

Sheffield and District Family History Society

The Flowing Stream ~



Spring 2000

Volume 21
Number 1

FUTURE PROGRAMME - 2000

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

- Mon. 20 Mar. *A.G.M.* followed by *Queen Mary's Dolls House* by
Marjorie P.Dunn
- Mon. 17 Apr. To be arranged
- Mon. 15 May *From the Cradle to the Grave* by Wendy Weston
- Mon. 19 Jun. *Annals of Sheffield Cathedral* by William Ross
- Mon. 17 Jul. *Sheffield Turnpikes* by Howard Smith

ROTHERHAM BRANCH PROGRAMME

Please note - new venue

Meet 7 pm at the Eastwood Methodist Mission, St. Ann's Road,
Rotherham

- Thurs. 2 Mar. *Workshop*
- Thurs. 6 Apr. *Wincobank* by Cyril Wilson
- Thurs. 4 May *Open meeting*
- Thurs. 1 Jun. *H.M.S. Warrior* by Aileen and George Wade
- Thurs. 6 Jul *Open meeting*
- Thurs. 7 Sept. To be arranged
- Thurs. 5 Oct. *Workshop*
- Thurs. 2 Nov. To be arranged
- Thurs. 7 Dec. *Open meeting*

THE FLOWING STREAM

Journal of Sheffield and District Family History Society

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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 (Napa 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 S60 2BA
Editor Mrs Denise Marsden, "Lee Moor End, Storrs, Stanington, Sheffield S6 6GY

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Non-Committee Correspondance Secretary Mr Derek Tingle, 72, Highcliffe Drive, Sheffield S11 7LU

ROTHERHAM BRANCH

Meetings are held at Eastwood Methodist Mission, 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 David Peart, 46, Shearman Avenue, Rotherham S61 3AF
Vice Chairman Mr Martin Wragg, 6, Old Garden Drive, Rotherham S65 2BT
Secretary Mr Ron Bye, 12, Hall Grove, Moorgate, Rotherham S60 2BS
Treasurer Mrs Pauline Quail, 90, Middle Lane, Clifton, Rotherham S65 2TE
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Projects Co-ordinator Mr Paul Findlater
Meetings Reporter Mr Brian Jervis
Web Site Mrs Caroline Turner
Bookstall Mrs Margaret Ensor & Mr Cliff Ensor

- 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

A Happy New Millennium to all our members and a special welcome to newcomers to our Society.

I have been notified of some mistakes in E-mail addresses. Whilst some have been my errors many have been caused by handwriting that has been very difficult to read. Members who wish to register their E-mail addresses are asked to enclose a computer printout of the correct format to ensure that no mistakes are made.

Thank you to all contributors. We have made an excellent start to the new century with this bumper edition of "The Flowing Stream". Please send lots of copy so that we can ensure all future journals are equally large.

NEW MEMBERS

The Society welcomes the following new members

Mrs P. Anning, 9, Standards Rd, Weston Zoyland, Bridgwater, Somerset TA7 0EL

Mr Anthony John Birkinshaw, 219, Teages Crescent, Trench, Telford, TF2 6RA

Mr P.G.D. Byllam-Barnes, Boothby House, 10, Paddocks Close, Ashted, Surrey

KT21 2RA

Mrs M. Broocklebank, 4, Sundown Place, Handsworth, Sheffield S13 8UB

Mr & Mrs Alan & Sue Coleshill 8, Rex Avenue, Millhouses, Sheffield S7 2GS

Mr A. F. Comish, 19, Fitzwilliam Avenue, Sutton Lane Ends, Macclesfield SK11 0EJ

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KA27 8SD

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NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX DESIGN COMPETITION

Book token prize.

The competition is for a front cover design / sketched ideas for the first edition of this exciting new project.

It should be suitable for reducing to 12 cm x 12cm with the title National Burial Index given prominence.

(The CDs will contain millions of extracts from parish / cemetery/ non-conformist registers in the British Isles.)

Queries (with SAE) and design entries should be addressed to:
Mrs C. McLee, FFHS Project Co-ordinator, 3, The Green, Kirk Levington,
Yarm, North Yorkshire TS15 9NW

E-mail: canda.mcleee@virgin.net

The closing date for entries is 30 July 2000

SOCIETY NEWS AND INFORMATION

A message from the Rotherham Branch

At their Annual General Meeting on 6 January 2000 the Rotherham Branch passed a motion "that the Rotherham Branch of the Sheffield & District Family History Society works towards breaking its formal links with Sheffield Family History Society and seeks affiliation with the Federation of Family History Societies as an independent society".

At the committee meeting on 12th January the committee of the Sheffield and District Family History Society accepted this decision and will work with the Rotherham Branch towards that end.

From the Membership Secretary

Thank you to everyone who sent Season's Greetings and notes of appreciation with their membership renewals. They were much appreciated.

Index of Teachers

Karen Turner is hoping to make an index of teachers and asks members to send her any information they come across in their research. The details she needs are: name; post held; school; dates of employment / birth / parchment; training college; previous school employed / as a pupil; parents' names; siblings.

Please send the information to Karen Turner, 13, Longford Drive, Bradway, Sheffield S17 4LN or E-mail: kaytee@totalise.co.uk

Census Indexes

The census indexes listed below have been produced by the Derbyshire FHS and can be ordered from The Derbyshire FHS, Bookstall Officer - Mrs L. I. Bull, 17, Penrhyn Avenue, Littleover, Derbyshire DE23 6LB.

1851 Census Index Book Vol. 10:1 £3.10 inc. p&p; £3.90 Overseas Airmail. Covering: - Upper Hallam, Norton, Sub Districts of the Ecclesall Bierlow Registration Area, Beighton & Sub Districts of the Rotherham Registration Area.

1891 Census Index on Microfiche RG12/3800 £1.75 inc. p&p; £2.00. Overseas Airmail. Covering: - Dore, Ranmoor, Totley & Upper Hallam.

1891 Census Index on Microfiche. RG12/3801 £1.75 inc. p&p; £2.00 Overseas Airmail. Covering: - Beachief, Bradway, Greenhill, Hemsworth & Norton.

1891 Census Index on Microfiche. RG12/3844 £1.75 inc. p&p; £2.00 Overseas Airmail. Covering:- Aston, Aughton, Beighton, Catcliffe Fence, Häckenthorpe, Treeton.

Alan Hill's Antiquarian & Second-hand Bookshop, which stocks a substantial quantity of Old Books, Maps, and Prints, relating to Sheffield, Derbyshire and the surrounding areas, along with books on many other subjects, has moved from their old premises in Glossop Road, Sheffield to 11, Beetwell Street, Chesterfield. (Hours of opening, 10am - 5pm, Mon - Sat)

Yorkshire Consortium of FHSs (London Group)

Programme for 2000

4 March *Family History Records in the Post Office Archives*

by Andrew Perry

10 June *The IGI and Ancestral File in the year 2000*

by Elder Leonard Olds

16 Sept. *Yorkshire Sources old and new in the SoG Library*

by Susan Gibbons

25 Nov. *Yorkshire Soldiers in the Public Records Office*

by Lesley Wynne-Davies

Meetings are held at the Society of Genealogists, 14, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1 at 10.30 am. They are open to members of all Yorkshire Family History Societies and there is no membership fee. A nominal charge of £2 is made for each meeting to cover the cost of room hire and the Speaker's expenses.

Further details from Ron Riley, 20 Avon Close, Watford, Herts

BURIAL TRANSCRIPTIONS – UPDATE

NB. Orders for the following should be sent to Ms A Giller and not to me.
Thanks.

Transcriptions completed

St Peter & St Paul 1813 to 1855 - St James 1813 to 1855 - St Paul 1813 to 1855 - St Mary (Bramall Lane) 1830 to 1908 - Attercliffe 1813 to 1902 - Brightside St Thomas 1854 to 1901 - Crookes St Thomas 1841 to 1973 - Ecclesall All Saints 1789 to 1923 - Gleadless Christ Church 1839 to 1953 - Heeley Christ Church 1848 to 1906 - Park St John 1840 to 1924 - Wadsley 1835 to 1903.

Rotherham All Saints 1813 to 1854 – Greasbrough St Mary 1813 to 1858

Coming soon (see *Flowing Stream* or Web Page for details)

St Philip - St George - Pitsmoor Christ Church

In production

Norton St James - Fulwood Christ Church - Bolsterstone St Mary - Stannington Christ Church - Ecclesfield St Mary

Our database now has over 211,000 records available for searching.

Heather Gillott, Burial Transcripts coordinator, 4, Bents Crescent, Dronfield S18 2EY E-mail: heather@dronfield.swinternet.co.uk

1901 CENSUS NEWS.

Members may be interested to read the response received from Chris Millard at the PRO, after two questions were posed:

What checks will be put in place to ensure that the transcription of what may well be poor handwriting, media etc. is as accurate as possible. Further, how will the PRO as purchaser of the services of DERA and its subcontractors be able to ensure accuracy?

The 1901 transcription is the subject of measures both to build in quality and to check quality before delivery is accepted. The PRO understands the critical importance of the transcription to its users and has insisted on a high standard of work. If that quality is not achieved then the material will not see the light of day.

The Enterprise Supply Service is the subcontractor involved and as an organisation it has a strong quality ethos. ESS runs a number of commercial businesses including data processing. These businesses are run and managed to fully professional commercial standards. They are fully ISO9000 quality approved. Work on data entry projects such as the

1901 Census is considered high status work both by Enterprise Supply Services and by inmates. Jobs in the data entry facilities are sought after by inmates and only inmates selected as being appropriate for the work will carry out data entry. There is a continuous assessment of performance of data entry operatives and any poor performers are removed from the programme. Inmates will therefore have a strong interest in making the quality as high as possible in order to keep this high status job. For the 1901 Census transcription there will be a thorough training programme (with the participation of PRO expert staff) for both inmates and supervisors.

Images will be transcribed using double entry keying by different operators. Once an image has been transcribed twice a verification package will then compare both transcriptions for keying errors. This package will produce an error report. The report will then be handled by supervisors who as far as if possible resolve the discrepancies. The data will then be passed to a central Enterprise Supply Services facility where it will be checked and remaining exceptions will be resolved. The data will then be passed to DERA who will carry out their own quality checks. DERA have also (given the line of business they are in) got a very strong quality culture. The PRO will perform its own acceptance test of the transcribed data and the images. This test will be carried out by a dedicated PRO team before any data is passed for inclusion in the final live database. Any batch of data that fails the acceptance test will be returned for reprocessing. A primary objective of the various tests is to establish whether there are any systemic problems with the transcription and to eliminate their cause before the project goes further.

I have purchased the 1881 census on CD-ROM. Its greatest benefit to me is that it can be used to try out ideas with wildcards, leaving some fields blank before narrowing the search down. Will these facilities be available?

We realise that there is a demand for various types of search, and of research, in the census. We are seeking solutions with DERA that will provide a system to cater for our differing user communities. The exact format has yet to be fixed but we regard it as very important that we get this right. Any comments or suggestions on this subject would be welcome.

Chris Millard, 1901 Communications Team

The information regarding the 1901 Census is available on the PRO website at [HYPERLINK http://www.pro.gov.uk](http://www.pro.gov.uk) www.pro.gov.uk

Keith Pitchforth : Keith@Harbottle.demon.co.uk

COMPUTER AND INTERNET NEWS

S. & D. F.H. S. website http://mtx.net.au/~exy/sheffield_fhs.html

Genfair

Anyone wishing to pay for Society goods, membership and services using a credit card is recommended to look at Genfair on the Internet at WWW.genfair.com

CONFERENCES AND FAIRS

North East Group of FHS / Society of Genealogists Computer Day 8 April 2000

To be held at Askham Bryan College, Askham Bryan, York

Spring 2001 Half-yearly Conference 6-8 April 2001

Folkestone and District FHS have announced that the conference itself will be held at the Saga Pavilion, Sandgate, Folkestone.

See Vol. 20 No. 3 for full details of the above conferences.

East Lothian Millennium Family History Fair 25 March 2000

There will be lectures and workshops in the Town House and an exhibition in the Corn Exchange.

See Vol. 20 No. 4 for full details of the above conferences.

Society of Genealogists Fair 6 - 7 May 2000

To be held in the Royal Horticultural Society Hall, Greycoat Street, Westminster, London SW1.

Shetland FHS Interactive Conference 23-25 May 2000

Entitled "Tracing Sons and Daughters of Shetland" the conference is included in a week of special Millennium celebrations to welcome exiles and their descendants to the islands - traditionally called a "Hamefarin". For further details contact Conference 2000, Shetland FHS, 6, Hillhead, Lerwick, Shetland ZE1 0EJ.

Lincolnshire FHS Weekend Conference 1-3 September 2000

Entitled "Roses to Roundheads" the conference will be held at Bishop Grosseteste College, Lincoln. Further information from Mrs B. Webster, 25, Fen Road, Heighington, Lincoln LN4 1JL

See Vol. 20 No. 4 for full details of the above conferences.

THROUGH THE LETTERBOX

From Bernard Sargeant, P.O. Box 954 Sutherland N.S.W. 1499 Australia

"I should like to convey my satisfaction in using the Genfair location on the Internet to order some items from the Society, which arrived here in Sydney within the week. Among those items were two sections of the microfiche edition of the Society's Index to the 1861 Census of Sheffield. With one surname I achieved a breakthrough, which has identified a correct birth certificate for an event in 1855, and will also take me down a further generation on that particular family."

SOCIETY MEETINGS

Meeting on Monday 20 Sept. 1999

Sources for Family History

Summary of a talk given by Margaret Turner of Sheffield Archives.

Well known sources include the microfiche of civil registration records for England and Wales from 1837 – 1983. From 1911 the names of the bride and groom are cross-referenced. It is worth remembering that the cover-all phrase 'of full age' meant above the age of consent, which was 12 for girls and 14 for boys until 1929 when it was raised to 16 for both sexes. There are completely separate registers for deaths occurring overseas. In 1875 fines were introduced for non-registration, and gaps are found in the earlier records. Be aware too, of events taking place away from the family home, and of course there are always the transcription errors to contend with.

For earlier events, the IGI is worth consulting – it is available on CD-ROM but is not exhaustive.

Trade and Commercial directories go back to the late 18th century and are alphabetic by name, street and trade. You may well find tradesmen, professionals and craftsmen mentioned, but labourers are unlikely to be listed.

Census returns began in 1801 and have taken place every 10 years with the exception of 1941. Few exist before 1841, and the first really useful census for family historians is the 1851 when the place of birth was given. All census returns are closed for 100 years. Several of the local census returns have been indexed to a greater or lesser extent, and there are street indexes for each census as well.

Some Parish registers began in 1538, although many date from 1559 or later. By 1598 Bishops' Transcripts were required to be submitted

by the parishes and can be useful as a method of cross-checking. There are occasions when an entry appears in only one of the registers – so it can be worthwhile to check both. Most of the Archdeaconry of Sheffield BTs are held at the Borthwick Institute, although those for Norton for example are held at Lichfield R.O. Copies of most of these are available at Sheffield Archives. Parish boundaries are not the same as civil boundaries and Parish registers are usually held at the Diocesan Record Office. Baptisms, especially in the inner city parishes in Sheffield may have been carried out for the whole family, so don't give up in the search for a baptism, because it may have taken place years after the birth.

Registers for other denominations are available and there are copies of some of these in Sheffield Archives. Roman Catholic registers rarely exist before the mid 18th century because of the persecution of the Roman Catholics, but you may find references to 'Popish recusants' in other registers. The RC Diocese of Hallam registration district covers Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, Barnsley and Worksop and many of the registers can be found in Sheffield Archives.

Some of the parish collections include Poor Law records. These can include apprenticeship indentures, bastardy bonds, settlement certificates and removal orders. There may also be Churchwarden's accounts (maintenance of the Church and itinerant poor) and records of the Overseers (those applying for poor relief) and the Constables (responsible for Weights and Measures and the maintenance of the highways).

Some of the Manorial records go back to the 12th century. There were 2 types of court – Court Baron (land transfers, often giving a potted family history) and the Court Leet (petty infringements of the law, leading to fines). These can be difficult to read because of the number of abbreviations used, but there are some good reference books available to help the researcher. Other Family estate records are available, giving details about surveys and rentals. These include information about the estate workers and the estate accounts listing every penny earned and spent. The Wentworth Woodhouse records are at Sheffield Archives.

Probate records are also available. Approximately 25% of the population made a will, and until 1858 it was the Church's responsibility to ensure that the will was proved. After 1858 the responsibility was with the state and annual indexes of wills and administrations (1858 – 1934) are held at Sheffield Archives. Wills for the Sheffield area were proved in Wakefield.

There are some good series of business records at Sheffield Archives, and other antiquarian records (for example, the Jackson collection of pedigrees).

The City Council cemetery records are held by the Council, although copies are available at Archives (for example, Burngreave and City Road cemeteries). Other council records include those from schools (attendance, punishment, log books and comments on staff and pupils) and rate books – owner occupiers, rented accommodation.

Coroners' records are closed for 75 years, but those for South Yorkshire from 1926 are held in Sheffield. (During the years of closure it can be worth looking in the newspaper reports). For years before 1926 try the Quarter Sessions records at Wakefield, where the Easter sessions will give details of cases. Quarter Sessions in Sheffield were held from 1880- (before then, they were at Wakefield), and these can be useful for victuallers' licences.

Police records are available, but only after you have contacted the police at Snig Hill and obtained a letter of permission. Hospital records exist, although patient records are closed. Sometimes the Health Authority will grant permission for researchers to make their own searches, on other occasions they will ask the Archives staff to do that and report the findings to the enquirer.

Reported by Judith Pitchforth

Meeting on Monday 18 October 1999

Cleanliness is next to Godliness

Susan Deal gave an entertaining lecture, with fascinating slides of all sorts of sanitary arrangements, covering the revolution in personal hygiene and sanitation during the Victorian period. Sanitation changed from the virtually medieval at the beginning of the 19th century to the virtually modern by the end of the century. Many of the changes took place in the infrastructure, as the Victorians gradually realised that some of the great killers (typhoid and cholera) were water borne. The result was the separation of the water provision and the sewage disposal and many of the changes they made were underground, as the sewers were developed to take account of the changes in lifestyle as industrialisation and urban living took their toll on the environment.

In the 1840s pumped cold water was very rare, but by 1914 many homes had at least one (cold) tap. At the beginning of the period women and children queued for water when it was available – in many places that may have been for only a few hours a day, except Sunday when it was not available at all. The quality of the water was dubious; the staple drink for many Victorians including children, was beer – the brewing process did at least sterilise the water.

The need for personal hygiene filtered down the social scale. The early bath tub was made from metal (often tin) sited in the scullery and not plumbed in. Many people used their kitchen sink for washing themselves, their laundry, for food preparation and for washing up afterwards. As time progressed bath tubs were made from different materials – from fragile china bath tubs to cast iron or stone with some elaborate patterns being used as decoration in the finer examples. Taps were made from brass. From 1860 onwards some households had geysers to heat their water – sometimes with explosive results.

Some employers allowed their workers to have a cold bath free at work, whilst charging for hot baths. Public baths began in this period, providing bath tubs in cubicles. They did not necessarily provide swimming pools, but locally Glossop Road baths in Sheffield did provide separate swimming facilities for men and women.

The development of the bathroom as we know it had its origins in this period, although the jug and basin were far more prevalent than the wash basin which did not come in to being before 1870. There was a vast range of designs for sanitary ware, including not only highly decorative pictures but also elaborate shapes, including a toilet design called ‘the dolphin’ which did resemble the mammal in shape.

During the 1870s Lever Brothers developed small scented coloured bars of soap as an alternative to the coarse soap that previously had been available only in large blocks and was highly taxed (in 1833 the tax was 100% and during the period the tax was removed).

No discussion on sanitary arrangements can be complete without looking at the development of the water closet. For the majority of people in the 1840s it was a pit privy with various means of waste disposal. Houses may have had toilets in their back yard – or alternatively four or even eight houses may have had one communal toilet ‘for any one to use and no-one to clean’. By the end of the period flush toilets were available although by no means widespread.

Many public conveniences date from these times, not least at the Great Exhibition. The promoters felt that providing public toilets would be too great an additional expense, but Thomas Twyford insisted that they should be included, stating that anyone who wished to use them would be willing to spend a penny. Now where have we heard that before?

Reported by Judith Pitchforth

Meeting on Monday 15 November 1999

Our Dear Departed

A talk by Maureen Hambrecht

How did our ancestors deal with death, and what did they die from? There are clues in some of the Parish Registers. Sometimes they are circumspect – Mrs Ingham of Selby died in 1783 ‘of decay of nature, aged 82’, at other times they are far more mysterious ‘Elizabeth Tasker aged 13 died of evil’. A surprising conclusion perhaps in 1792 was that ‘John Todd, son of John Todd, labourer, died of smallpox by inoculation, aged 2 years’. Many women died in childbirth.

The newspapers in the 19th Century also provide clues, as for example, the inquest in to the death of Thomas Harnston, publican, concluded that ‘after hot gin and water he instantly expired’ (1837).

An 1867 report into the sanitary conditions in Leeds concluded that bronchitis was the major killer, with tuberculosis and diarrhoea not far behind. Typhus, whooping cough, scarletina and smallpox also claimed lives.

Funerals were quite an occasion, with carriages pulled by black horses decked with plumes if the family could afford it. When gentry died, fellow gentry from all around sent a carriage, suitably decorated, to the funeral, even if they were not there in person. Women did not attend funerals; they stood and watched the departure of the cortege but did not accompany it.

Burials before the 1830s were in churchyards, with the well off perhaps in the church. Outside the church itself, the general aim was to be as near the church door as possible. Excommunicates were buried outside the churchyard with suicides and strangers sometimes buried in the north side of the graveyard. (This was referred to as the devil’s side because the sun did not shine on to it directly). “God’s Acre”, the traditional site for the church was one acre of land, with the church in the middle, surrounded by its burial ground. It was a flat piece of land and everything took place there – fairs markets, games and musicians. In the 17th century Cromwell stopped these antics and the churchyard was left alone for the burials. It was after this period that tombstones came in to vogue. The body would be buried in a woollen, silken or even leather shroud. A 17th century law decreed that all bodies should be buried in wool for the sake of the woollen industry, with those who refused to be fined. There is evidence of this in some parish records. Sometimes the body would be taken to the churchyard in the parish coffin, the shroud removed from the coffin and then buried in a grave.

The consequences of all this are quite astounding. Taking a small church from the 12th century with 6 burials a year, by 19th century there could be 5000 bodies in a churchyard. The churchyard grounds became higher than the paths and the churchyards became full, especially in the towns where fever epidemics took more than 6 lives a year. Commercial cemeteries began in the early 19th century when Acts of Parliament allowed the rates to be used to fund them. In 1845 Leeds opened 2 cemeteries totalling 26 acres. These held more than ¼ million burials, many of which were in common graves. Grave 6631 in Beckett Street Cemetery was opened and closed in 1856. It was 12 feet deep and contains 38 bodies, ranging from adult to small child. At this time, 15% of graves were private, the rest common. In 1871 22% were private. In 1891 17% were private, 21% were guinea graves, 62% common. By 1911 24% were private, 22% guinea graves, 54% common. Perhaps more surprising is that in 1931 22% were still buried in common graves.

Memorials to the departed before the 17th century took the form of plaques in the Church. Headstones began in the early 17th century, and were small and stumpy, sometimes with only initials on them. By the 18th century craftsmen were good and memorial inscriptions were in vogue. Some have warnings for the bystanders, some have witty poems. The monumental mason had an album, and the family could choose the inscription to suit themselves or the departed.

Now, cremation accounts for 70% of all burials, often with little or no local evidence to indicate whose remains are buried there; newspaper epitaphs are perhaps more common than they used to be, as a result of this trend. For those who are interested in such statistics, there are 20,000 acres of churchyards and cemeteries in this country.

After this talk, we concluded that it is perhaps not surprising that so few of our ancestors have marked graves with informative headstones.

Reported by Judith Pitchforth

Rotherham Branch Meeting on Thursday 2nd September 1999

Olympic - sister ship to Titanic

Much has been written about the Titanic, not to mention the spin-offs from mementoes, postcards, then music. The list seems endless. Martyn Taylor emphasised these facts to contrast them with the single publication of the Olympic, sister of the Titanic. Media hype has succeeded in highlighting a tragedy and ignoring the fascinating success story that Martyn revealed to us.

The Olympic was the first of three huge ships, the Olympic, Titanic and the Gigantic, later called the Britannic. Originally commissioned for

1899 they were cancelled because of the death of Lord Imrie whose family was in financial difficulty.

By 1908 the Olympic class was proposed. In 1909 the keel was laid and took 18 months to build. The machinery that was to drive these ships was fully tested in RMS Laurentic. It consisted of twin triple expansion reciprocating engines with recycled steam piped to a Parson's turbine.

The power of these engines, and the design of the hull, tended to draw lesser vessels towards the Olympic. This undertow pulled HMS Hawk bow first into the liner. On another occasion HMS Audacious hit a mine and Olympic took her in tow only for a second explosion to sink the Audacious. The Royal Navy confiscated all cameras and film from civilians and military personnel in order to hush up the incident.

During the First World War the Olympic was a hospital ship. She carried a total of 160,000 troops and covered 1,500,000 miles. She is the only liner credited with sinking a U-boat using her 46,000 tonnes to ram the enemy vessel. Unlike her sister Titanic she ended an illustrious career at the breakers' yard in 1937.

John Jarvis, an industrialist, purchased the Olympic for £100,000 and sold it to T.W. Ward for the same price, the intention being to provide work for the unemployed on Tyneside.

One would expect the story to end at this point but it seems the Olympic or parts of her, still exist. The Marquis of Granby Hotel at Bamford has a bedroom, the lounge is to be found in Alnwick, as part of a hotel, and one lamp is to be found in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield.

Reported by BL Jervis

Rotherham Branch Meeting on Thursday 4th November 1999

Maps and Family History

Sally Shepard opened her talk by stating that dates were very important in family history, but location is vital and can often tell us more, if it can be found. In the north of England large parishes were divided into towns for greater ease. The maps that cover these areas contain mistakes but are useful for ecclesiastical records.

The 1979 map shows the boundaries in modern times and the transfer of land. Looking at the 1850 first edition of the 6 inch to one mile map, the large hollow letters denote the area, the black italic letters denote the townships and small hollow letters the hamlets. Searching out the parish boundaries of the past can prove to be a real headache. Aldwarke, for example was detached from the main parish and Thorpe Hesley and Wentworth were interlocked and were not sorted out until 1936. People who are searching for ancestors in Thorpe Hesley must look in three

parishes. Even the enumerators became confused. This is evidenced by their mistakes in the census returns.

Old house numbers can also be misleading. The even numbers on Canklow Road were changed from one side of the road to the other. The courts, which were rows of cottages in the backyards, were originally named in the 1852 5ft. map. One clear example of this were the courts off Wellgate whose names were changed to numbers on later maps. Greater details of dwellings can be found on the 1888 10 ft. plan which runs to 32 sheets.

When slum clearances were contemplated, surveys had to be taken, numbers of houses and other details were recorded to support the redevelopment. Used with birth and death certificates the above information can give us a vivid picture of how our forbears lived.

When trying to research her own family, Sally was able to find the location of her Grandfather's farm. Following the surveyor's marking system she was able to deduce the particular building from which the fields radiated.

Villages were not compiled street by street. Usually they consisted of lists of inhabitants, using the church or public house as a focal point, which rarely helps.

Sally closed her talk by referring to the Fairbanks Collection. They were surveyors whose letters and maps correspond closely to the people who farmed in the Rotherham area.

Having outlined the many types of maps, Sally explained in detail how information could be found and what sort of information was of use to family historians. After the talk the maps were placed around the room for closer inspection.

Normally maps have a limited appeal, but Sally made the subject interesting and informative.

Reported by B.L. Jervis

OTHER PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

Mrs Patricia Silcock-Hayes, 29 Ironbark Avenue Sandy Beach N.S.W. 2456 Australia is seeking a copy of the book "**More of Mayfield Valley with Old Fulwood**" by **Muriel Hall**. This book is out of print, She is hoping some kind member may find copies on a fete stall or second hand book store. Her cherished copy needs replacing and cousins of hers would like to purchase the book also. Cost and freight will be paid in full by sterling cheque.

Mrs. Helen Vaillancourt 4295 Highway 11 N., Stop 48A North Bay, Ontario, Canada P1B8G3 E-mail lucy@efni.com writes: "I am trying to trace the Attercliffe/Sheffield family of my great great grandparents, **George Hutchinson** (agricultural labourer) and **Mary Hutchinson** (widow) who were married 1808. Among their children were **Mary, David, Ann, Thomas, George and William**. The 1841 census shows the family at Salmon Pastures, Attercliffe. By 1844, William, my great grandfather had emmigrated to Canada. A search of the Attercliffe burial records does not show the deaths of George and Mary. Where / when did they die? Are there Hutchinson descendants of the other siblings?"

Mrs L. Phillips, 4 Beagle Close, Abingdon, Oxon.

E-mail phillips2@freeuk.com writes: "I am looking for the date of death and burial place of the **Rev. Humphrey Maysmor**. He was curate of St. Giles, Wrexham, Denbighshire, from 1794 - 1799 and I think he died before the birth of his daughter. I am also looking for the birthplace of his daughter - **Mary Anne Maysmor**, born 9th January 1801, married **Charles Bradley** 10 May 1821 at Mapleton, and died 22 December 1870 at Chapelton, Parish of Ecclesfield, Co. York. She was the Mother-in-law of **John Nowill** (1818 - 1900) of the well known cutlers firm "John Nowill & Sons" of Sheffield. I should be so glad of any help"

Carol K Toulson, 15, Dagmar Road, Dagenham, Essex RM10 8XP

E-mail: CToulson@Compuserve.com writes "Is anyone researching Wragg or Southern (and variants) in the Sheffield area? My great grandfather **Peter Wragg** b.1850 married **Charlotte Southern** b.1853 in 1870 at Christ Church, Pitsmoor. Peter's family originated in Wirksworth, Derbyshire and later lived in the Park district of Sheffield. Charlotte's parents were **George & Esther Southern** and they also lived in the Park district. They had a large family, whose names I have, although family records show various spellings for their surnames. Peter and Charlotte had eight children: **John Philip, Elizabeth, George, Thomas Spencer, Edith, Harry** (my grandfather), **Annie & James**. I would love to hear from descendants of both families, or anyone else who can help."

DID YOU KNOW.....?

- Sheffield Cathedral was first known as the Holy Trinity Church. It later became the Church of St Peter and St Paul. It has been referred to as St Peter and Holy Trinity Church as late as 1856.

In 1845 the parish of Sheffield was divided into 25 parochial districts, each with its own church and officials.

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

- 1797 Mrs Sue Dyson Wicks, 72, Buckingham St, St. Johns Wood, Brisbane, QLD,
Australia 4060
- 1810 Mr Phillip Green, 40, Charnock Grove, Sheffield S12 3HE
- 1855 Mr P.K. Reaney, Castlehill House, The Common, Holmesfield S18 7WP
- 1888 Mrs S.E Drake, 33, Westward Place, Bridgend, Bridgend County Borough,
CF31 4XA
- 1890 Ms Kathryn Atkin, 28, Fulmer Road, Hunters Bar, Sheffield S11 8UF
- 1899 Mrs Maisie North, Hillview, Boat Lane, Lympsham, Weston super Mare,
Somerset BS24 0BL
- 1903 Mr David Spear, 77 Farm Road, Weston super Mare, Somerset BS22 8BE
- 1904 Mrs Telford, 3, Parklands, Freeland, Witney, Oxon. OX8 8HX
- 1906 Mr A. Spotswood, 35, Wentworth Drive, Oundle, Peterborough PE8 4QF
- 1909 Mr & Mrs T. Warrs, 12, Rutland Gardens, Sandy, Beds. SG19 1JG
- 1914 Mr J.A.Ward, 44, Northgate, Barnsley, S75 2QH
- 1915 Mrs Anne Crossley, 17, Exley Mount, Keighley, West Yorkshire BO21 1L
- 1917 Mr G. & Mrs S. Lomas, 6, Well Spring Close, Brimington, Chesterfield,
Derbyshire S43 1QX
- 1918 Mrs Patricia Anning 9, Standards Road, Weston Zoyland, Bridgwater,
Somerset YA7 0EL
- 1923 Mrs Carol Kent, 21B, Fairfield Avenue, Grimsby, N.E. Lincs. DN33 3DS
- 1925 Mr Ted Maidment, 15 Harwood Gardens, Waterthorpe Estate, Sheffield
S20 7LE
- 1928 Mrs D.L. Crowther, Corner Croft, Lonsties, Keswick, Cumbria CA12 4TD
- 1929 Mrs Beryl Bartlett, 40, Riverside Rd. Collier Row, Romford, Essex RM5 2NP
- 1931 Mrs C.E. Goodlad, Lilac Cottage, Old Bury Road, Stanton, Suffolk IP31 2BS
- 1936 Mrs Hazel M. Langman, 4, Knights Hill, Truro, Cornwall TR1 3UY
-
- | | | | | |
|------|-----------|----------------------|-----|----------|
| 1810 | Adshead | Sheffield | WRY | pre 1880 |
| 1923 | Allen | Sheffield | YKS | 1850+ |
| 1888 | Appleyard | Sheffield | YKS | 19 C |
| 1929 | Ashforth | Sheffield | YKS | c 1900 |
| 1909 | Ashley | North Kelsey | LIN | pre 1900 |
| 1917 | Baines | St. Helens (Prescot) | LAN | 1830+ |
| 1929 | Bartlett | Hackney | MDX | 19 C |
| 1928 | Barwell | Bradfield | WRY | 1880+ |
| 1928 | Barwell | Ecclesall Bierlow | WRY | 1890+ |
| 1928 | Barwell | Rotherham | WRY | 1880+ |
| 1936 | Bates | Attercliffe | YKS | 1877+ |
| 1810 | Booth | Sheffield | WRY | 19 C |
| 1906 | Booth | Sheffield & district | YKS | c 1840 |
| 1936 | Clave | Attercliffe | YKS | 19 C |
| 1936 | Clave | | YKS | 19 C |
| 1936 | Clayton | Slade Hooton | YKS | 1881+ |
| 1810 | Clixby | Willingham | LIN | pre 1850 |
| 1923 | Coldwell | Sheffield | YKS | 1900+ |

1936	Coleman	Darnall	YKS	1850+
1797	Cooke	Sheffield	WRY	19-20 C
1855	Cragg	Sheffield	YKS	19 C
1797	Critchlowe	Kimberworth	WRY	c 1800
1888	Crofts	Holmesfield	DBY	19 C
1797	Duke	Kimberworth	WRY	All
1928	Dungworth	Sheffield	WRY	1790+
1928	Dyson	Ecclesall Bierlow	WRY	1790+
1797	Dyson	Sheffield	WRY	19-20 C
1918	Fanshaw	Sheffield	YKS	c 1790
1918	Fanshaw	Sheffield	YKS	E 1800's
1918	Fanshaw	Sheffield	YKS	M 1700's
1928	Frith	Norton	DBY	1790+
1928	Furness	Ecclesall Bierlow	WRY	1790+
1855	Gatrack	Ashopton	DBY	pre 1860
1917	Gilham	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1950
1936	Glave	Attercliffe	YKS	19 C
1936	Glave	Brightside	YKS	19 C
1936	Glaves	Attercliffe	YKS	19 C
1936	Glaves	Brightside	YKS	19 C
1931	Goodlad	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1850
1928	Gosling	Rotherham	WRY	1790+
1810	Gosling	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1870
1929	Gray	Sheffield	YKS	c 1850
1797	Grayson	Sheffield	WRY	19 C
1810	Green	Leeds	YKS	pre 1840
1890	Grundy	Sheffield	YKS	1800-1950s
1929	Hammond	Islington	MDX	20 C
1925	Hanson	Sheffield	YKS	1908+
1917	Hartley	Sheffield	YKS	c 1860
1915	Havron	Rotherham	YKS	1880+
1925	Hepworth	Hatfield	YKS	1878+
1929	Hepworth	Mexborough	YKS	pre 1850
1929	Hepworth	Sheffield	YKS	1860+
1936	Hirst	Darnall	YKS	1850+
1890	Hodgkinson	Ollerton	NTT	1800-1900
1810	Holmes	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1860
1936	Howe	Rotherham	YKS	1881+
1936	Howe	Swallownest	YKS	1881+
1929	Howorth	Sheffield	YKS	c 1900
1923	Hoyland	Rotherham area	YKS	Any
1909	Hubbard	Nottingham	NTT	pre 1900
1810	Hukin	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1860
1810	Humphreys	Wrexham	DEN	pre 1850
1928	Hunter	Sheffield	WRY	1790+
1899	Jackson	Aughton	YKS	1900+
1899	Jackson	Bierlow	YKS	1860+
1899	Jackson	Sheffield	YKS	1880+
1899	Jackson	Wadsley	YKS	1900+

1903	Jarvis	Sheffield	YKS	1840+
1931	Jay	Bitton	GLS	pre 1800
1923	Johnson	Sheffield	YKS	1838+
1923	Johnson	Sheffield	YKS	1838+
1931	Joy	Bitton	GLS	pre 1800
1928-	Kenyon	Ecclesdall Bierlow	WRY	1840+
1917	Klein	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1905
1925	Langstaff	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1999
1855	Lashley	Wakefield	YKS	19 C
1899	Law	Nether Hallam	YKS	1870+
1797	Littlewood	Kimberworth	WRY	c 1800
1917	Lomas	Longnor	STS	pre 1760
1909	Machin	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1900
1925	Maidment	Salisbury	WIL	pre 1887
1925	Maidment	Sheffield	YKS	1887+
1928	Mappin	Sheffield	WRY	1790+
1810	Marsden	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1870
1925	Marshall	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1999
1929	May	Sheffield	YKS	c 1900
1890	McKenna	Liverpool	LAN	1800-1900
1903	Mellor	Sheffield	YKS	1840+
1797	Mitchell	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1860
1909	Morton	Ecclesall	WRY	pre 1900
1925	Munn	Scotland	SCT	pre 1880
1925	Munn	Sheffield	YKS	1880+
1810	Murton	St. Austell	CON	pre 1860
1925	Nicholson	Hatfield	YKS	1880-1910
1923	Norton	Sheffield	YKS	1900+
1797	Nutbrown	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1850
1904	Oldale	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1871
1890	Outram	Ollerton	NTT	1800-1900
1890	Outram	Sheffield	YKS	1800-1900
1810	Oxley	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1860
1890	Parkin	Sheffield	YKS	1800-1900
1929	Parkin	Sheffield	YKS	19-20 C
1931	Parr	Haigh	LAN	pre 1850
1810	Price	Wrexham	DEN	pre 1850
1855	Priest	Sheffield	YKS	19 C
1931	Pullin	Bitton	GLS	pre 1850
1855	Pye	Manchester	LAN	18 C
1855	Reaney	Dronfield	DBY	18 C
1904	Rooksby	Nottingham	NTT	pre 1900
1899	Ross	Catthorpe	LEI	1845+
1797	Saville	Manchester	LAN	1850
1925	Scott	Sheffield	YKS	1908+
1890	Shooter	Bolsover	DBY	1800-1940s
1888	Siddall	Sheffield	YKS	19 C
1810	Slater	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1880
1931	Slater	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1880

1810	Smith	Sheffield	WRY	19 C
1906	Spotswood	Rotherham	YKS	18 C
1906	Spotswood	Sheffield	YKS	18 C
1899	Standidge	Sheffield	YKS	1850+
1909	Stanley	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1900
1888	Styring	Sheffield	YKS	19 C
1931	Thornhill	Barnsley	WRY	pre 1850
1936	Throssel	Driffield	YKS	19 C
1929	Tickle	Birmingham	WAR	pre 1870
1929	Tickle	Sheffield	YKS	c 1870
1904	Tilney	Sheffield	YKS	1881+
1906	Trickett	Sheffield	YKS	E 19 C
1810	Truscott	Ireland		pre 1850
1904	Vickers	Sheffield	YKS	1881+
1904	Vickers	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1881
1914	Ward	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1835
1925	Warris	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1999
1909	Warrs	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1900
1915	Webster	Rotherham	YKS	1880+
1906	Whitaker	Ridgeway Nr Sheffield	YKS	L 18 C
1810	White	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1860
1925	Wigley	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1999
1929	Wilkins	Sheffield	YKS	20 C
1899	Woodall	Dudley	WOR	1870+
1810	Woodcock	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1870
1928	Wootton	Rotherham	WRY	1880+

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

FFHS Guides/Gibson Guides

23. Victuallers' Licences by Jeremy Gibson & Judith Hunter 2nd Edition (1997)
 18. Lists of Londoners by Jeremy Gibson & Heather Creaton 2nd Edition (1997)
 2. Probate Jurisdictions: Where to look for wills by Jeremy Gibson 4th Edition (1997)
 12. Coroners' Records in England & Wales 2nd Edition (1992)
 6. Bishops' Transcripts & Marriage Licences, Bonds & Allegations 4th Edition (1997)
- Specialist Indexes for Family Historians by Jeremy Gibson & Elizabeth Hampson, 1998.
20. Land and Window Tax Assessments, 2nd Edn 1998.

FFHS Guides. Introduction Series

2. Reading Old Title Deeds 2nd Edition (1997)
An Introduction to Using Computers for Genealogy by David Hawgood
2nd Edn, 1998.
10. An Introduction to The British Army: its History, tradition and records by Iain Swinerton (1996)
An Introduction to Tracing your German Ancestors, 1998 by Peter Towey,

FFHS Guides. Basic Facts About.....

- Archives by Susan B Lumas (1997)
Family History Research in Lancashire by Reta Hurst (1997)
Using Merchant Ship Records for Family Historians by Peter L Hogg (1997)
Using the Family Records Centre by Bill Davis (1997)
Tracing your Catholic Ancestry in England by Michael Gandy 1998
Irish Family History Research by Audrey Collins (1997)
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Family History Research in Glamorgan by Rosemary Davies, 1998.
Sources for Family History in the Home
Heraldry for Family Historians
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Using Marriage Records for Family Historians
Using Baptism Records for Family Historians (1996)
Using Record Offices for Family Historians (1996)
Irish Family History Research, 1999 Bill Davis, FFHS
Using Death & Burial Records for Family Historians 2nd Edition, 1999 by Lilian Gibbens, FFHS
Wills after 1858 & First Avenue House, 1998 by Audrey Collins

FFHS Basic Approach to..... series

- Keeping your Family History
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Keeping Your Family Records 2nd Edition , 1999 by Iain Swinnerton, FFHS
Making Contact with Relatives, 1999 by Peter C Amsden, FFHS

FFHS Misc Publications

20. Current Publications by Member Societies 9th Edition by John Perkins (1997)
Current Publications on Microfiche by John Perkins 4th Edition (1997)
25. County Genealogical Bibliographies
- 25/2. Lancashire Vol 1 Genealogical Sources
- 25/3 Lancashire Vol 2 Genealogical Sources
- 25/4 Lancashire Vol 2 Registers, Inscriptions & Wills
- 25/5 Lancashire Vol 3 Family Histories
Photography for Family Historians by Robert Pols, 1998.
Looking at Old Photographs by Robert Pols, 198.
Essex. The Genealogists Library Guide by Stuart A Raymond, 1998.
Vol 1 Genealogical Sources
Vol 2 Family Histories and Pedigrees
- Kent. A Genealogical Bibliography by Stuart A Raymond, 1998
- 25/6 Vol 1 Genealogical Sources
- 25/7 Vol 2 Registers Inscriptions & Wills
- 25/8 Vol 3 Family Histories & Pedigrees
- London & Middlesex. A Genealogical Bibliography:
Vol 1 Genealogical Sources
List of Lecturers 4th Edn 1998
- 17 FFHS Handbook 1998-9
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Sheffield & District Family History Society

PUBLICATIONS BY POST

	<u>UK POST</u>	<u>AIR MAIL</u>	<u>SUR FACE</u>
<u>Federation of Family History Societies</u>			
Accommodation Register (6th Ed.) 1992	£2.25	£3.05	£2.60
Book of Trades Part 1 (originally pub. 1811)	£3.45	£4.35	£3.80
Book of Trades Part 2 (originally pub. 1811)	£3.45	£4.35	£3.80
Book of Trades Part 3 (originally pub. 1811)	£3.40	£4.20	£3.60
Company & Business Records for Family Historians	£4.40	£5.50	£4.75
Computer Genealogy Update 1997	£3.00	£3.85	£3.25
Family History On Your PC	£10.95	£13.70	£11.60
GEDCOM Data Transfer	£3.85	£4.70	£4.10
How to Locate and Use Manorial Records	£2.10	£2.95	£2.35
How to Record Your Family Tree	£1.85	£2.70	£2.10
IGI On Computer	£2.75	£4.20	£3.00
Nuts & Bolts - techniques for problem solving	£3.35	£4.20	£3.80
Records of the RAF	£4.40	£5.35	£4.70
Some Medieval Sources for Family Historians	£5.05	£6.40	£5.45
Spreadsheet Family Tree	£3.35	£4.20	£3.60
Dating Old Photographs	£6.50	£7.80	£6.90
Understanding Old Photographs	£5.50	£6.70	£5.90
Was Your Grandfather A Railwayman	£6.05	£7.25	£6.45
Web Publishing for Genealogy	£4.35	£5.20	£4.60
World War One Army Ancestry (3rd Ed.)	£6.00	£7.35	£6.40
Location of British Army Records 1914-1918	£6.60	£8.40	£7.05
Writing & Publishing Your Family History	£5.70	£7.50	£6.25
<i>An introduction to</i>			
British Army: its history, tradition & records	£3.30	£4.15	£3.55
Census Returns of England & Wales	£1.60	£2.45	£1.85
Church Registers	£2.85	£3.70	£3.10
Civil Registration	£2.85	£3.70	£3.10
Occupations: a preliminary list	£2.85	£3.70	£3.10
Planning Research: short cuts in Family History	£3.35	£4.20	£3.60
Poor Law Before 1834	£2.30	£3.15	£2.55
Reading Old Title Deeds (2nd Ed.)	£2.85	£3.70	£3.10
Using Newspapers	£2.30	£3.15	£2.55
Wills, Probate & Death Duty Records	£3.30	£4.15	£3.55
<i>Basic approach to</i>			
Keeping your family records	£1.75	£2.70	£2.10
Latin for Family Historians	£1.75	£2.70	£2.10

<i>Basic facts about</i>	<u>UK POST</u>	<u>AIR MAIL</u>	<u>SUR FACE</u>
Archives	£1.75	£2.70	£2.10
Family History Research in Yorkshire	£1.75	£2.70	£2.10
Heraldry for Family Historians	£1.75	£2.70	£2.10
Sources for Family History in the Home	£1.75	£2.70	£2.10
Tracing Catholic Ancestry in England	£1.75	£2.70	£2.10
Using Baptism Records for Family Historians	£1.75	£2.70	£2.10
Using Death & Burial Records for Family Historians	£1.75	£2.70	£2.10
Using Education Records for Family Historians	£1.75	£2.70	£2.10
Using Marriage Records for Family Historians	£1.75	£2.70	£2.10
Using Record Offices for Family Historians	£1.75	£2.70	£2.10
Using The Family Records Centre	£1.75	£2.70	£2.10
Gibson Guides			
Bishops Transcripts & Marriage Licences (4th Ed.)	£3.95	£4.90	£4.25
Coroners' Records (2nd Ed.)	£3.40	£4.30	£3.70
Hearth Tax (2nd Ed.)	£4.95	£7.15	£5.80
Land & Window Tax Assessments (2nd Ed.)	£4.40	£5.50	£4.70
Marriage Census Indexes (7th Ed.)	£3.95	£4.90	£4.25
Militia Lists & Musters 1757-1876 (3rd Ed.)	£2.85	£3.70	£3.10
Probate Jurisdictions: where to look for wills (4th Ed.)	£3.95	£5.05	£4.25
Protestation Returns 1641/2	£4.40	£5.70	£4.70
Quarter Session Records (4th Ed.)	£2.85	£3.70	£3.10
Record Offices: how to find them (8th Ed.)	£3.95	£5.25	£4.25
Tudor & Stuart Muster Rolls	£2.85	£3.70	£3.10
Victuallers' Licences (2nd Ed.)	£3.95	£4.90	£4.25
Public Record Office			
Army Records for Family Historians	£5.20	£6.85	£5.70
Never Been Here Before (Family Records Centre)	£7.95	£10.70	£8.65
New to Kew	£6.95	£9.90	£7.65
Records of Royal Marines	£9.80	£12.15	£10.45
Tracing Your British Ancestors	£4.55	£5.90	£4.95
Society of Genealogists			
Computers in Genealogy	£4.15	£5.30	£4.45
Dates & Calendars for the Genealogist	£3.05	£4.05	£3.30
Using the Library at Society of Genealogists	£1.25	£2.20	£1.59

How can I find out more if my ancestors were:-

	<u>UK</u> <u>POST</u>	<u>AIR</u> <u>MAIL</u>	<u>SUR</u> <u>FACE</u>
Baptists	£5.45	£6.55	£5.75
Congregationalists in E & W (with list of registers)	£4.35	£5.65	£4.65
English Presbyterians/Unitarians	£3.45	£4.40	£3.75
Free Masons	£3.30	£4.15	£3.55
Gypsies	£4.40	£5.70	£4.70
Jewish	£2.15	£3.00	£2.40
Methodists	£5.50	£6.85	£5.90
Quakers	£3.40	£4.30	£3.70
In the Salvation Army	£5.45	£6.40	£5.75
In the British Army	£6.15	£7.80	£6.60
A Merchant Seaman	£5.05	£5.95	£5.35
My Ancestors Moved in England or Wales	£5.05	£6.15	£5.35

Local History

A Geography of Childhood (<i>life in Howbrook & High Green in the 1920/30s</i>)	£4.90	£7.85	£5.60
A House Divided (<i>the history of a Thorpe Hesley family</i>)	£3.55	£4.90	£3.75
A Most Enterprising Thing (<i>the history of the Chapeltown firm of Newton Chambers</i>)	£3.70	£5.60	£4.25
A Tree in the Valley (<i>an account of nineteenth century families living in the Mayfield Valley, Fulwood, Sheffield</i>)	£7.70	£9.60	£8.25
Bygone Bradfield Volume 3 (<i>a miscellany of Bradfield parish memories</i>)	£4.00	£5.40	£4.45
Cutlers of Hallamshire 1624-1699 (<i>list of masters and apprentices</i>)	£4.15	£5.75	£4.60
Ecclesfield Parish: People & Places	£3.75	£5.65	£4.30
For the Love of Children (<i>a history of Fulwood Cottage Homes and poor children in Sheffield</i>)	£4.40	£5.50	£4.70
How they lived in Old Ecclesall (<i>a history of the township in the 17th & 18th Centuries</i>)	£3.95	£4.90	£4.25
How It Was Then: Introducing Sheffield History (<i>resume of its origins & development</i>)	£0.50	£1.50	£0.90
Origins of One Hundred Sheffield Surnames	£2.95	£3.85	£3.25
Sit Up Straight (<i>a history of High Green primary school</i>)	£4.60	£7.95	£5.35
The Great Sheffield Flood (<i>photos from 1864</i>)	£4.65	£6.25	£5.15

	<u>UK POST</u>	<u>AIR MAIL</u>	<u>SUR FACE</u>
The T'alli Stone (<i>historical novel set in Sheffield in aftermath of Napoleonic Wars</i>)	£6.80	£9.30	£7.45
The Reluctant Traveller (<i>sequel to the T'alli Stone concerning Sheffield and USA</i>)	£7.90	£10.85	£8.60
Abe's Legacy (<i>historical novel set against the background of the 1864 Sheffield flood</i>)	£7.90	£10.65	£8.60
Memories of Grenoside (<i>local history through the reminiscences of older residents</i>)	£3.05	£4.40	£3.45
Grenoside Heroes 1914-18 (<i>local men in WWI</i>)	£4.05	£5.60	£4.45
<u>Selection of photos of people and views of central and suburban Sheffield pre-1939 with commentary by well known local journalist</u>			
Peter Harvey's Sheffield	£5.15	£6.95	£5.65
Second helping of Peter Harvey's Sheffield	£5.15	£6.60	£5.65
Third helping of Peter Harvey's Sheffield	£5.15	£6.60	£5.65
<i>Special price for all 3 of the above</i>	£14.15	£18.40	£15.05
<u>Compilations of over 200 archive photos with explanatory text of:-</u>			
Abbeydale & Millhouses	£10.85	£13.15	£11.50
Around Bradfield Loxley & Hillsborough	£10.85	£13.15	£11.50
Around Stocksbridge	£9.85	£12.15	£10.50
Stocksbridge: second collection	£10.85	£13.15	£11.50
Beighton	£10.85	£13.15	£11.50
Central Sheffield	£10.95	£13.70	£11.65
Chapelton & High Green	£10.85	£13.15	£11.50
Ecclesall	£10.85	£13.15	£11.50
Ecclesfield, Grenoside, High Green & Chapelton	£10.85	£13.15	£11.50
Handsworth	£10.85	£13.15	£11.50
Woodhouse: the second selection	£10.85	£13.15	£11.50
Sheffield Industries: Cutlery, Silver and Edge Tools	£10.85	£13.15	£11.50
Sheffield Time Machine - Limited Edition CD (<i>Interactive tour of city centre at the turn of the century with hundreds of photos from the City Libraries collection to print out. Requires CDRom, Pentium Processor or equivalent, 20Mb free hard disk and Windows 95 or 98</i>)	£20.50	£21.25	£20.65

SEARCH ORDER FORM

1861 Census Index for Sheffield & Rotherham

or

National Burial Index for Sheffield

Please delete as appropriate

Membership Number _____

Please complete the form using CAPITAL LETTERS

Name: _____

Address _____

_____ Postcode _____

Please search for the following name(s),

Surname _____ Forename _____

Please make your cheque /postal order / bankers draft (£ Sterling only) payable to **Sheffield & District FHS** and send with the order form to the searcher. Please remember to enclose your sae and extra stamps if necessary. You will receive a replacement order form with your print-out.

Address for 1861 Census index for Sheffield & Rotherham:

Mrs Diane Maskell, 5 Old Houses, Piccadilly Road, Chesterfield S410EH

Address for National Burial Index for Sheffield

Mrs Heather Gillott, 4 Bents Cres, Dronfield, Derbyshire, S18 2EY

WW1 SOLDIER'S INDEX SEARCH ORDER FORM

Membership Number _____

Please complete the form using CAPITAL LETTERS

Name: _____

Address _____

_____ Postcode _____

Please search for the following name(s),

Surname _____ Forename _____

Other information _____

Please make your cheque /postal order (£ Sterling only) payable to **Sheffield & District FHS** and send with the order form to Mr F.S. Westwood, 11, Hhail Mary Drive, Woodhouse Mill, Sheffield S13 9XW. Please remember to enclose your sae and extra stamps if necessary.

You will receive a replacement order form with your print-out.

Sheffield and District Family History Society
1861 Census (Alphabetical) Index Publications

Microfiche £3.00 each including postage

Surnames	No req.	Surnames	No req.
A-Bradley, L		Lister, Edward- Oxley, John	
Bradley, M- Crossley, Rachel		Oxley, Jonathan- Seymour, John H	
Crossley, Richard- Gibson, Sarah		Seymour, Louisa- Tingle, Henry R	
Gibson, Sarah-Hissey		Tingle, Hugh-Zenn	
Hitchcock-Lister, Edward			

3.5 inch disks (IBM compatible, data in text. TXT format) £3.00 each inc. p&p

Surnames	No req.	Surnames	No req.
A		M	
B		N-Q	
C		R	
D-E		S	
F-G		T	
H		U-Z	
I-L			

Please make cheques/P.O. payable to *Sheffield & District FHS*. Orders payable only in **£ Sterling**. Order by post from:
Ms A. Giller, 17, Firhill Road, Sheffield S4 7BB

Name

Address

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Alan Godfrey Maps (*Reproduced from large scale Ordnance Survey maps showing buildings and named streets*)

	<u>UK POST</u>	<u>AIR MAIL</u>	<u>SUR FACE</u>
Attercliffe 1903	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Darnall 1903	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Eastwood 1901	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Ecclesall & Sharrow 1903	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Ecclesfield 1901	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Fulwood & Ranmoor 1903	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
High Green & Thornecliffe 1903	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Masborough 1901	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Nether Edge 1903	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Penistone & Thurlstone 1903	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Rawmarsh 1901	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Rotherham 1901	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Rotherham South 1901	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Sheffield 1903	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Sheffield (Heeley) 1903	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Sheffield (Neepsend) 1903	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Sheffield (North) 1905	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Sheffield Park 1903	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Sheffield West 1903	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Templeborough & Tinsley 1921	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Thorpe Hesley & Scholes 1901	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Wath-Upon-Dearne	o/p	o/p	o/p
Wickersley 1901	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55
Wincobank & Meadowhall 1902	£2.20	£3.05	£2.55

Other Finding & Research Aids

Family Search on the Internet	£1.75	£2.70	£2.10
Genealogical Services Directory (<i>world-wide guide to repositories and societies</i>)	£6.05	£9.20	£6.80
Internet for Genealogy (2nd Ed.)	£1.85	£2.80	£2.20
Register of One-name Studies 1998 (14th Ed.)	£3.95	£5.05	£4.25
Surname Periodicals	£3.45	£4.40	£3.75
Changes in Sheffield Street Names 1871	£0.55	£1.00	£0.70
The Small Guide to Parishes in the Sheffield Area (<i>complete list of records & whereabouts</i>)	£3.10	£3.95	£3.35
Yorkshire Family History Societies II	£1.25	£2.20	£1.60
Yorkshire Repositories - record holdings for local and family historians	£5.00	£5.90	£5.25

<u>Material on Microfiche</u>	<u>UK POST</u>	<u>AIR MAIL</u>	<u>SUR FACE</u>
Bradfield Poor Law Documents (18th & 19th Century settlements, examinations & removals)	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
Hearth Tax Returns for South Yorkshire 1672	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
Militia Men of the Barnsley District 1806 (Details of 3,322 men in 40 townships lying to the north and west of Sheffield)	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
1831 Census Index & Transcript for Nether Hallam Township, Sheffield	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
<i><u>Indexed Burial Transcripts (ongoing project)**</u></i>			
All Saints' Ecclesall 1789-1903	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
Christ Church Attercliffe 1813-1902	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
St Mary's Bramall Lane 1830-1908	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
St John Park 1840-1906, Christ Church Heeley 1848-1906 & Christ Church Gleadless 1839-1953	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
St Peter & St Paul (Cathedral) & St James Church 1813-55	£5.30	£5.80	£5.60
St Paul's Church 1813-61	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
St Thomas Brightside 1854-1901	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
<i><u>1861 Census Surname Index Sheffield & Rotherham</u></i>			
Surnames:			
Abba - Bradley, Lucy	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
Bradley, Margaret - Crossley, Rachel	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
Crossley, Richard - Gibson, Sarah	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
Gibson, Sarah - Hissey	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
Hitchcock - Lister, Edward	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
Lister, Edward - Oxley, John William	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
Oxley, Jonathon - Seymour, John H.	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
Seymour, Louisa - Tingle, Henry	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
Tingle, Hugh - Zenn	£3.00	£3.30	£3.10
<u>Material on 3.5 Diskette</u>			
<i><u>Indexed Burial Transcripts (ongoing project)**</u></i>			
All Saints Ecclesall 1789-1903	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
All Saints Rotherham 1813-1854 & St Mary Greasbrough 1813-1858	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10

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Christ Church Attercliffe 1813-1902	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Christ Church Gleadless 1839-1953	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Christ Church Heeley 1848-1906	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
St James 1813-55 (<i>city centre</i>)	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
St John Park 1830-1908	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
St Mary's (Bramall Lane) 1830-1908	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: A - K			
St Mary's (Bramall Lane) 1830-1908	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: L - Z			
St Paul's 1813-1861 (<i>city centre</i>)	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
St Peter & St Paul (Cathedral) 1813-55	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: A - Day			
St Peter & St Paul (Cathedral) 1813-55	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: Deakin - H			
St Peter & St Paul (Cathedral) 1813-55	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: I - R			
St Peter & St Paul (Cathedral) 1813-55	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: S - Z			
St Philip's 1829-1918 Surnames: A - J (including Wardsend Cemetery 1857-1908)	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
St Philip's 1829-1918 Surnames: K - Z (including Wardsend Cemetery 1857-1908)	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
St Thomas Brightside 1854-1901	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
St Thomas Crookes 1859-1973	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Wadsley 1835-1903	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
(7/5/1891-11/1/1895 records missing)			

1861 Census Surname Index Sheffield,
Rotherham & Bradfield

Surnames: A	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: B	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: C	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: D - E	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: F - G	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: H	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: I - L	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: M	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: N - Q	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: R	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: S	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Surnames: T	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10

	<u>UK</u> <u>POST</u>	<u>AIR</u> <u>MAIL</u>	<u>SUR</u> <u>FACE</u>
Surnames: U - Z	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10
Nether Hallam Township 1831 Census Index & Transcript	£3.00	£3.60	£3.10

All prices quoted include post and packing.

****** For details of nineteenth century Sheffield parishes see *The Small Guide to the Parishes of Sheffield* listed under Other Finding & Research Aids above.

Items are added to, and occasionally subtracted from, the publications list throughout the year. Lists of additions will be published in the later editions of the Society journal during 2000. The next complete list will appear in Spring 2001. An up-to-date publications list may be requested at any time from the Society Publications Officer, enclosing an SAE. The list may also be viewed and items ordered via the Internet from the Society stall at the **GENfair On-Line Family History Fair**, <http://www.genfair.com>.

The project to transcribe and index the burial registers of Sheffield parish churches is part of the National Burials Project organised by the Federation of Family History Societies. Work is in progress and is carried out by volunteer members of the Society. It is intended that each set of completed records will be made available for sale on computer disk and also on microfiche. As microfiche are prepared commercially, the records of completed parishes appear earliest on computer disk. Most record offices and reference libraries provide free access to microfiche readers and often to computers. The Society also offers a search service for the **Burials Index**, for the **1861 Census Surname Index** and for the published listing of **Soldiers Died in the Great War**. Details of how to apply for searches are reproduced elsewhere in the Society journal and are also available from the Publications Officer.

Enquiries concerning the availability of items not listed above may be addressed to the Society Publications Officer- Anne Giller, 17, Firshill Road, Sheffield S4 7BB. E-mail giller@giller.force9.co.uk. Please note that there are no facilities for personal callers or telephone enquiries.

South West Kent Family Histories: Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire,
Somerset, Wiltshire.
General Guidelines for Indexing Projects, March 1998

General Sections

- 3/23. Extracts from the 1891 Sheffield, Attercliffe Census for surname of Brown.
3/24. The Derbyshire Returns to the 1851 Religious Census edited by Margery
Tranter with David A Barton & Paul S Ell (1995)
3/30. Census 1851 Index to the Population Tables
5/9. Web Publishing for Genealogy by Peter Christian (1997)
5/10. Computer Genealogy Update by David Hawgood (1997)
9/23 Welsh Family History A guide to Research edited by John & Sheila Rowlands,
1998.
9/26 Researching Family History in Wales by Jean Istance and E E Cann (1996)
11/4. Sources for Scottish Genealogy in the Library of the SoG: Marjorie Moore
(1996)
12/7. Genealogical Research Directory National & International (1997)
14/3 Heraldry by Stephen Friar
22/1. WW1 Army Ancestry by N. Holding 3rd Edition (1997)
22/22. Army Service Records of the First World War by Simon Fowler, William
Spencer & Stuart Tamblin. PRO (1996)
22/23 The Conservation of War Memorials.
23/25 Society of Friends Burial Ground, Meeting House Lane, Woodhouse,
Sheffield. Monumental Inscriptions (1996), compiled by F S Westwood
26/16 National Index of Parish Registers Vol 2 - Sources for Non-Conformist
Genealogy and Family History by Don Steel (1973)
28/75 Yorkshire Walton-Mate Background and Associations with Thurgoland Wire
Mills (1996) by Gordon A Nicholls
28/76 A Day to Remember, 25th April 1896 - The Opening of the Wesleyan
Reform Chapel, Mayfield Valley, Fulwood.
28/77 Wadsley Church, Sheffield. Bazaar 1926.
The Militia Men of the Barnsley District, 1806. An Analysis of the Staincross
Militia Returns 1998, University of Sheffield
Grenoside Heroes 1914-1918, 1996 edited by Margaret Batson
The Location of British Army Records 1914 -1918, 4th Edition, 1999 by
Norman Holding, revised & updated by Iain Swinnerton.
More Sources of WW1 Army Ancestry, Norman Holding 3rd Edn 1998.
29/28 Derbyshire FHS Library Contents 6th Edn. 1994
31/16 Great Oakley Cricket, Kettering, Northamptonshire.
31/ A Suffolk Chronology. Historical Events in the County: A Preliminary List
35/18 Essex Record Office Updates
35/43 The Family Records Centre, London. Newsletters
38/19 First Name Variants by Alan Bardsley (1996)
38/20. How to use the Bernau Index by Hilary Sharp (1996)
39/44 Recent edition of Naden/Nadin/Neden/Nedin FHS
39/66 Recent editions of Beet family newsletter
39/69 The Rands, Heeley and Drake Families of Rotherham and Barnsley by Garth
Woodward
39/70 The Loxleys of Hallamshire - A Family Tree (as at 21.2.1997)

- 39/71 Moorwood Newsletters
- 39/72 A Newton Genealogy - The Descendants of George Newton of Lewes (born before 1740) by Philip and Roy Newton
- 39/73 English Elmhursts and Australian Potts by Lionel Dennis Hook.
- 39/75 Papers relating to William & Nancy Clarkson of County of York
A Follow-up on a Fitzackerley History, July 1999
Hutchins of Old England
Details of the Dew family 1902-1945, by Mr A.J. Dew
Notes on Dew family history, 1999
Parkin family of Sheffield & Brazil 1797-1994, notes by Vincent Nicholas Parkin, 1998.
Parkin Family Tree 1783-1995 notes by Jeane Cooper 1996.
The Wilsons of Sharrow, The Snuff-Makers of Sheffield by MHF Chaytor, 1962.
Notes on Reverend Charles Westlake & family 1805-1858
Cadman Family History, 1998 by Ann Richardson
- 41/4 Turnpike Trail Sheffield to Chapel-en-le-Frith by Howard Smith (1995)
- 41/5 Mortimer Road The Turnpike that Failed - Turnpike Trail Grindleford to Penistone by Howard Smith (1993)
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M47/12 Bucks FHS Members' Interests Feb 97 (1 fiche)

M47/13 City of York & District FHS Members' Interests 31/3/97 (1 fiche)

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EXTRACTS FROM THE 1861 CENSUS INDEX - IMMIGRATION

In the previous article I explored the way in which the census Index could reveal a picture of the composition of the population of Sheffield in 1861. In this article I will look at some particular examples of migration.

Immigrants to Bradfield

The index shows that there are a large number of counties represented in the Bradfield census returns. Excluding the West Riding (including Sheffield), there are 41 Chapman county codes for England listed. Some counties, such as Oxfordshire with 36 people between the ages of 15 years and 45 years, are as well represented as the nearer county of Lancashire. For a largely rural area some distance from the town of Sheffield, this is a surprising result. Most of these Oxfordonians (two thirds) appear in one enumeration district (that which covered the hamlet of Holdworth) and are clearly living in family groups. In many families, the elder children had been born in Oxfordshire with the younger ones being born in Bradfield and it is possible from these differences to infer that the families had arrived in the area in the second half of the previous decade. The places given in the *where born* column of the census are, for the majority of these people, villages near to each other located to the south of Banbury and close to the Oxford Canal.

Two of the men were farmers. One, Joseph Lovedren, had 320 acres which represents a substantial farm. The other farmer was James Blencow who had arrived in the area about 1853 and two of his servants were from the same village in Oxfordshire. Most of the other men were agricultural labourers or carters. The West family, living at Old Wheel near Storrs Bridge, had moved at about the same time as the Blencow family.

So we are left with an intriguing question. Why did a group of families from Oxfordshire uproot themselves from their native country and settle in the Loxley Valley? Two of these families were of substantial means whilst others seem to have migrated to work for them. Only one adult male was working as an excavator for the waterworks company so these were not people who moved around the country on the major construction projects (rail, canal and reservoirs) of the time.

By contrast, the census entries for people from Staffordshire do not exhibit such a clear history. The most striking feature of this group is that just on half of those from this county were members of the Hough family consisting of three brothers or cousins: Charles (40), John (37) and George (29). Only one child with the Hough family name had been born in Bradfield and as he was one year old (the index rounded all infants under a year old to 1 year) it would appear as though this group moved into the area together. The three brothers were all involved in the paper making business, the eldest two being described as maker or manufacturer whilst the youngest was a journeyman, probably working for one of his brothers. Two of the others Staffordshire men were a razor manufacturer and a boot and shoe maker respectively, the latter living as a boarder at the home of his employer.

One Stafford entry led to the discovery that there was a boarding school at Low Ash. The 18 boys listed were aged between 8 and 14 and mostly from Sheffield or the West Riding but four were from farther afield.

Immigration To Attercliffe

On the other side of Sheffield, in the district of Attercliffe a different story emerges. In ED 3502, which included the villages of Hackenthorpe, Aston and Uiley amongst others, by far the greatest number of immigrants were from Nottinghamshire and most of these were still working on the land. Of the 400 people born outside the immediate vicinity, 190 were from Nottingham. Indeed the census suggests that the area covered by ED 3502 was more agricultural than that covered by the ED 3460 at Bradfield. A similar pattern of migration is repeated in Ecclesall where the majority came from Derbyshire. These people who were moving into the towns from the countryside were setting up home very near the place where they

first arrived. Whether they then moved further into the town or indeed right across cannot be determined from this data but it might be deduced from the next census (when it is transcribed!)

On Census night, there were people in Sheffield from nearly all the counties of England, Wales and Scotland and indeed the Channel Islands but the numbers were small. Some, no doubt were sojourners whilst for others the presence in Sheffield was more or less by chance.

Irish Immigration

Sheffield did attract people from all over the British Isles, especially Ireland. This is in line with a general understanding of population in the 19th century. But Irish migration to Sheffield was small with only 2.85% of the population giving Ireland as their place of birth. Many of those who did settle in Sheffield would be the parents of children who would be ethnically Irish even if they had been born in the town and this would boost the numbers of Irish in the community.

European Immigration

European countries were recorded in the census but in many cases, the people concerned had either been born to English families living abroad at the time or were married to an English person. In the case of Germany and Prussia, although the numbers were small (see table), the immigrants were concentrated in the south of the town, the west and the Ecclesall Bierlow area. Two thirds of the people had travelled as family groups. The Reichhardt family had probably arrived after 1859 as their youngest child at 1 year had been born in Germany. By contrast the Tolky family had three generations, the youngest having been born in Sheffield. The Prussian men were Jewellers, watchmakers and silversmiths and one, Mendel Rades, had prospered sufficiently well to be employing 3 servants (probably employees as they were young men) and a clerk. It is possible that these families were Jewish and had escaped from anti-Jewish activity. The age of Fanny Mendel, 15 years, and her birth place of Prussia, along with her parents' age (late 40s) suggest that the family had probably arrived within the last 10 years.

	District Total
born to English families living abroad at the time or were married to an English person. In the case of Germany and Prussia, although the numbers were small (see table), the immigrants were concentrated in the south of the town, the west and the Ecclesall Bierlow area.	Ecclesall 44
	North 68
	South 91
	West 31
	Sheffield 234

John Peters aged 34 had also arrived from Prussia but he spent some time in London where he married and his first child was born. Peters may have arrived at much the same time as the Mendel family but as a bachelor. Had Peters anglicised his name or was this the work of the enumerator? The Peters household was large with a boarder (also from Prussia) who worked for Peters at gilding, two other men and an apprentice employed by Peters, all under the one roof.

All the Prussian heads of household, with the exception of Peters, were in their late 40s, suggesting they left at a similar time and for similar reasons. The Germans, by contrast, varied in age and had a wider range of occupations. The predominant trade for these people was that of Pork Butcher although other trades such as Umbrella maker and general labourer also featured. George Morratt, a clock maker, lived in Forge Lane with his family who had all been born in Yorkshire and he was at pains to point out that he had lived in England for 16 years whilst George Heigold, a butcher on West Bar, ensured that his naturalisation was recorded. Both the other people living with Heigold were from Germany: his wife's sister who was his assistant and George Stern, his employee. Likewise, John Schawarer, a watch maker in West Bar, had servants and employees from Baden where he was born, although his wife was from Lincoln and his son of 15 was born in Sheffield. For anyone researching this particular family, the census data gives strong clues as to when John Schawarer arrived in England. This pattern of children born in England to parents born in Germany was repeated many times. The Cuckson family had sons, aged 8 and 13, born in Manchester to a father from Germany. Is this family the antecedent of the student with that surname that I met last year?

The impression is that these people from Germany were likely to be economic migrants rather than people escaping persecution. Many of the families kept contacts with their wider family in Germany and provided accommodation and employment for others when they arrived in Sheffield.

Conclusion

The surname index to the Sheffield Census of 1861 has provided a means to glimpse some of the facets of the population which might otherwise have remained hidden. The examples of

immigrants from other counties and countries provide illustrations of themes that can be explored effectively and other readers will be able to pursue their researches with greater efficiency by means of this valuable research aid.

At the end of this series, it is worth expressing thanks again to the many people who gave freely of their own time in the preparation of the index to the 1861 census for Sheffield.

Keith Pitchforth, 10, Hallam Grange Road, Sheffield S10

CARBROOK C. OF E. SCHOOL LOG BOOK **EXTRACTS 1919 - 1932**

Document reference no: CA 35/99 Sheffield City Archives, Shoreham Street

1919

7 March There has been a sudden outbreak of measles this week. 53 are down with the complaint and a number of others away through contact. 244 pupils present out of 400.

10 March Darnall School closed – measles

14 March 77 affected by measles and 36 others away through contact

31 March Attendance still poor – measles about the same

11 April The attendance has improved a little this week. Several children who have been away owing to measles epidemic have returned.

2 May The attendance has been better this week, a good number of children have been absent owing to measles and influenza have returned.

19 May On account of the Royal Visit the schools will be closed tomorrow. The children of the first Standard will be taken by their teachers to see the King and Queen in Newhall Road.

23 May All elementary schools granted a holiday "

"to mark the appreciation of the loyal and willing services of the teachers and the efforts of the scholars which so largely continued to make the Royal Visit one of the most successful that Sheffield has had".

11 June Received notice from the Education Committee that the salaries of the following teachers to be increased by £6 per year all dating from 1 July 1919.

Miss Eliz. Eatherley £130 to £136

Miss E Farmery £135 to £141

Miss M Tanner £130 to £136

16 July For the past fortnight most of the hard work has been directed to making decoration to make the school look bright and festive for the Peace Celebrations. Festoons of roses, chains, flags etc have been made and hung about the rooms. Tomorrow, the Children's Peace Celebration Day,

the children will have tea in school in addition to the bags of refreshment provided by the Committee. The school closes today for 5 weeks – that is the usual 4 weeks Midsummer holiday and an extra week granted in honour of the Peace Celebration. School will reopen on August 25.

12 September On account of the stoppage of the trams in consequence of the workers strike we are assembling and dismissing 10 minutes earlier and I propose to continue the arrangement until the trouble is over. It is to allow of teachers getting a train at Brightside station.

1920

21 May The morning has been devoted to a celebration of Empire Day. Simple addresses have been given to the children followed by handwork such as drawing the flag, composition and writing. After play recitation and singing, saluting the flag. School closed for Whitsuntide holiday.

3 September Miss Farmery left to be married on 31 August 1920 after being assistant teacher at this school for 20 years.

1 October School visited by Mr Brown H.M.I. both morning and afternoon. He commented on crowded state of school, of the waiting list of children to be admitted, lack of space for games etc. and desks without backs.

4 November The children were taken to Weedon Street this morning to see the Duke of York as he was passing along to visit the works of Messrs. Hadfield. Holiday in the afternoon

11 November Armistice Day. Children were taken to Church this morning at 11 o'clock. Holiday in the afternoon.

13 December **Report of Diocesan Inspector**

Old Testament	Excellent
New Testament	Excellent
Catechism	Excellent
Repetition	Excellent

General remarks: The mistress (Miss Clara R. Royston) informed me that she would be retiring before my next visit to the school. She has rendered strenuous, most efficient, and faithful service during many years and I offer her warm thanks on behalf of the Bishop and the Church in this diocese for her noble work among generations of little children in this industrial quarter of the city. All the work which I examined at the last inspection was of a very high level as usual – practically all the results were excellent. Included in the very adequate syllabus was a number of prayers, collects and canticles. These were thoroughly known and repeated in a distinct and reverent manner. Bright and suitable hymns were sung exceedingly well. A happy and pleasing tone was noted. Rev. A Thomas, Diocesan Inspector.

1921

16 December The damp weather is making a great difference to attendance. On account of the unemployment many of the children are badly shod and are suffering from the cold in many ways which prevent them from coming to school.

1922

12 April School visited today by Miss McNicol this morning with reference to Miss Royston's application for two children to be transferred to the Defective School.

1 May School opened by the Vicar who introduced Miss Catherine Margaret Cross as Head (taking place of Miss Royston who retired on 31 March 1922).

(The entries in the log are continued by Miss Cross.)

18 May The furniture of the school was found to be hopelessly old fashioned. Large desks each holding 5 children occupy much valuable floor space and desk accommodation for 162 children was without backrests. Application was made for dual desks. The school is too crowded, there being no indoor accommodation whatever for games, no space for marching or dancing.

The school is miserably stocked. I found only 50 exercise books, 1½ reams of dark crayon paper, 4 boxes of crayons containing only a few pieces of blackboard chalks, 2 packets of plasticene. This stock remained for 352 children.

24 May Nurse came for examination of children (cleanliness)

29 May Mrs Turner of Brightside behaved in a disorderly manner in school attacking Miss Mathers and myself.

13 July Routine inspection continued. Owing to inclement weather when the yard could not possibly be found useful there was no accommodation for the Baby Class except in the cloakroom.

The Report 1922

Four of the five classrooms in this department are small and generally occupied by classes too large for them whilst the main room which is fitted with long backless desks has to accommodate two classes. In these circumstances the little children in attendance cannot be allowed that freedom that is so essential if they are to develop freely and naturally. This difficulty is rendered serious by the fact that the children are as a rule disinclined to express their own thoughts and ideas or to respond freely to the effort of their teachers. A good deal of praiseworthy work has been accomplished but at present the standard of attainment reached is not a high one and the teaching has not been markedly successful in getting the children to move smartly, to speak clearly and answer and recite readily or to read with intelligence. The new Head Mistress who has taken charge

this year has however a clear idea of the difficulties she has to face and there is good reason to hope that these will be met as far as circumstances permit.

1923

26 April A whole day's holiday was given by request of H.M. the King on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon.

12 July Owing to the abnormal heat it was thought advisable to allow a free timetable. Quiet lessons were suggested.

13 July Midnight brought a unique and terrible storm. Most of the children must have remained up all night. This will account for a seriously poor attendance.

1924

22 February 20 Dual desks (May's Perfect 18½ ") and 60 infant chairs (10") were sent by the Education Committee from QRS.

13 November A bazaar held in the district would have ruined attendance. It was decided therefore with the Managers' consent to open school at 1.20 and close early to allow children to attend.

1925

10 September Reported (by letter) to Mr Southall the state of the children's lavatories, need for supply of coal and gas mantles.

23 November Miss Hassall wrongly accused a member of the staff for taking "secular work in Scripture time" this was NOT being done and never would be allowed in this department.

18 December 124 Children were invited by the Telegraph and Star to the Cutlers' Hall Christmas Dolls Show. They left school at 4.10 pm.

23 December The Committee sent back my Stock Requisition because I had overspent by 6d.

1926

26 January The attendance was worst known for 3 years. Each case of absence was attended to this morning and practically no carelessness was found at all. Sickness was the cause of absence – measles and influenza being the most prevalent. Only 79% was reached in the school last week.

23 April Special reference was made in all work to St George's Day. The National Anthem was sung.

22 April Extract from Board of Education Report. "The children would benefit if more time were devoted to making them cleaner and neater".

9 June Ernest Thompson, a very special case, has been temporarily tried in another class owing to particular circumstances.

8 July This evening the Annual Crowning of the School Queen took place. Mrs Kemp, wife of one of the School Managers, crowned Irene Williams as Queen Wallflower. The room was packed and a special repeat performance was necessary.

28 October The past few days the children have suffered through lack of proper heating. The few fires we have had have all burnt out by 12 o'clock and the conditions of work have been deplorable.

15 November Still no heat whatsoever in the School. No coal has been sent.

17 November The School was again not heated and the rain poured down. Much wet ran in pools on the school floor. The conditions of work were so bad and the children so wet and cold I telegraphed the Committee (coal arrived in during the afternoon)

1927

21 January Poor attendance owing to small pox epidemic and scare.

26 January During night of Monday burglars visited leaving candle grease as a proof. On Tuesday evening 7 packets of best Winsdor soap stolen. Detective visited the school.

31 March To celebrate the Beethoven Centenary the children were massed together for part of the afternoon when Miss Constance Cross played the Moonlight Sonata and other of the more interesting selections.

Teachers in 1927

	No on register	
Miss Randle	Class 1	50
Miss Mather	Class 2	51
Miss Eatherley	Class 3	40
Miss Tanner	Class 4	40
Miss Boyle	Class 5	38 (-1)
Miss Yates	Class 6	30

Miss Shaw was left without a class

19 May Miss Perkiss came to the school and gave the children several examples of first rate elocutionary art.

1928

27 March On the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen of Afghanistan the 2 top classes (Standard I) in the charge of 4 teachers left school for a few minutes to see them.

30 April Two cold wet mornings. No heat in School. Temperature in room 47°F at 8.50 am. Conditions not conducive to good work.

4 May Attendance holiday in the afternoon. No fires allowed this week. Temperature in rooms averaged 50°F.

29 June Children's crowning of Queen (6.30). Audrey Holmes crowned Queen Geranium.

30 June 40 of the Standard children went on the Telegraph trip to Cleethorpes.

27 August School began after Midsummer vacation. No help sent in place of 2 teachers left. 94 children without teachers. 31 new children admitted.

28 August Still no help sent.

29 August No help sent

30 August Still no help sent. Again I took the 2 Standards together (94 present).

1929

18 February The worst day of the great frost. No room was over 40°F on entry to the School. A very black fog prevailed. The gas was frozen so we had practically no light. The conditions were almost hopeless.

22 February Terrible week in school. Temperature of rooms only slightly above 40°F.

7 May An epidemic of mumps approaching 50 cases has depleted the attendance. It is worst known for 6 years.

8 May The epidemic reported to Medical Officer. Nurse Williams to investigate.

17 July Weather oppressively hot, in most rooms 88°F. Attendance very bad all term prevented from improvement by epidemic of scarlet fever.

26 August Attendance shockingly poor – further epidemic of scarlet fever and whooping cough seems to be breaking out.

1931

25 August During the holidays the lavatories have been converted (a great improvement) and the water supply is now direct from the mains.

31 August After 41 years service at Carbrook Infant School, Miss Eatherley resigned and will be superannuated.

1932

23 May School opened again after the holiday. Many of the children's homes have been flooded and their clothes spoilt which prevented some attending.

24 May The rain and floods continued.

31 May After 33 years of faithful service Miss Tanner left the school (superannuated)

CARBROOK NATIONAL MIXED SCHOOL (1912-26)

Extract from the school log book.

Document reference no.: CA 35/95 Sheffield City Archives

26 June 1922

The school was burgled several times in the last 2 weeks. They started by stealing the Sunday School Mission boxes and afterwards rifled teachers desks of 8d and 14/6 and from my stock cupboard took about 30/- worth of tram tickets and tokens. Last night a syphon was taken from a cupboard in the Infant Department. Whilst questioning the 2 boys responsible the Master discovered the real burglars. They have been entering the school night after night and finding the matter so serious the Master informed the Police.

Names of culprits and their sentences:

Children's Court – 6 July 1922

Fred Lister	age 10	Standard IV	6 strokes of birch
Fred Fletcher	age 11	Standard V	“
Henry Beckett	age 13	Carbrook C	“
James Richards	age 14	Left school	Sent to a Reformatory until 19.

Richards has been twice and Beckett once before the Court previously.

Information extracted by Karen Turner

CARBROOK COUNCIL SCHOOL

Document reference no.: CA35/964 Sheffield City Archives

Teachers as at August 23, 1937

Standard VII	Leavers	Miss Hanson	17
Standard VII	Merit	Miss Price	49
Standard VI Upper		Miss Garside	37
Standard VI Lower		Miss Hughes	38
Standard V		Miss Crehan	36
Standard VI		Miss Fairhurst	38
Standard III		Miss Eaton	30

Total pupils 245

September 1, 1939 Inauguration of the Educational Home Service

Owing to the closing of all schools in evacuation areas children are to be taught in groups of not more than 12 in their own homes. The following residents of the district have kindly offered rooms at the disposal of the teaching staff:

Mrs France	111 Bright Street
Mrs Wigley	57 Bright Street
Mrs Allen	7 Lynn Place
Mrs Goodenough	11 Leigh Street
Mrs Usher	13 Leigh Street
Mrs Foster	380 Attercliffe Common
Mrs Hallatt	190 Attercliffe Common
Mrs Flint	519 Attercliffe Common
Mrs Holmes	521 Attercliffe Common
Mrs Holland	9 Bee Street
Mrs Bottrill	36 Melville Road
Mrs Windle	38 Milford Street

Information extracted by Karen Turner

A BIRD IN THE HAND...?

Most of us, even the most dedicated genealophiles, have other interests beside family history. Wherever you may be, there is always the chance that one of those interests will be triggered and enhance your enjoyment.

A break in October coincided with a period of warm autumnal sunshine and clear blue skies. We walked and shopped in Broadway, a picturesque Cotswold village, and then moved on to our Warwickshire base, however with some time to spare we made a further stop.

Bidford-on-Avon is one of those little places where time seems to stand still. There is an old stone bridge complete with refuges for pedestrians and just a cart's width wide. In summer, hundreds of visitors come to enjoy the river with various craft moored alongside the local hostelry or cruising in leisurely fashion, competing for space with the bird life enjoying a splash and paddle: a lovely place for an ice-cream and critical appraisal of the efforts of assorted anglers, specially when our children were young. Nowadays, unencumbered, we tend to park, cross the bridge and head for the local antiques centre. Janet and I both have our collecting interests but we enjoy 'just looking'. We browsed, with my wife touching this, examining that and moving around the shelves and showcases. My interests are different; old postcards, prints, books and documents are more to my taste. An old Bible was on display in the window with a brass trumpet tastefully arranged across it. I suddenly realised that a document with a red seal completed the ensemble and reflected that bright sunshine would not be doing it any good at all.

It was picked up out of idle curiosity but then my interest quickened. It was an assignment between Mr. **Henry Newsum** and Mr. **Joseph Badger** concerning the sale of leasehold land and two semi-detached villas adjacent to Doncaster Road, Eastwood, Rotherham, to the aforesaid Mr. Badger for the sum of £500 plus interest. It had been registered in Wakefield on 1 December, 1864 at 2 in the afternoon. The witnesses were **Gervase B. Willis** and **Alfred Gilbert**, clerks to **Joshua Badger** and Henry Newsum the elder. The total cost was £506-13-0, a tidy sum. Two pages of beautiful calligraphy and pristine stamps and seals increased the fascination of the document.

Serendipity, I thought! Refolding the manuscript carefully, I took it along to the only stall-holder in sight and asked the price. She explained that it belonged to a dealer who had 'just stepped out', and using her 'phone, contacted the pub across the road. No joy but, just minutes later, the missing stall-holder reappeared carrying a rather nice china teaset on a large tray. Yes, she did own the parchment. No, it was not for sale. It was, she explained, 'just for display', and she would not reconsider. I left my name and address, more in hope than expectation, and suggested that a photocopy would be acceptable. To date we have heard nothing and now I know how Tantalus must have felt. Local history, genealogy, calligraphy and philately all rolled into one briefly in my hands and is now a hundred miles away and out of reach. Life and family history contain the same expectations and frustrations but how dull it would be if things always worked out just right!

Ron Bye, 12, Hall Grove, Moorgate, Rotherham S60 2BS

FROM THE POOR LAW GAZETTE FOR 1860

SHEFFIELD

Henry Blackwell aged 36 a cabinet maker 5'7" high, rather stout, dark complexion, dark brown hair and whiskers and a round full face; had on a suit of brown and white mixture, had a cap with him, frequented most of the races; left his wife and four children - chargeable to Brightside Brierlow in May 1855

Thomas Breeze

a smith aged 36 yrs about 5'8" high, slender, longish dark hair, no whiskers, is blind of one eye from an accident; had on when he went away, a black coat and waistcoat, brown plaid trousers, black cap, and light plaid scarf; goes about the country playing the violin and singing in public houses, mostly in the neighbourhood of Oldham. Left wife and five

children in Sheffield, in October last, whereby they have become chargeable to that township.

ROTHERHAM

Thomas Bell says he is a collier, aged 20, about 5'10" high, fair complexion, no whiskers, sturdy in appearance, wears a blue pilot coat, no waistcoat, cord trousers marked "Rotherham Union No 67", low shoes and blue stockings, also belonging to the Union, black cap and a Derbyshire neck; absent from Rotherham Union workhouse 10 Jan 1859. £1 reward.

Contributed by the Revd Dennis LI Nadin, The Hermitage, 201 Willowfield, Harlow, Essex. CM18 6RZ

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION - TEXTILES.

For hundreds of years woollen cloth had been Britain's main export and had provided work for a large part of the population. Special houses with a large room and bigger than average windows were constructed to house the weaving looms. Weaving was done by the menfolk whilst spinning was the task of women. Unmarried daughters spent their spare time, when not helping with farming tasks, with their spinning wheels. By the middle of the Eighteenth Century merchants, eager to find more goods to sell, became interested in discovering better and quicker methods of production. The new Bank of England (founded in 1694) and smaller banks were willing to provide capital and the colonies were new markets for exports. Also the slave trade introduced supplies of raw cotton to this country. The result was to transform a cottage industry into new industrial towns with textile factories.

The first factory, albeit a small one, was that opened in 1721 by John and Thomas Lombe on an island in the River Derwent at Derby. Silk cloth was produced on machines copied from those in Italy. The Italians, who had previously had the monopoly on the production of silk cloth, were not too pleased.

About this time cotton cloth was becoming popular as it was easy to wash and dry, was cooler in summer and was less heavy to handle than wool or linen. The damp climate of the Pennines was suitable for spinning cotton thread and the streams provided water power for wheels and was soft enough for washing the finished cloth. Lancashire therefore became the centre of the cotton industry having the added advantage of coal supplies for use when steampower became common in factories. The port

of Liverpool imported the raw cotton and exported the cloth to our hotter colonies.

The same basic geographical reasons resulted in Yorkshire, mainly the West Riding, becoming one of the main centres of the woollen industry. However many problems had to be solved before this could develop. The first of these was that each weaver needed the produce of five or six spinners. The first person who attempted to increase the speed of woollen cloth production was John Kay, a Lancashire weaver working for a clothier in Colchester. In 1733 he designed the Flying Shuttle which made the weaving of cloth easier and faster. As a result many angry weavers, fearing that they would lose work, attacked Kay's home and he fled abroad to die in poverty.

John's son Robert improved the Flying Shuttle and in 1760 invented the Drop Box. This contained a number of Shuttles and made the weaving of several colours possible. The gap between spinner and weaver became greater and so a quicker method of spinning had to be devised.

In 1738 Lewis Paul had invented a Roller spinner which was used in the first Cotton spinning mill in Northampton but it did not work very well.

Next, in 1765, came James Hargreaves' Spinning Jenny. This proved to be very effective but yet again the mob attacked his Blackburn house and so he moved to Nottingham.

Probably the most famous textile manufacturer was Richard Arkwright (1732-1792) who had been a barber and hair-dealer in Preston. Not an inventor but a man who saw the possibility of the inventions of others, he supervised the construction of the Water Frame in 1768. This produced stronger thread more quickly so with the help and support of a stocking manufacturer, Jedediah Strutt, Arkwright opened the first successful mill at Cromford in Derbyshire. This mill used water power from the River Derwent and employed whole families, many of them young children. Today the mill has shops, a craft centre, a cafe and daily tours of the site.

For those with ancestors who worked in the textile industry a visit to Styal's Mill in Cheshire might prove informative.

In 1779 Samuel Crompton, a weaver and spinner of Bolton invented his Spinning Mule. This was a combination of the Jenny and the Water Frame and produced a strong yarn of fine quality. The first Mules were used in homes but by the end of the century larger water or steam-powered versions were installed in the new factories. Now almost all spinning and weaving was done in the mills and very little at home. Thus our ancestors lost another source of spare-time work and income.

It is said that as a bet Edmund Cartwright undertook to design and build a power loom. With the help of a blacksmith and a carpenter he came up with a loom that was driven by a steam engine. There was again great opposition from weavers who felt the invention would put them out of work so many machines were smashed and factories burned down. However by 1840 the power loom had succeeded the hand loom:

The social effects of the new mills were soon felt. There had always been long working hours but at least the homeworkers had had some independence. Now they had to work long hours under harsh rules, strict masters and in unhealthy dusty and airless conditions. Men and women worked long hours for little pay. This was often in the form of truck tickets which had to be spent in the mill shop for inferior goods at high prices. Debt and poor health due to adulterated flour etc. was the result. Small children were also employed to clean fluff from under the machines or to do tasks suitable for delicate fingers. Many of these children came from far away towns as they were orphans in the care of the Poor Law Authorities who thus found a cheap way of disposing of them. A lot of these children died young due to being poorly fed, overworked or injured by machinery. A few employers, such as Benjamin Gott who had a factory in Leeds producing clothing for the army, cared for their workers. He had a Social Insurance scheme, gave pensions and sick pay and opened a Sunday School for the children. Gott was the exception but, despite much protest, there were eventually some measures of factory reform,

Barbara Moore, 15c, St. John's Road, Sevenoaks, Kent. TN13 3LR.

ELIZA. M.BUCKLEY

During the mid-1940's my father purchased an old autograph album from a bookstall in the old Sheffield open market for 6d (old pence, equivalent to 2p now). What prompted him to purchase the book I never knew, It was "claimed" by myself shortly after being purchased. I was 10 at the time and when 11, I must confess to making two entries in the book myself and sadly adding some transfers to some of the blank pages which has tended to spoil what could now be a valuable reference as the earliest entries in the album are dated 1877. I am myself now retired and in my 63rd year. I would dearly love to trace some descendant of Miss Eliza M Buckley or indeed some of the contributors to her album in order to pass these hand written entries onto them. The entries date from 1877 to 1890 and having survived 123 years it would be a sin for the book to be discarded by someone appointed to settle my own estate at a time, hopefully in the *very* distant future.

There are 21 individual hand-written entries in the album, a few with very fine drawings incorporated. Many of the entries are in the form of poems and from reading them I have a suspicion that some of the poems were inspired by the writers' appreciation of Eliza Buckley's charms.

References either in the verse or alongside the signatures indicate some connection with Whaley Bridge in Derbyshire, Liverpool and Didsbury College. The following are a list of contributors to the album along with the dates stated for the entry.

Raymond Dobson 22nd June 1877
Thos. H.Hewitt 4th Sept 1877
George Hunt Whaley Bridge 17th Sept 1877
W.R. Quiggin 4th April 1877
M.Thomas 29th June 1882
Jms. Richardson 10th Oct 1885
Henry Williams Liverpool 27th April 1877
Sophia Dales 13th Nov 1889
I.Hewitson 5th April 1889
Geo. Gilbury Didsbury College 8th June 1890
Joseph Thos ##### Didsbury College 3rd Nov 1889
(Surname difficult to read)
J.Harwick Armstrong Didsbury College 8th June 1891
Louise Rangeley Liverpool 21st April 1877
Edward Morris Liverpool 16th April 1877
Chas. B. Parkes Liverpool 4th May 1877
Florence Hewitson Age 9

Some entries are signed in Christian name only, some in initials and one in shorthand (dated 19th October 1889). Some entries are very decorative and must have taken several hours to complete, two entries by Louise Rangeley are very fine, almost microscopic beautiful handwriting decorated by an original painting of what looks like a sprig of forget me not flowers.

There is a further mystery to this album where several entries have very carefully had the dates altered from 1877 to look like 1887. I have a theory (by no means proved) that one of the amorous contributors already had an existing attachment at a time when he signs a very affectionate Christmas postcard dedicated to Eliza. He refers to how he misses the old "Sofa" but he has his own "Sophia" at home. There is a fairly cryptic entry made by a Sophia Dales dated clearly 1889, and perhaps Eliza altered as many of the dates she could to hide the fact that certain entries had been made prior to Sophia Dales adding several years prior to her contribution.

One day soon I hope to find sufficient time myself to start searching for Miss Eliza M, Buckley (possibly of Whaley Bridge). In the meantime, if the names, dates and locations are of any interest to fellow members I would love to hear from them. I can also supply text of some of the more interesting entries, which may be of interest.

Stan Watson, 6, Whiston Brook View, Whiston, Rotherham S60 4EJ

R. 540134

TEAM WORK

Down seven generations spanned
My ancestors walked hand in hand,
They ploughed the fields and tilled the land.
It was team work.

In a country village, cottage tied,
Thrice greatgrandpa brought his bride,
Raised seven children side by side.
It was team work.

One daughter married a Nottingham chap,
He came to Norton with his tools in a sack,
A brickmaker by trade he never went back.
It was team work.

They reared a large family, the eldest a son
Who was destined to become an important person,
Lord Mayor of Sheffield, Joseph Benson,
It was team work.

The family moved into Sheffield town.
Great-granny Caroline wore her bride's gown in
Sheffield Cathedral and quickly got down to raising a family.
It was team work.

The last of her children she had rather late,
Twin daughters completed her family of eight,
With some help from her daughters she raised them just great.
It was team work.

The youngest twin Sarah was my lovely Nan,
Big hearted, and tiny, her love a railway man,
Their daughter was my mother and so my life began.
It was team work.

Now a husband and three sons later,
I am just finding out who I am, by tracing my
Family History to find that it all began
With team work.

By C.R.Cooper

“A RHODES BY ANY OTHER SPELLING...”

(With apologies to William Shakespeare)

Members who saw the two recent television series (Sept/Oct) marking the centenary of the outbreak of the Boer War will have noted the character of Cecil Rhodes who was one of a my boyhood heroes. I was most surprised to come across the surname again during my research into my own family's history. Through my mother I am descended from a Martha Bailey whose sister Sarah became the mother of a man called Ebenezer Rhodes. Visitors to the Cutlers' Hall on Church Street can see a magnificent portrait of him, by William Poole, since he was Master Cutler in 1808/9.

He was a scissor maker with premises in the Wicker which were demolished earlier this century to build the Wicker Cinema (subsequently the Studio 7 cinema.) He actually lived in Victoria Street, Park and, since it is mentioned on the 1851 Census, Rhodes Street, Park is probably named after him rather than Cecil Rhodes who was not even born until 5th July 1853 in Bishop Stortford.

Ebenezer enjoyed walking in Derbyshire and it was whilst walking the Ridgeway Road that he first encountered James Montgomery, the “Christian Poet”, who had been visiting, or was on his way to visit, the family of Joseph Gales, Montgomery's employer, who lived in Eckington. Ebenezer was also a close friend of Sir Francis Chantrey, the painter and sculptor, whose portrait of Rhodes as a young man is in a store room at the Mappin Art Gallery.

The results of his excursions in Derbyshire were published in a book called “Peak Scenery” which came out in four parts between 1818 and 1823. Three years later the first part of a follow up work “Yorkshire Scenery” was published. At the end of this work is printed “End of Part 1” and the Rotherham Local Studies Library copy has a large pencil question mark after those words. The long-ago reader was obviously unaware that Rhodes had gone bankrupt and the remaining three parts were never published. Fortunately for us the existing part concerns Sheffield, Conisborough and Rotherham. Rhodes' easy style is never dull and he had a keen eye for observation which the modern reader should find fascinating to compare with the present day scenes.

His account of the making and testing of cannon at the Walker's iron foundry, Masbro', Rotherham, is quite revealing.

'About 50 years ago this foundry commenced the casting of cannon, of the largest calibre. On the first introduction of this business the cannon were attempted to be cast with cores within them, but it was soon

discovered that the metal in many places blew into little air or bladder holes, and the practice was abandoned.

When the guns were made they were proved in a field near the foundry. Twelve, twenty, or twenty-four, and sometimes a greater number, were placed on a low stage, made for the purpose, and levelled at a certain point in an elevated bank opposite. They were highly charged with powder and ball, and matches that burned for a few minutes were attached to the primings. These were lighted by men who passed rapidly from the nearer to the farther extremity of the line, when one terrible discharge of artillery followed another in quick succession, until the whole plain was filled with smoke and flame, and thunder. On these occasions a numerous assemblage of well-dressed people was generally brought together. The sight was novel, and the whole spectacle grand and interesting.

Considerable expense attended these provings of cannon, and as they had to undergo a subsequent trial in the King's works at Woolwich, the previous process at the Holmes was regarded as useless, and was therefore discontinued: afterwards they were made and passed sub silento to their destination, to be proved by men not connected with the manufacture of cannon.

The ore smelted at the Holmes foundry is clay ironstone, chiefly from the estates of Earl Fitzwilliam, in the neighbourhood of Wentworth. When cannon were first manufactured here, the red hematite, from Cumberland, constituted a portion of every melting, but the use of this rich ore has lately been discontinued at these works.

The method of smelting the clay ironstone of this district need not be detailed here, as it is generally known. The lettings-off, as they are termed, are usually accompanied with fine effects of light and shadow. Preparatory to the operation, the glare of the fire is subdued, and an universal gloom pervades the whole place. The liquid is then liberated from its confinement, and flows in a rapid stream into the moulds prepared to receive it.

When it first emerges from the furnace, and in its progress along the upper part of its channel, it discharges a thousand brilliant coruscations, that sparkle and play about its course like a display of artificial fire-works. The men who attend this process are generally tall gaunt figures, and dressed in a manner favourable to picturesque effect. The molten iron, as it flows, strongly illuminates every object near, and what was before darkness and obscurity, are instantaneously transformed into light and splendour.

Rolled sheet iron, rod iron, and tinned plates, were likewise made at the Holmes works, where a great and lucrative trade was established:

and at a place nearer Rotherham, usually called the Square, (the present site of the central library and arts building) anvils, shovels, and sundry other articles in the heavy ironmongery trade, were manufactured in abundance. Everything, in fact, that this enterprising family undertook, proved successful; they acquired princely fortunes, and they deserved them."

Rhodes was almost certainly an eyewitness to the above account as his father was General Manager of The Holmes works. His maternal grandfather Matthew Bailey (also my ancestor) had moved from Grenoside, Sheffield to become the Walker's first General Manager. Matthew's wife Elizabeth, nee Wood, was probably the Walker's second cousin.

"Yorkshire Scenery" is dedicated to Lord Viscount Milton who was a member of the Fitzwilliam Family and part of the dedication reads as follows:-

"As a descendent of a family, endeared to Yorkshire through a long succession of centuries, by the paternal interest its members have so frequently taken in the welfare of the countyI cannot but be proud of the distinction with which your lordship has honoured me "

Sheffield Local Studies Library also have a copy of this work and another copy I have examined contains an appended note by Rhodes asking the recipient to accept it as he did not know if the recipient had a copy. The note is dated 7th May 1835, nearly a decade after publication. Whether the recipient was a slow reader or merely re-reading the work he has appended his own note, dated 5th July 1876, to the dedication, which reads as follows:-

"Cart before the horse? So was Mr.Rhodes or was Lord Viscount Milton so descended?"

There is no doubt in my own mind that Rhodes was alluding to his Lordship and not himself. However, little did he know that, in fact, he was also descended from a man who formed part of William the Conqueror's army!

(To be continued)

Geoffrey Levesley, 5, Hayes Court, Halfway, Sheffield S20 4T

USEFUL ARTICLES IN OTHER SOCIETIES' JOURNALS

Little used sources and new discoveries:

1.Military Service Tribunals 1916-18 by David T. Hawkins

Genealogists Magazine Vol 26 No. 2 Dec 1998

Contains papers relating to applications for exemption on medical, religious and other grounds.

SOCIETY SEARCH SERVICE

The Society provides a Search Service for the following:

- **1861 Census Surname Index for Sheffield, Rotherham & Bradfield**
- **Burials Index & Transcripts**

(this project is in progress and the search service covers all material indexed to date including some records not yet available for sale on fiche or disk.)

- **Soldiers Died in The Great War 1914-18**
(details of 37,000 officers and 665,000 other ranks killed In WWI)

The cost to Society members is £1 per surname (Census/Burials) / £1 per individual (Soldiers) plus £1 for each variant spelling. If you require a search of a common surname e.g. *Green*, you are advised to provide forename(s) if possible. This is to limit the cost to you - there are 25 pages of entries for the surname *Green* in the Census Index! When ordering a Soldiers Search please try to give as many of the following details as possible - Surname, Forename, Regiment, Army Service Number, Where born, Where enlisted, Where died. This will help to focus the results on the person you want.

For further details and order forms send an SAE to:-

- Diane Maskell, 5, Old Houses, Piccadilly Road, Chesterfeld, Derbys S41 0EH for the 1861 Census Surname Index for Sheffield, Rotherham & Bradfield.
- Heather Gillott, 4, Bents Crescent, Dronfield, Sheffield, S18 6EY for the Burials Index & Transcripts.
- Frank Westwood, 11, Hail Mary Drive, Sheffield, S13 9XW for Soldiers Died in the Great War.

YORKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY

York Minster library has a data-bank of more than half a million entries relating to Yorkshire men and women, mostly before 1550. The earliest entries are from the second century, but the main bulk of entries starts in 1086 with Domesday Survey. The sources include: Probate records such as wills, inventories and monumental inscriptions; membership of religious guilds; lists of freemen; civic officials; parish registers and muster records; charters; local and national government records; legal records; taxation returns; accounts and, finally, court and ecclesiastical records. Some of the material is taken from original manuscripts that are not readily available to the public. A search for a place or an occupation can also be carried out. The Minster is a non-profit making organisation, and any surplus funds are ploughed back into research.

A search for a surname and its variants costs £10, or its equivalent in any major currency, but there is no charge for an unsuccessful search. Enquiries with ordinary address, and a cheque payable to the Dean and Chapter of York, should be sent to the Minster Library, Dean's Park, York. Cheques drawn on an American, Australian, Canadian, or New Zealand bank are welcome.

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