

Sheffield and District Family History Society

*The Flowing Stream* ~



Spring 1992

Volume 12  
Number 3

## FUTURE PROGRAMME

<u>1992 Programme</u>	Meet 7.30pm Baptist Church, Cemetery Road, (entrance Napier Street) unless otherwise stated.
Mon 16 March	THE CONFESSIONS OF A JUNK DEALER. by Edward K. Patnick.
Mon 13 April	EAST YORKSHIRE FARM SERVANTS 1900-39. by Stephen Caunce.
Mon 18 May	MOUSEHOLE FORGE. Meet 7.15pm at Fire station, between Rivelin Valley Road and Holme Lane.
Mon 15 June	CUTLERS' HALL. Limited numbers. To book: telephone 402727 Sue Graves (Mon-Fri after 8pm)
Mon 20 July	DRONFIELD. Meet 7.15pm at Manor House (now library). Use Civic Centre Car Park. To book: telephone 402727 Sue Graves (Mon-Fri after 8pm)
Mon 21 Sept.	BRITISH EDUCATION RECORDS by Colin Chapman.

### Coach Trips 1992

Tue 24 March London. St. Catherine's House. Cost £10.

Tue 27 October London. St. Catherine's House. Cost £10.

#### *Itinerary*

7.10am Leave ROTHERHAM (Corporation St. Bingo Hall)

7.40am Leave SHEFFIELD (Paternoster Row)

c 11.30-12 noon Arrive St. Catherine's House, Aldwych.

4.30pm Leave St. Catherine's House, Aldwych.

About 8.30pm Arrive Sheffield (Paternoster Row)

About 9.00pm Arrive Rotherham (Corporation St. Bingo Hall)

#### TO BOOK:

Telephone 402727 Sue Graves (Mon-Fri after 8pm)

Cheques payable to Sheffield and District FHS (Coach Trips).

Send to Sue Graves, 57a Fircroft Ave, Sheffield S5 0SB

## ROTHERHAM BRANCH PROGRAMME

March	Discussion Meeting.
April	Recent Acquisitions at the Rotherham Archives. Tony Mumford.
May	Discussion Meeting.
June	Coaching Memories. Coaching Inns of the Great North Road Eric Houlder.
July	Discussion Meeting.
August	No Meeting.
September	First World War Research. Stephen Cooper.
October	Discussion Meeting.
November	In the steps of P.C. Stone. In search of Dorset Ancestry. Brian Elliott.
December	Discussion Meeting.

# THE FLOWING STREAM

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Copy days for the Society's Journals are 28 Feb., 31 May., 31 Aug., 30 Nov.

## THE SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society is open to anyone interested in the study of Genealogy and Family History. Monthly meetings are held at Cemetery Road Baptist Church, Cemetery Road, Sheffield on the 3rd Monday of the month at 7.30 p.m. during the winter months and excursions are arranged for the summer. The Society's library is held at Sheffield Archives, 52, Shoreham Street, Sheffield S1 4SP and is available during their normal opening hours. The Society caters for the Metropolitan Districts of Sheffield and Rotherham. The annual subscription is £6 (and £8 for joint membership-only one journal); £6 overseas surface mail and £8 overseas airmail.

The Officers at present are;

**President** Dr David Hey.

**Chairman** Mrs Marjorie Dunn, 359, Baslow Road, Sheffield. S17 3BH

**Secretary** Mr Roy Bullen, 18, Furniss Avenue, Sheffield. S17 3QL

**Treasurer** Mrs Fileen Allen, 25, Boston Castle Grove, Moorgate, Rotherham, S60 2BA

**Editor** Mrs Denise Marsden, "Burnside", Low Bradfield, Sheffield, S6 6LB

**Committee Members:**

**Projects & M.I. Coordinator**, Mr J. Cooper, 4, Marcliffe Rd. Sheffield, S6 4AG

**Computer Group**, Mr E. Cox, 90, Montgomery Road, Sheffield. S7 1LR

**Prog. Sec.**, Miss S. Graves, 57A, Fircroft Avenue, Sheffield. S5 0SR

**Librarian** Mrs S.E. Hammond, 1, Storrs Green Cottages, Storrs, Sheffield. S6 6GY

**Membership Sec. & Rotherham Branch Rep.** Miss A. Kendrick  
3, Roughwood Road, Kimberworth Park. S61 3RE

**1881 Census Project**, Mrs M.W. Robson, "Rock House", 126, Bawtry Road, Bramley, Rotherham. S66 0TS

**Bookstall** Mrs E. Perkins, 24, Withens Avenue, Sheffield. S6 1WE

Mrs J. King, 8, Elwood Road, Bradway, Sheffield. S17 4RH

Prof. J. Newton, Flat 3, 20, Hardwick Crescent, Sheffield. S11 8WB

Mr R. Wardale, Flat 18, Meadow Court, Anvil Close, Stannington, Sheffield. S6 5JN

Mr F. Westwood, 11, Hail Mary Drive, Woodhouse Mill, Sheffield. S13 9XW

**Non-Committee Strays Coordinator** Mr R.M. Bunting, "Firgrove", Horseshoe Lane, Ash Vale, Nr. Aldershot, Hants. GU12 5LL

### ROTHERHAM BRANCH

Meetings are held at the W.E.A. Rooms, Corporation St. Rotherham 7-9 p.m. on the 1st Thursday of each month except August. Speakers are engaged at alternate meetings; the other meetings are given to members' interests and discussion. Members of the Sheffield Society are welcome to attend meetings.

**Rotherham Branch Officers.**

**Chairman** Mr J. Willis, 3, Keppel Drive, Scholes, Rotherham. S62 2SX

**Secretary** Mr A.R. Berry, 64, High Greave Road, Rotherham. S65 3LR

**Treasurer** Mrs P. Quail, 90, Middle Lane, Clifton, Rotherham. S65 2TE

**Librarian** Mrs J. Roddis, 11, Hall Grove, Rotherham. S60 2BS

**Membership Secretary** Mrs J. Roddis, 11, Hall Grove, Rotherham. S60 2BS

The Society is a member of the Federation of Family History Societies. Contributions and letters for publication should be sent to the Editor. All other correspondence on Society matters should be sent to the Secretary. Contributors are reminded that articles and material submitted for publication should not be subject to Copyright.

## EDITORIAL

This edition contains a full account of the lectures given at our very successful conference last September. For those who did not attend it is hoped that this will give you something of the flavour of the occasion and perhaps tempt you to attend future conferences.

The book list in this journal is quite extensive. Recommended books are, of course, most useful in sharing knowledge of available sources of information. If you have found any books that have been useful to you or which have information in them that most people may not have come across please write in with details of the title, ISBN number, price and publisher if these are available, or the whereabouts of the book if it is an old one that you have come across in a library.

Thank you to all who have contributed in any way to this edition and, in particular, to those who wrote such detailed reports of the conference proceedings.

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## MEMBERSHIP LIST

The Society welcomes the following new members.

Mr. B.J.Abbott, 122, Villiers Street, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire. CV32 5YE

Mr. A.J.Bibbey, Learig House, Pentpont, Thorhill, Dumfriesshire. DG3 4BP

Miss J. Blackman, 46, Glebe Way, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex. C170 8QJ

Mr. J.P.Elliott, Hideaway, Rowan Lane, Ashley Heath, Nr. Market Drayton,  
Salop. TF9 4PT

Mrs. J.M.Gascoigne, 5, Berkeley Gardens, Claygate, Esher, Surrey. KT10 0TP

Mr. W. Hawley, 233, Emerson Crescent, Parsons Cross, Sheffield. S5 7SY

Mr. M.J.Hinch, 8, East Causeway, Adel, Leeds. LS16 4JT

Mrs. M.E.Jupe, 85, Tilehouse Green Lane, Knowle, Solihull, W. Midlands  
.B93 9EU

Miss J. Kay, 40, Athenaeum Court, Highbury New Park, London. N5 2DN

Mrs. A. Levesley-Mills, 9, Watchlytes, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire.  
AL7 2AZ

Miss H.M.Paxman, 42, Melton Grange Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk. IP12 1SD

Mrs. J.D.Peterson, Bayram House, Hopperton, Knaresborough, N. Yorks.-  
HG5 8PD

Mr. S.Rawlings, 33, Grove Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire. RG21 3BE

Ms. P. Salisbury, 2, Peddles Lane, Charlton Mackrell, Somerton, Somerset.  
TA11 6AQ

Mrs. V.R.Stock, 19, Hamilton Road, Garswood, Nr. Wigan, Lancs. WN4 0SU

### Overseas

Mr. G.P.Jepson, 3608, Utah Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada. T2N 4A7

Mrs. V. Nosworthy, 718, Ruthven Street, Toowoomba, Australia. 4350

Mrs. J.B.Ridge, 42, Bridle Street, Mansfield, 4122, Queensland, Australia.

Mrs. F.B.Simon, 616, Commercial Street, Hudson, Wisconsin, 54016, U.S.A.  
Mrs. M.Waterhouse, 41, Cortleigh Drive, Nepean, Ontario, Canada. K2J 3L7

Change of Address

Mr. N. Craven, Birchelin Cottage, 106, Burton Acres Lane, Kirkburton,  
W. Yorks. HD8 0QR  
Mr. & Mrs. A.Dodsworth, 6, Remington Road, Sheffield. S5 9AB  
Mrs. K. Priestley, 9, Horseshoe Close, Worth, Crawley, W. Sussex. RH10 7YS

Resignations

Mrs. P. Grafton. Hull.

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NEWS AND NOTES

CHANGE OF SECRETARY

Mrs. Eileen Perkins has resigned as Secretary due to pressure of work and family commitments. The Society thanks her for all her efforts on our behalf during her period in office. The position of Secretary has been accepted by Mr Roy Bullen, a founder member of the Society and a committee member for many years. The addresses of the Secretary and all other committee members can be found in all copies of "The Flowing Stream".

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please note that all officers of the Society are *volunteers* and work for the Society in their spare time. Please bear with us if the reply to any letter is not as prompt as you would wish it to be. Please also be as brief as possible in any requests for information as, with over 700 members, there is just not time for dealing with very long letters or complicated queries. It would be appreciated if members did *not* telephone committee members with their queries and problems.

1881 CENSUS

Volunteers are urgently needed for transcribing the 1881 census. 30% has still to be completed. Please try to help a little. It is for everyone's benefit. For further information please contact Mrs. Mary Robson.

INFORMATION LEAFLET

A leaflet has recently been written to help new members of our Society. It has been sent out to all who have joined for 1992. As some of the information would be of help to members of longer standing the leaflet is now available on the Society bookstall, price 15p. Anyone who wishes to obtain a copy by post should write to the Editor, Mrs D. Marsden, enclosing two 18p stamps to cover the cost and postage.

SHEFFIELD PARISH CHURCH BAPTISMS

The baptisms are now indexed to 1809. A copy has been deposited in Sheffield Archives.

### WANTED URGENTLY

One of our members, Mr Clive Bennett, "Rovik", Brae, Shetland. ZE2 9QJ is anxious to purchase a copy of the book, "Rockingham Colliery Through the Ages" by A. Bennett. Please contact him if you can help.

### SHEFFIELD GENERAL CEMETERY BURIAL INDEX

An index to the burial register of Sheffield General Cemetery from May 1836 to December 1856 has been deposited in the Local Studies Library, in Sheffield Archives and at the Mormon Library at Grenoside.

### SHEFFIELD PARISH CHURCH REGISTERS

Parish registers from 1818-1900 for Births, Marriages and Burials are now available in Sheffield Archives

### FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH IN WALES

Once again in Summer 1992 two residential courses for those interested in pursuing their Welsh ancestry are being offered at the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth.

The **Basic Course** ( 8-15 August 1992) is suitable for those wishing to learn more about tracing their Welsh ancestry and who wish to have a thorough grounding in the use of a wide range of records and resources. Some familiarity with family history research - not necessarily in a Welsh context - will be assumed and the Course is not suitable for absolute beginners.

The **Second Stage** ( 12-19 September 1992) has an emphasis towards problem-solving in those areas of difficulty which often present barriers to progress once basic research has been completed. Participants will need to have a thorough grounding in research generally as well as some familiarity in a Welsh context.

Full details are available from; The Conference Officer, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. SY23 3BY ( 0970-623757)

### EAST SURREY METROPOLITAN POOR LAW INDEX

This index covers poor law records from former ancient Surrey parishes, most of which are now in Greater London.

Parishes included are; Battersea, Camberwell, Carshalton\*, Cheam\*, Clapham, Croyden\*, Lambeth, Mitcham\*, Morden\*, Mortlake, Putney, Streatham, Tooting, Wandsworth, Wimbledon.

( E. Surrey FHS indexes for parishes marked \* are repeated in W. Surrey Poor Law Index).

### FREE DUPLICATOR!

The Society has a duplicator which it no longer needs. Anyone who knows of a charity which could make use of the machine (which is in working order) should contact Mrs M.P. Dunn 359, Baslow Road, Sheffield. S17 3BH.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Changes of address by members should be sent to Miss Angela Kendrick, 3, Roughwood Road, Kimberworth Park. S61 3RE. and not to the Secretary.

### COACH TRIPS

Because of increasing costs the price of trips to London has had to be increased to £10 This still represents a great saving over the price charged by commercial transport as well as being much more convenient since the coach drops its passengers and collects them from outside St. Catherine's House. Please note that, in future, the Society reserves the right to cancel any trip on which fewer than 30 passengers have booked.

### TRAVEL HELPLINE

Commencing on the 1st April 1992, the Sheffield and District F.H.S. will be operating a service to assist members with the problem of travelling around the country in their work of family history research.

The intention of "Travel Helpline" is to bring together members who own cars with members who do not have their own transport. A survey, carried out by Frank Westwood, has shown that on many occasions some members who own cars travel around the country with empty seats and, on the other hand, members without cars would have been willing to share travel expenses.

Members who require further information on "Travel Helpline" should contact:

Mr Frank Westwood, 11, Hail Mary Drive, Woodhouse Mill, Sheffield. S13 9XW. Tel: 693885

### SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

The S.O.G. has decided to present to all member societies of the Federation copy of any of its new publications that catalogue material in its library. Details of two publications can be found in the Booklist in this edition.

### KENT FAMILIES DIRECTORY

A Kent Families Directory is being compiled by John P. Perkins, 24, Withens Avenue, Sheffield S6 1WE Last date for entries is 1 May 1992.

### ISLE OF WIGHT FAMILIES DIRECTORY

An Isle of Wight Families Directory is being compiled by Mr. John Few, I.O.W.F.H.S. 12, Ranelagh Road, Lake, Sandown, Isle of Wight, PO36 8NX. Last date for entry is 14 March 1992.

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## **FEDERATION NEWS AND INFORMATION**

From FFHS Newsflash

### *Quaker Library in London*

Building is taking place in and around the library of the Friends House, Euston Road, London. NW1 2BJ. From April 1992 until the end of the year some holdings will NOT be accessible to readers. It is essential that those who would like to visit the library in 1992 write well in advance, stating what they hope to use and when.

### *Accommodation Register*

A new edition (6th) is being prepared. Anyone wishing to offer accommodation to family historians should refer to the form on page 21 of the current edition or contact Mrs. Sally Churches, 44, Blythe Road, Corfe Mullen, Wimborne, Dorset. BH21 3LR. Closing date for inclusion 30th April 1992

### *The Society of Genealogists*

Members of SOG are asked to ensure that they have their membership cards with them when visiting the SOG library because otherwise, as from March ( when new cards are issued ) the SOG is likely to enforce regulations and refuse admittance.

### *Events to be held at the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies*

Full details can be obtained from them at 79 - 82, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1BA. The following are some of their events

Residential courses - 6-8 March; 20-24 July; 13-15 November.

Wednesday and Saturday Day Schools 10.30-4.30

Reading and interpreting old land records	11 March 1992
The Professional Approach	6th June 1992
General registration: more to discover	20th June 1992
Lost in chancery	7th November 1992
Heraldry for genealogists	16th January 1993

The IHGS has accommodation available for visitors to Canterbury. Fully modernised rooms can be booked on a self-catering basis within a few minutes walk of the Institute's library, the Cathedral archives and the sights of the City.

Rooms can be booked for attendance at the day schools. Room charge is approx. £20 per night.

### *News from the Public Record Office*

Microfilm Copying Facilities have been made available to readers in the Microfilm Reading Room, Kew and in the Census and Rolls Room at Chancery Lane. The new service means that "prints from film" can be made from any of the roll film in these rooms on a self-help basis. The printers operate with tokens which can be obtained from the Reprographic Ordering counter at Kew and from search room officers at Chancery Lane. Each token which will produce one print from film, costs 31p. Precise instructions on how to obtain a copy have been placed on and next to the printers themselves.

New introductory notes to classes and revised lists have been introduced in the Search Departments at both Chancery Lane and Kew. At Chancery Lane this is partly due to the introduction of more medieval and early modern classes to the Current Guide; administrative histories of the departments are printed on green paper to distinguish them from the earlier versions (or the lists themselves) and can be a great help to understanding the archives. The List Improvement Project (CLLIP) has also led to new material on the reference shelves, distinguished from the old versions by being contained in yellow post-binders.

### *Russian Research*

Alexander V. Mashtafarov, 123060, Moscow D-60, Raspletina str. 17-2-37, is engaged on the genealogies and gathering information of families originating from Russia and USSR, as well as of people and families of foreign origin in Russia. He has some experience of researching documents confirming property rights in Russia before 1917. Anyone wishing to use the services of a professional genealogist in Russia should contact Mr. Mashtafarov at the above address.

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## FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

### East Yorkshire F.H.S. 10-12 April 1992.

The East Yorkshire Family History Society is hosting the 1992 Spring Conference which includes the Federation of Family History Society's A.G.M. on the 10-12 April 1992 at the Humberside Polytechnic, Cottingham Road, Hull.

A full programme of 7 lectures is planned and the weekend should be both informative and enjoyable. Optional visits on the Saturday to the historic town of Beverley with its splendid medieval Minster have been arranged and a Banquet at the Hull Guildhall is to be held on the Saturday evening.

Residential and non-residential bookings are available and are on a single room basis. Accommodation is in the Polytechnic Halls of Residence on the campus close to all activities. Requests for booking forms and details should be sent to: Mrs. Susan Raetigg, 21, Trenton Avenue, Hull, East Yorkshire, HU4 7RP enclosing a 9"x 6" s.a.c. or 3 I.R.C.'s.

### Wiltshire Family History Society. 23. May 1992.

A One Day Conference is being held at Marlborough College. It is entitled *Medical Matters* in recognition of the Bicentennial of the Maurice Practice, 200 years of one family serving Marlborough and district through six generations as Doctors. The full cost is £10 and includes a buffet lunch. Full details are available from Mrs. M.R. Moore, 1, Cambridge Close, Swindon, Wiltshire. SN3 1JQ on receipt of an SAE.

### Birmingham and Midland Society. 4 - 8 September 1992.

The Sixth British Family History Conference is being hosted by the Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry at Worcester College, Henwick Grove, Worcester. The theme is *Potters, Plotters and Pikemen of the Midlands*. The conference will devote a day to each of the Counties, the overall theme relating to their industries, personalities and historical events. Full details are available from Mrs. Linda Spencer, BMSGH Conference Bookings Secretary, 14, West Avenue, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. B36 0EB. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope ( or 2 IRC's ) with your enquiry.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS

### MEETING ON MONDAY 16 SEPTEMBER.

At the beginning of the meeting thanks were given to all who helped in any way with the conference and to all who attended for their support.

#### Sheffield Names Project.

Dr David Hey, our President, opened the winter programme with an account of research currently being done in Sheffield which is of great importance to family and local historians. He hoped to attract a few more people along to help with the project, the aim of which is to look at Sheffield surnames to see which are really old ones and which have spread far and which are purely local.

The group are specially interested in names from local farms and villages. *Staniforth* means the *stony ford* - which was the ford over the Don or Blackburn near Wincobank. In the current telephone directory there are:

239 in Sheffield  
1 in Exeter  
1 in Portsmouth  
0 in Colchester

Therefore even in modern times the name is very local.

**Broomhead** is from *Broomhead Hall* and is heavily concentrated in that area.

**Blanksby** is from a medieval village site in the grounds of Hardwick Hall. On a 17th century map it is *Blingsby* and in the Domesday survey it is *Blangsbj*. The name moved only as far as Dronfield. There are not many of that name even in local directories.

Some names will soon disappear.

**Creswick** is not as popular as it was. There were many in a small hamlet on the edge of Ecclesfield especially in the 17th century.

**Ronksley** comes from a farm now demolished that stood on the site of the Derwent Reservoirs. There are only 35 people in the country of that name according to the telephone directories and 23 of them are in Sheffield.

**Bullas** is from *Bullhouse* near Penistone.

**Dungworth** is from the village of that name. In national directories there are 200 mentioned and 91 of them are in Sheffield.

The project looks back in time for a names pattern, for example, in Civil Registration Indexes. It is easier to look at rare names, but occupational or nicknames can be used.

**Flather** is an occupational name but it is not known what the occupation was. The name came from the Wakefield / Dewsbury / Leeds area.

**Crappier** is another occupational name, the northern version of cropper, and could be connected with cropping cloth. The most likely explanation, though, is cropping of iron, that is cutting the ends off iron. When traced back it comes to only one person in the 14th century, a John Crapper who witnessed a deed.

**Daft**, in the Middle Ages, implied someone meek not someone stupid. In modern

telephone directories there is a concentration of this name in the Midlands, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire. There is the same pattern in the 1837 index. In the 1664 Hearth Tax returns for Nottinghamshire there were 10 people called Daft. All were in Hickling and probably originate from a single person.

**Grub** was the nickname for a small person. Telephone directories show people of that name all over the country. However there was a concentration of 23 in Sheffield but hardly any in the surrounding area. There was a John Grub in the Sheffield area in 1374 and just one or two families all through the Middle Ages.

Other local names have been studied.

**Mappin** is only found in the Sheffield area.

**Levick** is a local pronunciation of Levitt.

**Havenhand.** The family were sicklemakers. There were none in the 1672 Hearth Tax Returns in South Yorkshire. The name is only found in 3 local directories. In the early 18th century there was a farmer whose name was obviously hard to spell and say. He settled in the area as Havenhand.

**Downer.** The name is from the South Downs and is concentrated in the south of England.

**Shemeld.** A local name. There are 512 mentions in the current telephone directory, 68 in Sheffield and 32 in Chesterfield. There is a concentration in this area and surrounding counties. In 1837 there was the same concentration but more so. (67 mentions but 21 different spellings). The name is found in the 1672 Hearth Tax Returns and also in the 1379 Poll Tax Returns for Handsworth. No one knows the origin and meaning of the name. It is not easy to say. The greatest change in it is to Shimeld and Shimwell.

Sometimes when the family moved to a different area all changed their name.

*Can one assume all of a place name are from that village?*

Dr. Hey's answer was, "Yes". If the name is of a village or town it is the name acquired when they left. If it is of a farm or hamlet it is theirs because they lived there for so long. The problem arises if the place name occurs in several places.

*When did people start to assume surnames?*

There is no one time. They appear from the late 13th century to the 14th and 15th centuries. Surnames became hereditary in the south before the north and amongst the wealthy before the poor.

*Tax Returns in print.*

Poll and Hearth Tax Returns are in print for South Yorkshire and a few other areas. Some Lay Subsidy records have also been printed.

Hearth Tax Returns for a county give a real local flavour before the population explosion and the mobility given by railways. Village names were often pronounced in a different way from now. Place names now lost may be in English Place Name Society volumes. There is also the complication of a farm name which gets the name of the family that lived there so one should go back to the earliest reference to the farm name. Some names are from Viking or Huguenot names but always look first for another explanation.

### *How the work is done*

Computers are used. Three data bases have been formed.

1. The Poll Tax Returns of 1379 for the West Riding. These are in print. There is no similar source for Derbyshire.
2. Telephone directory of Sheffield and Chesterfield for 1986.
3. Hearth Tax Returns of 1672 now in print. These give the surnames of all the families in S. Yorkshire. Almost 8,000 households were recorded out of a population of 50,000.

Individuals in the group are tracing particular names from early times to the present day.

The group hopes to produce various publications in time.

### *What records are used to do this?*

1. Manorial records, ( catalogued by T. Walter Hall ) which are hard to use, are being put on computer in alphabetical order.
2. Printed Parish Registers 1560 - 1740. The earliest Ecclesfield, Bradfield and Norton parishes in print.
3. Cutlers' Company records of apprentices and freemen. ( R.E. Leader. Vol. 2.) 1624 to the 19th century. These give lists in alphabetical order of apprentices but also give masters' and fathers' names.
4. Census Returns are not yet in use in the project.
5. 1837 - 1851. St. Catherine's House Indexes.

At the end of his most enjoyable talk Dr. Hey invited members of the Society to join the group.

Reported by Denise Marsden.

### MEETING ON MONDAY 21 OCTOBER

Members spent an enjoyable evening playing the Elephant Game.

### MEETING ON MONDAY 18 NOVEMBER.

As the speaker who was booked for this meeting was ill John Perkins stood in at the last minute and gave us an entertaining and instructive talk on indexes

#### The uses and abuses of indexes

##### St. Catherine's House

1. It is necessary to know your registration districts. e.g. West Derby is not in Derbyshire!
2. A registration district is not necessarily a small place. It can be a large area with many small places in it.
3. Births and deaths were registered *where they took place* not necessarily where the person had lived or was buried.
4. There are mistakes in the indexes - discrepancies between the name in the registration district and that at St. Catherine's House.
5. Names on certificates can be incorrect. It can be a mistake made at the time or in copying because the writing is difficult or the copier isn't concentrating.

### I.G.I.

1. Using the I.G.I.alone one can construct a false family tree.
2. It is necessary to consider the source of I.G.I.material. e.g. Parish Register or Bishop's Transcript. In Sheffield, Day Books exist for the late 18th century and there are discrepancies when the Parish Registers and the B.T.'s are compared with the Day Books

### Censuses

In Sheffield the 1841, 1851 and 1871 censuses are indexed.

The construction of the 1861 census index is as follows:

The form was designed to cover a page of census details

Information was copied onto the form.

This was then put into the computer, printed out and checked against the original

The Folio number is that given to the sheet when it was microfilmed and it will take you to within two sheets of the entry.

In the back of the book for each piece number there is a description of each registration district.

There is a street index for the 1861 census so that an area can be located and its piece number found even if the 1861 census is not complete.

One problem is that different societies use different methods of indexing, giving more or less information and in different forms.

For the 1881 census index there is one format throughout the country.

It is always dangerous to use an index without checking the original.

There may be a difference between an original index and family knowledge.

When making an index what is written is what is included in the index even if it is known that the census is incorrect.

Never, ever, take an index for granted. If there is a mistake notify the compiler.

### Yorkshire Families Index

It is an index to people's Yorkshire families interests.

The directory gives details of people's research interests in Yorkshire. It was designed to help people with interests in various parts of Yorkshire

Don't send lots of detail in an initial letter to someone who appears to have similar interests. They may not connect up with your family.

Always send an S.A.E.

### Finding out about indexes

"Current publications by member societies" is a Federation publication

Many societies are putting indexes onto microfiche after the initial publication runs out.

Some societies publish initially in both book and microfiche form.

Reported by Denise Marsden.

### ROTHERHAM BRANCH MEETING ON THURSDAY 5 SEPTEMBER

The speaker was Don Scott Keeper of the Yorks and Lancs Museum and Archivist of the regimental records. He deals with many enquiries into the

records of those who served with the Yorks. and Lincs. Members who had ancestors or have relations who were in the regiment are fortunate to have the museum and archives at hand as well as the enthusiastic services of Don Scott to help them in their research.

Mr. Scott gave an illustrated talk on his recent visit to the Somme battlefield. With his wife's assistance he made a video film of the front associated with the Yorks. and Lincs. He gave examples of film taken at the time of the battle and related it to the present day. We crossed the fields where the "Pals" were killed and visited the cemeteries where some are buried.

The meeting agreed on the tragic futility of it all.

Reported by Rex Berry.

#### ROTHERHAM BRANCH MEETING ON THURSDAY

The speaker was Tom Beasall, a well known local historian who gave a talk on the history and development of Tinsley from an ancient agricultural manor to an industrial area between Rotherham and Sheffield.

Tinsley retained its farms whilst being beset by coal mines, steel works, railways, major roads and the canal. During the agricultural depression the farmers at Tinsley survived by catering for the swelling population of Sheffield, Rotherham and industrialised Tinsley. Despite the encroaching estates and works Tinsley's individuality survived. Its village farms remained until recent times. Parts of their buildings can still be seen today.

Mr. Beasall produced many examples of the work of the Tinsley History Group, plans, maps and potted histories.

Reported by Rex Berry.

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#### **OTHER PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS**

CARR  
WOODHEAD

Mr. G.C.Mannering, 2, Folgate Road, Heacham, Norfolk PE31 7BN is seeking information on Elizabeth Woodhead and her father Joseph Woodhead, a miner. Elizabeth was born c. 1844. A search of the GRO Index has provided too many references. Where and when was she born? Elizabeth married Isaac Carr on 27 March 1864 at the Parish Church Sheffield. Where were they living in 1871? Any help would be much appreciated.

#### **USEFUL ARTICLES IN OTHER SOCIETIES' JOURNALS**

*Survival of the Fittest* by Nigel Underwood.

Wiltshire F.H.S. Oct. 91. Issue 43.

*Was there an apothecary in your family?* by Geoffrey Stout.

Cleveland F.H.S. Vol. 4.No. 11. July 1991.

## PEOPLE AND PLACES

From 6-8 September 1991 the Sheffield and District Family History Society hosted the Federation Conference. The following articles are account of lectures given by various speakers at the conference

### THE CUTLERS OF HALLAMSHIRE IN THE TUDOR AND STUART PERIOD

Lecture given by David Hey

David Hey started his talk by explaining the meaning of the word "Hallamshire", still in common use today. He said it was a district name associated with a particular industry, in this case, the cutlery industry. Hallamshire is very old, going back to Anglo-Saxon times. After the Norman Conquest, the Lordship of Hallam included the parishes of Sheffield, Ecclesfield and Bradfield. The cutlery industry is equally ancient. However, the first reference found by the speaker to a Sheffield knife was in a Lay Subsidy of 1297. The King was in the possession of a Sheffield knife in 1340, and of course there is the famous mention by Chaucer of a Sheffield whittle, owned by the Miller of Trumpington, in the Canterbury Tales. In the mediaval period, whereas London supplied the quality market in knives, Sheffield supplied the mass market. David Hey did point out, however, that Sheffield cutlers were not averse to putting the London trade mark on their wares! Many knives have been found in the mud of the River Thames in recent years, some of which were made in Sheffield, including a 16th century knife with a wooden handle, and later Elizabethan knives of a better quality. During the later 16th century the quality of handles in particular improved, with the use of ivory, brass, agate, gold and silver. Penknives were also found in the River Thames mud.

Wills and inventories of the 16th and 17th centuries had proved very useful to the speaker in his researches on the cutlery manufacture trade, listing as they do the possessions of the deceased, whether maker or seller. The inventory of a packman who died in Worcestershire in 1590 listed Sheffield knives amongst his goods for sale. Weekly carriers to London, quite regular from the 17th century, also helped in the distribution of Sheffield to a wider market.

Port books record the import of the raw materials, from the Basque country in the 16th century, and from Cologne, Danzig, Lubeck, and especially Sweden, in the 17th century. Exports to Ireland via Chester and Liverpool are also recorded in the port books. During the mediaval period, knives had been made in many places, but by the 16th century Sheffield, after London, was the dominant supplier. David Hey asked why did the manufacture of knives in Sheffield survive and expand, when it died elsewhere. He dismissed the idea that it was the influx of Huguenots. He believed that this story stemmed from a confusion over some immigrants from Lorraine invited to Sheffield by the Earl of Shrewsbury to establish charcoal blast furnaces in Attercliffe. The reason Sheffield took the lead was the ready availability of water power along its many rivers; Don, Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley. Local sandstone was ideal for the grinding wheels required in the manufacture of cutlery and edge tools.

The cutlery trade had been organised by the Lords of the Manor who, during the 16th and early 17th centuries, were the Earls of Shrewsbury. They were resident landlords. However, the 7th earl died in 1616 with no male heirs. The estates passed, through marriage, to the Howards, later Dukes of Norfolk, who were absentee landlords. In 1624 an act was passed establishing the Hallamshire Company of Cutlers who took over the running of the manufacture of cutlery, scissors, shears and sickles: later files, awl blades and scythes. They were also responsible for the issuing of Trade Marks and apprenticeships.

David Hey went on to look at the number of people involved in the cutlery trades in Sheffield. The Sheffield Parish Registers proved very rewarding in this respect as the occupations were often given. Looking at marriages 1653-60 it was found that 61% of grooms were involved in the cutlery, edge tool and allied trades, and that 81% of them came from the Parish of Sheffield, with the remainder coming from surrounding districts. The apprenticeship indentures of the Cutlers' Company showed a corresponding picture. Similar research in the baptism and burial registers showed that a large proportion of the total population of the parish of Sheffield (50%-60%) were involved in the cutlery industry.

Each cutler had a smithy which consisted of a Stithy (anvil), stone base (stock), bellows, and cold trough for hardening, all of which required very small amount of capital to set up. However, it caused problems and protests during the Hearth Tax of 1672 for Hallamshire, as a smithy was defined as a "hearth", in addition to the house hearth. It has been estimated that there were about 600 smithies in the Hallamshire area, only 38% of which were in the central urban Township of Sheffield. The rest were out in the rural areas where it was common for farmers to have a dual occupation as a cutler or knife handle maker. Even so, by the early 18th century the town of Sheffield could be described by Daniel Defoe as having a large population, narrow streets and dark, black houses. From the names listed in the Hearth Tax Returns and the apprenticeship indentures it is possible to estimate which were the core families of Sheffield by the 17th century - Wilkinson, Webster, Creswick, Hancock, Parkin, Ellis, Staniforth, Barlow, Rodgers, Scargill, Turner, Stacey, Roberts, Pearson, Bright, Bullas, Claydon, Shaw, Stone, Taylor, Twigg - many of which can be found in medieval documents relating to Sheffield. David Hey felt that this scotched once and for all the idea that the Sheffield cutlery trade was established by Huguenot refugees.

From the early years of the Cutlers' Company into the 18th century, the Master Cutlers were working craftsmen, most from the cutlery, edge tool and allied trades. During the 16th and 17th centuries, most cutlers did all the jobs relating to the manufacture of cutlery, including forging and grinding. They hired a grinding wheel at one of the many water wheels, all of which would be in a rural setting, draughty and therefore full of fresh air and healthy. Steam power enabled grinding hulls to move into the town centre, and there developed a division of labour which led to very unhealthy conditions, and the early death of many cutlers, especially grinders and file cutters, during the 19th century.

Reported by Sue Graves.

## SURNAMES AND THE 1379 POLL TAX RETURNS

Lecture given by Peter Wilkinson

This lecture was crammed so full of interesting material that it is difficult to summarise it adequately. The lecturer started by describing how names seem to have a compelling interest; he listed many surprisingly unusual names and then pointed out that there are various inheritable diseases which can be shown to be connected with particular surnames. We were somewhat taken aback when he pointed out that everyone in the country is likely to be related to everyone else because everyone has 2 parents, 4 grandparents, 8 third-generation ancestors and 524,288 19th-generation ancestors, yet there were only about 2 million people in this country at that time.

He then discussed the 1379 Poll Tax for Yorkshire and showed how we were fortunate in that the lists for the various Wapentakes were unusually complete. (The "Wapentake" was approximately the same as the "Hundred" and again, for the benefit of southerners in the audience, was roughly equivalent to the "Shire".) He next pointed out how, when it came to the detailed information in the Poll Tax returns, the Wapentakes were more than mere political boundaries but corresponded in no small measure to both physical and genealogical characteristics. The physical characteristics corresponded to features such as the geological features of the land and the lines of the Roman roads. The genealogical differences concerned the frequencies of the Christian names from Wapentake to Wapentake, e.g. the relative order of frequency of names such as John, William and Robert would change, as would the order of the women's names such as Alice, Joan, Agnes and Isobel. This lecture is clearly one which the Society should encourage Peter to repeat at some future date.

Reported by Roy Newton.

## THE USE OF OLD PHOTOGRAPHS: The Sheffield Flood, 1864.

Lecture given by Martin Olive.

The Sheffield Flood of 1864 was the most catastrophic disaster, as a result of waterworks failing, that this country had known. It prompted the taking of vast numbers of photographs. The sighting of the reservoir meant that large numbers of people were swept away and around 250 were drowned. Later deaths occurred as a result of typhoid fever and other illnesses. Many people were out of work as a result but the press coverage expanded. The disaster was a well chronicled event. "The Complete History of Sheffield Flood" by Samuel Harrison includes full press reports.

Dale Dyke Dam was the first to be constructed in the area. No photographs were taken at the time but engravers were commissioned to create an impression of the event. On the fateful evening, after a storm, the reservoir was full for the first time. Attempts were made to release the weir after a crack had appeared in the wall but were not successful. Special editions of newspapers were published and engravers were employed to illustrate the course of the

water.

The fact that the flood occurred on a Friday night saved many, since Saturday was a day off for workers. Nevertheless, there were many who worked overnight in the mills etc. who perished.

Many photographs appeared of groups of workers poised where works had been washed away and only the wheels remained. There were pictures taken of local residents, for example, a Mrs. Kirk who just escaped with her life after returning to collect her pets on hearing of the advancing waters. A photograph shows the lady with her beloved animals. Photographs of young men fooling around are common: photography at the time was quite a novelty.

Photographs of the ladies who worked at the papermills are common: not working at night they escaped the waters. There are pictures of houses with their ends missing that were not repaired for some time after the flood.

Another picture shows Little Matlock Rolling Mill, with a house in the background which still stands. Also in this photograph is the photographer's darkroom. One story tells of young ruffians trying to steal this portable darkroom thinking it was a piece of furniture. They were terrified when they heard knocking coming from it as they thought it was a ghost returning! A typical scene is one of a water wheel sticking up out of the debris with visitors sitting around.

The flood did not affect only the Loxley valley and areas downstream. There was a backwash up the Rivelin Valley which affected the Armitage works at Mousehole Forge. At Malin Bridge 100 people lost their lives - about half its inhabitants.

After the waters had subsided huge amounts of debris and silt remained, including many animals. The stench, of course, was awful.

The flood tunneled down the Don Valley becoming a 20ft. wall of water upon reaching the recently built Clifton Works which did manage to resume some production after two weeks. There was a large loss of life at Neepsend where people were living in wooden sheds on allotments.

Calls were made by the Queen for immediate relief and to provide compensation. There was a 25% increase in the water rate for 25 years (which did not prove very popular). Claims were made for loss of property and employment rather than for loss of members of the family. The Rat Catcher made a claim for the loss of dogs, ferrets and equipment as well as rats which he claimed could not be caught as they had already drowned! Claims were settled within a year.

The Flood certainly provided a wealth of fascinating photographic material for succeeding generations.

Reported by Susan Hammond

## **EAST YORKSHIRE FARM SERVANTS 1900 - 1939.**

Lecture by Stephen Counce.

The report of this lecture is being held over until the next edition of "The Flowing Stream" as the same talk is to be given in April to members of the Society. It will, therefore be reported in the Summer edition.

## REGISTERED DEEDS AS A SOURCE FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS

Lecture given by Margaret Turner

In this talk Margaret Turner gave us an entertaining and informative account of the history of the registration of property (with special reference to the West Riding Deeds Registry), the kind of information that can be found in the deeds and how to use this valuable repository.

With the growth of the woollen industry, West Riding manufacturers were requiring to raise money by selling or mortgaging property. Fraudulent duplication of deeds took place and a foolproof method of proving land ownership became increasingly necessary. Representations to Parliament were made, an Act was passed in 1703 and in 1704 a Deed Registry for the West Riding of Yorkshire was opened in Wakefield. This was a model for those that followed. A Registry for the East Riding was opened in Beverley in 1706, one for Middlesex in 1708 (now held in the Greater London Record Office) and in 1736 one for the North Riding of Yorkshire. The latter is held in the North Riding C.R.O. at Northallerton. Registration for all counties apart from Yorkshire and Middlesex remains haphazard. Parliament refused to pass further Acts. An application by Derbyshire was unsuccessful so no Deeds Registry exists for this county. Areas of Sheffield formerly in Derbyshire such as Norton, Dore and Totley will not be found in the West Riding Registry.

There was keen competition for the post of Registrar as he was a highly paid figurehead. His Deputy lived on the premises and did all the work! Once elected the position of Registrar was held for life (in one case 46 years) and no legal knowledge was required. Adult men who were freeholders were allowed to vote, bribes were offered and on one occasion a skirmish took place when the press of voters overturned tables etc. Running costs were paid out of registration fees, the remainder becoming the Registrar's salary. This could be as much as £3,600. In 1889 the County Council inherited the West Riding Registry and the following year a deal was negotiated with the Registrar, then the Hon. Lord Lascelles, who was retired on an annual pension of £1,500. A qualified barrister was appointed at a yearly salary of £500!

Registration was optional but it was thought "a good thing" and well over 90% of deeds were probably registered. The deeds in the Registry are copies of the originals, technically known as Memorials. These are summaries of the important information contained in the deed giving date and even time of registration (another means of preventing fraud), the names of the parties, their occupations and places of residence and a description of the property. This is often identified by naming boundary roads, if any, and by giving the names of neighbouring land owners. Where property is occupied by tenants, their names, too, are given. However, to find a tenant of a property, the owner's name must be known. Where property has formerly been devised by a will a Memorial may show several generations of family relationships.

Property was registered only when it changed hands so if it was in the ownership of a family for generations there is unlikely to be an entry in the Registry

The West Riding Deeds Registry contains Memorials of deeds registered

between 1704 and 1970 and is concerned with freehold, NOT copyhold or manorial land. These Memorials are bound in large volumes. Growth of business was enormous so that the initial lettering of the volumes A - Z was soon followed by AA - ZZ then AB - AZ, BA - BZ etc. From June 1867 the volumes were numbered 601 - 917 and after 1885 the year is used with a number, 1885 / 1, 1885 / 2 which indicates the number of volumes required for a particular year.

There is a comprehensive indexing system leading to a three part reference, volume, page and deed number. The main index is a personal name index which covers the whole period. However, between 1704 and 1763 only the seller's name is indexed. Also, between 1704 and 1794 names are arranged in alphabetical order by initial letter only. After 1794 the index is fully alphabetical.

The other index is a place name index. This is less useful and there are gaps. It runs from 1704 - 1787 and 1885 - 1823. Reference is by parish or township so both need to be known.

There is also an index of registered wills but only a small percentage of wills were registered, possibly as a means of proving ownership of property. Nevertheless, valuable information may be gleaned when it is found that a "lost" or unproven will was registered.

As well as individuals, Land Societies could register property, including Church Land Societies where the names of trustees will be found.

Patience is needed in searching as the Registry can be time consuming. Registration may have taken place months, even years after the event, the eighteenth century handwriting is, at first, difficult to read and the volumes are large and heavy. However, the members of staff at Wakefield are helpful and there is a wealth of information to be found in this relatively little known repository of five million title deeds.

Reported by Audrey Tew.

## **BUT WHO WERE ALL THESE PEOPLE? A Study of Caerleon.**

Lecture by Michael Williams.

Caerleon is a place of myths and legends, site of a Roman fort, possible home of King Arthur, inspirer of poetry. "What people forget," said Professor Williams, "is that Caerleon is a small, not very prosperous, rural and industrial Welsh town, with very "real" inhabitants."

The speaker was born in the town. His father, Arthur ( Jack ) Williams, was a religious - socialist candidate in local elections, mostly on the losing side, but he once declared that he would win a contest in the south ward, because the "old families" would vote for him. This was the starting point of Professor Williams' research. Who were these families? How Welsh was the town? What people had moved in or out over the centuries? He studied the names on the Roll of Honour, the Cricket team photograph, the school lists, the Chapel members, the Hearth Tax Roll, to name just a few of his sources, as he peeled away the layers of population to reach the "native" people, those who had not moved into the town from elsewhere. He traced occupation patterns, the times of prosperity in the iron works when people moved in to Caerleon, the times of

slump when they moved out. He traced the influx of English tradesmen in the mid - nineteenth century, and the arrival of Basque refugees in the mid - twentieth. He would have told us of Irish immigrants, but time was fleeting. He mentioned briefly the rise of Newport, eclipsing Caerleon; the fame of some Caerleon - born exiles; discoveries he had made about his own family. Finally , he answered his own question. Why would the "old families" vote for his father? Because he, and they, were at the core of this essentially Welsh town.

Professor Williams' talk was a most enjoyable amalgam of social, local and family history.

Reported by Philip Marshall.

## CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENT IN 19TH CENTURY SHEFFIELD

Lecture by Tim Caulton.

This emotive talk given by Tim Caulton, Education Officer at the Eureka Children's Museum in Halifax, was intended to encourage people to look into children's employment as another source of material available to historians.

Using Census Returns, Parliamentary papers, biographical accounts, line drawings and photographs he showed that, contrary to common belief, most children in the late eighteenth century and nineteenth century did not work. Many may have worked or run errands for their parents but did not work officially. It was not the Industrial Revolution which caused the biggest problem for children in history but the introduction of the Factory System. Prior to this children worked at home, and for many children the workshops across the yard from the family home were their playground as they ran errands and delivered lunch to their fathers.

In the 1841 Census for Sheffield only 652 boys and 102 girls under the age of 13 years were in employment. Sheffield children rarely began work before 8 years but many began working for parents at home at 9 or 10 years, although the majority began work at 11. Nevertheless some children in the cutlery trade, because of the intemperate habits of parents, began work at 6 or 7 with the odd case of 5 years.

As compulsory schooling did not start until 1870 children were employed and exploited by employers who were usually more concerned about output and profit than child welfare. A child's treatment at work depended entirely on the disposition of his employer.

Early Factory Acts concerning children dealt with textile industries and coal mining neither of which had much bearing on Sheffield trades, although there was an early cotton mill in Sheffield, near Kelham Island until about 1804. Children worked long and hard in dirty, unhealthy conditions. They worked up to fifteen hours a day, becoming tired and carelessly because of it, resulting in serious accidents. The speaker gave many examples of moving and horrifying quotations from children about their own employment. Many of these can be read in a booklet entitled "Children of the Industrial Revolution in Sheffield", compiled by Sheffield students under his tuition, and which can be obtained from our Society library in Sheffield Archives.

In 1833 the working hours of children were compulsorily reduced, and the

1842 Factory Act prevented children under the age of 10 from working underground. ( This was raised to 12 years of age in 1860. ) Sheffield's children were unprotected until much later and it wasn't until 1878 that small workshops and home workers were protected. Domestic service work for children was never considered in any Factory Act.

The period between 1850 - 1860 was the bleakest period in history for children used by their parents as cheap labour. Conditions were dirty, dangerous and unhealthy and ruined a child's health. Poor lighting, exploding grinding wheels and splinters of flying steel destroyed eyesight whilst dust destroyed children's lungs.

For those children in apprenticeships their time started at age 10 - 14 years, and always finished at 21 years. They lived at the house of their employer and received little or no wages during that time.

The speaker showed many slides taken from line drawings of the times which depicted conditions in Sheffield workshops. He stated that there are many documents not fully researched which cover true conditions of the past and urged that people should delve into these to understand better the lives of our predecessors.

One source, little used by many of us, are Parliamentary Papers from 1800 - 1925 available in Sheffield University library, which give evidence of the conditions mentioned above. Fortunately the section about children's employment is indexed.

*Recommended books for further reading.*

"Knot of String" and "Earning a Living" by Harry Brearley.

Reported by Marjorie Dunn.

## THE ORIGINS OF THE HYLANDS

Lecture by David Hylands.

David Hylands explained the various reasons why he became interested in the history of his family, a less usual one being that as a child he was much attached to his grandfather, who used to say to him "Pay attention to what your grandfather says because I did not have a grandfather". He did not immediately challenge the obvious untruth of that statement but accepted it as one of the mysterious things which happened to his grandfather!

Later, the intellectual mystery deepened when his grandfather gave him a family Bible the flyleaf of which contained many entries about the family; the days and the months set out in the entries were generally correct but there were obvious errors in the years! When he grew up he determined to clarify these mysteries. He discovered that his grandfather had volunteered for service in the Army at the end of World War I but he looked so young that the Recruiting Sergeant remarked "You would not make Jerry a very good dinner". He was later called up but the war ended before he could be enlisted.

David's father was a farm labourer who was also remarkably inventive because he devised a "chicken crammer" and the lecturer had his audience in fits of laughter when he described how the unfortunate fowl had had grain

forced into its throat by means of a pedal - operated contraption. The machine was a success because the birds were much larger, and more uniform in weight, than they had been before.

David's grandfather spelt his name "Highlands" and there was a case where both spellings were used in the same document. The great great grandfather, with four children, had died of a fever and his tied cottage was lost to the family. The mother had to seek refuge in Hailsham Workhouse and David has a document showing that she had been placed on a "Class 5 diet" but the child was listed as "the legitimate son to a widow". Several interesting documents were produced, such as a Removal Order for a George Hyland and his wife with 14 children, and a note that he received 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per week for the keep of the children who were "taken into care".

Some of the Highlands emigrated to the USA in 1665 and there is a "Highland Homeland" in Maryland and a graveyard where, in 1709, only Hylands were buried. Altogether a most entertaining lecture which ended with a note that there is a book which not only discusses the Hylands but is also rich in information about the living conditions in the mid - eighteenth century. It is The Diary of Thomas Turner 1754 - 1765, Ed. David Vaisey O.U.P. (1985).

Reported by Roy Newton.

## EXAMINATION OF MIGRATION PATTERNS OF COAL MINING FAMILIES IN AND AROUND DARFIELD 1861 - 1881

Lecture by Andrew Walker.

Andrew Walker is a Ph.D. student at Sheffield University, and has done extensive research into the coalmining communities in South Yorkshire. He started his talk by looking at the state of the coalmining industry before and during the nineteenth century.

Coal output increased greatly during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It was used as fuel in homes, in steam - powered machinery and transport, initially the canals, but later to a greater extent on the railways. It was expensive to transport such a bulky item as coal any great distance from source to market. Water transport was cheap and easy, along rivers and canals, and by sea, especially from the North East to London. It was the coming of the railways which made the South Yorkshire Coalfield financially viable, by providing a customer, and by bringing down the cost of transport.

Coal mining was labour intensive. The local labour force was not sufficient to meet the demand of the new mines being opened up in South Yorkshire, so migrant labourers were encouraged, even recruited, to come from other coalfields, especially those in the Midlands ( Notts. Staffs. Wores. Warwicks and Derbys.)

Andrew explained that he had used the Census Returns of 1861, 1871 and 1881 for his researches, and they all gave places of birth. However, the Census Returns have their drawbacks. They are not complete; had spelling and handwriting, inconsistencies in names, ages and birthplaces abound. A person may give their place of birth as the nearest principle settlement, and not the

village / hamlet in which he / she was actually born. He pointed out that the nineteenth century Census Returns had been taken because the Government wanted to know about the nation's state of health, and not for the benefit of twentieth century historians!

However, he felt they were a good source of information to achieve three aims:

1. to measure residential persistence, to assess stability in a given population. The ten year gap between censuses meant that some movements would be missed
2. to establish kinship links between households, especially when women married.
3. to determine the settlement migration pattern, i.e. where did the immigrant labour come from: and the kinship links between the old and new settlements, A birthplace might not have been where the whole family was living at the time of the birth. A woman expecting her first child often went back to her mother for her confinement.

Andrew's chosen area for research was Darfield which consisted of six townships. In 1861 this area had a population of 12,231. By 1881 it had increased to about 23,500. One of the more rural townships, Ardsley, showed only a slow increase in population during this period. Darfield had been an old medieval village. By the early nineteenth century its population actually declined. However, with the opening of the Darfield and Mitchell Main Mines, the population increased very rapidly, especially in the settlements of Snape Hill and Low Valley. The greatest increase in long distance migrants in these two locations, especially from the Midlands, took place between 1861 and 1871, with fewer in the next decade. The mines in the W. Midlands offered low wages and bad conditions, the butty system being especially disliked by the colliers. Many of these colliers came from, or were descendents of migrants from Lancashire and Yorkshire in the early nineteenth century so there would have been kinship links between the two areas. Letters between families would have spread the news of the new coalmines in the Darfield area; Recruitment agents were also employed by the South Yorkshire coal mine owners.

An in - depth analysis of the ages and birth places of the colliers' families in the Darfield area indicated that during the decade 1861 - 1871, the population increase was mostly of young families migrating from the Midlands and young single men from the North East. Between 1871 and 1881, more families were coming from the North East. Single men often lodged with families in which the head of the household came from the same area as they did, which may hide kinship links not stated on the Census Returns.

Andrew found that there was more short distance migration during the decade 1871 to 1881, i.e. from nearby settlements such as Wombwell or Worsbrough. The ties of kinship, shared experience ( e.g. workplace or childbirth) friendships and inter - marriage were often quite strong in these communities.

Reported by Sue Graves.

## THE SOCIETY LIBRARY

The Society Library is housed at the Sheffield Archives on Shoreham Street. Will members please note that the Archives staff are *not* able to answer questions about it. It is a reference library so no publications can be borrowed. Our holdings are in NUMERICAL order. Every item is clearly numbered. Please ensure that everything used is replaced in its proper position. Many hours are spent in correcting the order of books after selfish and careless people have used them. There is a fully cross-referenced index to our library which can be found in the catalogue next to the Society Library.

### Additions to the Library.

#### *Publications from the following Family History Societies:*

Aberdeen & N.E.Scotland, Barnsley, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Birmingham & Midland, Bradford, Bristol & Avon, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Channel Islands, Cheshire, North Cheshire, Chesterfield, Cleveland, Clwyd, Cornwall, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Devon, Doncaster, Dyfed, Eastbourne, Essex, East of London, Felixstowe, Folkestone, Society of Genealogists, Gloucestershire, La Societe Guernesiasse, Glamorgan, Glasgow & W. Scotland, Gwent, Gwnedd, Hastings & Rother, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Huddersfield & District, Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies, Isle of Axholme, Isle of Man, Isle of Wight, Kent, Lancashire, North West Kent, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Liverpool, Manchester & Lancs, Mansfield & District, Central Middlesex, North Middlesex, West Middlesex, Norfolk & Norwich, Northamptonshire, Northumberland & Durham, Nottinghamshire, Offley, Ormskirk & District, Oxfordshire, Peterborough & District, Ripon, Rolls-Royce, Shropshire, Somerset & Dorset, Suffolk, East Surrey, West Surrey, Sussex, Waltham Forest, Wharfedale, Wiltshire, Windsor, Slough & District, Woolwich, Y.A.S., East Yorkshire, York.

#### *Other Material:*

- 023. Supplements 1,2,3 & 4 to Original Parish Registers.
- 027. Derbyshire Families
- 047. Notes on new Indexes to Scottish Records of Births and Marriages.  
Tracing your Scottish Ancestry by Kathleen B.Cory.
- 052. Story of the Workhouse & Hospital at Netheredge by Joan Flett.
- 056. Canals & Waterways, Michale E.Ware.
- 071. Police History Society.
- 075. Dates & Calendars for the Genealogist.
- 077. The Location of British Army Records 1914-1918. N.Holding. 3rd Edn
- 1991. World War I in postcards.  
Records of RAF: How to find the few.
- 079. History of J.W.Northend, Printers of Sheffield, 1889-1989, Contributed by Roy Millington.
- 081. Index of Surnames found in churches & churchyards of Archdeaconry of Doncaster.

082. Hearth Tax Lists -Yorkshire:  
 a) Claro Wapentake WRY, Lady Day 1672.  
 b) Gilling West & Hang West Wapentakes NRY  
 Pt.1, Michaelmas 1673.  
 c) Allerton, Gilling East, Halikeld & Hang East Wapentakes NRY  
 Pt.2,Michaelmas 1673.  
 d) Langbarugh West, Lanbarugh East & Whitby Stand  
 Wapentakes NRY Pt.5, Michaelmas 1673.
083. Victorians on the Move. Research in the Census Enumerators' books  
 1851-1881.
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 104. Hearth Tax Returns for S.Yorks for Lady Day 1672. Ed.D.Hey.  
 108. The Lord's House. A history of Sheffield's Roman Catholic Buildings  
 1570-1990.
112. Glossary for local population studies.  
 116. Sheffield Strays 3.  
 123. Ancestry of Bagshawe Family by Dennis Roe.  
 125. Family Historians Enquire Within. 4th Edn. 1991.  
 126. Ancestry of of Brooke family by Dennis Roe.  
 129. Parish Register Copies in SOG Pt. 1 & 2.  
 130. Gentlemen Constables for Sheffield. 1 Apr 1812.  
 132. Sandwell Libraries & Museums.  
 160. Derbyshire Turnpikes.  
 177. Baptisms & Births at Wesleyan Chapel, The Methodist Chapel, Mount  
 Pleasant,near Thorncliffe Iron Works in Parish of Ecclesfield.  
 Births & Baptisms of Independent Zion Chapel, Oughtibridge.  
 Births & Baptisms of Wesleyan Chapel, Cawthorne.  
 all transcribed by G.Milnes.
180. Guide to Gen. Sources in Borthwick Institute.  
 198. Baptisms at Presbyterian Chapel, Stannington, transcribed by Geoffrey  
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 An index to the Reliquary 1860-86.  
 258. Family Tree Mag. 1986 Yearbook.  
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 278. Doncaster 1851 census index:  
 Vol.17. Hickleton, Hooton Pagnell, Clayton w. Frickley, Marr,  
 Pigburn.  
 Vol.18. Wadworth, Edlington, Rossington.  
 Vol.19. Pollington & Cowick.  
 Vol.21. Snaith & Gowdall.  
 Vol.22. Balby cum Hexthorpe & Warmsworth.  
 Vol.23. Stainforth.
309. The Star Paper, Centenary Souvenir Edn. 1964, The Sheffield Flood,  
 Donated by L.Copley.

- 313. Old Title Deeds by N.W.Alcock.
- 314. The English Family, 1450-1700 by Ralph A.Houlbrooke.
- 326. IRISH. GEN. Irish Gen. Mag Vol.6 No.6, Vol.7 No.1,2,3,4.  
Sources for Offaly History by Michael Byrne.  
Directory of Irish Archives.
- 330. "Seke in body but hole in mynd". A selection of wills & inventories of Dore & Totley 1539-1747 Vol.1. Edited by D.Hey.
- 333. Computer Programs for the Family Historian Vol.2 & 3.
- 339. The Village Labourer, 1760-1832 by J.L.Hammond & Barbara Hammond.
- 395. How to Locate and Use Manorial Records.

*FFHS Publications:*

- British Genealogical Publications. A Bibliography of their contents.  
Vol.2. The Genealogist. Pt 2. Family Histories.
- Record Office & How to find them. 5th Edn.
- Current Publications by Member Societies. 6th Edn.
- Current Publications on microfiche by member societies.
- Federation Handbook. Up to date information on all FFHS members.

*Microfiches*

- Family Registry Index.
- Royal Exchange Fire Policies - Names, Places.
- Sun Fire Office Fire Policies - Names, Trades, Places, Policy List, Valuations.
- Medical Directory 1847.
- M.I.s St.Luke's, Sheen, Staffs.
- Nottinghamshire Poll Book 1754.
- Lloyds Captains Register.
- Ecclesiastical Directory 1829.
- List of Apothecaries 1815-40.
- IGI Instructions & Regions.
- Surname Index FHS.
- 1841-1881 Censuses.
- Sheffield 1861 Census Index.
- Sheffield 1841 Census Index.
- Parish Register Film Index.
- Boys Marriage Index (on MICROFILM)

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**BOOK LIST**

*A Local Historian's Glossary and Vade Mecum.*

Compiled by Joy Bristow it contains over 1800 unaccustomed words; regnal years 1066-1910; English currency before decimalisation, including values and descriptions of various coins, Long Cross Maundy Money etc; Main Saints' Days, festivals and feast days; New style dating, Quarter days and unusual days; old trades and occupations; Latin words and phrases found in old documents,

also calendar references and seasons, together with trades and occupations. Price £7.95, it is available from The Publications Unit, Dept., of Adult Education, Cherry Tree Buildings, The University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD.

***Parish Register Copies in the Library of the Society of Genealogists***

9th edition, 1991 (£4.50 Or £5.20 including postage). This lists the 9,000 places in the British Isles and Overseas for which copies are available in the Library, showing the periods covered and indicating by means of asterisks those which have been printed and are therefore available for loan to members of the Society of Genealogists. As additional aids in this edition the entries have been arranged by county and they now include the Library Shelf numbers so that any volume may easily be found on the shelves. This edition includes accessions reported up to and including the March 1991 issue of the Genealogists Magazine. Inserted is a sheet showing additions and corrections down to 30th September, 1991.

***Using the Library of the Society of Genealogists.***

1991 (£0.40 or £0.65 including postage). This basic guide to the Society's collections should be read in advance by all visitors to the Library. It describes how to find what the Society has on a particular surname or place and contains a description of the catalogue and of the layout of the rooms. There are maps of the Library and a comprehensive index by subject.

***English Genealogy: an Introductory Bibliography. (£6)***

This book lists over 300 of the most important works on English genealogy; provides many helpful hints on published sources of genealogical information; covers topics ranging from directories to parish registers, from pedigrees to archives and is the first volume in a series which will eventually include complementary bibliographies for each county in England and for Scotland and Wales.

Also included in this series is:

***British Genealogical Periodicals: a bibliography of their contents.***

The study of genealogy has come into its own in the late twentieth century. However, a number of important journals were published in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Amongst them were titles such as Miscellanea genealogica et heraldica, Genealogist, Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, Topographer and Genealogist, and the Ancestor. Their continued usefulness to modern genealogists stems from the fact that they published many extensive genealogical extracts from such records as parish registers, wills, deeds, estate records, monumental inscriptions, etc. These journals are available in major research libraries throughout the English-speaking world; until now, however, their contents have been lost to genealogists for want of being adequately listed. It is now intended to compile a fully detailed bibliography of their contents. The first volume of this work will cover the contents of Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, the Topographer and Genealogist, and the Ancestor.

County volumes will include chapters on county history, bibliography and archives, journals and newspapers, place-names and surnames, biographical dictionaries, genealogical directories, etc., family histories, parish registers, probate records, monumental inscriptions, tax lists and muster rolls, directories, religious records, estate and family papers, county, national and parochial administration, education, migration and other miscellaneous records. These volumes are designed to be used in conjunction with "English Genealogy: an introductory bibliography. Volumes currently available or about to be published are

*Cornwall: a genealogical bibliography. (£11)*

*Devon: a genealogical bibliography. Vol. 1. Sources. (£13.50)*

*Devon: a genealogical bibliography. Vol. 2. Family history.*

*Somerset: a genealogical bibliography.*

*Dorset: a genealogical bibliography.*

The above volumes are, or will shortly be available from S.A. & M.J. Raymond, 6, Russet Avenue, Heavitree, Exeter, EX1 3BQ, Devon. Postage and packing is 50p per volume.

*Record offices: how to find them* by Jeremy Gibson and Pamela Peskett. This, the 5th edition of this publication, is invaluable to all family historians who need to travel to pursue their researches. Included for the first time are maps of Bangor (Gwynedd), Barnstaple (North Devon), Douglas (Isle of Man), Hawarden (Clwyd/Flints), and Llandrindod Wells (Powys). A number of record offices have changed location. These include offices in Bristol, Dorchester (Dorset), Lincoln, Liverpool, Dudley, Northampton, Lichfield, Chichester, Northallerton and Sheffield. A great many telephone numbers have changed. £2.50 plus 50p p & p for U.K.

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## USEFUL ARTICLES IN OTHER SOCIETIES' JOURNALS

*The British Regular Army and its Records. 1660-1913* by Capt.(Retd). Erik A Gray. Family History News and Digest. Vol. 8. No. 2. Sept. 1991.

*Was there an apothecary in your family?* by Geoffrey Stout. Cleveland F.H.S. Vol. 4.No. 11. July 1991.

*Thomas Coram Foundation for Children* by Colin Masters. Oxfordshire Family Historian Vol. 5. No. 9. Autumn 1991. The history of the Foundling Hospital in London.

*Death Duty Registers* by Joyce Hoad. Oxfordshire F.H.S. (as above).

*Survival of the Fittest* by Nigel Underwood. Wiltshire F.H.S. Oct. 91. Issue 43.

## Sheffield and District FHS Booksales

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Genealogical Researcher

Family History  
Research in Sheffield,  
Barnsley & West Yorks.



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Crosland Moor,  
Huddersfield,  
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Tel: (0484) 640901.





## NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

SPRING 1992  
Vol. 12/3

The following abbreviations have been used in compiling this list

c=about the following date

C=century

+ =any time after the date given

Pre=any time before the date given

E=Early

M=Mid

L=Late

### Mr. D.G.Hobson, 23, Gaunt Drive, Bramley, Nr. Rotherham. S66 0YJ

BASSINDALE	Mapplewell, Barnsley YKS	1860+
BROOKSBANK	Broomhill, Sheffield YKS	1920-1940
GROCOCK	Great Houghton YKS	1920-1940
HARGREAVES	Wentworth / Barnsley YKS	1860+
HOBSON	Chesterfield DBY	1920+
HOBSON	Rotherham, Barnsley, Sheffield YKS	All periods
KENYAN	Sheffield YKS	1916+
LAX	Elsecar, Nr. Barnsley YKS	1920+
WHITE	Wentworth, Nr. Rotherham YKS	1860+

### Mr R.Bowers, 12, Roughwood Road, Kimberworth Park, Rotherham. S61 3HT

BOWERS	Worksop NTT	1920s
BOWERS	Anston YKS	1920s
BOWERS	Chesterfield DBY	1900-1925
PARRY	Anston YKS	20C
PARRY	Worksop NTT	20C

### Mrs.V.R.Stocks, 19, Hamilton Road, Garswood, Nr. Wigan, Lancs. WN4 0SU

DRIVER	Ecclesfield YKS	1855
PARISH	Ecclesfield YKS	1855

### 1024 Mrs S.Ward, 187, Stewart Road, Bournemouth. BH8 8PB

BROCKLESBY	Sheffield YKS	1800s
ELTRINGHAM	Sheffield YKS	1800s
PASHLEY	Sheffield YKS	1800s

### 1036 Mr M.J.Hinch, 8 East Causeway, Adel, Leeds. LS16 8JT

HYNCH / YNCHE	Rotherham area	1500-1594
PYCKFORKE	Rotherham area	1500-1594

### 1034 Miss J. Kay, 40, Athenaeum Court, Highbury New Park, London. N5 2DN

BATES	Discworth LEI	Pre1780
BURTON	Basford NTT	c1740
CLAY	Norwell NTT	c1775
COOPER	Eadon?/Sheffield NTT/YKS	c1777
FLINDERS	Discworth LEI	c1780
GODBER	Basford/Draycott NTT/DBY	c1740
GOODWIN	Mottram?Dukinfield CHS	Pre1819
GREEN	Norwell NTT	Pre1775
HATTERSLEY	Sheffield (Ecclesall?) YKS	c1830

HEARNSHAW	Baslow DBY	c1775
HESSION	Glennamaddy( IRL) GAL	c1815
HIBBERT	Newhaven/Hartington/Derby DBY	Pre1780
HOPKINSON	Dukinfield/Compstall Bridge CHS/DBY	Pre1830
KAY	Ashton Under Lyne/Manchester LAN	Pre1810
MAJOR	East Drayton/Sheffield NTT/YKS	Pre1800
MARPLES	Baslow DBY	c1550
MARSDEN	Sheffield (Ecclesall B?)	c1820
MURFIN	Newhaven/Hartington/Derby DBY	c1780
ORIDGE	Draycott DBY	Pre1790
WHI(Y)TE	Glennamaddy (IRL.) GAL	c1825

1037 Mr. J.P. Elliott, Hideaway, Rowan Lane, Ashley Heath, Nr. Market DRayton, Salop. TF9 4PT

ALLEN	Wirksworth DBY	1800-1830
ELIOT	Matlock DBY	1600+
ELLIOTT	Matlock DBY	1600-1800
ELLIOTT	Newcastle STS	1860+
ELLIOTT	Harrogate NRY	1830-1990
ELLYOT etc.	Wirksworth DBY	1700+
LAKIN	Stoke-on-Trent STS	1787
ORAM	Stoke-on-Trent STS	1770-1850
STANWAY	Swinton By Sheffield	1810-1825
STANWAY	Wolstanton STS	Anytime
THORPE	Matlock DBY	1739+

1012 Mr. B.A. Atkinson, 1 Forest Close, Rainworth, Mansfield, Notts. NG21 0HN

ATKINSON	Sheffield
HOBSON	Sheffield
KIRKLAND	Dronfield
SHIRT	Darnell, Sheffield
SHIRT	Dronfield DBY

O/S 100 Mrs F.B. Simon, 616 Commercial Street, Hudson, Wisconsin, U.S.A. 54016

BLAKEY	Armsley, Leeds YKS	1832-1845
BLAKEY	Gildersome YKS	1798-1840
COLDWELL	Emley / Attercliffe / Sheffield YKS	1769-1834
HOWARTH	High Hoyland / Attercliffe YKS	1772-1834
KNIGHT	Ecclesfield YKS	1781
NICHOLS	Leeds YKS	1802-1845

1032 Mrs A. Levesley-Mills, 9, Watchlytes, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire. AL7 2AZ.

BARTON	Sheffield YKS	19C
BARTON	Monifeith. SCT	18 & 19C
DEARNLEY	Sheffield YKS	19C
DEWSNAP	Sheffield YKS	18 & 19C
LEVESLEY	Sheffield YKS	18 & 19C

1003 Mr D.P.M. Gummer, 430, Spen Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton, W. Yorkshire. BD19 4LS

GUMMER	Rotherham, Sheffield, Ecclesall B.	1840+
GOMMER	Rotherham, Sheffield, Ecclesall B.	1840+
GUMMOW	Rotherham, Sheffield, Ecclesall B.	1840+
GOM(M)ER	Rotherham, Sheffield, Ecclesall B. ERY, WRY	1840+
GUMMER	Rotherham, Sheffield, Ecclesall B. ERY, WRY	1840+

728. Mr.R.A.Hodge, 7, Elwill Way, Istead Rise, Northfleet, Gravesend, Kent, DA13 9JT

ALLOTT	YKS / LAN	Pre 19C
BELL	Sowerby / Thirsk	17C
BENTLEY	Sowerby / Thirsk	18C
DANIEL	Sowerby / Thirsk	Pre 19C
DUNN	Sowerby / Thirsk	18C
HARRISON	YKS / LAN	Pre 19C
HODGE	YKS / LAN	Anytime
PALISER	Sowerby / Thirsk	18C

1044. Mr E.N.Stagg, 4, Manor Close, Welbourn, Lincoln, LN5 0NA

STAGG	Sheffield YKS	1800s
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1041. Mr. B.J.Abbott, 122, Villiers Street, Leamington Spa, Warks. CV32 5YE

AKEROID	Sheffield YKS	Pre 1835
APPLETON	Richmond YKS	Pre 1810
BEAUVOISIN	Sheffield YKS	19C
BOWER	Tideswell DBY	17 & 18C
BOWER	Sheffield YKS	18 & 19C
BROWN	Linton-in-Craven YKS	18C
BROWN	Sheffield YKS	1800+
BROWN-GREAVES	Sheffield YKS	1880+
CLARKE	Sheffield YKS	1800+
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CROWTHER	Pudsey YKS	19C
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FORSTER	Whalton NBL	19C
GAVIGAN	Donegal IRL	19 & 20C
HAIGH	Penistone YKS	18 & 19C
HAINSWORTH	Halifax YKS	19C
HARTLEY	Bradford YKS	19C
HOLLAND	Sheffield YKS	19C
LEADER	Sheffield YKS	19C
LOCKWOOD	Wakefield YKS	19C
OGDEN	Stecton & Pudsey YKS	18C+
PICKARD	Pudsey YKS	19C
SUTCLIFFE	Halifax YKS	19C
WATERHOUSE	Sheffield YKS	18C+
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SILCOCK	Fulwood YKS	1850+

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BARNES	Sheffield YKS	1840+
BRIGHTMORE	Sheffield YKS	1840+
BRIGHTMORE	Bakewell & Baslow DBY	Pre 1840
BROWNHILL	Sheffield YKS	1840+
BURNS	Sheffield YKS	1850+
BURNS	Laois IRL	Pre 1850
COFFEY	Sheffield YKS	1850+
COFFEY	Athlone IRL	Pre 1860
FROGGATT	Calver & Baslow DBY	Pre 1860
HIGGINS	Sheffield YKS	1860+

Mrs. M. Callis, 4, Fairbairn Way, Sheffield. S6 5OE

ATKINSON	Barnsley area	1700-1800
CALLISS	Royston / Darfield / Sheffield	
CARTWRIGHT	SAL	Anytime
DUKES	Redmires, Sheffield	1800-1920
FRANCIS	Ireland & Sheffield	Anytime
FRY	SAL & GLS	1800-1934
GIBSON	Sheffield	Anytime
HAWKSWORTH	Bradfield/Midhope/Sheffield/Handsworth	1700-1900

Mr A. J. M. Peace, Ivy Bank, Hillecliff Lane, Turnditch, Derby. DE5 2EA

MORTON	Rotherham YKS	1835
PEACE	Rotherham YKS	1835

O/S 98 Mrs. J. B. Ridge, 42, Bridle Street, Mansfield, Queensland, Australia. 4112

BRIDDON	Richmond YKS	Pre 1800
CHAPMAN	Sheffield YKS	1860
COOK / E	Greasley NTT	Pre 1830
COTTAM	Ecclesfield YKS	Pre 1830
DOBSON	Gainsborough LIN	Pre 1820
ELLIS	Sheffield YKS	Pre 1860
HUDSON	Sheffield YKS	Pre 1860
KIRK	Sheffield YKS	1800s
NELSON	Ecclesfield YKS	Pre 1794
PITTS	Sheffield YKS	1870+
PITZ	Germany	Pre 1870
RIDGE	Ecclesfield YKS	Pre 1760
ROBERSON	Ware HRT	Pre 1860
SCORAH	Sheffield YKS	Pre 1850
SMITH	Ware HRT	Pre 1820
WATSON	Stanstead HRT	Pre 1860
WHITE	Eckington DBY	Pre 1830
W / RAGG	Ashover DBY	Pre 1750
YOUNG	Ashover DBY	Pre 1750