



Sheffield and District Family History Society

The Flowing Stream



Spring 1977

Volume 1
Number 1

THE FLOWING STREAM.

Journal of the Sheffield and District Family History Society.
Volume 1. No. 1. Spring 1977.

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THE SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Society is open to anyone who is interested in the study of Genealogy and Local History. Regular meetings are held at the Y.M.C.A. Broomhall Road, Sheffield during the winter months, and excursions are arranged for the summer. The Society caters for those parts of South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire that are within convenient travelling distance of Sheffield.

The annual subscription is £2.

The Officers at present are:-

- Chairman: Dr. David Hey, Department of Extramural Studies,
the University of Sheffield S10 2GJ
- Secretary: Mrs. Margaret Furey, 58, Stumperlowe Crescent
Road, Sheffield S10 3PR
- Treasurer: Mr. George Robinson, 17, Winchester Avenue,
Sheffield S10 4EL
- Editor: Mrs. Denise Marsden, Burnside, Low Bradfield,
Sheffield S6 6LB
- Committee Members: Mr. R. Bullen, Mrs. C.M. Dawson,
Mr. F.G. Tyack.

The Society is affiliated to 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.

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CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

I spent my childhood in a fairly remote Pennine hamlet where the personal history of local people and their families was a matter of everyday conversation. This sort of history had an endless appeal for it was about the people we knew, their virtues, their dark secrets, their triumphs and their sufferings. To listen to this sort of talk was delightful and much more real than the history we read about or were taught at school.

Later on, I used much of this oral information in tracing my own family tree, but I was unsure how many people shared my enthusiasm. Genealogy was still regarded in some quarters as a snobbish pursuit, all right for those with a title or a coat of arms but of little interest otherwise. On the other hand I was struck by the number of people in my local history classes who had traced some of their ancestors and by the many others who wanted to try but just didn't know how to start. So on Monday 22 April 1974 I started a short five week course on 'Tracing Your Family Tree' to see whether there might be sufficient interest in longer courses. Fifty people turned up, and the enthusiasm was infectious. Never before had I been bombarded with such a range of detailed (obscure would be a better word) questions, and I quickly learned that there was much that I had to find out before taking a longer course. Since then I have taken classes in Sheffield, Rotherham and Doncaster, and am soon to spread the word in Chesterfield.

The Society has grown out of those courses, for many wished to pursue their interests. At first we met under the auspices of the Department of Extramural Studies, but now we feel strong enough to be independent. Our constitution was agreed at our inaugural meeting on 10 February, after the Great Snow had thwarted us on 13 January, and we have now begun regular winter meetings in the Y.M.C.A. premises and will soon be starting our programme of summer visits. Of course, we did something similar in 1976 with an enjoyable visit to Bradfield, a few interesting indoor meetings, and a memorable Saturday conference when ninety people obviously enjoyed themselves. But 1977 is our first year as an independent society and this first issue of our journal is an important step for us. Enthusiasm has carried us forward so far; it is enthusiasm turned into practical offers of help that will enable us to grow. I hope to see you all at our meetings and as contributors in however modest a way to the journal.

EDITORIAL.

The Journal of the Society is a means of contact between members of that Society and also its showcase to the outside world. This first issue of the Flowing Stream aims to provide that most necessary link.

The title is a reminder of the industry and history of

Sheffield and its neighbours and the background to the lives of many of our ancestors. We are grateful to Michael Stone for designing the front cover, which illustrates this theme, and to Mrs. Cynthia Midgley for typing the text.

As well as details of future events and accounts of past meetings the journal includes accounts of members' experiences and researches. A section is devoted to articles giving information which, it is hoped, will be of value both to experienced researchers and those newly embarking on tracing their ancestors.

The success and interest of the Journal depends to a large extent on the contributions sent in by members of the Society. Please put pen to paper and send in your contributions comments and suggestions.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Thursday 16th June 1977: A visit has been arranged to Houndhill near Worsbrough, the sixteenth-century home of the Elmhirst family. The house was built by Mr. Elmhirst's direct ancestor. Meet at 7.0.p.m. at the Department of Extramural Studies, 85 Wilkinson Street, Sheffield, or at 7.30.p.m. at Houndhill (grid reference 338041).

Wednesday 28th September, 1977: An open meeting is to be held in the Y.M.C.A. Library in Broomhall Road at 7.30.p.m. Please bring along your questions, problems and snippets of information.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Mrs. E. M. Allen, 44 Middlefields Drive, Whiston,
Rotherham S60 4AN.
Mrs. Ball, 235 Wickersley Road, Rotherham.
Mr. J. Barnes, 18 Long Croft Road, Dronfield, Woodhouse.
S18 5XX
Mrs. A. Baxter, 42, Rubens Close, Dronfield S18 6QR
Mr. P. H. Bishop, 9, Junction Road, Hunters Bar. S11 8XA
Mrs. J. Blanksby, 34 Singleton Road, Sheffield S6
Mrs. R. Blythe, Stone Hill, Maltby, Rotherham.
Mrs. E. F. Broadbent, Outland Road, Bradwell, Sheffield.
Mr. R. Bullon, 18 Furniss Avenue, Dore S17
Mr. A. H. Chatwin, 345 Kimberworth Road, Rotherham.
Mr. W. A. Dale, Drake House, 37, Montgomery Road, S7 1LN
Mrs. C. M. Dawson, 7, Sherwood Glen, Sheffield S7 2RB.
Mr. Flather, 155 Knowle Lane S11 9SN.
Mrs. E. M. Furey, 58 Stumperlowe Crescent Road S10 3PR

List of members (continued)

Mr. G. W. Giles, 11 Whirlow Park Road, S.11 9NN.
Mrs. J. Giles do.
Miss A. Glover, 14, Mona Road, S10 1WF.
Miss S. Graves, 110 Nethershire Lane, S5.
Dr. D. Hoy, 12 Ashford Road, Deonfield Woodhouse.
Mr. W. Hides, 82 Dundas Road S9 1SY
Miss D.V. Hogg, Foxway, Stainton, Rotherham S66 7ZY.
Mrs. M. Hume, Westwood Cottage, Knowle Lane, S11 9PL.
Mrs. M. Jones, Strafford House, Bridechurch Lane,
Tickhill, Doncaster.
Mrs. Key, 285 Sissy Avenue, S5 ORL.
Mrs. D. Marsden, 'Burnside', Low Bradfield, Sheffield.
Mr. I. S. Maxwell, 18 Layfield Road, Dore S17
Mrs. M. I. Maxwell do.
Mr. G. Mills, 108 Barrie Crescent, S5 8RP.
Mr. R. Newsam, 44, Newfield Crescent, Dore S17 3DL.
Miss M. Oversby, 11 Woodland View, Dore S17 3LA.
Mr. G. H. Peace, 43 Moorbank Road, Sheffield.
Mr. G. Robinson, 17, Winchester Avenue, S10 4EA.
Mr. P. B. Robinson, 20 Dykes Hall Road, S64GN
Mr. Ryder, 10 Hall Grove, Moorgate, Rotherham,
Mrs. M. Salmon, 7 Psalter Lane, S11 8YL.
Mrs. Short, 54 Endcliffe Hall Avenue, S10.
Miss M. Spring, 13 Robert Road, S8 7TL
Mr. K. R. Topp, 20 Hallam Road, Rotherham S60 3DA
Mr. F. C. Tyack, 18 Oakbrook Court, Graham Road, S10 3HR
Miss G. Walker, 99 Bushby Wood Road, Dore S17 3QD.
Mr. P. Young, 221 Wheels Lane, Grenoside, S30 3RL.
Overseas members:
Ronald W. Bellamy, 17 Dias Drive, Concord California 94518.
Mrs. E. Davey, 201, 2777 Oak Street, Vancouver B.C. V5H3N3,
Canada.
George H. Waller, 5645 Lakerview Avenue, Burnaby, B.C.
V5E 2P6 Canada.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Postal Charges.

Will any members requiring a reply from the Society please enclose a stamped addressed envelope with their letter in order to minimise the Society's postal costs.

Out of area Index.

A National Index is being prepared of all out-of-area strays. (i.e. people recorded in an area different from that in which they were born.) Will members please send to the Editor (Mrs. Denise Marsden) any out-of-area entries that they encounter in their own researches. The details will be filed and submitted annually to various interested bodies to form part of the National Index.

The information needed is: surname; Christian names; condition (e.g. bachelor, spinster etc.), dates; location; source of information; where source can be found, plus any other information.

Please send in your strays so we in Sheffield and District can play our part in this worthwhile scheme.

Graveyard Reading.

Will anyone willing to organise, or take part in a group recording tombstone inscriptions this summer please contact the Editor (Mrs. D. Marsden). In some areas vandalism is causing the loss of potentially valuable genealogical material that is unrecorded.

Lost List.

Will the people who borrowed the lists of Major Genealogical Record Sources given to the Society by the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ and Latter Day Saints at the lecture last winter, please return them to the Secretary or Editor as soon as possible. The Society has only one copy of each and several members are waiting to consult them.

Reading old documents.

A ten week course is to be held in the autumn on 'How to read 16th and 17th Century documents'. Details will be available from the Department of Extramural Studies, Wilkinson Street, Sheffield.

A daytime course.

This autumn our Chairman will be offering a ten-week course on 'Tracing your Family Tree' on Thursday mornings at Hurst House Adult Education Centre, Chesterfield. The first meeting will be on 6th October and the fee will be £2. Further details will be available shortly from the Department of Extramural Studies, The University, Sheffield, or from Hurst House.

Members' Interests.

It is hoped to include in future journals details of members' special interests and the names they are researching. Will members who wish to have details of their interests included in the next journal please send them to the Editor (Mrs. D. Marsden).

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

23rd March 1977.

The Society's first meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Dr. David Hoy. He gave a talk, illustrated by colour slides, on the famous Walker family, who founded the iron industry in Rotherham in the middle of the 18th Century. An account of the family background of Samuel and Aaron Walker is included in this journal.

28th April 1977.

The Society heard a most amusing and stimulating lecture on 'First Steps in Heraldry' by one of its members, Mr. Topp.

He described the many and varied sources he used to trace the medieval members of the Topp family.

With the aid of various coloured pictures and a comprehensive display of books and source material he outlined the development of heraldry. It evolved from the need to distinguish friend from foe in the days when all were completely covered in armour. It was also used to list and identify those about to take part in a battle. With the passage of time it became more elaborate and can now help the genealogist by showing family connections when, for example, the arms of a wife were added to those of her husband.

OTHER PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS.

Mr. Ronald W. Bollamy (see list of members) is interested in locating the baptisms of his ancestors, John Taylor (born in Darnall about 1815) and Sarah Liversedge (born in Darnall about 1817) who were married on 30th April 1837. He would also like information about another ancestor, Edwin Rippon, who was born in 1832. The Rippons were watch and clock makers on Wicker Lane, and were responsible for servicing the clock of Sheffield Parish Church.

Mrs. Wyn Wheatcroft of North Lodge, Barston, Solihull B92 0JT is a descendant of the Huttons, a sickle making family of Ridgeway, Mosborough, Eckington etc. She has already done 60 years research into her family history, but would still be pleased to receive extra information.

Miss Mona C. Harrison of 16 Taunton Avenue, Abington Vale, Northampton NN3 3LX is the granddaughter of Mazzini Cadman who had a bookshop in West Street. The Cadmans were farmers in Stavley and Eckington, but the younger sons moved into Sheffield cutlery trades. She has traced Cadmans back to 1617. Her grandmother was Theresa Wilkinson of Low Shiregreen, a descendant of the Wilkinsons of Crowder House, one of the families mentioned in Eastwood's "History of the Parish of Ecclesfield" 1861. Any information that would 'turn names into real people' would be gratefully received.

Mrs. E. Davey (see list of members) is searching for the descendants of John Slater, bookseller and printer (1757 - 1830) one of whom she believes to be her grandfather, Walter Slater, born 2nd February 1856 at Brightmore Street, Sheffield. She would like the name of a professional genealogist and the cost of undertaking a search prior to 1830.

Mrs. Dilys R. Glover of 34 Glebelands Road, Knutsford Cheshire WA16 9DZ would like to hear from anyone researching the names Clarke, Howe, Rippon and Rhodes in the Sheffield area. She is particularly interested in (a) Joseph Clarke,

filesmith, who married Ann Howe, daughter of Thomas Howe, and their son, Henry Clarke (b. 1831) (b) James and Mary Rippon (formerly Rhodes) both born 1829. James, a grocer at 23 Walkley Road in 1871 and member of the Council 1867 - 1873 was the son of William Rippon (b. 1795) a shoemaker of 106 Scotland Street, and his wife Hannah (b. 1797). Mary Rippon was the daughter of Joseph and Mary Rhodes (b. 1801) Joseph was a cutler at 64 Tenter Street.

Mrs. Shirley Parnell, Secretary of the West Surrey Borders Family History Society, 103 Applegarth Avenue, Guildford, Surrey GU2 6LT is seeking information (particularly the baptism records) of her maternal grandmother, Mary Jane Bennett, born in Sheffield Union Workhouse on 10th March 1877 to Mary Ann Bennett, father unknown, and her sister Maria May Bennett, born 1875 or 1879, place of birth not known. The workhouse records were destroyed during the last war. She has almost no further information as the sisters were sent to Canada in Domestic Service as young girls.

GRAVE WISDOM.

According to Lloyd Simpson, the editor of the Norton parish registers (published in Derby in 1908), an inscription on the tombstone of a local scythesmith, dated 2nd March 1795, read:

My scythe and hammer lie reclined,
My bellows too have lost their wind,
My iron is spent, my steel is gone,
My scythes are set, my work is done,
My fires extinct, my forge decayed,
My body in the dust is laid.

The inscription is an adapted version of a popular eighteenth century epitaph for blacksmiths and other metal workers. The tombstones have since been moved to the edge of the churchyard, and this particular one cannot be found.

In the Rev. Jonathan Eastwood's 'History of Ecclesfield', 1862, p. 328 is the verse which appears on the tombstone of the village schoolmaster, George Howson, who died in 1755. It reads:

He had his pen at command by law,
Though he could not hang yet he could draw,
In Mathematicks he was well bred,
Both land, sea and sky he measured,
He gave pleasant copies unto many,
And in teaching pleased as well as any.
He gave good counsel unto youth,
Bid them fear God and speak the truth,
No blot on a Scutcheon ever did fall,
Whilst living set a good example to all.

Aged 68 he to a Period is gone,
Interr'd underneath this adamant stone
Only the actions of the just
That smells sweet and blossom in the dust.

Does anyone know of any other local verses that are worth reading?

A VICTORIAN OUPSIDER.

One of the principal attractions of Family History is that one never knows down what byway of English history one may be lead. The hazy figures of our forefathers come slowly into focus, and occasionally one glimpses a character perhaps not a direct ancestor, who has made some small mark on the times in which he lived. Such a man was John Cornfield (1821 - 1890), Nonconformist preacher, radical reformer, brickmaker, pawnbroker and poet. I little thought he would lead me to Sheffield, after more than a century.

I knew very little about the early life of my maternal grandfather, George Cornfield. He died in 1918 before I was born; my mother was his youngest child so she could not tell me much about his early years. He had been a sergeant in the Coldstream Guards and had married my grandmother in London. His grave was unmarked, but he had apparently been born in the 1840's somewhere in the Black Country. A search for his birth certificate was unsuccessful, so I decided to try to see his Army record at the Public Record Office. This gave his place of birth as Can Lane near Wolverhampton, but where was Can Lane? It did not appear in any street guide, nor in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary. I finally found it on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map, in the Parish of Sedgley. For some reason the name of Can Lane was changed to Hurst Hill about 1880.

A visit to Sedgley Library yielded a Parish History with details of the Methodist Church at Can Lane. A John Cornfield had been one of the Supervisors of the new Chapel in 1864. With this fragment of a clue, I wrote to the Minister and asked if there was any record of George attending the Chapel. There was no record of George, but the family had several members associated with the Chapel. The Minister also drew my attention to the section on Sedgley in Arthur Mee's 'Staffordshire'. Here John is described as a Radical reformer, brickmaker, pawnbroker, and eccentric member of the Boards of Guardians; one verse of his principal work 'Allan Chace' is quoted:

So man comes forth, a peevish April fool;
In vain pursuits oft wastes his life away;
Fane would he take from heaven the sovereign rule
And have unclouded sunshine

Forgets that summer's bounteous crops depend
On winter's rigour and the stormy blast,
That they who sow in tears till life shall end
Shall reap with joy in summer-land at last.

According to the British Library Catalogue 'Allan Chace' had been published in 1877. None of the local libraries could help, nor could the Birmingham Reference Library, although I found there an essay by T.R. Fellowes on John Cornfield in 'Poets of the Shires - Staffordshire' edited by Poole and Russell (1928). This was apparently the source of Arthur Mee's information. Here I learned more of John's work as a reformer, a member of the local Board of Guardians, and legal battle with the Vicar of Sedgley regarding the latter's tithes. In the mean time I found five families of Cornfields living in Can Lane at the time of the 1851 Census. John, aged thirty, married with two children, and George my grandfather, aged seven; the youngest child of Thomas aged 52. I think that John and George were probably cousins, but further work on the parish registers is required to establish the relationship of their fathers.

A visit to London enabled me to read 'Allan Chace' in the British Library. It is not great poetry, but it reveals its writer to be a man conscious of the social problems of his time, and literate enough to tell of them in verse which at times has a simple beauty.

It records the life story of Allan Chace, born in the Wye Valley, who grows up a good but naive young man. He tries to be of service to his less fortunate bretheren in the industrial parts of the country by speaking at educational meetings; but is accused of sedition at Sheffield, and accidentally kills a police constable named Grimes at Laughton. He escapes, but is pursued all his life, and after many hazards dies, still believing in the causes he espoused as a young man, his character refined and deepened through suffering.

There seems little doubt that John Cornfield knew Sheffield and some of its history. The character who accuses Allan Chace of sedition bears the name 'Colonel Athorpe', the commander of the troops who put down the Norfolk Street riots in 1795. Was a constable murdered at this time? Is 'Allan Chace' fact or fiction? Shall we ever know?

John Cornfield was found dead in a well in 1890. The inquest returned a verdict of suicide, but there seems to be some doubt. For a man of the Victorian Black Country, who saw what was wrong in that society, could work and write to improve it, and run various small business ventures to support his family, his life was by no means a failure. I trust he has found his 'summerland' at last.

Alex Chatwin.

THAT ELUSIVE FOX.

My search for my ancestors - the Fox Family of Fulwood - had come to a halt. I was able to go back as far as 1848 to my great-great-grandfather, George, who died then; there I was stuck. There were earlier Georges (as far back as 1634) and many later Georges, but a gap from a George of 1707 to George of 1848 was proving very difficult to fill.

Therefore one will realize how exciting it is to discover from a distant cousin that the George of 1848 was christened at Hathersage Church in 1777. After various letters and telephone calls to the Vicar of Hathersage, I was delighted to discover that the parish registers were at the church for the year 1777 with details of the families.

One cold and windy evening in April, I duly presented myself at Hathersage Vicarage, eager to unravel a further piece of the Fox history. The Vicar unlocked various doors, safes etc. and took out an old and yellowed book. I was not allowed to handle the book myself, so waited with eager anticipation for the next instalment of Foxes.

Slowly the Vicar turned to the year 1777, found the required page and there it was - baptised - 16th November 1777 - George Fox - son of - you've guessed - another GEORGE FOX!

Margaret Hume.

A COMPLICATED LIFE.

Ann Hague was born to stimulate an interest in genealogy. She was baptised in 1832, the youngest of seven children of Thomas Hague, a labourer, and his wife Hannah. Her ancestors were from humble stock, being colliers and nailmakers in nearby villages. Ann's early years were spent in Street, a tiny hamlet near Wentworth. The few facts known of her life are gleaned from legal documents, but a little imagination conjures up an intriguing picture.

The 1841 Census reveals her at the age of 8, living in Street with one brother and ageing parents. No more is known of her for several years; she probably went to work at Wentworth Woodhouse in some menial capacity. She is known to have helped in the fields at harvest time.

In 1859 she had an illegitimate daughter, Emma. Four years later, on 21st April 1863, she married a widower, John Dale (I) in Rotherham parish church. He was sixteen years her senior, a labourer with several children. They had at least four more children.

By the 1871 Census John Dale (I) was dead. Ann was living with one of her stepsons, John Dale (II), her

illegitimate daughter, and three others of her children in Wentworth.

In the parish church of Wath upon Dearne, on 4th March 1876 she married John Dale (II) her stepson, who was only six years her junior. Thus she became both his stepmother and his wife! She had two more children, and two years later in 1878 they moved to Elsecar where she spent the rest of her life, until she died in 1908 aged 76 in the house of her youngest son and his wife. Family memories, although often vague, provided indispensable clues to Ann's complicated life.

Denise Marsden.

BETHALINA - AN UNUSUAL CHRISTIAN NAME.

Unusual christian names or fore-names can be very useful in the tracing of one's ancestry, albeit not as useful as unusual surnames. This applies particularly in the case of women who of course usually change their surnames on marriage.

My great great aunt was christened 'Bethalina Tweddle Cass', a name which if borne by anyone today would no doubt have people rolling in the aisles, but in the year 1825 when it was bestowed, would not cause any unseemly mirth. It was in fact well known although by no means common at least before 1750. It seems to have died out after the earlier part of the nineteenth century. The actual entry of birth on a slip of paper inserted in a family bible reads as follows :-

'Bethalina Tweddle Cass - born at Stokesley Aug.
16th 1825.
Baptised in the same place'.

The same slip of paper gives the reason why my great aunt was given the name of 'Tweddle'. This was her mother's maiden name. The entry relating to the mother (my great great grandmother) is as follows:-

'Violetta daughter of John Tweddle, born at Yarm
March 17th 1784, baptised in the same place.
Violetta wife of John Cass died November 12th 1828'.

This information has incidentally given me proof of indubitable Scottish ancestry hitherto unsuspected. The name Tweddle - Tweed-dale (c.f. the surname Tyndal which means Tyne-dale). This is confirmed by more than one dictionary of British surnames. One of these dictionaries mentions a man with the surname Tweddle in the sixteenth century being recorded as charged in court with carrying out a raid over the Border, presumably from Scotland into

England. Near its mouth the Tweed has one (and for a short distance both) banks in England, but the district of Tweeddale proper covers the upper reaches of the Tweed in southern Scotland.

My great great grandfather and his wife Violetta above mentioned had nine (possibly ten) children as follows:-

Elizabeth b. 1st Sept. 1808.
Violetta b. 17th Jan. 1810 (my great grandmother.
Hannah 2nd Nov. 1811.
Margaret 2nd July 1813.
William 4th Sept. 1815.
John 6th Oct. 1817.
James Castle 8th Dec. 1819.
Isabella 17th Dec. 1821.
Bethalina Tweddle 16th Aug. 1825.
? Thomas 6th Dec. 1828 (baptismal date?)

All the above were born at Stokesley with the exception of Thomas who was born at nearby Ormesley. There is some mystery about Thomas. He occurs as the last entry on the list, and if he was indeed the son of John and Violetta Cass it appears as if he was born 24 days after his mother's death! Possibly the date of baptism was inserted instead of the date of birth.

Next comes some rather interesting information (still on the same slip of paper). In the nineteenth century, (as in preceding centuries) it was usual for families to be large, but several of the children would die in infancy, or at an early age. The Cass family was no exception. Of the ten children above mentioned, four died young although two of these survived to the age of 23. Hannah died in 1817 and William in 1830. Then comes the information that 'Margaret died 4th August 1836 and was buried in the parish church of Darton'. We are still in Yorkshire, but look at the distance the family must have travelled. Darton is about 70 miles from Stokesley as the crow flies, but a much greater distance by road. It is evident that the family decided to move following the deaths of Mrs. Cass and William, but why to Darton?

The move itself must have been worth seeing. It was unlikely to have been made by rail as the necessary lines did not then exist. As the family does not seem to have been sufficiently well off to afford the stage coach fare for the still numerous survivors, the journey was probably made by carriers' cart. It must have resembled those longer epic journeys across the Western Plains of North America which took place at a later date with the added diversion of hostile Indians. The Bronte's who moved to Haworth a few years earlier are said to have had about seven carts.

Once in Darton what did the family do? I obtained from the Barnsley district registrar a copy marriage certificate of my great grandmother Violetta (mentioned above) which confirmed the information contained on a flyleaf of the bible

that she married a local lad named Joseph Carr. The marriage took place at Darton Parish Church on 29th March 1899. The bride's place of residence was given as Gawber and the father's occupation was given as 'weaver'. So now we know what John Cass's occupation was in his new place of abode. Had he been a weaver when he lived at Stokesley? Information of this point would be difficult if not impossible to ascertain. He must at that time have been aged over 50 so one presumes he had not changed his occupation after his arrival in Darton, which could not have been before 1830. The Stokesley district had once contained a number of linen weavers, but from the late 16th century onwards the industry became concentrated in and around Knaresborough and Barnsley. By the time of John Cass's move, the Barnsley district was the leading national centre of the linen production and the craft was a major source of employment in the town and in the surrounding villages. It seems very likely that John Cass and his family made their long journey in search of work in his old trade.

When pursuing my enquiries to my great grandparents' marriage, I mistakenly made my first search in the Barnsley Borough District, and so came to Bethalina's marriage on 4th July 1847 to William Briggs, a warehouseman of Barugh. On this certificate John Cass's occupation is given as Linen Manufacturer. He had come up in the world. The bride had then dropped her second name of Tweddle.

Walking around the Darton churchyard looking for evidence of my forebears, I saw the gravestone of William Briggs. Some of his children who died young were also buried there, and also Bethalina herself, possibly the last in the whole country to bear this name.

Philip Young.

TUPHOLME AND BANKS.

The first occurrence of the name TUPHOLME in Sheffield was, according to family legend, in 1864. On March 12th William (b. 18th July 1845) second son of William (1803 - 1870) and Rachael Wilson Tupholme (1811 - 1873) of Whapslade near Spalding, and grandson of Timothy Tupholme of Weston St. Mary (1742 - 1814) arrived at the Victoria Station and walked down the steps to the Wicker.

Whatever he expected of his first steps in a land of promise, the reality was far different, for at midnight on the 11th the embankment of the new Dale Dyke Reservoir at Bradfield had given way; the water flowed down the Loxley Valley to the Don at Owlerton, and from there scoured its way under the heights of Shirecliffe, through Neepsend to Lady's Bridge, which was so choked with rubbish that the flood broke through the parapets and formed a new course along the

ERRATA in article on "Tupholme and Banks" Page 13.

Names mis-spelt. Para. 1. Whaplode.
" 4. Bolingbroke.
Theddlethorpe.
Hercy Sandford.
Francis Rodes.
" 6. Desforges (Difurgess).
Russell
" 8. Aswarby.
" 10. Revesby.

Para. 9. Read "pursuant" for "pursuivant".

Para. 11. Read 1719 for 1709.

Para. 11 and 12 should read:

On November 20, 1719, he writes:

"Last night your old tenant Tupholme died".

On Jan. 16, 1720

"Mr. James will take all Tupholm's farm at £70 a year
only insist on having the house and particularly the roof
repaired well att your charge.

Poor Lettice has been very ill since I came hither but
Mrs. Tupholme sends me word she is better.

In the rent a/c of Jan. 16, 1719:

Mrs. Tupholme £25-10-0.

Estate rental as devised at death of Joseph Banks I to Jos. Banks II
"as the same was lett for the year ending at Lady Day 1735 -

Wm. Tupholme £11-6-8"

Accounts for disbursements of the Constable of Revesby for 1739
and 1748 were signed by Wm. Tupholme and others.

Wicker. As far down as Attercliffe it was still flowing four or five feet deep. At Rotherham it was still carrying trees, furniture, stones, carts and the bodies of men and beasts.

William walked to the newly developing area of Burngreave, and settled there, and by 1873 had been joined by his mother (his father having died in 1870) and by brothers Noah, Beeston and Wilson and by sisters Maria (Mrs. Stephen Challoner of Shiregreen), Annie (Mrs. Arthur Rhodes of Montgomery House, High Wincobank, and Rachel (Mrs. Tom Lee of Shiregreen and Fir Vale). A hundred years later, when I began to ponder the reason for the whole family having apparently made a complete break with their origins, I found it impossible to believe that they could have done so without some previous connection here. I think it must have been through the Rhodes family or possibly the Lees; but I am still looking.

The Tupholme family had arms before 1500 (Gules, a ram argent between three cross crosslets fitché or) in Boston Lines, and by the mid-1600's were represented in Horncastle, Spilsby, Bolinbroke and Louth. A William Tupholme was Warden of Louth, and therefore Chairman of the Governors of the Grammar School in 1693. Former pupils of the School (note 1) included John and Ralph Marshall sons of Ralph Marshall of Heddlethorpe and his wife Abigail born probably between 1610 and 1620. Abigail was the daughter of Elizabeth (wife of Robert Rogers of Everton) daughter of Henry Sandford of Therpe Salvin whose sister married Francis Rhodes, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, ancestor of the Rhodes of Barlborough and Great Houghton. Elizabeth was only four when her father died in 1582 and was left under the guardianship of her uncle Francis Rhodes. An older contemporary of Elizabeth in the Louth area was Anne Marshall whose will was proved 5th Sept. 1623 by her nephew John Tupholme, a great grandson of John Tupholme, Merchant of the Staple and Alderman of Boston 1545.

My manuscript records, handed down by four generations, go back to Thomas, grazier of Weston St. Mary near Spalding, who married Elizabeth Whittington at Spalding on 6th December 1736 when he was aged 25 or 26. It has not been possible to find his birthplace, but he fits into the Will of Timothy Tupholme of Benington near Boston who died aged 25 in 1731, having bequeathed to his brothers William, John and Thomas, and sisters Anne and Eleanor.

Thomas of Weston had a son Timothy (1742 - 1814) who outlived two wives and took on a third, in 1786, Sarah, great granddaughter of the Rev. Peter Desparges, Rector of Tothill near Alford. The Desparges family had been established at Tothill, Markby and Bilsby since 1681 when Peter, then a refugee from the oppressive measures against the Calvinists in France, arrived in London and was befriended by Lord Alington, Constable of the Tower. A letter survives from Lord Alington to the Bishop of London, asking for Peter, already a graduate, to be ordained Deacon and then priest,

so that he could present him to a living he had vacant. This was a year when there was a particular appeal for help for the persecuted Protestants. Louth contributed £1.2s.8d. and in 1688 again £2.14s.8d. Lord Alington married Diana, daughter of the Protestant House of Russel of Woburn, widow of a member of the Verney family of Claydon, and the Tothill Terrier shows church land bordering on Squire Verney's.

The year 1681 has significance in Sheffield too. Thomas Chappell, a Town Trustee and attorney handling the Duke of Norfolk's business, took into articles a younger brother of the Rev. Robert Banks of Hooton Roberts, whose second wife was Millicent, daughter of Sir Edward Rhodes. This was Joseph (1665 - 1727) then aged 16. Their father, Robert Banks of Giggleswick had been an officer under Sir John Reresby of Thrybergh, in the garrison at Bridlington, and their mother was Margaret Franklin, a member of a dissenting and school-mastering family.

At first Joseph is thought to have lived with the Chappells in the town (note 2) but having finished his articles he married Mary, daughter of Rowland Hancock, ex-Vicar of Ecclesfield in 1659, and they lived where Hancock did, in a portion of Shirecliffe Hall. This was the second hall on the site. It was part of the Manor of Sheffield but on the very edge of the parish of Ecclesfield, and was still surrounded by forest that merged into pasture over Southey way. Access to Sheffield Town was cruelly steep, but the route to the rest of the country via Wortley or Rotherham was easier. Joseph retained the lease for the rest of his life. He also built a "great house" in the town at the S.E. corner of the churchyard. Two children were born to Joseph and Mary in the Shirecliffe days; Mary in 1690 (she married Sir Francis Whichcote of Aswarly and died in 1726) and Joseph II in 1695, and the latter was tutored by John Balguy, son of the master of the grammar school. By 1702 Joseph I was sufficiently advanced in his career to have bought an estate at Scofton near Worksop and to be in customary residence there.

The housekeeper at Shirecliffe at the time of his death was Mrs. Ann Lee. He left her an annuity and a legacy as well as annuities to her daughters. The capital of the legacy, £300, was entrusted to Joseph II and accounted for in a statement of the latter's estate drawn up for William Banks his son and dated 1742 as having been 'paid to Robert Williamson in full of his wife Anne Lees' fortune pursuant to mygrandfather's will.' So it appears that Anne Lee married Robert Williamson after Joseph II's death. I wish there was material to tell us who she was, whether Mrs. was a courtesy title, or whether she was the widow of a member of the Lee family. They were contemporary with Joseph I and active in Sheffield town affairs; and whether Robert was a close relative of the Edward Williamson who was a tenant of the Revesby estate, as well as a William Tupholme in the year ending Lady Day 1735. Whoever she was, she meant something to two generations of the Banks. Joseph I was capable, forceful and ambitious. He became Undersheriff

of Yorkshire in 1692; Sheffield Town Trustee in 1702; Town Collector in 1704; Agent to the Dukes of Norfolk, Leeds and Newcastle; Clerk to the Peace for Nottinghamshire in 1706.

In addition to the estate at Scofton he bought a house in Boswell Court, London, an investment estate in Holland (Lincs.) covering lands in Holbeach, Whaplode, Moulton, Fleet and Gedney, intending it for settlement on his son, and finally the Reversby Abbey Estate between Horncastle and Boston, where he planned to instal Joseph II (married on 11th April 1714 to Anne, daughter of William Hodgkinson of Overton near Ashover in Derbyshire) to supervise the rebuilding of the mansion and put the land in good order. The Jacobite Rising of 1715 however kept Joseph II away as a lieutenant in the Second Troop of Horse of the Nottinghamshire Militia, but thereafter he took up residence at Reversby and began a series of letters to his father, which have been edited along with other estate documents by J.W.F. Hill and published by the Lincoln Record Society in 1952 (note 3).

On November 20th 1709 he writes 'last night your old tenant Tupholme died'. On January 16th 1720 'Mr. James will take all Tupholme's farm at £70 a year and only insist on having the house and particularly the roof repaired well at your charge..... Poor Lettice has been very ill since I came hither, but Mrs. Tupholme sends me word she is better'.

In the rent account of 16th Jan. 1719 'Mrs. Tupholme £25.10s'. 'Estate rental as devised at death of Joseph Banks I £5, Joseph Banks II as the same was left for the year ending at Lady Day 1735; Wm. Tupholme £11.6s.8d, Accounts for his disbursements of the Constable of Reversby for 1739 and 1748 were signed by Wm. Tupholme and others. It appears therefore that in 1719 Lettice Mary, the three year old daughter of Joseph Banks II was in the care of a Mrs. Tupholme and that both the 'old tenant' and Wm. Tupholme of the later date were responsible people.

Lettice Banks lived till 1756, unmarried, long enough for her famous nephew to carry her in his memory. Possibly my great great great grandfather Thomas (mentioned earlier) knew her too, for he fits into this time and place. But there surmise must end.

The memory of Joseph I is green amongst local historians in Sheffield but otherwise forgotten. He left mourning rings, or two guineas to buy them, to over a dozen Sheffield friends, including Daniel Lees, and he had the satisfaction of being instrumental in the building of our first purpose-built Town Hall, facing down High Street from the bottom of Church Lane, but that was demolished a hundred years later, and Shirecliffe itself has for the last eighty years been little more than a quarry, and mass of naked rock when seen from across the Don. But there is one indication of former beauty left

in the archways set in the wall of the garden of Ivy Cottage at the corner of Pitsmoor Road and Rutland Road. It marks where a drinking trough stood, fed by a stream that flowed down Shirecliffe and through the grounds of Throstle Grove where Wilson Tupholme, great grandson of Thomas of Weston lived from about 1900 to 1935. I have a drawing of it with a horse drinking and a few sheep and shepherd in the middle of Pitsmoor Road.

C. M. Tupholme Dawson.

Note 1. Later ones included from 1811 - 13 John and William, sons of John Tupholme, druggist of Spilsby. Particulars of many old boys of Louth School were collected and published by R. W. Goulding, whose father J. C. Goulding had bought the stock and premises of Mr. Tupholme, bookseller at 20 Mercer Row, Louth, before 1885. (Lincs Archives Committee, Archivist's report no. 19).

Note 2. Thomas Chappell was assessed for ten hearths in 1665 (J. D. Leader, Records of the Burgory of Sheffield).

Note 3. 'The letters and papers of the Banks family of Reversby Abbey 1704 - 60'. Many of the Reversby papers have been dispersed, Australia in particular having great interest in them through the connection with Sir Joseph Banks G.C.B. P.R.S. etc., great grandson of Joseph I. Sir Francis Hill's work on the papers is a mine of information about the local families and I could not overstate my gratitude for it.

FAMOUS LOCAL FAMILIES I - THE FAMILY BACKGROUND OF SAMUEL AND AARON WALKER.

It seems appropriate in the first issue of the Journal to tell the story of one of the famous families who were so prominent in local industry. In the middle of the eighteenth century the Walker brothers left Grenoside for Masborough, and soon became the leading ironmasters in the North of England. They were amongst the great pioneers of the Industrial Revolution and their story has inevitably acquired a heroic quality and attracted its share of myth. In particular, the tale that was already current in 1822 when Edward Baines published his directory of the West Riding, namely that Samuel was left a poor orphan at the age of twelve is still widely accepted, and the story is usually told in such a way as to increase one's wonder that a village schoolmaster could perform such successful experiments in iron manufacture. If only there were people like that around today, one muses.

In fact, the brothers came from a family of nail makers; there were many metalworkers within their village, and while they were not well off, neither were they poor. Nailmaking

was already an ancient craft that was concentrated in the villages and hamlets to the north of the cutlery area, particularly within the ancient parish of Ecclesfield. In the early eighteenth century the trade expanded enormously, and great quantities of various nails were produced, not only for the English domestic market, but also for America. The Booth family, who helped to finance the move to Masborough and became partners with the Walkers were nailchapmen, or organisers of the trade. Their support was crucial to the Walkers, right from the earliest days, for Aaron Walker's initial experiments were conducted in Abraham Booth's smithy in Oughtibridge Lane, Grenoside.

Samuel and Aaron's father was Joseph Walker (1673 - 1729), the son of William Walker of Grenoside, within the parish of Ecclesfield. In 1696 Joseph married a local girl, Margaret Bower, and they had two sons, Joseph (b. 1700) and Benjamin (b. 1702) and a daughter, Mary, whose baptism cannot be traced but who is reputed to have married David Crawshaw of Barnsley. (The John Crawshaw who helped Aaron Walker in the first experiments may have been their son, but this has not been proved.) The biblical names that Joseph chose for his three children are the first hints of his strong religious beliefs.

In 1710 Joseph married a second time. His wife was another local woman, Ann, the daughter of John Hargreaves of Hollin House, Grenoside. The family took up residence at Hollin House, but around 1718 moved a short distance away to Stubbin House. Both these farms were rented off the Duke of Norfolk, the lord of Hallamshire. Stubbin House has long since gone, but a painting of it survives, and the foundations can be found in the copse below the Birley Stone near the top of Jaw Bone Hill. Hollin House stood at about 900 feet above sea level and was the highest habitable point within the parish of Ecclesfield; unfortunately in the last few years it has become a ruin, but the whole complex of buildings is still clear. Joseph and Ann had three sons, Jonathan (b. 1711), Samuel (b. 1715) and Aaron (b. 1718), and three daughters, Hannah, Susanna and Sarah. Each one was baptised at Ecclesfield and given a name with a strong biblical flavour.

Joseph Walker died at Stubbin House towards the end of 1729 (incidentally when Samuel was fourteen, not twelve). His will was proved at York and reads as follows:-

The Will of Joseph Walker of Stubbin House, 1729.

In the name of God Amen the twentyfirst day of october in the third yeare of the Reigne of our sovereign Lord George King of Greate Brittainne ffrance and Ireland and in the yeare of our Lord God 1729 I Joseph Walker of Stubbing House in the parish of Ecclesfield and County of Yorke Naillor Being sick in body but of sound and perfect memory Blessed be God for it and calling to Rememberence the uncertaine state of this transetory Life and that all flesh must yield unto death when it shall please God to call Do make Costitute and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following and

first being penitent and sorry from the bottome of my heart for all my sines past I do believe assuredly to have full remission and forgiveness for all my sins Thorrow the Meritorious death of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and my body to be buried in a Christian Maner according to the discrecion of my Relations and ffriends; Now for the settling of my Temporal Estate and such goods and chattels and debts as it hathe pleased God above my deserts to bestow upon mee I do order Give and dispose the same in maner and forme following that is to say I will that all those Debts dues and duties as I owe in right and Conscience to any maner of person or persons whatsoever shall be well and truly paid within convenient time at after my decease by my Executor hereafter named and also my will and mind is that all my funerall Expenses be paid by my Executor hereafter named.

Imrrimis I give unto Joseph Walker my eldest son the sum one shilling in full. It. I give unto Benjamin Walker my second son the sum of one shilling in full. It. I give unto Mary Crawshaw my eldest Daughter the sum of one shilling It. I give unto Ann Walker my loving wife all my cottage houses standing and being on Grennowside with all my right and titles belong to them It. I give unto Ann Walker my loving Wife all the rest of my goods money and Chattles: and I also do make Ann Walker my loving Wife sole Executor of this my last will and Testament Revoaking all other wills and Testaments formerly made by mee provided she keepe her selfe unMarried but if she marry my mind is that all my Goods Chattles money and Cottage houses shall be equally given amongsts all her children which is lawfully begotten of our two bodies. In Witness where of I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the day and yeare first above written. Signed sealed and published and Declared In the presence of Abraham Booth his + marke Aaron Bayley + his marke Henry Waterhouse

This will illustrates some of the pitfalls for the unwary genealogist. Seen on its own one would conclude that Joseph's wife was called Ann and that they had three children, Joseph, Benjamin and Mary. But as we have seen these were the children of the first marriage, and Ann's six children were not even mentioned. The three elder children seem to have been harshly treated with just one shilling each. This however is a standard provision for those who had already been provided for, possibly on the occasion of their marriage. The six younger children were still minors, but they were to receive the estate if their mother remarried. In fact she remained a widow, and was buried on 28th February 1740/1. (Samuel incidentally was 25 by the time both parents had died).

This inventory that was attached to Joseph's will gives a good indication of his modest standard of living, His personal estate was valued at £61.6s.8d, which compared with many farmers and craftsmen at that time. He had a

smithy and a few nailing tools, but like many farmers and craftsmen of that time the bulk of his estate was invested in his farm stock. The inventory reads as follows:-

'A true and perfect inventory of all the goods chattels and money of Joseph Walkor of Stubbin House in the parish of Ecclesfield and County of Yorke who dyed the 21 day of December 1729 priced by us whose names are hereunder subscribed the 31st day of December 1729. Imprimis his purse and apparell. £3. One range one pair of Tongues 3 iron potts 12s One great table 6 chairs one ovall table one long settle one dresser £1.10s All the pewter one warming pan 14s. In the Parlour one range 2 chairs One long table 2 chests one ovall table onedesk 14s. One bed with bedin and hangings belonging to it £3. In the passage one bed and bedding one cupboard £1. In the chamber over the parlour 2 beds and bedding one great ark £1.10s. In the chamber over the house 2 beds great arks one pr. bedstoks 1 chest 6 sacks £1.4s. In the kitchen one range one pott 1 tubb 1 fflakitt 1 churn 1 kitt 10s. 3 wheels and all other Huslent 6s8d. In ye smithy one pair of old bellows and all other work tools 10s. 2 old carts 1 plow 3 horses with gears belonging to them £10. 3 cows 2 heifers 2 calves one swine £14.5s. In the barn hay and corn and corn sown and ploughing in the land £20.10s. One haystack in the ffield £2.10s. Total £61.6s. 8d. The pricers John Hive, Robert Matthewman, Henry Waterhouse.'

Joseph's widow Ann left personal estate worth £85.8s.3d in 1741, so it cannot be said that the family's standard of living was depressed after the death of the father. She left her three daughters £16 each and some clothes. Jonathan continued the tenancy of Stubbin House Farm and Samuel and Aaron were each given a cottage and the joint tenant right of Hollin House Farm. Jonathan became a farmer, Aaron was a nail maker and farmer, and Samuel became the master of Grenoside school. Samuel, however had grown up in a nailmaking family and had a smithy at the back of his cottage. Here successful ironfounding experiments were carried out in the autumn of 1741.

The rest of the story is well known. Samuel's own account has been edited by A. H. John in 'The minute Book of the Walker Company of Masborough' and a family tree for the next generation is given in John Guest's 'History of Rotherham'. The house designed by John Carr for Joshua Walker, Samuel's second son, is now the Clifton House Museum at Rotherham and contains family portraits. Ferham House, Rotherham, built by Jonathan's son and namesake, is also intact, and so is the Mausoleum built by Samuel, and now to be found just inside the grounds of Masborough Independent Chapel, founded by Samuel and Aaron.

A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE RECORDS OF BIRTH, MARRIAGE
AND DEATH CERTIFICATES.

As from 1st July 1837 all births, marriages and deaths have been registered by the State. Copies of these certificates may be obtained at the appropriate local registry office or at the General Register Office. That for England and Wales was formerly at Somerset House but is now at St. Catherine's House at the junction of Kingsway and Aldwich in London. A recent proposal to move this office to Southport has been set aside, but its future location is still uncertain. In Scotland registration was voluntary until 1855 but on the other hand their certificates are generally more informative and much cheaper. Registration in Ireland on 1st January 1864 (see list of useful addresses elsewhere in this Journal).

The Sheffield local Register Office is situated near the Central Library, and if you are certain of the dates and know that the event you are interested in took place in Sheffield, then it is convenient to apply there for a certificate, which will cost £2.50. The same applies to other local registries, e.g. Rotherham and Doncaster. However, if your ancestor lived outside the region, or if you are unaware of the date of the relevant event, then it is necessary to consult the printed indexes. The Society of Latter Day Saints hope to have microfilms of the earliest indexes when they establish their libraries in Huddersfield and Nottingham, but the most convenient way of consulting indexes at the moment is to visit St. Catherine's House. A search for several ancestors at the same time will make the train fare worth while.

Admission is free and no ticket is required. The building is open from 8.30.a.m. to 4.30.p.m. from Monday to Friday, except on public holidays. The indexes are well arranged and easy to handle, though you may well be crushed by fellow enthusiasts. The earliest volumes are hand-written, but most are printed. Each one covers three months, i.e. the quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th and December 31st. Surnames are arranged alphabetically, and so are the christian names under each surname. Once your ancestor is located in the index, a form has to be completed giving the quarter, year, name, sub-registrars district, volume and page number. The cost of supplying a certificate is £2.50. It takes 36 hours for a certificate to be produced, or over a week if it is posted to you at no extra charge. If you prefer to make a postal request, the staff will search the indexes for a period of five years for each entry for a fee of £4.50, which includes the cost of the certificate; if the entry cannot be found (and therefore no certificate can be issued) a refund of £1.50 is made.

The chief difficulty in using the indexes concerns the name given to the Sub-Registrar's district. It is desirable to be familiar with the names of the various

towns and settlements near to your ancestor's home, for there is no easy way of learning all the names of the registry districts. I know, for instance, that my paternal grandmother came from Somerset, possibly near Chard, but found her under Taunton District, Sub-District Pitminster, and her birth certificate told me that she was born at Thurlber.

The certificates are a mine of information. A full birth certificate gives: (1) when and where born (2) name (3) sex (4) name and surname of father (5) name, surname and maiden name of mother (6) occupation of father (7) signature, description and residence of informant (8) when registered. Scottish certificates also give the date of the marriage of the parents.

A Marriage Certificate gives:- (1) when married (2) names and surnames (3) ages (4) condition (bachelor, spinster etc.) (5) occupations (6) residences at time of marriage (7) father's names and surnames (8) occupation of fathers. Scottish certificates also give the ages and maiden names of the parents.

A Death Certificate: gives:- (1) when and where died (2) name and surname (3) sex (4) age (from 1866 onwards this is printed in the index) (5) cause of death (6) signature description and residence of informant. (7) when registered.

The information gleaned from the indexes is free, and this is possibly as much as you need for brother, sister and other relatives of your immediate ancestor. My paternal grandfather was the seventh of twelve children, and I certainly didn't buy a full certificate for each member of the family. But unless you have information from other sources it will be necessary to get your ancestor's certificate if you wish to trace the line further. The certificates are obviously a major genealogical source; one member of the Society was lucky enough to find one for 1st July 1837, the first day of registration.

SOME USEFUL ADDRESSES.

- The General Register Office, St. Catherine's House,
10, Kingsway, London WCB 6JP
- The General Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages (Scotland)
New Register House, Edinburgh 2.
- The Registrar-General's Office for Northern Ireland,
Fermanagh House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.
- The Registrar-General's Office, Custom House, Dublin.
- The Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, London WC2R 1LP
- The Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London WC2.
- The Public Record Office Annex, Land Registry Building,
Portugal Street, London WC2.
- The Public Record Office of Ireland, The Four Courts, Dublin.

The Borthwick Institute of Historical Research, St. Anthony's Hall, Peasholme Green, York.
The Nottinghamshire Record Office, High Pavement, Nottingham.
The Lincolnshire Archives Office, The Castle, Lincoln LN1 3AB
The Joint Record Office, Bird Street, Lichfield, Staffs.
The County Record Office, Smedley Street, Matlock, Derbys.
The West Yorkshire Record Office, The Land Registry, Wakefield.
The Society of Genealogists, 37, Harrington Gardens, London S"7 4JX.

BOOKS FOR BEGINNERS.

G. Hamilton Edwards 'In search of Ancestry,' 1973 Phillimore.
Meda Mander 'Tracing your Ancestors' 1976 David and Charles.
A. J. Willis 'Genealogy for Beginners' 1970 Phillimore.
David E. Gardner and Frank Smith 'Genealogical Research in England and Wales' 3 vols. 1964 Salt Lake City, Bookcraft.
David Inedale, 'Your Family Tree', 1973 Shire Publications.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE PARISH REGISTERS IN PRINT.

The following registers have been printed by the Yorkshire Parish Register Society. Since the publication of Vol. 125 this body has been known as the Parish Register Section of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.

1. Sheffield Part I (Baptisms and Marriages 1560 1635/5) 1917
2. Sheffield Part II (Burials 1560-1634, Baptisms and Marriages 1635-53) 1918
3. Sheffield Part III (Burials 1635-53, Baptisms and Marriages 1653-86) 1921
4. Sheffield Part IV (Burials 1653-86, Baptisms and Marriages 1687-1703) 1924
5. Sheffield Part V (Burials 1686-1703, Baptisms and Marriages 1703-19) 1927

The next two volumes of the Sheffield Register have been transcribed and await publication. The transcripts may be seen at the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Claremont, Leeds 2.

6. Wath upon Dearne (1598 - 1778), Vo. 14 1902
7. Austerfield (1559 - 1812) Vol. 39 1910.
8. Maltby (1597 - 1812) Vol. 71 1926
9. Hooton Parnall (1538 - 1812) Vol. 87 1929.
10. Frickley with Clayton (1577 - 1812) Vol. 95 1933.
11. Brodsworth (1538 - 1813) Vol. 105 1937
12. Hickleton (1626 - 1812) Vol. 109 1940.
13. Cantley (1539 - 1812) Vol. 112 1941
14. Burghwallis (1596 - 1814) Vol. 116 1947
15. Braithwell (1559 - 1774) Vol. 132, 1969 and (1754 - 1837) Vol. 133 1969

The following printed registers will be found in the
Local History Section of the Sheffield Central Library:

1. The early Parish Register of Rotherham (1542-63)
(Worksop, 1879).
2. Yorkshire Marriage Register: West Riding. ed. C. S. James;
Vol. I Rotherham 1540 - 1798 (London 1914) and Vol. II
Rotherham 1798 - 1837 and index to both volumes
(London 1915)
3. Registers of Ecclesfield Parish Church 1558 - 1619,
ed. A. S. Gatty (London and Sheffield 1878).
4. Register of Bradfield 1559 - 1722 ed. A.B. Browne
(Sheffield 1905)
5. Norton Parish Registers 1559 - 1812 ed. Ll. Lloyd
Simpson: Vol I Baptisms and Vol. II: Marriages and
Burials (Derby 1908).
6. Register of Thorne Salvin 1592 - 1726, ed. G.O. Browne
(Bradford 1892).