

Sheffield and District Family History Society

The Flowing Stream ~



Autumn 1997

Volume 18
Number 3

FUTURE PROGRAMME - 1997

Meet 7.30 pm Baptist Church, Cemetery Road (entrance Napier Street) unless otherwise stated.

Mon. 15 Sep. **History of Atkinsons** by Graham Firth.

Mon. 20 Oct. **Contents of the English House 1500-1750**
by Malcolm Dolby.

Mon. 17 Nov. **The Work of Sheffield Libraries Conservation Unit**
by Teresa Januszonok.

ROTHERHAM BRANCH PROGRAMME

Meet 7 pm at the WEA Rooms, Corporation Street, Rotherham.

Thurs. 4 Sep. **To be announced.**

Thurs. 2 Oct. **Open Discussion.**

Thurs. 6 Nov. **Wakefield Registry of Deeds** by Sylvia Thomas

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 (Napier Street entrance) 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 £8 (and £10 for joint membership-only one journal); £8 overseas surface mail and £10 overseas airmail.

The OFFICERS at present are;

President Professor David Hey.

Chairman Mrs Jo Rundle, 75, Sunnyvale Road, Totley, Sheffield S17 4FA

Secretary Mrs Judith Pitchforth, 10, Hallam Grange Road, Sheffield S10 4BJ

Treasurer Mrs Eileen Allen, 25, Boston Castle Grove, Moorgate, Rotherham S602BA

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

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Assistant Librarian Mr F. Westwood, 11, Hail Mary Drive, Sheffield. S13 9XW

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Programme Secretary Mrs S. Carr, 13, Peveril Road, Greystones, Sheffield S11 7AP

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Mr J. Webb, 68, Wollaton Road, Bradway, Sheffield S17 4LG

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

Non-Committee Burial Index Co-ordinator Mrs H. Gillott, 4, Bents Crescent, Dronfield, Sheffield
S18 6EY

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. Members of the Sheffield Society are welcome to attend meetings.

ROTHERHAM BRANCH OFFICERS.

Chairman Mr C. Ryder, 10, Hall Grove, Moorgate, Rotherham S60 2BS

Secretary Mr R. Bye, 12, Hall Grove, Moorgate, Rotherham S60 2BS

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

Librarian Mrs R. Bye, 12, Hall Grove, Moorgate, Rotherham S60 2BS

Vice Chairman Mr C. Edwards, 160, Worksop Road, Swallownest, Sheffield S31 0WE

Speaker Co-ordinator Mr L. Gilberthorpe

- 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.

Material for publication is accepted on the understanding that, if it is used, it will be recorded and stored on computer in whatever program is deemed appropriate.

Please note:

Advertisements are included in good faith as a service to members. The Society accepts no responsibility for any contracts made between advertisers and members.

EDITORIAL

Many members will have noticed that the last journal you received was larger than earlier editions. The Society is now in a position to publish magazines with several more pages in them. This does mean that more copy will be needed to fill the extra pages. How large the journal is depends on *you*, the readers. PLEASE send articles and information etc. so that our magazine can continue to expand.

The latest edition of the Big R, the nationwide Directory of Members' Interests (Yorkshire section) is now available from our bookstall (details elsewhere). For those who have not heard of it before, it is an excellent way of locating others who are researching the same names and may be a way of locating previously unknown relatives.

Thank you to all contributors to this edition.

NEW MEMBERS

The Society welcomes the following new members.

Mr D.J. Beardsall, 45, Ravenscourt Drive, Vange, Basildon, Essex SS16 4JG

Mr M.W. Cammell, 10, Quar Road, Carshalton, Surrey SM5 1ER

Mrs M. Carrington-Hunt, 49, Osmund Road, Eckington, Sheffield S21 4ES

Ms R. Clark, 7, Cley Gardens, Spalding, Lincs. PE11 2EA

Miss G. Clegg, 29, Oak Road, Wath-on-Dearne, Rotherham S63 7AR

Ms P.K. Cotton, 36, Whalley Avenue, Penkull, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.
ST4 5NE

Mrs J. Elgar 22, Windermere, Albany Street, London NW1 4EP

Mr C. Ensor, 20, Rose Hill Avenue, Rawmarsh, Rotherham S62 5NA

Miss M.A. Fearn, 1A, Knoll Road, Sidcup, Kent DA14 4QT

Mrs J. Gilday, 2, Northcroft Court, South Warnborough, Hook, Hants.
RG29 1RW

Mrs V. Giles, 23, The Paddocks, Witham, Essex CM8 2DR

Mr & Mrs M.J.Hallam, Linton, 3A, Beaufront Road, Camberley, Surrey
GU15 1NE

Mr W.G. Hawke, 173, Ormond Road, Sheffield S8 8FT

Mrs B. Hutchinson, 53, Harewood Road, Sheffield S5 7UB

Miss P. Jennings, 12, Riverside Road, Oxford OX2 0HV

Mr B. Martin, 50, Thornton Road, Yeovil, Somerset BA21 3LD

Mr V.P. Martin, 67, Malvern Drive, Middlesbrough TS5 8JF

Mr & Mrs K. Myers, 97, Broomspring Lane, Sheffield S10 2FB

Mr E.R. & Mrs J. Parker, 85, Findon Street, Hillsborough, Sheffield S6 4QN

Mr G. Slater, 41, Burns Drive, Dronfield, Sheffield S18 1NJ

Ms B. Storr, 2, Aldene Glade, Sheffield S6 4DB

Mr J. Thorpe, 9, Shardloes, Barnston, Lincs. LN4 1UD

Mr A.S. Trice, 8, The Oaks, Fleet, Hants. GU13 8HQ

Overseas Members

Mr R. Buckler, 2 W. Hamilton Pl., Jersey City, NJ 07302, USA

Mr R.W. Fairest, Apartado 3314, El Trigal, Valencia 2002, Carabobo,
Venezuela.

Mr B. Robinson, 546, Los Angeles Road, Dilston, Tasmania 7252, Australia

Mrs M. Warren, 61, Shetland Drive, Wantirna 3152, Victoria, Australia

Mr J. Wright, 21, Samya Court, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1R 2A4

Change of Address

Mr P.E. Marshall, 217A, Carterknowle Road, Sheffield S7 2ED

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CT2 9BD

Mrs P. Stevenson, 9, Monmouth Road, East Ham, London E6 3QU

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Manchester M25 1BH

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Ron Harrison, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts: ron@jarah.demon.co.uk

Margaret Hindmarsh, Whitley Bay: margaret@copperas.demon.co.uk

Wendy P. Roostan, Fareham, Hants: wendy@millenium3.clara.net

NEWS AND NOTES

Legal documents concerning Nancy Clarkson

The Society wishes to thank Gerald Bligh in Canada for the gift of two legal documents dated 14 Oct. 1857 concerning **Nancy Clarkson, wife of William Clarkson**. One is an affidavit in the Court of Common Pleas stating her intention to give up her interest in an estate in the County of York and elsewhere. **Samuel Weatherhead** of Bingley and **Thomas Waterworth** of Keighley were Commissioners. The other document is an indenture in which Nancy and her husband William are mentioned on the one part and **James Lee** on the other part. Copies of the documents have been deposited in the Society Library. The originals have been sent to West Yorkshire Archives at Bradford where they have been given the accession number 46D97

Yorkshire Consortium of FHSs London Group Programme

Meetings will be held at the Society of Genealogists, 14, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1. Members of all fourteen Yorkshire FHSs are welcome to attend. For further details contact the Secretary, Mrs E. Craig, 104a, Roman Road, Basingstoke RG23 8HD.

20 Sept. 1997 **The Archives of the YAS** (following a short AGM)
by Sylvia Thomas.

29 Nov. 1997 **Quarter Sessions Records** by Gill Briscoe.

7 Mar. 1998 **Tykes who stay put: Distinctive Yorkshire Surnames** by David Hey.

Beet Family Magazine.

The Society wishes to thank Bill Beet for the complimentary copies of the Beet Society magazine that he has donated to our library.

Undertaker's Records

Peter Dixon, 7, Pincey Mead, Pitsea, Essex SS13 3EW has a list of funerals conducted by his late father, an undertaker in Scarborough, trading under the name J.W. Harland between 1947 and 1974. Although most of the business was in the Scarborough area his records do include funerals some distance away (eg Sockton, Hull and the West Riding). He will be happy to check the list for anyone on receipt of a SAE.

Big R 1997

The Big R 1997 is now available from our Bookstall Officer, Mrs M. Hume, 41, Rushley Road, Dore, Sheffield S17 3EH, price £2. (3 fiche). For new members information these microfiche are a register of researchers with Yorkshire interests and an index of the Yorkshire names that they are researching.

Scottish Records on the Internet!

It has been reported that the Scottish Record office is to make details of all births, deaths and marriages in Scotland accessible via the Internet. Initially only the years 1855 to 1896 will be available. The web site is expected to be set up by Sept. 1997.

Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies Courses

Courses consisting of tutored evening sessions to be held at the London School of Economics, Portugal Street, London WC2.

Introducing Genealogy Commencing 29 Sept 1997 7-9 pm. 28 sessions for those who wish to study the basic sources used in genealogical research.

Practical Genealogy Commencing 29 Sept 1997 7-9 pm. 28 sessions - for those who have already attended a course which has covered the basic sources used in genealogical research.

Course consisting of tutored evening sessions to be held at the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, 79-82 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA.

Practical Genealogy Commencing 25 Sept 1997 7-9 pm. 28 sessions - for those who have already attended a course which has covered the basic sources used in genealogical research.

For further information contact the Institute at the above address.

Winner of the Society Competition held at the Local History Fair

At the Fair held in Sheffield Town Hall on 17 May 1997 eighteen people correctly identified the mystery item made in Sheffield. After a draw C. Elliott of Blackstock Road was declared a winner and received a copy of David Hey's book "The Oxford Companion to Family History". The item was a shot gun cartridge maker.

Back copies of "The Flowing Stream"

Although many requests have been received for back editions some copies are still available from Mrs D. Marsden, "Burnside", Low Bradfield, Sheffield S6 6LB free of charge to members but 20p postage per issue should be sent. Excess postage will be refunded.

Did you request back copies?

If you did, but did not receive Vol. 15, No's 1 & 4, you will be pleased to learn that several copies of these editions are now available, Please contact the Editor (see above).

BT Archives - Change of Address

The new address of BT Archives is Third Floor, Holborn Telephone Exchange, 268-270 High Holborn, London WC1V 7EE. Tel: (0171) 492 8792. Fax: (0171) 242 1976. Opening hours are Monday to Friday 10 am to 4 pm.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

8th British Family History Conference on 3-7 September 1997

'Faith, Hope and Charity' is the title of this conference to be held at Askham Bryan College, York and organised by the Federation of Family History Societies. Full details are available from Mrs P. Litton, 2, Florence Road, Harrogate, N. Yorks. HG2 0LD.

Warwickshire One-Day Seminar on Sat. 4 Oct 1997

Entitled "Trace your Scottish and Irish Ancestors" this seminar will be held in Bulkington Village Centre, Bulkington, Warwickshire from 9.30 am to 5.00 pm. Full details in Vol. 18 No. 2.

Bradford Family History Day on Sat. 11 Oct. 1997

To be held in Bradford Town Hall from 10.30am - 4pm . Admission £1.50 (children 50p) Among the attractions: exhibitions, expert advice, bookstalls, displays and demonstrations of document conservation, information technology, refreshments. Our society will have a stand there.

Doncaster FHS Annual Day School on Sat. 8 Nov 1997

To be held at the Residential School for the Deaf, Leger Way, Doncaster from 10am to 4-15pm. The subject is "Booze, Loos and Battles". Speakers are Paul Jennings on "Was your ancestor a Publican?", Eric Houlder on "History in Loo" (A light hearted look at the history of the Lavatory from Roman times) and Lizzie Jones on "The Unwilling Soldier" (The story of a wife who went in search of her husband in the Civil War). There are also displays, exhibitions and bookstalls etc. Price £9.50 inc. lunch or £6 without lunch. Further details from Mrs J. Staniforth, "Marton House", 125, The Grove, Wheatley Hills, Doncaster DN2 5SN. Please note that our Society will have a table there. Come along and support us!

SOCIETY MEETINGS

Meeting on Monday 21 April 1997

Quarter Sessions Records by Margaret Turner

Before modern councils Quarter Sessions were responsible for law and order in the counties. They met at Easter, Midsummer, Michaelmas and Epiphany. They began in the 14th century but their administrative function ceased in 1889. Their judicial function continued until 1971 when Crown Courts were established. Sheffield had no power to hold Quarter Sessions until 1880 although Doncaster, Leeds and Pontefract held them much earlier. Records relevant to Sheffield are in the West Riding Quarter Sessions and are stored at Wakefield. There is no knowledge of the West Riding before 1637.

Administrative business was dealt with at the Easter sessions. Up to 1866 it was always held at Pontefract then at Wakefield. There were other sessions in the north, west and southern parts of the county to give people chance to attend locally. Sheffield business was dealt with at the Sheffield court. It dealt with most topics. Petty criminals were dealt with at the assizes in Sheffield but the more serious criminal offences were dealt with by the Assize Court at York.

There are three major groups of records, order books, indictment books and session rolls.

Order books 1638-1971 - an almost unbroken series of 74 volumes.

Each has a reliable contemporary name and place index.

They list all Quarter Session business except criminal cases.

e.g. appeals on the Poor Law,
settlement and removal between parishes,
uncontested removals were filed from 1800 on. From 1800-21
only parish names are given but after 1821 the person's name was
listed.

Early order books list those in receipt of a Quarter Sessions pension e.g. soldiers. The Easter sessions dealt with money matters such as pensions. The order books have a list of names down the side of the account. There is also a list of prisoners being released.

Indictment Books - have the fullest record 1637-1971 with only a five-year gap. There are 157 volumes and a contemporary person and place index. There is a 30 year secrecy rule so records can only be seen up to 1967. The books are the indexes for the session rolls 1662-1971.

Session Rolls They are not often rolled but are very bulky files.

Early rolls have been published but no others. At one stage they were left in a damp basement!

The way into them is through the indictment books. The rolls were working papers.

Abstracts of Coroners' Inquests are found in the rolls.

For every Easter session is given - date and place of inquest, name of deceased and verdict.

Other records

Registers of Roman Catholics.

Certificates of Protestant Dissenters' Meeting Houses.

Land tax assessments.

Licences for public houses.

The West Riding Registry of Deeds is a major source from 1704-1970.

It is a register of deeds to titles to property. There are 13,000 volumes occupying 1½ miles of shelving. There is a name index of buyers and sellers. It is a unique archive. Only the 3 ridings and Middlesex have such records.

From 1880 Sheffield had Quarter Sessions. They are a major source of criminal records.

Reported by Denise Marsden

Meeting on Monday 19 May 1997

Family History in Newspapers and Periodicals

Colin Chapman began his talk with details of the background to newspapers. Before the 1400s newsheets were handwritten but with the introduction of movable type and printing presses it became possible to produce multiple copies of books and pamphlets. Newspapers grew out of the need of M.P.s, who tended to remain in their country seats, to obtain the political news from London and merchants in the provinces who wanted the market prices, tide times and transport details when they sent goods to, or received goods from, London or other ports. In the 1500s there was a growth in education. Schools were endowed by merchants wanting educated people to promote their business.

Some newspapers were produced in London and some in Amsterdam. There were very few local newspapers. Those that existed took London news and reprinted it. They took the view that everyone knew the local news so why print it! When notices of births, marriages and deaths appeared they were of London persons of standing, not locals.

By 1500 a different philosophy was emerging. It was felt that the newspaper proprietor's job was to make money, not pass on news. These proprietors were people using the paper for the advertising of their own products but including a bit of news with the adverts. Many owners were pharmacists or booksellers. Towns where lots of people were ill, or where there was a good bookseller would tend to have a newspaper. If news was a bit thin the editor or compiler would make something up! Anything made up is usually vague about a location.

By the 17th century the government realised that people were buying newspapers and that these could be used to promote their cause. Royalists and Parliamentarians slanted the news their way. The government began to licence newspapers. If they didn't like the news there was no licence issued. This, of course, was a form of censorship. Royalists printed their newspaper in Oxford and sent them up to London where they were sold on a Sunday!

To raise extra revenue newspapers were taxed. But people found ways around the taxes. A tax on the number of sheets in a newspapers meant that

large sheets of paper were used instead, and folded. We get octavo, quarto etc from this. Advertisements began to appear as a means of raising extra money so a tax was put on advertising.

As transport became easier people began to be more interested in the news from further afield. Births, marriages and deaths were reported but soon were called notices and were charged for. As education improved more people read for entertainment. A local community would turn out in their thousands to see an execution so the newspapers were able to, first, advertise it and then report it. The government brought in a tax on news items so stories were invented to avoid the tax. It is, therefore, necessary to know what taxes were in force when looking at newspapers.

The advent of railways opened up the country to the newspaper system. W.H. Smith was a government minister who realised that money could be made from newspaper distribution.

The first printing presses were at the bottom of Fleet Street. This was an ideal situation as it was within easy reach of the Doctors Commons at St. Paul's, the Inns of Court and the Inns of Chancery. Fleet Street was also en route to the monarchy at Westminster Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace and the Houses of Commons.

Willings Press Guide gives information on all newspapers and when they were published. Copies of newspapers can be seen at the British Library's Newspaper Collection at Colindale. Most local archives have copies of local newspapers. Some have copies from early days but often there are no facilities for looking at them. Most newspapers have not been indexed although some family history societies have indexed parts of them.

The Gentleman's Magazine began in 1731 and continued until the 1860s. It picked out and republished information from newspapers once a month and produced an index once a year. The information leads you back to the original source in another newspaper.

Newspapers gave details of runaway apprentices. They reported trials and Coroners' Inquests. Details of the latter were not available for 70 years but the press were always there to report the proceedings. Archdeacons' Court records made spicy reading. Newspapers in seaside towns published lists of visitors. Parish magazines were recommended as they give lots of information.

More information on newspapers and periodicals can be found in Colin Chapman's book "An Introduction to Using Newspapers and Periodicals".

Reported by Denise Marsden

WANTED - INFORMATION ON JOAN KNUTT

Steve Ridgway has an item that he believes would be of sentimental interest to Joan Knutt whom he believes to have been resident at 90, Wincobank Road, Shiregreen, Sheffield S18 7JL around 1940-41. He would dearly like to return the item to her or her family. If anyone can help please contact the Editor for further details.

REPORT FROM THE SOG FAIR 1997

Firstly the Fair, held at the Royal Horticultural Hall in Westminster on the 3rd & 4th of May, was successful from the point of view of bringing our Society to the notice of the public and family historians from the whole of the United Kingdom as well as visitors from Australia, New Zealand and the USA. During the two days some 3,800 people passed through the turnstiles to visit the 120 stands.

How did it all come about? I approached Marjorie Dunn at the Doncaster Family History conference last year with no particular plan in mind but when I reminded her about it in February this year she agreed to support my formal approach to the Committee to share part of the London based, Yorkshire Consortium stand. Marjorie arranged for me to be sent a variety of Society, Local Studies Office and Sheffield Archive leaflets, which I photocopied to provide extra copies, as well as buying on behalf of the Society the Archive Guides nos. 1-7. I displayed my own 1861 Census books and microfiche, Alan Godfrey Sheffield and Rotherham maps plus those showing the 1841-81 Census Enumeration Districts/Street names. Our limited table space meant I had to stand local history books and photographs on a chair perched on a ledge behind the tables.

Standing for fourteen hours was going to be too tiring so I asked Denise to let me have the addresses of the "near London" membership who, where they were able, responded magnificently with five ladies taking shifts on the two days. Thank you Anne Bell, Carol Bourne, Judy Calderwood, Laura Cornfield, and Kim MacDonald. Kim also allowed me to use her car park space which was only two hundred yards away from the hall plus a large bath towel to disguise the very obvious and expensive computers which were easily seen through the car windows! Bob Adams, the Yorkshire Treasurer was on a roving commission and gave a hand as required. Whilst we were able to give away the leaflets it was a little disappointing to have publications only for display but at least we could show prices and say who would supply them quickly. I think we all enjoyed talking to the "Sheffield Strays", at least one Sheffielder, and trying to help them with their researches. There was the opportunity to attend one of the many lectures, visit the other Family History Societies' tables, buy books from the Society of Genealogists' or Federation shops or, if you were that way inclined, pay a visit to the Compuserve and Internet workshops to send and receive questions and answers from the rest of the world.

Looking back on the event a special word of thanks must be said to Lily Catterick who put a considerable amount of time to organising into a great team the fragments of Yorkshire from around London. Well done Lily. Perhaps the rest of us can help a little more next year.

Report by Michael Bunting

THROUGH THE LETTERBOX

From Ian Nannestad, 52 Studland Road, Hall Green, Birmingham B28 8NW

I am currently writing a book detailing the history of Lincoln City Football Club which is due for publication later this year. In connection with this I am seeking help from your members.

Lincoln City have recruited many players from the Sheffield and South Yorkshire areas over the years and I would like to trace any former players or the relatives of former players, particularly those who played between 1884 and 1960, with a view to obtaining more information about their lives, for example, dates of birth and death. In return I can provide details of their footballing career at Lincoln.

Anyone with any information or anyone who thinks they may have a former Lincoln City footballer in their family tree can contact me at the address above.

From Geoff Austin, 38, Willow Crescent, Hatfield Peverel, Chelmsford, Essex, CM3 2LJ

Whilst in France recently I visited the Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery at Noeux-les-Mines, near Lens. The purpose of the journey was to revisit the grave of a distant relative but whilst there I saw the graves of five members of the York and Lancaster Regiment and took photographs of the headstones. It occurred to me that the descendants of these men may not know of the graves or may not have been able to visit them.

If anyone recognises the names and would like a copy of the prints then I would be delighted to send one to them.

Briefly the details are:

- 1 The cemetery is the Military Extension to the Municipal Cemetery at Noeux-les-Mines.
- 2 The graves are inscribed;
 - a 2/21193 Pte. W.T, Norman, York and Lancs, 3rd Oct. 1917.
 - b 20990 Pte. F. Richardson, York and Lancs, 25th July 1918, aged 23.
 - c 21039 Pte. J. Ibbotson, York and Lancs, 25th July 1918.
 - d 21510 Pte. W. Thompson, York and Lancs, 25th July 1918.
 - e 20845 Pte. W. J. Hepstone, York and Lancs, 25th July 1918,
- 3 The graves, as ever, are immaculately kept.

WATCH CENSUS OCCUPATIONS!

Clerks of the 1871 Census were instructed that "Carters (not otherwise described) if in large manufacturing or commercial towns, will generally be referred to as Carman, but in ordinary provincial towns as **Agricultural Labourer**". Such instructions can cause problems in defining occupations and using classification systems. From "A Clearer Sense of the Census" by Edward Higgs. HMSO £11.95 (1996).

(From Roy Bullen)

OTHER PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

Mr G. Clarke, 2, Ramsden Court, Bradford BD7 4EL is seeking information on **Louisa Amos**, the daughter present at the death of her father **William Smith, a Romany**, who died on 21 Apr. 1898, age 76 years, at 29 Court, Pond Street.

Mrs Margaret Ensor, 20, Rose Hill Avenue, Rawmarsh, Rotherham S62 5NA writes, "I am seeking the marriage and registration of birth of **Edmund Taylor Earnshaw**, my great great grandfather, born 7 Aug. 1846 at Lower Hommerton, Middx., baptised Rotherham 1851. Parents **Edmund and Maria Earnshaw**. What happened to his parents?

About 1851 he was at Wellgate, Rotherham with his grandmother **Mary (Taylor) Earnshaw** and her daughter **Maria Earnshaw** born 1816. Was he illegitimate?

About 1871 wife **Mary Ann Earnshaw** - his cousin.
He lived and died Rotherham 1906."

Mrs Maureen Warren, 61, Shetland Drive, Wantirna 3152, Victoria, Australia writes, "I am seeking information about the **Joyce Family**. **Hannah Joyce** (c.1824) was a convict to Australia in 1842. She was tried in Sheffield Quarter Sessions on 19th March 1838, but not transported until 24/9/1842 upon the "Royal Admiral". Place of Native Origin was given as Huddersfield. Father **Patrick**, Mother **Hannah**, brothers **Martin** and **John**, sisters **Mary-Ann** and **Sarah**. Martin and John had already been transported 8 years earlier. I am willing to pay for any costs incurred."

From Mrs Eileen Walmsley, 4, View Crescent, Montrose 3765, Victoria, Australia. "I wonder if anyone could tell me how I could find out about a brother of my husband's grandfather. He was born in Tunstall in 1873 and the family then moved to Sheffield in the early 1890s. His name was **Samuel Lewis** and we know he went to South Africa and was in the Boer War. The story is that when he was supposed to be going back to England he was given his fare but was robbed so had to stay in South Africa. It sounds a bit far fetched but that is what we were told. (You would think the soldiers would be given tickets not money.) My mother-in-law told us that Samuel got married to a black lady and had a family and never got back to England. The last letter they had from him was in the early part of the Second World War. Whether that was because of the war or if he died there we have no idea.

I wonder if someone could give me an address in South Africa to which I could write to obtain a death certificate. Are there any records of soldiers who didn't return to England after the War?"

Hutchins - Hutchings - Hutchens Family History

Jack R. Hutchins, 23, Orchard Way South, Rockville, Maryland 20854 USA is preparing a history of the Hutchins family (with over 70 variations of

the spelling) of Old England and is seeking information on any Hutchins families during the period 1276 -1799. He is willing to exchange Hutchins information for the period 1276 to 1799 with anyone interested.

John Wright, 21, Samya Court, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1R 2A4 is tracing the ancestors of **John Green**, his great Grandfather who was baptised 10 May, 1829 in Wentworth. He married **Elizabeth White** in Swinton. His grandmother, **Jemima Green** was born in Levitt Hagg, Upper Haugh, Rawmarsh on 8 Oct. 1858.

From I.N. Randle, 10, Ascot Close, Fernhill Heath, Worcester WR3 7UX
Charles Brown, a tailor, born 1848, in Manchester, married **Theresa Hannah Peacock Stacey** who was born in Club Gardens, London Road, Ecclesall Bierlow. The marriage took place at the Parish Church of Norton, Derbyshire. In the 1881 census they were living in Ecclesall Bierlow at 8, William Street and had five children at that time. Charles Brown died in 1912 and Theresa remarried a **Thomas Bennett**. Theresa was a shopkeeper at Trusthorpe, Lincs. and died in Dec. 1930. Any information appreciated.

Mrs Valerie Giles, 23 The Paddocks, Witham, Essex CM8 2DR writes, "I have been researching my Shelley ancestors in Essex & Suffolk for a number of years but have been unable to find a marriage for my Gt. Grandparents, **John & Hannah Shelley**. All the Shelley's in this area, Witham & Rivenhall etc. seem to stem from one line, therefore I have been unable to prove my line. I know that my grandfather **William** was born in Witham 1866 and volunteered for the South Yorkshire regiment in 1884. I have also discovered in the Sheffield census for 1881 a **Philip Shelley** age 21, servant, living in Stillingfleet, born Rivenhall Essex. Was this a coincidence or was there a family connection in Yorks?"

Shelleys were mostly found in Essex, Suffolk and Yorkshire and I am hoping that someone researching this name in Yorkshire may be able to help me solve this problem. Postage will be refunded."

Janet C. Frost, 99, Maidenhall, Highnam, Gloucester GL28DJ writes, "My ancestor **Thomas Rawson** was from **Barley Hole** in the chapelry of Wentworth according to his will written in 1728, and also according to Hunter in his book on Hallamshire. I have located this on an old map as being about 1½ miles from Wentworth, Thorpe Hesley and Chapel Town. Does anyone know if Barley Hole was a house or a hamlet? I understand that the Monumental inscriptions for Ecclesfield Church have been recorded. Is there a copy of this available or can anyone let me have details of the Rawsons who were buried there? Has anyone heard of **Marmaduke Rex of Sheffield**? This same Thomas Rawson said that if his daughter **Sarah** were to marry him then her legacy would be reduced from £200 to five shillings! She decided to marry **Peter Birks** of Handsworth instead, but I would like to know what sort of scoundrel was this Marmaduke Rex? I will repay any expenses."

Margaret Lyons, Church Farm, Thursford, Fakenham, Norfolk NR21 OBW writes, "I am looking for an **Ellen Louisa Bates** born 1875. She must be somewhere in Sheffield on the 1891 census. She was probably "in service". She was not at home in Attercliffe on census night. Always a chance the entry is on someone's census page."

Mrs Carol Toulson, 15, Dagmar Road, Dagenham, Essex RM10 8XP is seeking information on **Peter Wragg**, born c 1850 in Middleton, Derbyshire. Wife's name **Charlotte(?)** Children **John, George, Edith, Harry** (Mrs Toulson's grandfather) **Elizabeth** and **Annie**. Last known address (1881) No. 1, 12 CT Bernard Street, Park, Sheffield. Any information would be greatly appreciated. Postage refunded.

Mrs M. Bassindale, Gilbert Scar Cottage, Ambleside, Cumbria LA22 9LJ is researching the surname **Clay** and connected families including **Swift**. Five generations have included the Christian name **Farewell** and she would be interested to hear from anyone else with this family name.

Roy Lowings, 21 Lancaster Road, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1QH writes, "I am seeking information on **William Taylor**, farmer and quarry owner, and his wife **Elizabeth (née Bacon)** who lived at Dore Hall, Dore, Dronfield, DBY - (now Sheffield SYK) - sometime after 1851. William was born in Dore in about 1804 and Elizabeth was baptised in Alfreton on 6 May 1819. They had two children, **William James**, born 8 Nov 1857 and **Elizabeth Ann**, born 7 Dec 1862, both in Dore. The Census indicates that William probably died between 1881 and 1891 and that Elizabeth died some time after 1891.

Extensive research of IGI, Church and Official records has so far failed to identify (i) the exact date of William's birth/baptism, (ii) the names of his father and mother, (iii) the date and place of his marriage to Elizabeth, (iv) the dates of William's and Elizabeth's deaths, (v) the place (or places) of their burials. Can anyone please help me?"

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

The following members have submitted surname interests

- | | | | |
|-----|------|---------------------|--|
| O/S | 187 | Mrs Maureen Warren | 61 Shetland Drive Wantirna Victoria 3152 Australia |
| O/S | 189 | Mr Robert Buckler | 2 W. Hamilton Pl Jersey City NJ 07302 USA |
| | 1466 | Mr K.A. Lighton | 40 Heapham Road Gainsborough Lincs DN21 1SW |
| | 1497 | Miss Patsy Jennings | 12 Riverside Road Oxford OX2 0HU |
| | 1500 | Mrs Jeannie Elgar | 22 Windermere Albany Street London NW14EP |
| R | 1501 | Mrs Margaret Ensor | 20 Rose Hill Avenue Rawmarsh Rotherham S62 5NA |
| | 1502 | Mrs Valerie Giles | 23 The Paddocks Witham Essex CM8 2DR |
| | 1507 | Mr B.L. Martin | 50 Thornton Road Yeovil Somerset BA21 3LD |
| | 1510 | Miss J Parker | 85 Findon Street Hillsborough Sheffield S6 4QN |
| | 1514 | Mrs J Gilday | 2 Northcroft Court South Warnborough Hook Hants RG29 1RW |
| | 1515 | Ms Pamela K Cotton | 36 Whalley Avenue Penkhull Stoke-on-Trent ST4 5NE |

<i>M.No</i>	<i>Surname</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Period</i>
1515	Adams	Eccleshall	STS	18C
1501	Andrews	Kimberworth	YKS	1900+
1497	Ashton	Coal Aston	DBY	pre 1840
1507	Baggaley	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1883
1497	Batty	Doncaster	YKS	pre 1840
1501	Bedford	Darfield	YKS	1800+
1501	Bedford	Doncaster	YKS	1800+
1501	Bedford	Rotherham	YKS	1800+
1501	Bedford	Wakefield	YKS	1850+
1515	Bird	Donnington Wood	SAL	pre 1880
1500	Breers	Sheffield	YKS	1850+
1515	Brownsword	Betley	STS	pre 1840
189	Buckler	Sheffield / Rotherham	YKS	M/L 19C
1510	Bullivant	Wickersley	SYK	pre 1900
1497	Burley	Wistow	YKS	pre 1823
1500	Campbell	Shrewsbury	SAL	c1900
1500	Campbell	Llandrindod Wells	RAD	1900+
1514	Cartledge	Knaresborough	WRY	L19C
1500	Cook	Llangunllo	RAD	pre 1813
1515	Court	Stratford	WAR	pre 1860
1500	Davies	Llangunllo	RAD	pre 1813
1500	Davies	Llanbadarn Fawr	RAD	1850+
1500	Davison		KEN	1880+
1520	Dennis	Alfreton	DBY	pre 1900
1501	Earnshaw	Hommerton	MDX	1830-1876
1501	Earnshaw	Rotherham	MDX	1600+
1501	Earnshaw	Perth Australia		1920-1932
1515	Elsmore	Stowe	STS	18C
187	Flexmore	London		1700-1850
1497	Frith	Thorpe Salvin	YKS	pre 1790
1497	Gibbins	Catterick	YKS	pre 1800
1514	Gilday	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1862
1497	Godfrey	Doncaster	YKS	pre 1860
1515	Hall	Fenton	STS	pre 1890
1515	Hall	Liverpool	LAN	pre 1850
1515	Hall	Sheffield	YKS	18C
1500	Hardwick	Llanbister	RAD	pre 1762
1500	Hardwicke	Southampton	HAM	1930+
1514	Hebblethwaite	Knaresborough	WRY	E19C
1507	Hides	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1872
1497	Hills	Sheffield & Catterick	YKS	pre 1820
1497	Jackson	Thorpe Salvin	YKS	All
187	Jones	Much Marcle	HEF	1750-1870
187	Joyce	Huddersfield	YKS	1750-1850
187	Joyce	Sheffield	WRY	1750-1850
187	Kilner	Huddersfield	YKS	1700-1850
1466	Knowles	Chesterfield	YKS	1800+
1501	Knowles	Doncaster	YKS	1800+
1501	Knowles	Rotherham	YKS	1800+
1501	Knowles	Wakefield	YKS	1900+
1466	Lighton	Sheffield	YKS	1880+
1515	Limer	Stowe	STS	18C
189	Mallinson	Rotherham	YKS	M/L 19C
1507	Martin	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1895
1507	Martin	Chesterfield	DBY	pre 1895
1497	Mason	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1920
1515	Mason	Eggington	DBY	18C

1497	Massham	Wistow	YKS	pre 1790
1466	Medley	Sheffield	YKS	1880+
1520	Myers	Anywhere	SYK	pre 1900
1507	Norton	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1885
1466	Osborne	Sheffield	YKS	1880+
1500	Palmer		BRK	pre 1798
1500	Palmer	Elham	KEN	1798+
1500	Palmer	Eythorne	KEN	1900+
1520	Parker	Anywhere	SYK	pre 1900
1520	Perry	Tipton / Princess End	STS	pre 1900
1515	Pmbleton		NTH	pre 1880
1515	Potter	Northampton	NTH	pre 1860
1520	Schofield	Anywhere	SYK	pre 1900
187	Scholes	Huddersfield	YKS	1700-1880
1502	Shelley	Witham	ESS	19C
1502	Shelley		SFK	19C
1502	Shelley		YKS	19C
187	Smith	Upton	NFK	1750-1850
187	Somers	Wexford	WEX	1700-1880
1520	Spitle	Tipton / Princess End	STS	pre 1900
187	Summers	Wexford	WEX	1750-1880
187	Venables		HRT	1780+
1497	Vickers	Coal Aston	DBY	pre 1845
1466	Waby	Sheffield	YKS	1880+
1497	Wilks	Thorpe Salvin	DBY	
1466	Wordsworth	Sheffield	YKS	1880+
1507	Wragg	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1883
1507	Wragg	Woodhouse	WRY	pre 1883

YOU CAN'T BELIEVE A WORD YOU READ!

Helping my daughter-in-law to get started on her family history, we looked for the family in the 1881 Census. Having already gleaned some information about the family's roots, it was a great surprise to find:-
 Father's birthplace given as France.

Mother's birthplace given as Ireland.

Child's birthplace given as Clifton, Glos.

In the 1891 Census, the Mother was dead, and although the names and ages of the other two matched, their birthplaces didn't.

Father's birthplace was Leek, Staffs.

Child's birthplace was Clifton, Yorks.

It wasn't until we located them in the 1871 Census that we could decide which to believe. This stated:- Father's birthplace Leek, Staffs.

Mother's birthplace Barnsley, Yorks.

Child's birthplace Clifton, Yorks.

We have used other records to prove that the 1871 information is correct, so although we can understand the mistake with Clifton, why France and Ireland?

Whatever the reason, it only goes to show that as genealogists, we need to check and double check all the information we find.

Heather Gillott, 4, Bents Crescent, Dronfield, Sheffield S1 6EY

COMPETITION SECOND PRIZE

FRUSTRATIONS

Unless you are one of the, seemingly, few people who soon drop out of researching their family history, it is generally agreed that it is a fascinating "hobby". It is not always admitted that it can be also FRUSTRATING.

Unfortunately, living in the Wirral, I cannot easily go and do some research (except the IGI and St. Catherine's index); it is a bit far to the Wisbeach area, Yorkshire or Scotland! Now I am not really complaining, just feeling VERY FRUSTRATED --- NOT because I have run into a lot of dead ends, but because I cannot abandon everything and stay for a couple of months in the Sheffield area. I KNOW there is a wide variety of material for me to study in the Sheffield Archives and Library, Wakefield Registry of Deeds and the Borthwick Institute in York.

Let me show you how my frustrations developed. In spite of my father always saying he "couldn't be bothered with relatives", I seemed to know a surprising amount about my family. I now realise that what I did know was only a very small part of what I could have known. I occasionally visited Granny's sister, but knew little of her dead brothers; and although I only remember Granny mentioning two or three names, I was somehow aware that she had a vast number of cousins.

I started my research by looking at the 1881 census for Great Crosby, (outside Liverpool) as my father had often shown me where the family home "had always been". Well, only Granny, the youngest, had been born there. Her two eldest brothers had been born in Manchester and her father in Bolton Abbey (I knew her mother had been born in Sheffield)! Next I looked at the IGI for the marriage of Joseph Constantine and Martha Turner, and found it at Manchester Cathedral in 1859. Yes, I was helped by there being very few Constantines and by knowing that Martha Barker had been widow Turner with some children when she married widower Joseph Constantine. There, on the IGI, was also Martha's marriage to a Frederick Turner at Manchester Cathedral, plus the baptisms of their daughters.

I set off for Manchester thinking this research was a doddle. Yes - both Martha's marriages told me that her father was Joseph Barker; he was some sort of agent. No - her address at the time of her first marriage in June 1851 did not yield family details in the 1851 census - it was one of those illegible due to flood damage!

Nothing daunted, we made our first visit to Sheffield. There were quite a few Joseph Barkers, none fitting "agent". However, I had Granny's photograph album, labelled with names and relationships; so on to "Uncle Samuel Barker, Broomhill, Sheffield" and "cousin Claude Barker, Sheffield". I came home very satisfied with entries from directories, censuses, obituaries etc.

I joined Sheffield FHS and discovered there was an index to the 1841 census. Mrs Margaret Furey replied promptly with the only possible reference, plus the information that her husband, a retired solicitor, remembered Claude as their careers had just overlapped.

Since I did not know when Martha left Sheffield, I felt a little uncertain about this indexed family. Chiefly, I suppose, because the mother was called Christiana, and, although Martha had given all her 5 daughters two first names, she had not used Christiana. Also, I was unhappy that Joseph Barker was not born in Yorkshire, it left the search wide open.

Time for a second visit to Sheffield. I checked the 1841 census¹ and followed the address in the directories. I was able to eliminate a few earlier J.B.s because they followed through to 1841. I was directed to the name indexes at the Archives, where I struck gold. A card for Samuel Barker, with the correct date of death, was marked "see Eliz. Eadon". My immediate thought - "so that's why Granny's sister was christened Gertrude Eadon Constantine". The reference led to various documents, including two administrations for Elizabeth Eadon, spinster, died 1863. Complete proof was with the second admin. - "the next of kin are now..... and niece Martha, wife of Joseph Constantine".

Still no nearer Joseph Barker. I decided to pursue another Barker clue. One of the few bits of "archival material" I possessed was a visiting card, inscribed "The Misses A.C. & E. Barker, Wisewood House, nr Sheffield", endorsed with wedding congratulations from "Annie & Lizzie" to my parents in 1933. Presumably they were cousins of Granny, but Samuel only had sons. The 1841 census¹ included another son, Henry - they must be Henry's daughters. The directories showed Barkers farming at Wisewood, Wadsley, back to a James in the 1840s; presumably Joseph's brother and the grandfather of Miss Ann Cox Barker & Miss Elizabeth Barker - surely their relationship to my father could not be more distant. From the censuses, James Barker was born in Eckington, Derbyshire, just outside Sheffield, in approximately 1797. In 1851 he was a widower, living with his two sons John and James plus his unmarried sister-in-law, Elizabeth Cox, born Dronfield - the IGI gave the marriage of James Barker & Ann Cox at Dronfield in 1821.

I obtained the administration for Martha's first husband, Frederick Turner. It was NOT a waste of money, as I had been warned by Somerset House. Martha's two sureties were Joseph Constantine and Joseph Barker. This being September 1859, I hoped that Joseph B. was still at the same address in Stretford in 1861, and..... he was; a widower with one of Martha's Turner daughters to confirm matters (her step-father also recorded her at home). Joseph Barker was born at Eckington c. 1794.

The IGI gave a Joseph Barker christened in Eckington in 1794 and a James in 1792(!) sons of a John and Elizabeth. The likely parents were John Barker and Elizabeth Ginn married at Eckington in 1786. Hoping, sometime, to prove this assumption, we visited Matlock to see the Eckington registers. John Barker was of Eckington, and Elizabeth Ginn/Genn was of Sheffield parish, the marriage being by licence. I sent to Lichfield for a copy. It was

pointed out that the bride's surname was Denne; it clearly was that on both the bond and allegation. (A friend later checked the B.Ts at Lichfield and pronounced it clearly Genn). John Barker was a butcher and farmer at Eckington, and his surety was Benjamin Barker, scythesmith, Eckington.

Back to Sheffield for an intensive couple of days. The M.I.s for Wadsley confirmed that James was born in 1792. I looked up Genn in the directories, following the name up towards the 1840s - well past Elizabeth's marriage of 1788, since the name seems rare. There were several Genns as butchers in the Shambles. On looking up "The Shambles", I found several Barkers also as butchers, including James Barker of Wisewood! It seemed very likely that, by this common thread of "butchers", I had found the correct parents for 2g.gf Joseph.

I now knew to look at the Cathedral entry for Joseph's marriage to Christiana Hewitt, née Eadon, in 1816. It was by licence. Via the Borthwick, I discovered that Joseph was then a grocer in Angel Street. Presumably Joseph's stomach didn't run to the butchery trade, and his father suggested this as a suitable alternative. However, by 1841, he was clerk to the New Gas Co, and then, in Manchester, an "agent".

With a few more names on my family tree, I had another look in the name indexes at the Archives. There was an administration for a Joseph Barker in 1864, but he was a 27 year old bachelor of Wadsley drowned in the Sheffield Flood, administration to his father, Henry Barker of Arbourthorne. I rejected this, but kept the details.

I ordered the reference for a Benjamin Barker of Eckington, and a box of deeds was produced. I did not yell "whoopee", but the first one concerned Benjamin Barker and James Barker of Wisewood, and so did the next and the next. By now it was nearly closing time, so I ordered some photocopies and had a quick peep at some with later dates, where I noticed the name of Thomas Pearson Barker - perhaps I would find some descendants as well.

So there matters rested whilst I studied for a certificate in Scottish Family Studies. But that unfinished box of deeds was still urging me back to Sheffield. The Federation Conference held near Doncaster last August beckoned me strongly, with a prior couple of days in Sheffield Archives with That Box. I prepared thoroughly, including likely lines from the IGI. This preparation included a day out to Lichfield where I could quickly check if John Barker of Eckington had left a will. He hadn't, but a Benjamin Barker had, in 1794, and he was a scythesmith. We never did get to see the Cathedral - I looked up the list of children named in the Will² in the Derbyshire IGI, and they fitted a family in the next parish of Norton. Out came the B.T.s to check the baptisms, and the B.T.s for the 1753 Chesterfield marriage of a Benjamin B. to an Elizabeth. Thank goodness it was by licence (held on the premises). Benjamin Barker and Elizabeth Foulstone were both of the parish of Norton. Back to the IGI, and Benjamin's age fitted that of a son of Charles B. of Norton. I did not find any Barker wills for the parish of Norton.

From the 1794 Will², it was obvious that the Benjamin in the deeds in "That Box" was a younger son of Benjamin the scythesmith and an uncle of

James of Wisewood. I never found time to investigate "That Box" whilst I worked flat out for 2 days in Sheffield. Only a fraction of the prepared work was done, and I unearthed a lot of new material which I started to investigate, chiefly as a result of looking at a Barker tree in the Jackson Collection.

This undated "tree" showed the children of John Barker and Elizabeth Genn of Handsworth. (The wife and family of the eldest son, John were also shown, including Thomas Pearson Barker). The second son was James of Wisewood, then Joseph of Manchester, the 4th was Henry of Arbourthorne, etc. I checked the B.T.s of Handsworth for the baptisms of the younger children and the burials of the parents (only Elizabeth decipherable)³. I found some census details, by searching through Handsworth (unindexed).

Can you now understand my frustration?

- As a start, there are the details shown on the tree to investigate - the wills noted as proved must be at the Borthwick. Henry of Arbourthorne's son, Joseph, drowned in the Sheffield Flood is first cousin to g.g.m Martha.
- Is this Joseph's firm connected with the Scythe Wheel in the Rivelin Valley left to William Barker, the 3rd son of Benjamin sr.²?
- What happened to William?
- What happened to William's youngest brother, Ralph?
- What other children did Henry and his other siblings have?
- Will I discover details of rentals for the Shambles in the Norfolk estate papers?
- What will I learn from a visit to Handsworth churchyard?
- Similarly by looking in Norton churchyard where Benjamin Sr. is buried, will there be a legible gravestone for his parents, Charles & Anna (Greaves of Sheffield) married by licence in 1710 - now that is something I can send for, and hopefully it will indicate Charles' age; he is probably younger than the son of John Barker & Valentine Chappell, baptised in 1652 with the appended note "these being Sheffield people". I have a strong hunch that there are too few Barker baptisms recorded at Norton in the late 1600s.
- Where was Elizabeth Foulstone born? There are no Foulstones in the Norton parish records, up to 1812. The Eliz. F. baptised at Wombwell in 1729 apparently died there in 1754.

All will be revealed, some day!

Appendix

Note 1 1841 Census 1334/2/33F

Jos	BARKER	45	N
Christiana	do	50	Y
Samuel	do	20	Y
Jane	do	15	Y
Henry	do	15	Y
Sarah	do	13	Y
Martha	do	10	Y



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Note 2 Children of Benjamin & Elizabeth Barker baptised at Norton

Sarah	25 Jul 1754	died young, as not in will
Joseph	7 Oct 1756	
John	16 Apr 1759	mar. Elizabeth Genn
William	15 Nov 1762	
George	25 Mar 1764	
Betty	31 Aug 1766	mar. Thomas Staniforth
Benjamin	27 Mar 1772	
Ralph	23 Feb 1776	

Note 3 Children of John Barker & Elizabeth Genn

John	23 Apr 1788	c. Eckington
Mary	25 Apr 1790	c. Eckington
James	1 Nov 1792	c. Eckington
Joseph	28 Oct 1794	c. Eckington 2g.gf
Henry	28 May 1797	c. Handsworth
Henry	21 Jul 1799	c. Handsworth
Thomas	17 Oct 1802	c. Handsworth
Elizabeth	11 Apr 1806	c. Handsworth
Samuell	1 Apr 1806	c. Handsworth

Mrs D.M. Brown, 7, Westaway, Heswall, Wirrall. Merseyside L60 8PJ

MAPS, ENUMERATION DISTRICTS & SOME ROBINSONS.

A letter from Mrs D.M. Brown in the Spring 1996 (Oh, Denise, it was 1997!) Journal regarding maps marked with Enumeration Districts prompted me to search my family history library shelves for a finding aid which I had found very useful when I first began my own census searches in Sheffield.

A visit in 1988 to the City Library, Surrey Street, when the Local Studies Library and the Archive Office shared the same room was to be my place of research for several days whilst revisiting my town of birth. Having purchased a number of birth, marriage and death certificates at St. Catherine's House (now moved lock, stock and barrel to Myddelton Street) I was tackling the Trade and Residential directories followed by the Burgess Rolls in a time span from 1851 to 1881, to try to locate Job, Samuel and Thomas J. Robinson all of whom were sons of John Robinson an Iron Foundry owner in Royds Mill Street. Having a popular name like Robinson there were also several people with identical Christian names. So there was no option but to use the census to see if I could locate there my Grandmother, Annie, the daughter of Samuel and who was supposed to have been born in Scotland in 1873. So the search was concentrated on the 1881 census. There were three Samuels in different parts of the City and whilst I thought the one in Attercliffe cum Darnall was the most likely (since my Great Grandfather had owned the Washford Arms at 380 Attercliffe Road in the 1890s), the families of all three were inspected.

The archivist suggested that they had large scale street maps of the City, marked with the Enumeration districts, which would help to reduce the

amount of searching through the 35mm films. In those days there was no "Sheffield, 1861 Census Street Index" to help. I had to make use of a current Street Index, which luckily still had Worthing road marked on it, to help locate where the road was on the old maps. I was then able to pick out the film piece number and enumeration district. The presence of Annie, born in Scotland, at 71, Worthing Road gave me my third piece of evidence verifying that I had the correct family.

Some street names did change over the years and whilst I know and remember that Attercliffe Road at one time comprised Carlton Road, Tinsley Road and High Street, Attercliffe somewhere in the archives or library there must be a list of the changes which may need to be used in conjunction with our more modern maps and I hope that someone has a copy of all those roads lost with the demise of the Steel works. Do make use of the street indexes that the Archive Office holds for the 1841-1891 census of Sheffield, Ecclesall B and Wortley districts. Don't forget that they also hold name indexes from 1841 to 1881. Give the Archivists a ring. They are very friendly.

In order to continue my researches from my home in Surrey and the London Census Rooms (now also centred on Myddleton Street) I paid for photocopies of the maps. Marked copies of 1841, 1861 and 1881 (South YKS ref. no 18/Z1/1) are at the Archives. Meanwhile I have sent some A4 size copies for 1841-1881 to the Editor in case someone volunteers to mark up some modern maps.

Michael Bunting.

Ed.'s Note: A volunteer has come forward and we hope to have useful maps available in due course.

THE CHANGING JOURNEY TO WORK IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Daily mobility, including the journey to work, is a taken-for-granted aspect of most people's lives. However, the fact that such mobility is commonplace does not mean that we have a good understanding of either how it has changed over time or what factors influence individual decisions about the journey to work. Indeed, because mundane events such as travel between home and workplace rarely leave written records it is an aspect of mobility which has been neglected by historians. As most family historians know to their cost, information on residential mobility is hard enough to discern. Data on daily travel is almost impossible to determine for periods beyond the scope of present memories. However, because the journey to work is an everyday experience there are many myths and popular assumptions about the ways in which it has changed in the twentieth century. There is need to test these assumptions against more rigorous evidence, and to understand the nature and process of change in daily mobility to work in the twentieth century. Furthermore, because the journey to work is fundamentally embedded in many other aspects of economy, culture and society - including such factors as

changing transport technology, employment practices, residential preferences, household structures and environmental considerations - it can be suggested that the journey to work is in effect a mirror reflecting some of the most significant aspects of change in twentieth-century economy and society.

Many family historians will be aware of the research we have recently completed on life time residential histories.¹ Data provided by family historians first alerted us to the possibility of studying aspects of daily mobility in more detail, and the methodology used to examine the journey to work has been derived directly from our previous research on migration. Evidence collected in the migration project suggested that, for most people, the journey to work changed relatively little before the twentieth century. This, together with the need to utilise mainly oral evidence, meant that the current project was focused on changes in the journey to work in the twentieth century. Family historians have been asked to provide information on people who entered the workforce at any time from 1890 onwards, and respondents have been sent a detailed data entry form requesting information on residential histories, employment histories, the mode and nature of the journey to work, and relevant personal details. We have so far received over 1400 completed forms, but are keen to collect further information.² In addition to the very detailed data collected via the forms, we are also conducting a series of in-depth interviews with 50 selected respondents. These interviews are being used to examine in detail the reasons why people chose particular modes of travel to work, and explore the experiences of commuters at different time periods.

The limited research previously completed on the journey to work in the twentieth century, together with common sense observations and analysis of contemporary census data, suggest that for most people travel to work distances have increased markedly since the 1890s, that there are variations in the journey to work by gender, socio-economic group, life-cycle stage and location, and that car use has increased dramatically during the second half of the twentieth century.³ The project focuses on three questions arising from this context. First, what were the key changes in distance, direction and mode of journey to work over the period from 1890 to the present, and do they substantiate commonplace assumptions; second, have the factors which were important in influencing people's decisions about the distance between their home and workplace, and about types of transport used, changed over time; and, third, how have decisions about journey to work distances and modes of travel varied with gender, life-cycle stage, socio-economic group and location amongst other factors? Investigation of these questions is at an early stage (one year into a three year project), and only preliminary results can be reported here. However, analysis of the first 400 responses received already highlights some significant issues. For the purposes of this paper analysis is focused particularly on change over time and variations by gender.

As expected, journey to work distances appear to have increased dramatically during the twentieth century with a mean journey to work distance of 5.5 kms for the period 1890-1919 compared to 15.4 kms for the

1980s and '90s. However, rates of increase were not the same in all time periods, and there were significant differences in the experiences of men and women. Whereas for both men and women, the greatest increases in journey to work distances occurred in the first half of the twentieth century, and men had a longer journey to work than women in all time periods, male journeys to work continued to increase in each time period whilst female journeys to work remained stable from the 1920s to the 1970s. Thus in the period 1920-1939 mean journey to work distances for men were 10.4 kms and for women 8.4 kms, but by the period 1960-79 male journey to work distances had increased to 17.6 kms whilst female distances were almost unchanged at 8.8 kms. Only in the 1980s and '90s have female journey to work distances increased significantly, narrowing slightly the gender differential. This strongly suggests that the factors which encouraged men to lengthen their travel to work distances for much of the twentieth century have not influenced women until relatively recently.

This is confirmed if changes in the main mode of transport are examined. Overall, as anticipated, there has been a massive decline in bus use and walking, and an increase in use of the private car. Thus in the period 1890 to 1919 one third of journeys were on foot, 24.6 per cent were by train (including underground), and 35.5 per cent were by bus or tram (with a negligible proportion by car or motorcycle). By the 1980s and '90s walking comprised only 6.7 per cent of journeys, buses 10.3 per cent, train use was almost unchanged at 25.6 per cent and cars accounted for 46.5 per cent of all commuting journeys, with car use increasing most rapidly in the 1960s. In the 1890s and 1900s gender differences in the main mode of transport used were relatively small, though men were most likely to commute by train and women by bus or tram. However, from the 1920s there was increasing divergence with car use before the 1960s confined almost entirely to men, and with women much more likely than men to use buses and trams or to walk. However, by the 1980s gender differentials had diminished with travel to work for both men and women dominated by car use.

Examination of the reasons why people used a particular mode of transport for their commuting journey sheds further light on the gender differences. Overall, as might be expected, the proportion who said that they had no choice over their mode of transport declined from the 1890s, as did the proportion who said cost was the most significant factor. Personal preference, speed of transport and the fact that employers gave assistance with transport (especially a company car) became increasingly important. The main gender differential which emerges is that women were consistently more concerned than men about the speed of their journey to work - they needed to minimise the time spent commuting. In the period 1890 to 1939 they were also more likely than men to be concerned about cost, but only in the 1980s and '90s were they more likely than men to say that lack of choice was their main reason for choosing a particular mode of transport. What emerges consistently from the data is the impact of well-known employment and household constraints on female journey to work distances and travel modes. Women,

who often worked part time for low wages and had to juggle domestic and employment duties, required a short journey to work which was cheap, took a minimum amount of time, but which often had to be undertaken on foot or by bus. Although in the 1890s and 1900s differences between male and female journey to work patterns were relatively small, these diverged rapidly until the 1980s when women appear to have begun to adopt what were previously male-dominated commuting patterns.

This analysis of gender differences in changes in the journey to work over a century demonstrates clearly the way in which decisions about the location of home and workplace, and the mode of transport used to commute, cannot be divorced from wider forces of social, economic and cultural change operating in society. Inevitably, at such an early stage of the project, analysis is tentative and somewhat superficial. There is much more to be revealed from a full analysis of the data. However, one factor that is immediately apparent both from the forms returned so far and from the small number of interviews completed, is the way in which decisions about changing home or workplace to reduce a journey to work were affected by uncertainty in other aspects of people's lives. This is illustrated clearly by the experience of one respondent who, due to both job uncertainty and other possible changes in her life, continued to undertake what she described as a 'terrible journey' of one and a half hours across London rather than move nearer her workplace in the late 1960s and early '70s:

'Well I liked the flat really which I suppose is mainly it, and also I was beginning to think I'd had enough of social work and everything by then and I didn't know whether I was, it was all in the melting pot, and my mother was very ill which was one of the things, and I didn't quite know what was going to happen, if I was going to be called back home to help out or whatever, and then in the middle of it all I met D and so that was all a possibility, and so I just went on for three years.'

Decisions about the journey to work are clearly far from simple, and whilst the research will, inevitably, be confirming some previous assumptions it is also highlighting aspects of the relationship between home and workplace which have been previously unconsidered.

Colin G. Pooley and Jean Turnbull, Dept. of Geography, Lancaster University

Notes:1. For a summary of the results of this research see C.G. Pooley and J. Turnbull, 'Migration and mobility in Britain from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries' *Local Population Studies*, 57 (1996) 50-71.

2. Anyone wishing to participate in the project should contact Dr. Jean Turnbull, Department of Geography, Lancaster University, Lancaster, LA1 4YB (Tel: 01524-593730). We would be grateful if all completed forms are returned by March 1998 at the latest.

3. For previous research on the journey to work in twentieth-century Britain see R. Lawton, 'The journey to work in England and Wales: forty years of change' *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, 54 (1963) 61-69; R. Lawton, 'The journey to work in Britain: some trends and problems' *Regional Studies*, 2 (1968) 27-40; A. Warnes, 'Estimates of journey to work distances from census statistics' *Regional Studies*, 6 (1972) 315-26; A. Gillespie, 'Population and employment decentralization and the journey to work' in J. Goddard and A. Champion (eds) *The urban and regional transformation of Britain* (Methuen, 1983) 160-

86; M. Coombes, D. Atkins and C. Wymer, 'Workplace and travel to work patterns' in D. Atkins, A. Champion, M. Coombes, D. Dorling and R. Woodward (eds) *Urban trends in England: latest evidence from the 1991 census* (HMSO, 1996) 123-144.

THE ROTHERHAM 'ADVERTISER'. JULY, 1919.

Those taking part in the peace celebrations.

c Committee.
 SC(M&S) Sub -committee, Military display and Sports.
 SC(CH) Sub -committee, Childrens events.
 SC(F&S) Sub -committee, Flag and Singing.
 Th. Thanksgiving services.
 Th(Ch) Thanksgiving services, children.
 D. Donors of prizes.
 so Sports organisers.
 SW. Sports prize-winners.
 B Boxing.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Forename</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Category.</i>
ADAMS	C.R.	Councillor	C
AIZLEWOOD	A.P.	Alderman	C SO.
	Gladys.	---	SW
ANTON	---	Captain.	SC(M&S)
ARMITAGE	S.B.	---	SW
ARMSTRONG	Agnes	---	SW
ASTBURY	Miriam	---	SW
AUTY	J.A.	Mr	SO
BAGNALL	J.	---	SW
BAILEY	J.	Mr	C SC(CH)
BARDSLEY	E.S.	Councillor	C
BARKER	A	Mr	SO
BARLOW	D	---	SW
BARLOW-MASSICK.	---	major	SC(M&S) Th.
BECKETT	E	miss	SO
BIELBY	J	Mr	SO
BILTON	Ernest	---	SW
BIRCH			B
BIRKETT	Douglas L.	Mr	D
BLANCHARD	H.	Councillor	C
BRADLEY	G.	---	SW
BRIGGS	W.C	Mr	SO
BROOKE W	W	Councillor	D
BROWN	M	---	SW
BUCKLEY	---	Major	SC(M&S)
BURNETT	Isabel	---	SW
CAINE	G.E.	Councillor	C
CAPSTICK	Annie	---	SW
CARTWRIGHT	Hettie	---	SW
CATLEY	---	Mr	SC(M&S)
CHAPMAN	---	Mr	SC(M&S)
CHRISTMAS	---	Lieutenant	SC(M&S)
CLAYTON	R	Mr. B Sc.	SC(F&S) (conductor)
CLOWERY	'Young'	---	B
COLES	G	---	SW
COLLINGE		Captain	SC(M&S)
COLLINS	Tom	---	SW
CONNELL	'Young'	---	B

COPPING	H	---	SC(F&S)
COTTERILL	Harold	---	SW
COWARD	P.B.	Alderman	C
COX	---	Mr	SC(M&S)
COX	J.H.	Reverend	Th(Ch)
COY	---	MR	C
CROSBY	F.C.	Miss	SO
DAVIS	G.E.	Reverend	TH Th(Ch)
DEMAINE	R.	Mr	C SC(M&S)
DES FORGES	Chas:L.	Mr	C.D.Tb(cb)
DEWAR	R	Councillor	C Th(Ch)
DICKSON	J.W.	Reverend	Th(Ch)
DOBSON	Doris	---	SW
DRABBLE	E.	Mr	SC(F&S)
DYER	W	Reverend	Th
DYSON	Robert	Mr. J.P.	D
EASTON	Thos: D.	Mr	SC(CH)
ELSON	---	Miss	SO
FARR	Mary	---	SW
FITTON	M.S.	Miss	SO
FLETCHER	R	---	SW
FOSTER	J.	Mr	SO
FURNISS	---	Captain	SC(M&S)
FUSCOE	Peter	---	B
GABBERTAS	T	Mr	SC(F&S)
GARNER	Clifford	---	SW
..	Sidney	---	SW
GIBBENS	Alfred	---	SW
GILBERT	---	R.S.M.	SC(M&S)
GILBERTHORPE	Geo:	---	SW
GILBODY	R.	Miss	SO
GODDARD	C.H.	Mr	SC(F&S)
GOODALL	---	Canon M.A.	Th(Ch)
GOODWIN	E.D.	Mr	SC(F&S)
GOUGH	H.P.	Mr	D
GRAY	C.W.	Mr	SC(F&S)
GREEN	Doris	---	SW
..	H.W.	Councillor	C
GRUNDY	H	Miss	SO
..	T.W.	ALderman M.P.	C
GUMMER	G.	Alderman	C D SC(M&S)
..	---	Mayor	---
..	---	Captain	SC(M&S)
..	---	Mrs (Mayoress	---
..	---	Miss	SO
GYFORD	---	Mr	SC(M&S)
HAIGH	J.W.	Mr	SC(F&S) SO
HALLSWORTH	John	---	SW
HARGREAVES	J.	---	SW
HASLAM	R.	Reverend	Th
HASTINGS	Wm	Mr J.P.	D
HATTON	H	---	SW
HAWLEY	---	Lieutenant	SC(M&S)
RAYWOOD	H.E.	Mr	SO SC(M&S)
HEPPENSTALL	O.	Miss	SO
HIRST	J.E.	Mr	SO
HOWARTH	E.	Mr	SC(F&S)
HUDSON	Alice	---	SW

HUMPHRIS	M.	Miss	SO
JAMES	A.A.	Mr	SO SC(F&S)
JARVIS	J.	---	SW
..	J.A.	---	SW
JENKINS	A.T.	Mr J.P.	SO
JESSOP	W.H.	Mr	SO
JENNINGS	B	Mr	SC(F&S)
..	J.H.	Reverend	Th Th(Ch)
..	W.	Mr	SO
JONES	F.	Mr	SO
..	F.J.	Sir Bart:	D
KELLEY	F.A.	Major. M.P.	D
KENNEDY	Arthur	---	B
KETTON	J.	Councillor	C
KIRK	Nellie	---	SW
KNIGHT	---	Major	C SC(M&S)
LAXTON	Annie	---	SW
LEADBEATER	P.	Mr	SO
LEADBETTER	P.	Mr	SC(F&S)
LEGGINS	Ida	---	SW
LEVERINGTON	Harry	---	SW
LING	C	---	SW
LISTER	Cocky	---	B
MAIR	Jas.A	Captain	SC(M&S) SO
MITCHELL	T.W.B.	Colonel	SC(M&S)
MORAN.	J	---	SW
O'NEAL	A	Mr	SC(F&S)
PAGE		Mr	C
PALMER	Gerald	---	SW
PLATTS	Annie	---	SW
POYSER	W.	---	SO
PRICE	J.E.	---	SO
PRITCHARD	---	---	B
RANBY	John	---	SW
REGAN	Johnny	Ex Serg;Major	B
RHODES	C.E.	Mr	D
RICHMOND	T.	---	SW
ROBINSON	Raymond	---	B
RODGERS	Annie	---	SW
	George E.	---	SW
RUSHFORTH	A.	Miss	SO
	E.M.	..	SO
SMITH	F	Mr	SO
..	H.V.	Councillor	C
..	W	---	SW
..	"Young'	---	B
SPICER	---	Mr	SC(M&S)
STEER	H.	Mr	SO SC(F&S)
STEWART	D.	---	SW
STINTON	T.	---	SW
STOKER	Tranter	---	B
STUTTARD	Reginald	---	SW
SUTTON	Nellie	---	SW
TAYLOR	W.H.	---	SW

THORPE	A.	Councillor	C
TWIGG	E.J.	..	C
WAIN	D	Mr	SO
WALKER	Geo:	---	SW
WATSON	A.E.	Mr	SO
..	H.S.E.	Mr	SO
WELFORD	G.	Mr	SO
WHITEHEAD	Norman	---	SW
WILLMOT	H.	---	SW
WILSON	Arthur	---	SW
..	E.	---	SW
WINTER	D.L.	Alderman	Th(Ch) SO
WIRTH	Charles	---	SW
WOLSTENHOLME	Albert	Mr	SO
WOOD	R.	Mr	SO
WORMALD	W.	Alderman	C Th(Ch)
..	---	Mrs	SO
WORRALL	Hilda	---	SW
..	H.M.	---	SW

DID YOU KNOW? BIRTH REGISTRATION BEFORE 1875

Since there was no penalty for failing to register a child's birth until 1875 many parents failed to register the birth of a baby. Often this was done as a means of hiding the child's true age so that it could be sent out to work at an earlier age than the law allowed. Many people were under the impression that it was not necessary to register a child that had been baptised and the fine for late registration made it even less likely that children not registered at birth would be registered later.

UNDERSTANDING OLD HOUSES

A Joint Day School by W. Yorkshire Archives and Archaeology Services will be held at Oakwell Hall, Birstall on Sat. 27 Sept. 1997 from 10 am to 4 pm. Subjects to be covered are How were they built? How were they furnished? How were they used? To book send cheque for £7 (payable to Wakefield MDC) to S. Hancock, WYAS, PO Box 5, Morley, Leeds LS27 0QP. Please indicate if you intend purchasing lunch from the cafe at Oakwell. A full programme will be sent on receipt of your cheque.

STOP PRESS - WE ARE NOW ON THE INTERNET!

One of our members, Eric Youle, has set up an Internet page for us. Our address is

http://mtx.net.au/~exy/sheffield_fhs.html

Eric has several informative pages of his own. His address is

http://mtx.net.au/~exy/family_history_research.html

YORKSHIRE WALTON-MATE BACKGROUND AND ASSOCIATIONS WITH THURGOLAND WIRE MILLS

A hard bound reference copy of a document with title as above has been donated to our Society's library held at Sheffield Archives. The body of that work has 345 pages with prefacing pages which indicate some of the author's Yorkshire forebears and relations, including Joseph Lewis Walton or Uncle Lewis who, with his 1914 hostess, Mrs Wm Smith of Bullace Grange, Thurlstone, previously has been written about in *The Flowing Stream*. After a main section of over 100 pages on associations with Wortley Ironworks' Wire mills, 81 figures (including maps), 12 charts, and 7 tables are listed prior to 76 references. They are followed by 18 appendices and then an index of places plus an index of persons containing more than 600 names.

This research study is inclined to be in the form of a thesis with careful substantiation of the conclusions reached and is intended to be fully comprehensible but of necessity is not all easy reading. However, the following summary of the main part about Wortley Ironworks' Wire Mills at Thurgoland is expected to be of more general interest and might whet the appetite of those who could be seriously interested in the complete work.

Wortley and its Ironworks, pre-dating up-river Thurgoland wire mills, are discussed in outline from ancient times with cross reference to certain events like the Civil War near the mid-17th century days of Sir Francis Wortley. A flow chart shows the main inputs for an annual output of around 150 tons of charcoal process iron from Wortley works at the close of the 17th century when they were a part of Barnsley's iron industry, with the latter illustrated through a map. By then the Spencer family was lessee (old Wire Mill on the Don had been operating for some decades) and their account records indirectly were the basis for the flow chart. In the same period significant use of Wortley iron for nail-making is noted, and, with reference to old pack horse roads such as went by Wortley and Green Moor, a crossroads route marker which is now on the Stocksbridge to Penistone road, is shown.

Years with significant technological advances in ironmaking, enabling coke from coal to be used instead of charcoal from wood, are associated with the considerable skills of the Cockshutt family, particularly the well-trained brothers John and James. They were grandsons of the Revd. Thomas Cockshutt of Cawthorne who was a brother-in-law of Matthew Wilson of Wortley forge where his great-nephews followed. These Cockshutts are linked to Huthwaite House.

Final years of the last of the Cockshutt proprietors corresponded to the early childhood of Joseph Walton, wiredrawer, who went to Auckland, New Zealand in 1865. During his lifetime which went into the post Cockshutt era, the ironworks is recorded to have begun making railway axles when Vincent Corbett was Manager before a Thomas Andrews took over in 1850. Reference is made to the renown of his son, Thomas, jnr who studied chemistry and

became a leading metallurgist with a great interest in railway axles. The associated discussion has five figures including a large forge hammer, a reconstructed water-wheel, and a commemorative plaque of The Sheffield Trades Historical Society whose members make it possible on occasional "Steam-up" days to see Wortley's historic ironworks in operation, as could have been seen by Joseph.

Thurgoland wire mills, from the era of the **Cockshutt family's proprietorships** are discussed under sub-headings with the first containing an 1826 sketch map of James Cockshutt's Huthwaite Estate based on a plan annexed to a deed, the text of which is progressively reviewed. Prior to presenting this sketch map other related deeds are identified along with names of James Cockshutt's relatives and trustees often appearing in deeds. From one with a summary of James Cockshutt's estates generally worded sections are quoted, firstly, about his mills on the Don and, secondly, about a homestead, cottages, gardens and fields together with over 16 acres, also known as [the estate of] Thurgoland Hall. That was where Ann Jagger was born in 1815. Other sections of the same deed are quoted and briefly discussed.

The sketch map of Cockshutt's Huthwaite Estate, covering just over 220 acres, not only provides a specific indication of where Joseph Walton's widowed mother Hannah *et al.*, including Ann Smith (née Jagger) were living at Jubb Hill for the 1841 census, but also shows the foot track from the village of Thurgoland passing near Huthwaite House en route to Old Mill via Jubb Hill.

With 19th century proprietorships of Thurgoland wire mills in mind a **transition period** from the last Cockshutt proprietorship to when the Joseph Dyson/George Jubb/Matthew Birkenshaw partnership was dissolved in 1831, is focus of the next sub-heading. In that reference is made to seven additional deeds with texts appended. From three of those texts, parcels of land were noted as being sold to a Joseph Sanderson, Joshua Wordsworth and others, evidently in 1823 or after James Cockshutt's death in 1819. Additionally, deed references to a George Jagger and a Jonas Walton are connected with Thurgoland Hall, which is consistent with that George Jagger being the person who married Mary Mate, a sister-in-law of the just noted George Jubb. Information on the Joseph Dyson in the partnership is quoted in support of it commencing in 1825-26. Later an 1833 directory, for example, showed J. Dyson and Co, George Jubb and Joseph Sanderson each as steel-wire drawers, and data indicative of Matthew Birkenshaw then being a Thurgoland farmer also are provided. The first three of these last four people were associated, respectively, with Tilt Mills, Old Mill and New Mill, as on the 1826 sketch map of Huthwaite Estate with a large plantation, also known as Huthwaite Wood.

The Huthwaite lands sold to Sanderson and Wordsworths, as identified on that map, are duly concluded to be directly connected to three of the seven deeds with texts appended. For the Wordsworths the Thomas, John and Robert in possession are indicated as being: brother wiredrawers for the case of Thomas and Robert; and Thomas' son who was a farmer at Huthwaite Bank

for many years for the case of John. Named Wordsworths, apparently not on the land, were a John Wordsworth of Kilne House, YKS, cordwainer, a George Wordsworth of Birdwell, YKS, blacksmith and a Joshua Wordsworth of Leeds, machine-maker.

In the year of James Cockshutt's death the Capital Messuage or Mansion House which his father would have occupied prior to his death in 1774, was known as **Huthwaite House**, formerly Huthwaite Lee. That and associated messuages are discussed, noting the Capital Messuage's first occupant would have been Wm. Murgatroyd (Clerk and Manager at Old Mill), his undertenants or assigns, after being built in 1748. Data on Huthwaite House from 1841-81 census returns reveal an occupancy in 1841 by relatively youthful groups, excepting one headed by Joseph Grayson a schoolmaster age 55 or more. However, for 1851-81 "Huthwaite House" had become "Huthwaite Hall", and from 1851 there were associated entries for a "Huthwaite House" then a "Huthwaite Lodge" under a groom who advanced to coachman. This was when Huthwaite Hall was headed first by Vincent Corbett then his sister Mary Corbett accompanied over the years by various others in their family including Major General Stuart Corbett, brother, plus servants such as a cook, kitchenmaid, housemaid and two ladies' maids in 1861, for instance. The period from 1851 paralleled one when an already named Thomas Andrews had taken over as Manager of Wortley Ironworks from Vincent Corbett. He also is discussed as being a son of the Revd. Dr Stuart Corbett, a Vicar of Wortley and relative of James Stuart Wortley, Esq. (later Lord Wharncliffe), who were not only listed with their families and servants at Wortley in 1809 but also part of an above identified deed with plan about the Cockshutt estates.

This section of summary goes with a period from prior to the 1830 burial at Wortley of Isaac Walton, grandfather of Joseph Walton, to after the latter was first living in Thurgoland village some years before the death of George Jubb, wire manufacturer, in 1855. By then Huthwaite House/Hall no longer was the symbol of proprietorship it had been for the Cockshutts in the first decade from 1808 of the above Joseph Walton, forebear of the writer.

To be continued

INTERESTING ENTRIES

1. Rotherham Parish Church Marriage Register.

"John Bower of the age of 80 years and Margaret Wyld of the age of 70 years, both of this Parish and each of 'em twice marry'd before were marry'd in the Parish Church of Rotherham on 6 November 1743."

2. St Mary's Church Rawmarsh Burial Register.

"Thomas Hunt, stable groom at Aldwark (killed by a fall from chamber window, supposed to be in a dream) buried 2 July 1810."

From John Wilkinson

DIARY OF LEONARD PARKIN (contd.)

Wednesday 21 June 1882

Raining very heavy with a strong wind blowing but we do not seem to be making much progress. Rain cleared up about 3pm. Very cold and we all went to bed very early. 74 miles.

Thursday 22 June 1882

Clear and bright this morning, not very hot, with a calm sea, wind against us we are making slow progress. Saw another sailing ship some distance away about 3pm. She was going in the opposite direction to us. 67 miles.

Friday 23 June 1882

Very fine morning and very calm, the wind against us, we do not seem to be moving. At 10.15 this morning daughter was born to a Mrs Burgess, both doing well. We think our ship is getting lazy. 40 miles.

Saturday 24 June 1882

Sun shining and very hot. A good wind blowing and we are moving along nicely. We had a beautiful sight about 9 tonight. We saw a comet which seemed to pass right over our ship - the reflection could be seen in the sails in beautiful colours. 152 miles.

Sunday 25 June 1882

Very hot again, the wind against us. Two services, one at 3.15 the other at 7.15. These services are looked forward to and are well attended. 127 miles.

Monday 26 June 1882

A fine morning again, sea calm and very little wind. At 3 this afternoon we saw 2 other sailing ships a good distance away. We think they are the same that we saw five days ago. A concert given by the sailors. 58 miles.

Tuesday 27 June 1882

A lovely morning, smooth sea and very little wind. During the night another girl was born to Mrs Button of Chappeltown near Sheffield, Yorkshire. Games for the children in the afternoon and books given to all under 12 as mementoes of their trip to Australia. Books were given by the Captain - he was very fond of the boys and girls on board, he hoped they would treasure the gifts given on the high seas. 58 miles.

Wednesday 28 June 1882

A very hot morning and a calm sea, not a ripple on the sea, looks like a sheet of glass, the ship just rolling from side to side, the sails almost touching the water. We are not able to stand still on deck without clinging to something, the rolling was so bad we had to go without our ordinary dinner as the cook could not stay in the galley. We had to be satisfied with sea biscuits and cold water for dinner and tea. During the last 24 hours we have only done 12 miles.

Thursday 29 June 1882

Very hot this morning, no wind and the sea like glass and the ship is rocking like a cradle, the sailors tell us we may have a week of this kind of weather. 17 miles.

Friday 30 June 1882

A very hot morning, the sea very calm, not a ripple - nothing to be seen anywhere, everybody down in the dumps, the sailors tell us we have not done more than 5 miles

Saturday 1 July 1882

Most of us were up on deck by 5am. The sailors were making so much noise. we could hear the bosun shouting orders to tighten up all sails. There were thousands of porpoises all round us, we are told this is a good sign, something would move very soon, we went down to breakfast, we could hear it thundering but this only lasted a few minutes then the wind blew with hurricane force, the sea rose mountains high and the ship seemed to move as if it had been shot out of a big gun, we were all ordered below and were battened down for the night - very few slept for the roar of the wind kept us awake, it began to abate about 7am. No mileage for the last 24 hours as no bearings could be taken.

Sunday 2 July 1882

A bright morning, the storm of the night cleared up about 10am, the sea not so rough and the wind not so boisterous, we are making fair progress. At 4 in the afternoon we saw a big whale not more than 100 yds away, it kept in sight for nearly 2 hours. Service by the Captain at 7.15pm. 157 miles.

Monday 3 July 1882

Not too warm this morning, a very heavy shower fell during the night, it got calmer during the early part of the morning and before dinner the sun was shining - at 3 o'clock we saw two whales a good distance away. 140 miles.

Tuesday 4 July 1882

Fine morning with a fair wind - the weather is getting cooler now and we like it better than the hot sun. We saw another sailing ship about 10.30 - she kept in sight till about 4 in the afternoon - she was bound for Sydney with emigrants. It was dark at 7.30 tonight. 117miles.

Wednesday 5 July 1882

Showery this morning and cold, the sea not very rough. The ship we saw yesterday is in sight again but we lost sight of her again before dinner. Tonight we saw the 'Milky Way'- this is a formation of stars in a streaky cloud that crosses from one side of the globe to the other, we also saw the Southern Cross. Tonight a concert in the married peoples' quarters. 110miles.

Thursday 6 July 1882

A nice morning. Sea very calm, no wind, we are moving very slowly, three large whales about 1/4 mile away in sight for 2 hours. Concert at 7.30 in single men's quarters. 44 miles.

Friday 7 July 1882

Nice clear morning, the sea not very rough, a fair wind, we are making fair progress. Everybody seems to be in good spirits, the time does not seem to drag as it used to do. I suppose this is because we have seen so many different things. Ships, flying fish, birds, whales, smooth seas, rough seas, seas - mountains high, and seas like glass. We haven't time to be down-hearted. 157 miles.

Saturday 8 July 1882

Nice clear morning, a good wind in our favour. Saw another sailing ship today, but a long way off.

Sunday 9 July 1882

Sun shining this morning. A calm sea but a fair wind. Clouds of large sea birds as big as turkeys. Two church services, the first at 10am on the single women's deck the other at 4pm mid-ship - both conducted by the Captain, both well attended. 144 miles.

Monday 10 July 1882

Nice morning, smooth sea. Another sailing ship in sight. We think it is the same we saw two days ago. Thousands of flying fish all round. 133 miles.

Tuesday 11 July 1882

Sea very rough. Waves high as mountains, so rough everybody frightened, most of us too sick to help each other, got the feeling don't care if the ship goes down or not. Water coming over the decks. Buckets, boxes, cans floating from side to side of ship. Everyone ordered below - some too sick to move and had to be carried. Your humble servant too sick to get the distance - for the last 24 hours none of us wanted to know.

Wednesday 12 July 1882

Very dull this morning, the sea not so rough. Most of us are still feeling sick and don't care whether breakfast is ready or not. I managed to roll out of bunk about dinner time, after being on deck for a while was soon O.K. 160 miles.

Thursday 13 July 1882

Rough sea again this morning, better by dinner time. At 8.30 this morning the 16 months old son of Mr and Mrs Baker died, he was buried at 3.30 this afternoon by the Captain. Mr and Mrs Baker came from Hoyland Common near Sheffield. This is the same village as I came from - they are friends of mine. 235 miles.

Friday 14 July 1882

Very rough again the sea is washing over the deck and it is very cold, bed is the best place. It cleared up about five this afternoon. At 8 o'clock tonight a son was born to Mr and Mrs Garrett of London - this is the third birth since leaving Plymouth. 268 miles.

Saturday 15 July 1882

Better weather this morning. Everyone pleased the sea has calmed down. A fair wind blowing and we are moving along nicely..... plenty of sea birds flying round us. 250 miles.

Sunday 16 July 1882

A very nice morning. Sun is shining and a good wind in our favour - everyone in good spirits. We had two services today, one by the Captain and the other by the first mate. Plenty of good singing. 157 miles.

Monday 17 July 1882

It is a bit dull this morning. A boy (5 years) fell down stairs about 10ft - he was badly bruised about head and arms but no bones broken. 233 miles.

To be continued.

THE ROMANY DROM

This article is published with the permission of the author and first appeared in The Bodkin (Bradford FHS).

It is said that the Romany Gypsies originated in southern India in the 14th century and that the Romany language is decidedly akin to the Indo-Germanic Sanskrit tongue. This apart, what follows is based on my own family history research, comments from living Romanies, relatives and correspondence with experts in Romany life.

My proven ancestors, to date, stem from one James Smith who married another travelling gypsy, Unatty Smith, on 22nd June 1809 at the 13th century church of St John the Baptist in the small village of South Witham in Lincolnshire. This marriage produced four children, including William, who was baptized at North Kyme, Lincolnshire, on 22nd January 1815. William and his wife, Mausolina Hern, had seven children, all born in Lincolnshire but at different places within a thirty-mile radius.

By 1860 William and Mausolina had abandoned the nomadic life and become house dwellers, living near the canal in the Attercliffe area of Sheffield. Here William shared a yard in Swan Alley where he retailed earthenware pottery and made the chrysanthemum type paper and wooden flowers, besoms (brooms made of slender twigs bound to a long handle) and pegs.

Sybaranor, one of the daughters, went out hawking with her mother selling paper and wooden flowers, lucky charms, pegs, combs and small items of haberdashery which they carried in a 'kipsi' (gypsy basket). Only when they had sold or exchanged all their wares would they return home. Invariably they would return with items of food which they had obtained in exchange for their goods, only a few of which they had actually sold. Although the food was welcomed, they preferred to sell their goods.

On one particular occasion Sybaranor was out hawking with a large wheeled hand cart loaded with pansion (baking) bowls when the cart lost a wheel and many of the bowls were broken. Stranded and unable to refit the wheel she was eventually 'rescued' by Joe Flint, a local carter who was passing with his horse and cart. He refixed the wheel and so helped her on her way. This chance meeting later blossomed into a romantic alliance, the couple eventually marrying and having eleven children, my grandmother Teresa being one.

My great cousin Peggy, often called 'Pegs' for short, recalled hearing how, at her mother's wedding, the bride had worn her 'mother's best' (scarlet shawl) for the ceremony and afterwards went straight from the wedding back to her grandfather's yard to make pegs while the bridegroom went fishing in the River Don.

In the early 1800s, Romanies had their own form of wedding ceremony where the tribal Rye and Rawnie (king and queen) stood side by side while the bridal couple passed through a 'bower' and archway made of sapling branches decorated with blossoming gorse or broom and flowers. Scattered on the

ground around the bower were broken pieces of bread representing the staff of life and considered very lucky for the couple during their life.

Another springtime wedding ceremony required the couple to jump, hand in hand, over a flowering branch of gorse or broom in the presence of other Romanies who witnessed the marriage. On other occasions a simple but sincere statement to each other, using the words "These eyes will look into no other's eyes" shows a basic honesty whilst being both practical and romantic.

Tradition played an important part in the life of a Romany. This began at birth, when it was considered to be a great honour for a baby to be born on the straw under the 'vardo' (caravan), following which both mother and baby lived in a tent attached to the caravan, their needs being catered for by the family. After about three weeks the mother was considered clean, and mother and baby returned to the family unit in the caravan. The baptism of an infant was a major priority as it was considered very unlucky for a baby to be taken into the caravan or house-dwelling before baptism.

When close to death it was the wish of a Romany to be laid on straw again and be allowed to die, parallelling the words 'Earth to earth' as spoken at a standard burial service. Such was the wish of this proud race. Not all received a churchyard burial, many being buried in or near ditches in certain locations known only to the Romanies. Near Bingley a Rawnie was arrested and fined for having buried a stillborn child.

Romanies are expert at passing messages between family units while travelling, leaving 'patrin' signs indicating the direction of travel for those delayed or detached from the main group. A mound of leaves set at the side of the road, a broken twig or a piece of straw broken in the form of a cross, the longest length pointing the way, or a piece of cloth laid in the grass indicating the direction of travel. They would also pass on details of impending fairs, meetings or news of family events.

Possibly because many Romanies were illiterate, or believed that written proof could lead to embarrassment or involvement, very little is recorded of their traditions and way of life. They would even remove evidence of a recent 'hatch' (camp or gathering) by covering the tell-tale ring of scorched earth where the camp fire had been by replacing pieces of turf which had been removed before setting the camp fire. This is in contrast to today's travellers who seem to adopt an entirely different lifestyle.

Indeed, there was a time when the arrival of the Romanies was a high spot of village life, at certain times of the year providing an additional work force for short periods such as harvest time. The fortune-telling skills of the Rawnie and the items from her kipsi brought some colour into many rural areas. Also welcomed was news of the 'outside world' gleaned by the Romanies as they travelled on the 'Drom', or Road of Life.

For the information received from the Library, Archives and Registry Office in Sheffield my grateful thanks and to the helpful staff "Kushti Bok" or "Good Luck on the Road of Life".

George Clarke, 2, Ramsden Court, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 4EL

THE NADIN FAMILY OF SHEFFIELD

The following article is reprinted with permission from Revd Dennis Ll. Nadin, and first appeared in Roots and Branches, the magazine of the Naden/Nadin Society.

William Nadin

Two still existing directories of the year 1774 mention that William Nadan was a stay maker of High St, Sheffield. In the same year, on May 31, William married Barbara Cutler, at what is now Sheffield Cathedral, then the parish church of St Peter. It would appear however, that they did not attend the Anglican church, for eight of their children appear from 1780 to have been baptised at Upper Street Independent Presbyterian Church, a church with Arian and later unitarian doctrines, one of a number of independent congregational chapels which increased as members split off to be more independent. John was baptised on 29 Mar 1780, George on 30 Jun 1781, Elizabeth on 4 May 1785, Sarah on 7 Sept 1786, Hannah on 7 Aug 1789, Harriot on 22 Feb 1793, Alfred on 7 Aug 1794 and Henry on 15 Jun 1797. Unfortunately I know very little about any of these. Harriot probably remained a spinster and became a dressmaker for in Robson's Directory of 1839 such a Harriot Nadin was living at 63 Hoyle St and in Rodger's Directory of 1841 was at 23 South Parade.

I have also found little about William and Barbara, his wife. He does not appear in existing Sheffield Directories again until 1817 when he is referred to as William Nadin a stay maker of Bank St. However from a later reference, William lived in one of "Lawyer Tattershall houses" in Bank St and was a stay maker who lived and made his fortune in Fargate, opposite the Exchange drapery establishment.

William Cutler Nadin

There was at least one other elder child born before the Upper St baptisms. William Cutler Nadin's birth is something of a mystery at present. However there is reference to his having been apprenticed to Joseph Woodcock as a brushmaker and in 1817 he appears in Brownells Directory as a hair and cloth brush manufacturer of Bank St. On 7 Dec 1814 he married Martha Wright in the parish church. Martha was a singer in the choir. A report states that on one occasion she fell asleep during a church service there and went unnoticed by the staff. "When she awoke, she found everybody had gone, the church locked up and deserted. She tried in vain to make herself heard, when a very clever idea, suggested by the pendulum, struck her. She arrested its swing and stopped the clock. The absence of the usual indication of the flight of time attracted the attention of the clerk. He went to ascertain the cause, and the girl obtained her liberation."

Uncertainty surrounds their family too. A daughter Sarah Naden was baptised in the parish church on 28 Nov 1815. The next reference appears in

the records of Mount Zion Independent Chapel where Joseph Nadin was baptised on 13 Sep 1835 and William Nadin on 30 Mar 1836. Neither appear to be infant baptisms. Joseph was probably born around 1823 and William 1819. Possibly there was a further son Alfred Nadin born about 1826:

William and Martha appear to have initially lived in Bank St. either with or near his parents for he was still in Bank St. at No 7 as a fancy brush maker in 1833. By 1839 however he was at 46 Rockingham Lane and in 1841 at 88, Division St and had it appears temporarily also set up as a grocer. In 1845 he was still a brush manufacturer at 46, Rockingham Lane but was residing now at 16, Regent St. He probably died in Sheffield in 1850 and so does not appear on the 1851 Census. William is reported to have been "a great politician and Jacobin" and it is presumably this interest which was taken up by his son.

To be continued.

CHARACTER PUBS WITHIN EASY REACH OF LONDON RECORD OFFICES

Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street

This world famous pub, first built in 1538 and rebuilt after the Fire of London was patronised by Dr. Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith, both of whom lived a few yards away. Later customers included Stanley Baldwin, Dean Inge, Jack Dempsey and Conan Doyle. There are five bars in this rabbit warren of a building entered down a dark, narrow alleyway. In the summer months it is soon filled with tourists and city workers hence I would not suggest that readers try to get a meal here, but for a quiet drink at about 11.30 am after a hectic session at the record offices it is well worth while if only to sight the amazing collection of yearly visitors' books some of which are about 5 inches thick! For forty years the pub's wicked parrot Polly entertained the establishment. When he died in 1926 the BBC broadcast the news and obituary notices appeared in over 200 newspapers throughout the world. For 164 years to 1939 a huge daily winter meat pudding was served to ninety people. It took 16 hours to cook and the ingredients included steak, mushrooms, oysters, larks and kidneys!

BOOK LIST

The History of the English Shires. A revised version of a lecture given by Professor James Campbell, University of Oxford. Available from Derbyshire Record Office, Libraries and Heritage Dept., County Hall, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3AG. Price £1.60 inc postage.

The following publications are available from the Society of Genealogists, 14, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7BA

Sources for Scottish genealogy in the Library of the Society of Genealogists, by Marjorie Moore (£4.85 plus £1 p&p).

The Society of Genealogists' library is almost certainly the best place in the British Isles outside Scotland in which to trace Scottish ancestry and Number Seven in the Society's series of 'Library Sources' is Marjorie Moore's Sources for Scottish genealogy in the Library of the Society of Genealogists. It provides a complete listing by county of all the Society's Scottish material including local histories, maps, parish registers, monumental inscriptions, wills, census indexes, poll books and directories.

How to use the Bernau Index, by Hilary Sharp (£2.40 plus £0.50 p&p). Charles Bernau's famous index to historical sources, particularly for the eighteenth century, contains about four and a half million slips and is available on microfilm at the Society of Genealogists. Its exact scope and coverage has been much debated over the years but Hilary Sharp has now produced *How to use the Bernau Index*, listing the material covered and showing how the references given can be converted to PRO call numbers and related to the indexes in the Society's library.

The Society of Genealogists has also recently published:

Will indexes and other probate material in the Library of the Society of Genealogists, by Nicholas Newington-Irving (£9.25 plus £1.85 p&p).

School, university & college registers and histories in the Library of the Society of Genealogists, revised edition (£3.50 plus £1 p&p).

Examples of handwriting, by W.S.B. Buck, reprinted (£3 plus £1 p&p).

Greater London Cemeteries and Crematoria, by Patricia Wolfston, fourth edition revised by Clifford Webb (£3 plus £1 p&p).

Vicar-General Marriage Licences Surname Index. Four sections are now available in comb bindings: 1751-75 (£27.50), 1776-1800 (£21), 1801-1825 (£29) and 1826-1850 (2 vols. £47). Fiche versions of the first three are also available.

London Apprentices. Four volumes of transcripts of London City Company Apprenticeship registers are available: Brewers 1685-1800 (£5.75); Tylers and Bricklayers 1612-44 & 1668-1800 (£12.40); Bowyers 1680-1806 and Fletchers 1739-54 & 1767-1808 and Longbowstringmakers 1604-1717 (£5.75); Glovers 1675-79, 1735-48 & 1766-1804 (£6).

USEFUL ARTICLES IN OTHER SOCIETIES' JOURNALS

Getting to know your Methodist Ancestors. A talk by Mrs R. Strong on Methodist Records in The Bodkin. Bradford FHS. Vol. 2. No. 1 March 1997.

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REMINDER - MEMBERS' INTERESTS

The Society does not publish a members' interest booklet but does keep a collection of members' interests on file cards. Members wishing to record their interests are asked to submit them in the form described below. The cards will then be put into a file system which can be consulted easily and in minimum time. If you wish to take part in the scheme the following procedure must be followed. Any cards received not set out as below will not be indexed

- 1 Each surname entry should be made in ink or biro on a separate file card, size 5"x 3" or a postcard reduced to that size.
- 2 Print the surname that you are researching at the left hand side of the top line in **BLOCK CAPITALS**.
- 3 Leave the next line blank.
- 4 On the third line enter the **first** place, county and period in which the surname given, occurs.
- 5 On the fourth line enter the **second** place, county and period in which the surname given, occurs. On the fifth line, sixth line, ditto.
- 6 On the **reverse side** of the card **print** your name and address clearly in **BLOCK CAPITALS** and give your Society membership number.
- 7 Please note that each surname must be on a separate card.
- 8 Cards not adhering strictly to this layout will be discarded.
- 9 A maximum of six cards may be submitted and held at any one time.
- 10 Interests registered may be changed up to a maximum of six.
- 11 Send the cards to:-

Miss A. Kendrick, 3, Roughwood Rd, Kimberworth Park, Rotherham. S61 3RE.

The scheme will operate as follows:-

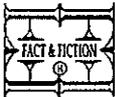
All correctly completed cards will be put into a card index system.

Anyone wishing to find someone researching a name in which they are interested should write to Miss Kendrick.

Miss Kendrick will forward the address of anyone researching the name in question from the cards to enquirers who **enclose an SAE**.

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