "Now, you ---- it is my ---- turn," and the next moment some weapon descended upon prosecutor's head. (The weapon employed was a heavy club, used as a "twitch" for holding horses by the nose.) A second blow followed, and then the prosecutor tried to defend himself, but the defendant managed to deal him another blow on the forehead. A fierce struggle ensued on the roadway, and eventually both men fell down, the defendant falling undermost. Mr Nelson, gardener at Ashgate Lodge, heard cries for assistance, and on looking out, and asking who called, the prosecutor called out: "Inch is killing me!" On proceeding to the spot he found that Mitchell had gone away. He went up to Mitchell's farm, but found he had not arrived home. Eventually Mr Nelson discovered that the complainant had gone to Ashgate House, the residence of Mrs Edmund Barnes, where on the door being opened by the cook, he had fallen into the house covered with blood. First-aid having been rendered by Mr Nelson and the members of the household, the complainant was taken to Dr Goodfellow's surgery at Brampton, who attended to his wounds and was still attending him. Complainant had not, prior to the assault, spoken a single word to the defendant, and he was struck without any provocation.

The complainant, whose head was closely bandaged, and who appeared to be suffering great pain, then gave evidence. He said that he left the house of his hostess

at Chesterfield about quarter past twelve (midnight). The first intimation he had of Inch's presence was hearing a rustling in the hedge and Inch shouting it was his turn. Witness was just going to say he did not want to talk to him when he was struck. He could not recollect anything after reaching the door of Ashgate House, until he found himself seated on a chair in the kitchen.

Cross-examined by Mr Swaffield, complainant said he and Inch were friends till 15 or 17 months ago, when they quarreled through Inch doing something wrong to a young girl

Mr Middleton said he had purposely kept out any reference to previous matters.

Mr Swaffield said he was entitled to ask those questions to show that there had been ill-feeling between the parties and also to show the complainant's character.

Complainant, further questioned, stated that something took place between him and defendant at the "George and Dragon" Inn at Old Brampton about 18 months ago. Witness was there with Mr and Mrs Clarke, who were sitting in the front of the trap, and a young lady was at the back.

Mr Swaffield; Did you see Inch do anything to that young lady on that occasion? -
Witness; No, sir.

Did you charge him with doing anything? - Yes.

What did you say to him? - I charged him with doing what they said he had done to her.

Did he tell you that he did not touch her? - I can't remember.

Were you drunk at that time? - No.

Did you accuse Inch of letting your horses out? - Yes.

Did you see Inch some time after that with Gascoigne, a keeper? - I was with Gascoigne.

Did you tell Gascoigne that you were going to smash every bone in Inch's body? - Yes; if he did it again.

Did you walk by him and threaten him all the way to the stables? - We were talking.

Some time ago were you on horse back and did you get off your horse to him? - I got off and Inch came to me and I got him down.

Did you try to throttle him? - No.

Since that time haven't you frequently told Inch what you would do for him, and threatened him? – No.

Not at all? - Not more that he has told me.

What has he told you? - He has "slaumed" at me and I have "slaumed" at him.

Have you "slaumed" at other people? Have you threatened to do for Mr Robinson, of Old Brampton?

Mr Middleton: What has that got to do with it.

Mr Swaffield: I am trying to show the character of your witness.

The Chairman said what Mitchell threatened to do to other people had nothing to do with this present case. The bench were satisfied there had been bad feeling.

In answer to further questions, witness said that earlier in the evening when Inch came in to the "Rose and Crown" he (witness) said to a man named John Bradshaw: "There is my and your pal, Johnny," But he did not know that Inch went out in consequence of what was said. Inch struck the first blow. Witness did not go to the Ashgate side of the footpath and strike Inch and knock him against a wall before Inch touched him. Neither did they struggle on the ground before the stick was used.

Sampson Johnson, of Dunston Hall farm, recounted what complainant did after leaving the show and prior to leaving for home. He thought that Inch went out of the "Rose and Crown" in consequence of what Mitchell said to him.

Thomas James Nelson, head gardener at Ashgate Lodge, said he was awakened by repeated cries of "murder". He got up and opened the window, which overlooked the road, and heard two men fighting in the road. He called out, "Who is it?" and Mitchell answered, "It's Inch, he is killing me." Witness then dressed and went down. He saw Inch, and he said, "It's all right, Nelson; it's only young Mitchell who's got what he has been waiting for some time." Witness said, "He made a tremendous noise; where is he?" and Inch said, "Gone up the road as fast as he could go." Witness then recounted how he went in search of Mitchell, and eventually found him at Ashgate House.

Elizabeth Higginbottom, cook at Ashgate House said she heard a noise, and on opening the door Mitchell fell inside in a dreadful condition.

John Thomas Bradshaw told what occurred at the "Rose and Crown," and Dr Goodfellow described the nature of the wounds which had been inflicted on complainant. There were, he said, three wounds on the head one on the forehead, and bruises about the wounds. The instrument produced might cause the wound.

In answer to Mr Swaffield, witness said the wounds were not dangerous ones.

The Chairman said there was a “prima facie” case to answer.

Mr Swaffield, addressing the bench for the defence, maintained that Mitchell was the real aggressor. There had been bad feeling between the two men for some time, and Inch’s presence acted on Mitchell like a red rag to a bull. Mitchell struck the first blows, and the “twitch” was only used in self-defence after Inch had been down by complainant.

The defendant, in the course of his evidence said he had been with Mr Barnes for 20 years. He then recounted what occurred during the night. When he went into the “Rose and Crown” Mitchell said to Clarke, “is that your --- pal Ernest,” and Clarke told him to be quiet. Mitchell then turned to Bradshaw, and said “Shall I go for ----Johnny?” When witness got to Ashgate on his return journey he stopped at the yard end and heard some one coming up. He found it was Mitchell, who as soon as he saw him said “Now, you ----puppy, you’re watching again You’ve been watching for something to-night.” Witness replied, “I was not watching you.” Mitchell thereupon called him a liar, and he replied in the same terms. Mitchell then said he was not going to be called a liar, and coming across the road to witness, struck him and knocked him down. Witness got away and went to the stables and fetched the “twitch.” He told Mitchell that if he did not let him alone he would give him some of it. Mitchell turned round and said, “You mean it, you ---.” Witness said, “Yes; if you don’t let me alone.” Mitchell then closed with him and he gave him two or three blows with the “twitch.” Eventually Mitchell got his foot got his stomach and wrested the “twitch” from his grasp, afterwards running away.

The Chairman said the bench though it was case which out to go for trial at the Assizes.

Mr Swaffield: in that case, I ask for bail.

The Chairman: Certainly.

NOTE: INTERESTING FACT INCH IS STILL AT ASHGATE LODGE ON THE 1901 CENSUS BUT THOMAS JAMES NELSON HEAD GARDENER OF ASHGATE LODGE WITNESS IN CASE IS NOT AT ASHGATE LODGE IN 1901

WW1 OCTOBER – DECEMBER 1918

OCTOBER

- 1st** Damascus was taken by British, Australian and Arab forces.
- ❖ Battle of the Canal du Nord ended.
 - ❖ St. Quentin retaken by French forces.
 - ❖ Berat (Albania) retaken by Italian forces.
 - ❖ Allies established net and mine barrage across the Straits of Otranto.
- 2nd** Battle of Ypres 1918 ended.
- ❖ Battle of the St. Quentin Canal ended.
 - ❖ Durazzo bombarded by Italian and British warships.
 - ❖ Charge at Khan Ayash north of Damascus by 3rd Light Horse Brigade.
- 3rd** Battle of the Beaurevoir Line began.
- ❖ Armentieres retaken by British forces.
 - ❖ Action near Pyavozero Lake (Murman front).
 - ❖ Kaiser WILHELM II of Germany appointed Max von Baden, Chancellor of Germany.
 - ❖ Pursuit to Haritan by Desert Mounted Corps began.
- 4th** Germany asked the Allies for an armistice based on Woodrow WILSON's Fourteen Points.
- ❖ Austro-Hungarian Government send Note to President WILSON proposing an armistice.
 - ❖ Prince Max of Baden was appointed German Imperial Chancellor and succeeded Admiral von HINTZE as Foreign Minister.
 - ❖ King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates in favour of his son Prince Boris.
 - ❖ General IRONSIDE takes over command of the Allied forces at Archangel.
- 5th** Battle of the Beaurevoir Line ended.
- ❖ Vranje retaken by Serbian forces.
 - ❖ Yugo-Slav delegates met at Agram and decided on the formation of a United National Council.
- 6th** Sidon (Syberia) occupied by British forces.
- 7th** Beirut (Syria) occupied by French forces.
- ❖ Elbasan (Albania) taken by Italian forces.
- 8th** Second Battle of Cambrai 1918 began.
- ❖ President WILSON replied to Note of the German Government, and demanded evacuation of occupied territories as first condition of armistice.

- 9th** British troops advanced to the last line of the trenches in the Hindenburg Line. End of Second Battle of Cambrai which brings Battles of the Hindenburg Line to a close.
- ❖ Cambrai city captured by British forces.
 - ❖ Major-General SCHEUCH succeeded Major-General von STEIN as German Minister for War.
- 10th** Battle of the Flanders Peaks ended.
- ❖ Irish mail boat 'Leinster' sunk by submarine.
 - ❖ Pristina (Serbia) retaken by French forces.
- 11th** Prizren (Serbia) retaken by French forces.
- ❖ Nish (Serbia) reoccupied by Allied forces.
 - ❖ Feng-Kuo-CHANG, President of China retired.
- 12th** Craonne again captured by French forces.
- ❖ German Government replied to President WILSON's Note and accepted conditions for armistice.
 - ❖ British Government recognise the Polish National Army as autonomous, allied and co-belligerent.
- 13th** French troops occupied Laon and La Fere.
- ❖ Tripoli (Syria) occupied by Allied forces.
 - ❖ Izzet Pasha succeeded Talaat Pasha as Turkish Grand Vizier.
- 14th** German troops started to abandon the Belgian coastline.
- ❖ Battle of Courtrai or Battle of Roulers or Second Battle of Belgium began.
 - ❖ Roulers recaptured by Allied forces.
 - ❖ Durazzo, Novi Bazar and Ipek retaken by Italian forces.
 - ❖ British troops from Vladivostok reached Irkutsk (Siberia).
 - ❖ President WILSON replied to German Government, attaching further military conditions to the terms of armistice and warning against further breaches of laws of war, and insists on dealing only with a democratic Government.
 - ❖ Turkish Government Note to President WILSON proposing an armistice delivered at Washington.
- 15th** Battle of Champagne and Argonne ended.
- ❖ Menin captured by Allied forces.
 - ❖ Homs (Syria) occupied by British cavalry.
- 16th** Austrian Emperor issued manifesto proclaiming a Federal State on the principle of Nationality (excluding Hungary).
- 17th** British troops occupied Lille. Belgian troops reoccupied Ostend.
- ❖ Battle of the Selle began.

- ❖ British troops from Vladivostok reached Omsk.
- ❖ President WILSON replied to Austro-Hungarian Note.
- 19th** Zeebrugge occupied by the British.
 - ❖ Battle of Courtrai or Battle of Roulers or Second Battle of Belgium ended.
 - ❖ Zeebrugge and Bruges reoccupied by Belgian forces.
- 20th** Belgian coast completely reoccupied by Allied forces.
 - ❖ German Government replied to President WILSON's Note accepting proposals contained therein.
- 21st** The Ban of Croatia refused offer of Military Governor of Agram to suppress the Yugo-Slav National Council.
 - ❖ The Czecho-Slovaks declared independence.
- 22nd** Affair of Imad (Aden).
- 23rd** British advance on Mosul (Mesopotamia) began.
 - ❖ President WILSON replied to German Note of the 20th and agreed to submit the matter to the Allied and Associated Governments.
- 24th** Start of the Battle of Vittorio Veneto.
 - ❖ Dr WEKERLE, Hungarian Premier resigned.
- 25th** Battle of the Selle ended.
 - ❖ Kirkuk (Mesopotamia) again taken by British forces.
 - ❖ Count ANDRASSY succeeded Baron BURIAN as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.
- 26th** LUDENDORFF dismissed by WILHELM II.
 - ❖ Aleppo (Syria) taken by British forces.
 - ❖ King of Montenegro issued manifesto in favour of a confederated Yugo-Slavi with Autonomous States.
- 27th** Austrian Government ask Italy for an armistice.
 - ❖ German Government acknowledges President WILSON's Note on the 23rd.
 - ❖ Austro-Hungarian Government submit further Note to President WILSON asking for immediate armistice 'without awaiting the result of other negotiations'.
 - ❖ General von LUDENDORFF resigned.
- 28th** Muslimiya Junction, north of Aleppo (Syria), occupied by British cavalry.
 - ❖ Battle of Sharqat (Mesopotamia) began.
- 29th** The German Army experienced mutinies in certain sectors.
 - ❖ San Giovanni di Medua (Albania) occupied by Italian forces.

- 30th** Turkey made peace with the Allies. The Italians captured Vittoria Veneto.
- ❖ Armistice between Turkey and Entente Powers signed at Mudros.
 - ❖ Battle of Sharqat ended, Turkish army on the Tigris surrendered.
 - ❖ Fiume surrendered to the Croats by the Hungarian authorities.
 - ❖ National Council of Fiume proclaimed the independence of the city and announced desire for union with Italy.
 - ❖ Croatian Congress (Sabor) unanimously adhered to Yugo-Slav declaration of independence.

- 31st** Hostilities between Entente and Turkey ceased at 12 noon.
- ❖ Scutari (Albania) retaken by Italian forces.
 - ❖ Revolutions in Vienna and Budapest.
 - ❖ Count TISZA assassinated in Vienna.
 - ❖ Austrian Emperor makes over the Austro-Hungarian Fleet to the Yugo-Slav National Council.

NOVEMBER

- 1st** A major French and US offensive started in the Aisne-Meuse sector.
- ❖ Battle of Valenciennes began.
 - ❖ Belgrade retaken by Serbian forces.
 - ❖ Merv retaken by British and Russian forces.
 - ❖ German force in East Africa enters Rhodesia and attacks Fife.
 - ❖ Austrian battleship 'Viribus Unitis' sunk in Pola harbour.
 - ❖ State of War began between the Ukraine and Poland.
 - ❖ King Boris of Bulgaria abdicates.
 - ❖ Independent Hungarian Government formed. Count KAROLYI appointed Premier.
 - ❖ Baron von FLOTOW succeeded Count ANDRASSY (provisionally) as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.
 - ❖ Polish-Ukrainian War inaugurated by proclamation of the West Ukrainian People's Republic in Galicia with a capital at Lwów.
- 2nd** Battle of Valenciennes ended.
- ❖ Last British merchant vessels SS Surada and Marcia sunk by submarine (in the Mediterranean).
 - ❖ Administration of Carniola was taken over from the Austro-Hungarian authorities by Slovene leaders.
- 3rd** Valenciennes occupied by British forces.
- ❖ Allied Governments agree to Germany's proposal for an armistice and peace based on President WILSON's proposals of January 8th.

- ❖ Armistice between Austria-Hungary and the Entente signed.
- ❖ Trieste occupied by Italian forces.
- ❖ Mutiny broke out in the German fleet at Kiel. Generally seen as the spark that caused the German Revolution.
- 4th Battle of the Sambre including the Second Battle of Guise.
 - ❖ Battle of Vittorio Veneto ended.
 - ❖ Hostilities between Austria-Hungary and the Entente ceased.
 - ❖ Antivari (Montenegro) was occupied by Italian naval forces.
 - ❖ Mosul was occupied by British forces.
 - ❖ Start of the final Allied offensive on the Western Front.
- 5th General retreat of German forces along the Meuse started.
 - ❖ Marshall FOCH placed in supreme strategical direction of all forces operating against Germany on all fronts.
 - ❖ Fiume occupied by Italian naval forces.
 - ❖ H.M.S Campania sunk by collision in the Firth of Forth.
 - ❖ President WILSON sends final Note to the German Government with Allies' acceptance of armistice proposals.
- 6th Rethel taken by French forces.
 - ❖ Sedan taken by United States forces.
 - ❖ King Peter of Serbia re-entered Belgrade.
 - ❖ A new Polish Government is proclaimed in Lubin.
- 7th Bavaria proclaimed a Republic.
 - ❖ Yugo-Slav conference at Geneva decided to form a joint Yugo-Slav-Serbian Government to control military and foreign affairs.
 - ❖ King Ludwig of Bavaria flees his country.
- 8th German representatives arrived at Compiegne and are handed the terms of an armistice.
 - ❖ Maubeuge retaken by British forces.
 - ❖ M. MARGHILOMAN, Rumanian Premier and M. Arian, Rumanian Foreign Minister resigned.
 - ❖ The German army withdraws its support of the Kaiser.
- 9th Belgian forces occupied Ghent.
 - ❖ Alexandretta (Serbia) occupied by Entente naval forces.
 - ❖ Kasama (Rhodesia) taken by Colonel von LETTOW-VORBECK's force.
 - ❖ H.M.S. Britannia was sunk by a German submarine in the Atlantic (last warship lost), with a loss of 50 lives.
 - ❖ Revolution broke out in Berlin.

- ❖ German Imperial Chancellor (Prince Max) announced that the Kaiser WILHELM II had decided to abdicate. Prince Max became Regent. Herr EBERT became Imperial Chancellor.
 - ❖ Joint Declaration by British and French Governments regarding the future of Syria and Mesopotamia.
 - ❖ Czech forces at Ekaterinenburg proclaimed national independence.
 - ❖ Proclamation of German Republic by Philipp SCHEIDERMANN in Berlin on the Reichstag balcony.
- 10th** WILHELM II crossed into the Netherlands to live in exile, after it became clear that the German Army and Navy no longer supported him.
- ❖ Mézières retaken by French forces.
 - ❖ Ghent reoccupied by Belgian forces.
 - ❖ Allied forces cross the Danube at Rushak and entered Rumania.
 - ❖ King of Rumania announced that the Rumanian nation had taken up arms again on the side of the Allies.
- 11th** Germany signed an armistice with the Allies, which came into force at 11.00 a.m. – Hostilities on the Western Front ceased - World War One ended. Signed in Marshal FOCH's special train at Rethondes station in the Forest of Compiègne.
- ❖ Mons retaken by British forces.
 - ❖ British Government recognised Latvian Provisional Government as independent.
 - ❖ New National Government formed in Estonia.
- 12th** Emperor of Austria abdicated.
- ❖ Allied fleet passed through the Dardanelles.
 - ❖ German-Austrian Republic proclaimed.
- 14th** Hostilities in East Africa ceased.
- ❖ Professor MASARYK was elected First President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.
 - ❖ H.M.S Cochrane wrecked at the entrance to Liverpool.
- 15th** German cruiser 'Konigsberg' with German naval delegates, entered Firth of Forth to arrange surrender of the German fleet.
- ❖ Hungarian Government concluded separate armistice with General Officer Commanding Allied Army (General Henry), at Belgrade.
 - ❖ General PETLYURA commenced revolt against the Ukraine Government.
- 16th** Allied Armies began march into Germany.
- ❖ Polish Government issued declaration proclaiming Poland and Independent and Sovereign State.

- ❖ New National Government in Estonia ordered general mobilisation.
- ❖ Hungary declared Independence.
- 17th** Baku again occupied by British forces.
 - ❖ Mulhouse again occupied by French forces.
 - ❖ M. MORACZEWSKI was appointed Polish Prime Minister.
 - ❖ Yugo-Slav National council at Agram protested against the Italian's occupation of Fiume.
- 18th** Allied feet arrived at Constantinople.
 - ❖ German force in East Africa reached the Chambezi River (Rhodesia). News of the armistice was received.
 - ❖ Last Germans re-cross the French frontier.
 - ❖ Brussels reoccupied by Belgian forces.
 - ❖ Italian troops reinforce naval detachment in Fiume.
 - ❖ Counter-revolutionary coup d'état Omsk. Russian Admiral Kolchak proclaimed Dictator of all Russia.
- 19th** Antwerp reoccupied by Belgian forces.
 - ❖ General PÉTAIN created Marshal of France.
 - ❖ Metz occupied by French forces.
- 20th** Luxembourg frontier crossed by United States forces.
 - ❖ First contingent of German submarines surrendered to the British Navy at Harwich.
 - ❖ General MARUSHEVSKI was appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Russian forces in North Russia (Archangel).
- 21st** German High Seas Fleet arrived at Rosyth, for internment in Scarpa Flow.
 - ❖ Namur occupied by British forces.
 - ❖ Belgian Government reinstated at Brussels.
 - ❖ French troops land in Constantinople.
 - ❖ Serbian, Greek and Rumanian Governments issued circular memorandum announcing their decision to strengthen the union between the three countries by all available means.
- 23rd** Yugo-Slav National Council voted for union with Serbia and formation of a common State with Serbia and Montenegro.
 - ❖ Lemberg captured by Polish forces.
- 24th** British and United States troops reach German frontier.
- 25th** Strasbourg occupied by French forces.
 - ❖ German forces in East Africa surrendered to the Allied forces at Abercorn (Rhodesia).
- 26th** French troops cross German frontier.
 - ❖ Last German troops re-crossed Belgian frontier.

- ❖ United States force entered Fiume
- ❖ Allied fleet arrived at Sevastopol and took over the remainder of the Russian Black Sea Fleet from the Germans.
- 28th** Kaiser WILHELM II signed the abdication.
 - ❖ Narva (Estonia) captured by Bolshevik forces.
 - ❖ The General congress of The Bukovina decided in favour of complete union with Rumania.
- 29th** Montenegrin National Assembly (Skupshtina) met at Podgoritsa and voted for union with Serbia.
- 30th** Rumanian Government re-established at Bucharest.

DECEMBER

- 1st** British and United States troops cross the German frontier. Treves occupied by United States troops
 - ❖ General COANDA appointed Rumanian Premier and Foreign Minister.
 - ❖ National Assembly of the Rumanians of Transylvania, the Banat and other districts of Hungary, assembled at Alba-Julia (Transylvania), decree their union with Rumania.
- 3rd** Last Bulgarian troops evacuated the Dobrudja.
- 4th** H.M.S Cassandra sunk by mine in the Baltic.
 - ❖ Demobilisation of the British Army began.
 - ❖ Yugo-Slav National Council at Agram proclaimed the union of all Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in one State.
- 6th** Cologne entered by British troops.
- 7th** Deputation from the National Council of the Bukovina arrived at Jassy to inform Rumanian Government that National Council had voted for union with Rumania.
- 8th** Naval action in the Caspian between British and Bolshevik vessels.
 - ❖ Coblenz occupied by United States troops.
- 9th** Serbia Government reinstated at Belgrade.
 - ❖ Lahej (Southern Arabia) reoccupied by British forces.
- 10th** The Bessarabia National Council abrogate the stipulations for local autonomy and declare unconditional union of Bessarabia with Rumania.
- 11th** General MANNERHEIM elected Regent of Finland.
 - ❖ Odessa occupied by Petlyura's Ukrainian Revolutionary forces.
- 12th** British troops cross the Rhine at Cologne.
 - ❖ General COANDA, Rumanian Premier and Foreign Minister resigned.
- 13th** Hodeida (Southern Arabia) taken by British forces.

- 14th** Armistice on the Western Front prolonged to January 17th, 1919,
 - ❖ M. BRATIANU appointed Rumanian Premier and Foreign Minister.
 - ❖ Dr da Silva PAES, Portuguese President was assassinated.
- 15th** Poland severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
- 16th** Field-Marshal MacKENSEN and his forces surrender to the Hungarians near Budapest.
 - ❖ Last German troops leave Finland.
 - ❖ First meeting of 'Imperial Conference' of Soldiers and Workmen in Berlin.
 - ❖ Senhor ANTUNES appointed Acting Portuguese President.
- 17th** Major-General SCHEUCH, German Minister for War resigned.
- 20th** French troops land at Odessa.
 - ❖ M. PASICH, Premier of Serbia resigned.
 - ❖ Kiev occupied by Petlyura's Ukrainian Revolutionary forces.
- 22nd** Senhor J T de Sousa BARBOZA, Portuguese Secretary of the Interior resigned.
- 23rd** Senhor J T de Sousa BARBOZA appointed Portuguese Premier and Minister of Interior.
- 24th** Perm (East Russia) taken by Kolchak's forces.
- 26th** Formation of West Ukraine Republic announced.
 - ❖ Dorpat (Estonia) evacuated by the German forces.
- 27th** Batum (Georgia) occupied by British forces.
 - ❖ King of Rumania issues Proclamation annexing the Rumanian provinces of Austria-Hungary.
- 30th** Kadish (North Russia) taken by Allied forces.
Birsk (East Russia) taken by Kolchak's forces.
- 31st** Ufa and Sterlitamak (East Russia) taken by Bolshevik forces.



FIELD-MARSHAL MACKENSEN

1919

January 18th Paris Peace Conference.

June 28th Treaty of Versailles.

14 POINTS OF WOODROW WILSON

This became the basis for the post-war settlement.

- 1** No more secret agreements ('Open covenants openly arrived at').
- 2** Free navigation of all seas.
- 3** An end to all economic barriers between countries.
- 4** Countries to reduce weapon numbers.
- 5** All decisions regarding the colonies should be impartial.
- 6** The German Army is to be removed from Russia. Russia should be left to develop her own political set-up.
- 7** Belgium should be independent as it was before the war.
- 8** France should be fully liberated and allowed to recover Alsace-Lorraine.
- 9** All Italians are to be allowed to live in Italy. Italy's borders are to be determined 'along clearly recognisable lines of nationality'.
- 10** Self-determination should be allowed for all those living in Austria-Hungary.
- 11** Self-determination and guarantees of independence should be allowed for the Balkan states.
- 12** The Turkish people should be governed by the Turkish Government. Non-Turks in the old Turkish Empire should govern themselves.
- 13** An independent Poland should be created which should have access to the sea.
- 14** A League of Nations should be set up to guarantee the political and territorial independence of all states.

SNIPPET FROM WW1

A soldier from the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Private Henry TANDEY, for the rest of his life he was haunted by an incident in September 1918. During fierce fighting at Marcoing in France, where TANDEY's heroism led to the award of the Victoria Cross, he took aim at a German soldier but because the soldier was wounded couldn't bring himself to pull the trigger. Twenty years later the man he had spared relayed his gratitude to TANDEY through Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. His name Adolf HITLER.

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

Firstly, I want to wish Lyn McNair the best of luck for the future in her new role as CADFHS Editor.

I have now completed my last magazine for CADFHS and the final part of WW1 for the magazine, it certainly opened my eyes to the extent of the horror they went through.

As a child, we were not taught about WW1 in our history classes, we were only taught about WW2. I now know why; the men, boys and women were like lambs to the slaughter. Not only British men, boys and women, but other nations too. Nurses who attended to the injured, Russian women went into combat, etc.

I went to see the poppies at the Tower of London 2014, it was the sight of those that made me realise just how many had died in that war. A number is just a number, but to see objects equivalent to the death toll, is different.

We will remember them, and we must remain thankful to all that kept Britain safe in the past including the women who took over the roles of their loved ones while they were fighting, and those who helped the injured and to all those who continue to keep Britain safe.

My mum would have been 4 years old and my father-in-law 2 years old (their birthdays 2 years apart both born on 10 September), when WW1 ended, they wouldn't have remembered anything about the war years, but I have no doubt that family and friends would have talked about it. My regret is I never got chance to ask them.



WE WILL REMEMBER THEM



Lynne Earland

Map of Venue for Monthly Meetings



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