

Sheffield and District Family History Society

The Flowing Stream ~



Winter 2000

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THE FLOWING STREAM

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

THE SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society is open to anyone interested in the study of Genealogy and Family History. Monthly meetings are held at Cemetery Road Baptist Church, Cemetery Road, Sheffield (Napier Street entrance) on the 3rd Monday of the month at 7.30 p.m. during the winter months and excursions are arranged for the summer. The Society's library is held at Sheffield Archives, 52, Shoreham Street, Sheffield S1 4SP and is available during their normal opening hours. The Society caters for the Metropolitan District of Sheffield. 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;

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

- 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.

EDITORIAL

In this edition we say goodbye to the former Rotherham Branch whose members are starting out as a separate society. We extend our best wishes to them in their new venture.

There are also changes to the format of our members' details. Please read the information about e-mail addresses as they will no longer be listed in the journal.

Thank you to all contributors to this edition.

NEW MEMBERS

The Society welcomes the following new members

Jack Barker, "Karma", 6 Acredyke, Bempton, Bridlington, E. Yorks. YO15 1LY

Joan Barnett, Bronallt, Pwllglas, Mold, Flintshire CH7 1RA

Mr Bradley, 8 Egremont Court, Stamford Bridge, Yorks. YO41 1QW

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Anthony E. Overton, 38 Manvers Road, West Bridgford., Nottingham NG2 6DH

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IP25 6SQ
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Change of Address

Roger A. Kahler, 16 Blackthorn Way, Sutton-in Ashfield, Notts. NG17 1HG
Brian Martin, 12 St. James's Park, Yeovil, Somerset BA20 2EX
Sheila M. White, 55 Slade Drive, Stratton St.Margaret, Swindon SN3 4DS

Correction

The address and e-mail of Mr L.H. Woodhouse were incorrectly printed in the Autumn edition. Please note that the correct addresses are as follows

Mr L.H. Woodhouse, Villa 116, Broadwater Court, Bungoona Road, Kincumber, NSW 2251, Australia.

E-mail: leswoodhouse@compuserve.com

Obituary

The Society announces with regret the death of Mrs Sybil Mary Mahar of New Zealand.

E-mail addresses

It has been decided that e-mail addresses will no longer be published as a list in the journal. Instead members who wish can have their e-mail addresses put on to the Society website. Will any members who would like to do this please contact Diane Maskell

E-mail address: diane@maskell.d.freeserve.co.uk

Please give your membership number, name, a brief postal address (e.g. Town and county or country for overseas members) and e-mail address in that order.

DO NOT INCLUDE any other message or information with this e-mail
Please give **E-mail listing on the Web** as the subject of your message.

Please note that where known e-mail addresses will be included with your address in the New Members' Interests and Other People's Problems sections.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES

Library Association award to LDS Church

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints has just been presented with the Besterman/McColvin Medal for an outstanding work of reference, in the electronic category, namely the British 1881 Census Index on CD-ROM. The presentation took place at a ceremony in Robinson College, Cambridge, on Wednesday, 13th September, 2000.

This is a well-deserved honour for the LDS Church recognising the magnitude of the effort and achievement represented by this major project, to which the Federation and its member societies made such an important contribution.

We offer the LDS Church our warmest congratulations.

Information from Derek Palgrave, forwarded for FFHS by David Hawgood.

From the Federation of Family History Societies

SOCIETY NEWS AND INFORMATION

Battlefield Tour

Many of you will be aware that a relative served in the First World War. Some of you may have considered visiting the battlefield, walking in the footsteps of your relative, visiting his grave or the Memorial.

Take the opportunity now before it is too late. If you are interested in making this journey, contact Frank S Westwood, 11, Hail Mary Drive, Woodhouse Mill, Sheffield S13 9XW

E-mail: frankwestwood@x-stream.co.uk

for details of his personalised and well-researched tour.

Our Library and Data Protection

Will members giving us material for our library make sure that any living people mentioned have given their written permission for that

information to be held by us and available for the public to see. This will ensure that we do not transgress the Data Protection Act. It will be helpful if that permission is attached to the material so that there are no mistakes.

Do you have an ancestor named Pike or Taylor?

Sandra Greig, 145 Normandale Road, Lower Hutt, New Zealand has a wedding cake card which states:

Laura Frances Pike married William J. Taylor 28 June 1893

Home address: 218 Chippinghouse Road, Sheffield

Sandra would be happy to hear from anyone interested in this card.

Yorkshire Consortium of Family History Societies (London Group)

Yorkshire Sources, old and new, in the SoG Library

from Sue Gibbons the SoG librarian

This lecture which followed the AGM was so comprehensive that it is not possible to give more than a brief outline. First Sue described the general indexes (**Bernau, Coleman, Document Collection, and Great Card Index**), how they came into being, and what they covered. She then produced specific examples from all three Ridings to demonstrate how each index could be used for Yorkshire research.

General Yorkshire sources were then described such as **Maps**, drawing our attention to the descriptive list in YAS vol. 86; and **Newspapers** Newsplan: Yorkshire - report, update and index to local newspapers and **Palmer's Index to the Times** on CD-ROM.

Sue then listed the various trades from **Apprentices to Teachers** giving the material held by the SoG in each category - illustrated with Yorkshire examples.

There was then the **Wills** section, Visitations and Pedigrees of the county families of Yorkshire

When it seemed our brains were full, Sue came to the **Yorkshire Registers** and we all made a little more space to remember the coloured maps and listings showing all the Yorkshire registers held by the SoG and how complete was the holding for any particular area. This appeared to depend on how active the local FHS was in transcribing the genealogy of their region! There was also a question of cost, the North Riding being exorbitant, the West Riding reasonable, but with a huge population.

Finally we came to **Monumental Inscriptions, Census Records, Directories, Poll Books and Periodicals.**

As a result of this lecture, the SoG propose to produce indexes for each county with Yorkshire being high on the list of priorities. Furthermore, this will benefit not only London Group members, but all

Yorkshire researchers. As the indexes become available they will be posted on the internet at www.sog.org.uk.

From Ron Riley (Secretary)

Ed.'s note: See article in Computer and Internet News

Future Programme

- 25 Nov. 2000 **Yorkshire Soldiers in the Public Record Office**
by Lesley Wynne-Davies
- 3 March 2001 **Yorkshire Contiguous Parishes** *by Rob Thompson*
- 9 June 2001 **Case Histories and Problem solving**
by Volunteer Members
- 8 Sept. 2001 **Yorkshire Battles and Muster Rolls** *by Ken Divall*
- The meetings will continue to be held at the SoG, 14 Charteouse Place, Goswell Road, London EC1. All meetings start promptly at 10.30am.

PROJECTS UPDATE

It has been brought to my attention that some transcribing of records is being duplicated. This seems to happen when individuals work on a project in which they are interested, but then fail to let any one know what they are doing. So that when someone wants to do the same work, there is no way of finding out if the work has already been done.

If you are doing the transcribing of any records, including monumental inscriptions, please let me know and I will keep a database of projects on-going or completed.

Society Projects

Both the Attercliffe Cemetery and the 1891 Census projects are well under way and new volunteers are always welcome. At present, there are about 40 of us.

Thank you very much to all those people who contacted me about helping with these projects. It's nice to know that my appeals didn't fall on stony ground.

I now have another appeal. We do need help with the **checking** of the 1891 census.

When all the data has been inputted, it is printed out ready for checking. There are up to 2500 records per fiche, covering approx. 90 sheets of paper. This can seem quite daunting, but if you take it a little at a time, it's not too bad. You will need to have a fiche reader, and because of the high cost of postage, I am restricting it to members from the UK.

*Heather Gillott, 4 Bents Cres, Dronfield, Derbyshire S18 2EY
e-mail: heather@dronfield.swinternet.co.uk*

A NEW BEGINNING

This is to remind members that with effect from 1st November 2000 the Rotherham Branch of this Society has ceased to exist, in line with the wishes of the Branch as reported in the Summer 2000 journal. It has been agreed that both the Rotherham FHS and the Sheffield and District FHS will publish details of the separation in their respective journals. This Society has placed its copy of the separation agreement in the current Minute Book of the Committee meetings so that our successors are fully aware of the terms of the separation. The details are given below.

Transfer of Assets from the Sheffield and District Family History Society to the Rotherham Family History Society

Boundaries

The boundary between the Sheffield and District Family History Society and the Rotherham Family History Society will be the boundary between the Metropolitan District of Sheffield and the Metropolitan Borough of Rotherham. For clarification purposes, Thorpe Hesley, Kimberworth and Orgreave will be covered by Rotherham; Ecclesfield, Blackburn, Wincobank and Tinsley will be covered by Sheffield.

Cash

The Rotherham Branch bank account will be closed on 31 October 2000; the balance to be paid to the Sheffield and District Family History Society and then the Sheffield and District Family History Society will send a cheque for that balance, payable to the Rotherham FHS so that a new account can be opened.

Assets

Sheffield and District Family History Society gives transfers assigns and delivers the items listed below with effect from 1st November 2000 absolutely free from all liens and encumbrances.

Markham Bull Microfilm/Microfiche Reader (serial number AA-15-635-689), currently held at Rotherham Archives

Shrewsbury SM69 Technology Microfiche Reader (serial number LB 22520)

Shrewsbury SM69 Technology Microfiche Reader (serial number LB 22521)

One set of 1881 Census index microfiches, currently held at Rotherham Archives

Display Board, currently held by Mr D. Peart

1881 Census on CD ROM, currently held by Mr D. Peart

1851 3 Counties Census on CD ROM, currently held by Mr D. Peart
Vital Records Index, currently held by Mr D. Peart

Copyright

The Sheffield and District Family History Society retains the ownership of the burial transcriptions for All Saints' Rotherham (1813 - 1854) and St Mary Greasbrough (1813 - 1858).

The Rotherham Family History Society acknowledges that the Sheffield and District Family History Society holds the legal copyright for the existing 1861 Census index for Sheffield and Rotherham (including Bradfield). Copyright in all project work journals etc. of the Sheffield and District Family History Society remains with the Sheffield and District Family History Society.

Each Society will keep a copy of this document and will affix it to the Society Minute Book for future reference.

Signed for Sheffield and District Family History Society

Chairman J. Rundle

Secretary Judith Pitchforth

Signed for the Rotherham Branch of the Sheffield and District Family History Society on behalf of the Rotherham Family History Society

Chairman David Peart

Secretary R.J. Bye

Date: 22 October 2000

COMPUTER AND INTERNET NEWS

Society Website: http://mtx.net.au/~exy/Sheffield_fhs.html

I'Anson Family Reunion

Anyone who would be interested in attending an I'Anson family Reunion back at their source in North Yorkshire in 2001 or 2002 please contact Trevor I'Anson on: Trevor_ianson@hotmail.com

Oral History Society website is:

<http://www.essex.ac.uk/sociology/oralhis.htm>

Old maps

The following web site may be of interest to members

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk>

It has a very good selection of old maps for the whole country, which can be downloaded and printed out. Most maps are slightly earlier than the Alan Godfrey Selection (around the 1850's).

Details of member societies of the Federation

The list of member societies with postal, email and web addresses is at:
<http://www.ffhs.org.uk/members/>

Origins.net selected by the Society of Genealogists to provide Internet access to family records

The Society of Genealogists (www.sog.org.uk), the foremost source of genealogical information in the British Isles, has selected Origins.net Ltd (www.origins.net) to provide exclusive Internet access to important elements of its collections of indexes and other genealogical data. As parts of the Society's extensive collection become available on Origins.net, beginning third quarter 2000, accessibility will no longer be restricted to those who can get to the Society's premises in London, nor will researchers have to contend with the tens of thousands of visitors that crowd the aisles of the Library every year.

Founded in 1997, Origins.net currently is the sole provider of Internet access to the official genealogical data of Scotland: birth, death, marriage and census records dating back to 1553

Origins.net will provide researchers with Internet access to index data and, eventually and where practicable, to digitised images of the source documents. The Origins.net website will guide researchers through the search process, helping them navigate to the records of interest. For some sources, once the relevant documents have been identified via the online index, it will be possible to order photocopies of the source documents on-line; the copies will be sent out directly from the Society. The Society's data will be available on-line on a pay-per-view basis, similar to the current Scots Origins service. Initially, the access fee will be £6, giving access to 150 index records. Where photocopies of the source documents are available, these will cost £10 each.

The finding aids listed below will be the first data sets to appear on the Origins.net web site beginning fourth quarter 2000.

- Vicar General Marriage Licence Allegations Index 1694-1850 (356,000 names)
- Faculty Office Marriage Licence Allegations Index 1715-1850 (c.300,000 names)
- London City Apprenticeship Indexes (c.60,000 names)
- Bank of England Wills Extracts Index 1717-1845 (c. 60,000 records)

- London Consistory Court Depositions Index 1700-1717 (3,000 names)

The following datasets will be made available online over the next 12 months

- Apprentices of Great Britain, Indexes to Apprentices and Masters 1710-1744 (625,000 records)
- Boyd's Marriage Index 1538-1837 (6-7 million names)
- Boyd's Inhabitants of London 15thC-19thC (c.300,000 names)
- Boyd's London Burials 1538-1853 (c.250,000 names)
- Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills Index 1750-1800 (333,000 records)
- Trinity House Petitions Index 1780-1890 (7,000 records)
- Teachers Registration Council Registers 1902-1948 (160 volumes) (subject to Data Protection Act limitations)
- Parish Register material where copyright is held by the Society

1. Additional Scots Origins Index Records

The following index records have recently been added to the Scots Origins database and can be viewed by registering for access and searching in the normal way (<http://www.origins.net/GRO>).

- a) The Index to the Statutory Records for 1899 (birth, death and marriage records)
- b) The Death Record Indexes from 1900 - 1924. The GROS have reduced the waiting period before deaths records are made available via the Internet from 100 years to 75 years, so the Scots Origins database now holds the indexes for the Statutory Records for deaths for the years 1855 to 1924.

The Origins database does not contain birth and marriage records for the period 1900 - 1924, **ONLY DEATH RECORDS!** The 100-year waiting period still applies to births and marriages. One additional year of births/deaths/marriage index data is added per annum.

Complete List of Current Scots Origins Index Data

- Indexes to the Old Parish Registers of births/baptisms and banns/marriages 1553 to 1854
- Indexes to the Statutory Registers of births and marriages 1855 to 1899
- Indexes to the Statutory Registers of deaths 1855 to 1924
- Index to census records for 1891.

For further information and access to example images go to
<http://www.origins.net/sog/announcement.htm>

Cheshire Birth, Marriage and Death Indexes

Over the last few months, the Family History Society of Cheshire and South Cheshire Family History Society have been working with Cheshire County Council's registration service to make the indexes to the county's Births, Marriage and Deaths freely accessible on the Internet. We have just launched our new combined web-site, containing approximately 276,000 birth records and 123,000 marriage records between 1837 and 1950:

<http://CheshireBMD.org.uk>

This new site replaces the earlier listings on the societies' web-sites, which means that it is now possible to scan the indexes of the county's three register offices simultaneously, and also to produce printable application forms to order certificates by post. The gaps in the records will be steadily extended as more of the old handwritten indexes are computerised.

CONFERENCES AND FAIRS

Federation Conference 20-22 April 2001

To be held at the University of Leicester, Oadby, the conference is entitled "*From the Cup of Love*". Full details can be found in the Autumn edition Vol. 21. No. 3

THROUGH THE LETTERBOX

From Mrs Elizabeth Raynes, Westbury, 12 Chapel Lane, Gaddesby, Leics. LE7 4WB. E-mail: straynes@westbury15.freeserve.co.uk

Whilst clearing the house of an elderly uncle we came across some wonderful old family photographs of his mother's family. There are no direct descendants so we would be happy to pass on the photos to anyone researching the family name of **Varley**.

SOCIETY MEETINGS

Meeting on Monday 19 June 2000

Annals of Sheffield Cathedral

William Ross is the Dean's Verger at Sheffield Cathedral. Until April this year he was the Provost's Verger at Sheffield Cathedral. He has not changed his job, but the title has changed. Ex-Parish church cathedrals had a Provost as the incumbent of the parish, and that title was changed to Dean to bring it in to line with the other types of cathedral. There are three different types of cathedral – those that were parish churches (e.g. Sheffield), old foundation (previously monasteries, e.g. Lincoln, York, Canterbury) and new foundation (established by Henry VIII, e.g. Bristol, Oxford), the latter being run by priests who were possibly married with a family. Sheffield Cathedral is unique in that it is the only ex-parish church cathedral to have a chapter house (a place where the Dean, from the Latin title meaning head of ten, and his 10 clergy would go and each read a chapter of scripture each day).

As the population grew the dioceses increased in size, became too large to manage and new ones were created. This happened especially after the industrial revolution. In 1914 the diocese of Sheffield was formed from parts of the dioceses of York and Ripon. Sheffield was chosen mainly because of the Church Burgesses who were based in Sheffield and had financial assets. The Cathedral is one of only 2 Grade 1 listed buildings in Sheffield (the other is the Town Hall). It is a parish church, a civic church and a cathedral church where the bishop has his throne (cathedra).

There are 27 public services taking place each week in the cathedral, plus any special ones that may arise. Different choirs sing choral evensong- the men, the boys and the girls in different combinations although the boys and the girls never sing together.

Breakfast for 50 – 60 people is served in the Cathedral hall each day, following on the tradition of the traveller on the road calling at the church for sustenance on the journey. Working with the homeless is an expanding area of care.

The building we see on the site now is the third church on the site. The first was in 1101, the second in 1280 and finally the third in the fifteenth century. The tower, spire and all to the east end of the church are medieval. George, 4th Earl of Shrewsbury built an extension to the cathedral in 1520 for his burial place. He had realised that a resting-place at Worksop Priory in Henry VIII's time was not likely to be restful as Henry was dissolving the monasteries at the time. The 1547 Chantries Act confiscated all the land held by the church in the country, and when

Mary Tudor was on the throne in 1554 some of the people of Sheffield asked Mary for the land to be returned to the church. Rather than give it to the clergy, Mary formed the Church Burgesses. Her charter was in the cathedral until 1996, but is now held at Sheffield Archives. It is still a legal document and the Burgesses still provide for the ministry of the church in Sheffield. However that is not confined only to the cathedral area because the original parish of Sheffield was vast, and it is those old boundaries that apply. For example St Barnabas' Church on Langsett Road was rebuilt with some of the funding being provided by the Church Burgesses.

There have been many extensions and rebuilding plans for the cathedral, some of which came to fruition and others not. In 1914 when the diocese of Sheffield was formed Provost Jarvis wanted to enlarge the cathedral to befit the status of Sheffield as one of the most important steel producing cities of the world. Charles Nicholson drew up designs, work began in the 1930s and extensions to the north of the cathedral were completed. However the war intervened before a new nave could be built which would have turned the church on its axis to have the high altar facing north, and not east (because of a lack of space). The extent of this was only revealed when the tram tracks were being constructed at the end of the last century. The foundations were covered over in 1939. After the war George Pace was employed to produce a plan for a proposed extension, on a smaller scale than that envisaged by Nicholson. It has been suggested that Pace used St Mark's Broomhill as a prototype for his extensions to the cathedral, when that church was rebuilt in the early 1960s after major bomb damage during the war. Pace was not employed to extend the cathedral after all – a different architect was engaged and the extension was built, perhaps not to the standards that are required today.

It is only recently that scaffolding has been removed from the building after the complete rebuild of the 1960s lantern. A rolling programme of maintenance is being carried out which includes work on the exterior stonework and also the interior services such as the wiring, and a £6.5 million appeal has been launched to fund this and other work undertaken by the cathedral.

The talk was illustrated with photographs, which showed the evolution of the cathedral as we know it, and also details of parts of the interior. It is one of the few places where St Peter is depicted as a fisherman and not with the keys.

Reported by Judith Pitchforth

Sheffield Turnpikes

This talk was given by Howard Smith.

Freight transport in times gone by was almost entirely by packhorse. Generally the roads they used were not planned or engineered. By the late 17th century they had deteriorated into an appalling state of repair, so that in the summer they were rutted, dusty and jolting and in the winter, were quagmires and virtually unusable. The result was that there was little movement of trade in the winter, and goods were stockpiled. Packmen who were willing to travel in the winter charged up to four times the summer rates because of the conditions.

It became clear that something needed to be done to the roads because without action the economy would not grow. The old system of road maintenance had been based on every able bodied man in the parish giving up 4 (later 6) days' labour to maintain local roads and bridges under the supervision of the Superintendent of Highways, who received no remuneration for his efforts. The quality of the work done was variable, and sometimes remained incomplete. If the parish had only a few people living within it but a long stretch of road used by 'foreigners' the locals were less inclined to do the work.

In 1663 local magistrates gave permission to set up gates and to charge tolls to road users on a section of the Great North Road in Hertfordshire. The money was used to pay for the labour and materials. This idea spread. In the 18th century trusts were set up by the 'great and the good' and sometimes by a Board. Each locality had to decide to improve an existing road and make it fit for wheeled vehicles. They then set up a petition to Parliament, which was then presented as a private Bill which was usually passed. The shortest turnpike was two miles long, and the longest sixty, with the average at twelve miles. Having been granted permission, the Trust would meet and appoint a surveyor and trustees to supervise the work. The work was done by statute labour (6 days' unpaid work) and paid labour. Once one road in a locality was improved the idea would spread and more roads would be established.

Locally the first roads were built in the 1750's. Sheffield towards Leeds, Wakefield and Barnsley (1758), to Castleton, (and then to Manchester and Liverpool) in 1758, Tideswell (1758), Bawtry, (an inland port and vital to local trade) in 1759, Chesterfield (1756), Bakewell (1759), Doncaster (1764), Worksop (1764), Penistone (1777), Clowne (1779), Stocksbridge (1805), Manchester (1818). There was no road fit for wheeled vehicles to Manchester until 1764.

The Duke of Devonshire spent a vast amount of money on the Snake Pass (now the A57), which had enormous maintenance costs, only

for the Woodhead rail link to Manchester to open before he could make any money. The most profitable road was the Sheffield to Doncaster road, which gave an average return of 5% on capital against an average return of 3 to 3.5%.

The surveyors learned by trial and error, with many Scots venturing south to become surveyors. Their job was to lay out the road, to decide how much of the old packhorse route to use, how much to start afresh and where to do cuttings. They used a wheel to estimate the length of the road, which was then put on to a milestone. Metalled roads became more common (metal being anything dug from the ground that is useful). Generally the new metalled roads were better than the old non-metalled roads of previous times. Bridges were built, many of which still exist today. They also took the time to camber roads and to provide kerbs. The standard size was 18 to 24 feet wide, with grass either side. The grass was better for riders to travel on, and the absence of foliage over the road meant that there was no cover for highwaymen and robbers to hide in. Locally, Ringinglow Road was 20 yards wide from wall to wall. However the walls were not Turnpike walls but field walls, established after enclosure in 1788. Walls were not a usual feature of the turnpikes because they tended to be built across common land.

With the improvement in roads, commerce increased as did personal travel. Before the turnpike roads, 90% of all freight had been transported by packhorse, at a load of 2 hundredweight per horse, (ie 10 horses could move 1 ton of goods). Four wheeled and then eight wheeled wagons evolved - the latter shifting 3 tons of goods. As the road surfaces improved, 6 tons could be shifted in one wagon. The transportation of coal was important, as well as that of other bulky goods. Most packages were dropped off at local inns.

The turnpike roads at first were unpopular, and people did smash the gates that were used as barriers across the roads. However as they could ultimately save journey time people did accept these roads and pay accordingly. The original barriers were wooden bars across the road (wooden bar = pike), and a bar that could be swivelled was a turnpike. The toll keepers were not very well paid, and their job could be lonely and hazardous in some areas. The nature of their work required them to be available at all times, to collect the money. Eventually the trusts held auctions so that a third party could bid to collect the tolls, paying a fixed amount for the rights, and being allowed to keep any profit.

There are examples of toll cottages around Sheffield, notably the 'round house' on Ringinglow Road. These cottages often had a roof with a bay with windows in several directions for the custodian to sit in and look up and down the road. Every tollhouse by law had to display its tolls (often displayed on a board above the window), as laid down by the

government for the life of the trust (21 years). In the early days the government hoped that the trust would give the roads back to the parish after 21 years, but that did not happen. Acts were renewed every 21 years and the charges could be amended at that time.

By law every trust in the county had to state the mileage on the sides of the roads and this had to be in statute miles as determined at the end of Elizabeth's reign. Distances before this varied on location, for example in Sheffield one mile was ten furlongs. The mileage was measured from the beginning of the road. An old milestone opposite the Snake Inn on the Snake Pass states that the distance from that spot to Sheffield is 17 miles and to Manchester is 21 miles. Some simply stated the distance, presuming that you knew where you were travelling. Milestones were gradually replaced by metal mileposts. By law each trust had to put up a signpost at every junction, and these were at eye level because the travellers were on horseback.

Some of the old roads were abandoned because they were too steep, having been built on old ridgeways. With experience it became evident that contours of hills were better because they were less steep and the prevailing wind may not be as unpleasant. Turnpikes began to disappear in the 1870 - 1880s with the advent of the railways. The roads remained but became non-toll roads. Many of the current major routes out of Sheffield are built on the pathways of the old turnpike roads; some of the old turnpikes are still evident in unlikely places, for example in Graves Park and the raised courses along the roads in the Mayfield valley.

(Howard Smith has written articles on turnpike roads for each of the editions of Aspects of Sheffield)

Reported by Judith Pitchforth

OTHER PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

Marie Morden (nee Helmond), Box 109, Moonee Ponds 3034, Australia
e-mail: morden@bigpond.com

Information is being sought on Jonathan Almond b. 1796, Heeley; Sheffield, the son of Jonathan Almond, cutler and Eliz. Smith through five generations, most of whom were cutlers to Thomas Alman of Attercliffe, b. about 1595.

Information sought on origin of entry on IGI for marriage of Benjamin Almond to Eliz. Tate, Leeds Aug.1736 and Thomas Alman's grandparents who migrated from France or Netherlands 1560-70, probably to work as furnace builder/operators.

Mrs R. Eastwood, 75a Buckley Road, Epsom, Auckland 1003, New Zealand

"I have been searching for some time for the birth of my gt. grandmother **Ann Bassender**, and would like any information at all about her parents. All I have is the record of her marriage in 1847 to **William Bottom** at the Rotherham Parish Church. Her father is given as **Joseph Bassender**, farmer.

On the censuses Ann gives her place of birth as Chapelton, but although I have searched many church records in the surrounding area, I have had no luck. Any information would be most appreciated."

Memb. No. 1397 *BW Lockwood of 37 Wiltshire Drive, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, BA14 0RY*

E-mail: BIGBIRD@LOCKWOOD37.FREESERVE.CO.UK is seeking information on **Charles Sidebottom** (b. circa 1755), a labourer and **Sarah Gotherd (Goddard)** (Chr. 15-02-1758) who were married on 10th or 19th January 1775 at Wath upon Dearne. Any information will be gratefully received.

Memb. No. 2087 *Marion Coupe, 5, Brookside Drive, Broughton Park Salford M7 4NP* *E-mail: Marion.Coupe1@btinternet.com* writes: "My Great Great Grandfather was **Joseph Nadin Silkstone**, who moved to Rawmarsh, from Ashover, DBY, along with 3 of his brothers, before 1861 to become coal miners. Joseph Nadin Silkstone went on to become a Brick and Tile Manufacturer at the Meadow Works, Rawmarsh. He died in 1872.

I am trying to trace all **Silkstone's** in the Sheffield and Rotherham area after these dates.

I am also looking for any **Tunmore's** in the Sheffield and Rotherham area from 1881."

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

1732 Mrs P. Russell, 21 Kilbride, 43 Lindsay Rd, Branksome, Poole, Dorset, BH13 6AP

1881 Mrs Elizabeth Hodgkinson, Cummal Chass, Fistard, Port St. Mary, Isle of Man

2035 Mr Ron Giles, 31 Greystones Drive, Sheffield S11 7JQ
E-mail: rjgiles@supanet.com

2059 Mr H. Parker, 469 Herries Road, Sheffield S5 8TJ
E-mail: HARRY.PARKER@IC24.NET

2064 Ms Tracey Briggs, 30 Carlingford Road, Broom, Rotherham S60 3EZ

2069 Mrs Briggs, 83 Windmill Road, North Anston, Sheffield S25 4EH
E-mail: Jennifer.Briggs@btinternet.com

2075 Mrs P.N. Stanley, 2 St. Peters Court, St. Peters Rd. Bournemouth BH1 2J

- 2076 Mr & Mrs Chatterton, 7 Bonet Lane, Brinsworth, Rotherham S60 5NE
E-mail: bchatt_99@yahoo.co.uk
- 2087 Mrs Marion Coupe, 5 Brookside Drive, Broughton Park, Salford, M7 4NP
E-mail: Marion.Coupe1@btinternet.com
- 2092 Mr G.F. Thomas, 18 Herbert Road, Burnham on Sea, Somerset TA8 2HE
- 2098 Mrs Marea Phillips, 167 George Street, Dulcot, Tasmania, Australia 7025
E-mail: angeltrouble7025@yahoo.com.au
- 2099 Mrs Frances Mayer, 14 Pennine Road, Simmondley Glossop Derbys.SK13
6NN E-mail: FRANCES@MAYER1.FREESERVE.CO.UK
- 2107 Mr R.E.Webb, 7 Manoel Road, Twickenham TW2 5HJ
- 2115 Mr Edward Whorton Wilkinson, 2 Willow Avenue, Exmouth, Devon EX8 4Q
E-mail: edward@unisonfree.net
- 2118 Mrs E.L. Heathcote, 11 Mayfield, Harwood, Bolton, Lancs. BL2 3LP
E-mail: elphil@ehealthcote.fsnet.co.uk
- 2121 Mrs Jenny Stewart, 9 Mickleden Way, Pogmoor, Barnsley S75 2SH
E-mail: jenny.stewart@bigfoot.com
- 2123 Mrs Frances Hall, 24 Longacre, Ash, Surrey GU12 6RN
- 2124 Miss G.T. Johnson, 30 Florence Ave. Hull Road, Hessle, E. Yorks. HU13 0AP
E-mail: GTJohnson@bun.com
- 2130 Mr M. D. Oliver, 55A Wantage Road, Wallingford, Oxon. OX10 0LS
- 2139 Mr Derrick Bumstead, 49 St. John's Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent DA2 6BE
E-mail: DELTOX@TALK21.com
- 2141 Mr David Cutts, 136 Sunnybank Crescent, Brinsworth, Rotherham S60 5JJ
E-mail: dave.cutts@virgin.net

M. No.	Surname	Placename	County	Period
2124	Archer	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2035	Bacon	Sutton in Ashfield	NTT	pre 1812
2059	Baker	Elescar/Wentworth	WRY	c1855
2099	Bartendale	Wadsley, Sheffield	YKS	c1840
2123	Bartrop	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1999
2123	Bartrop	Worksop	NTT	pre 1999
2118	Belither	Anywhere	Any	All
2064	Birley	Rotherham	YKS	c1867
2069	Blackburn	Hemingfield	SYK	pre 1806-1865
2141	Bower	Atercliffe	WRY	1833-1893
2141	Bower	Belper	DBY	pre 1833
2069	Briggs	Denby/Marehay/Smalley	DBY	pre 1730-c1904
2064	Briggs	Mexborough	YKS	19 C
2118	Brownill	Sheffield	YKS	17C/18C
2075	Chapman	Sheffield	YKS	1750-1920
2099	Chapman	Wadsley, Sheffield	YKS	c1820
2076	Chatterton	Park Dist. Sheffield	NTT	Any
2035	Clay	Lowdham	NTT	18C
2139	Claypham	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2124	Conyers	All		All
2118	Corker	Sheffield/Rotherham	YKS	18C
2087	Coupe	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1900
2064	Crowcroft	Conisborough	YKS	c1849
2141	Cutt	North Wingfield	DBY	pre 1772

2141	Cutts	Handsworth/Manor Park	WRY	1772-1900
2087	Dickson	Sheffield	WRY	1900+
2087	Dickson	Worksop	NTT	pre 1900
2139	Driver	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2076	Dunstan	Attercliffe	YKS	c1870+
2130	Fields		LIN	pre 1900
2130	Fields		YKS	pre 1900
2141	Fisher	Chesterfield	DBY	pre 1850
2141	Fisher	Handsworth	WRY	1850-1891
2035	Franklin	Sheffield	YKS	20C
2035	Franklin	Telford	SAL	pre 1860
2064	Garner	Rotherham	YKS	19 C
2118	Gascoigne	Sheffield	YKS	19C
1732	Gillatt	Harthill	YKS	18-19C
2064	Glasby	Rotherham	YKS	20 C
2059	Glossop	Sheffield	WRY	c1861
2059	Goff	Sheffield	WRY	c1851
2069	Gower	Wombwell/Hemingfield	SYK	pre 1780-c1950
2118	Gregory	Sheffield	YKS	18C
2087	Hall	Bradfield	WRY	pre 1900
2059	Hancock	Cudworth	WRY	1840+
2076	Hanneman	Wurtenberg	GERMANY	pre 1870
2118	Hattersley	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2118	Heathcote	Sheffield/Rotherham	YKS	All
2059	Hirst	Wombwell	WRY	pre 1881
2069	Hobson	Hoyland	SYK	pre 1848-1894
1881	Hodgkinson	Sheffield	YKS	1890+
1732	Hopkinson		YKS	18C
2035	Howe	Bradfield	YKS	19C
2035	Howe	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2121	Hoyland	Ecclesfield	YKS	pre 1827
2059	Hutchinson	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1905
2139	Ibbotson	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2107	Inett	Eastwood	YKS	pre 1902
2107	Inett	Rotherham	YKS	c1904
2076	Jackson	Ackworth	YKS	c1759+
2076	Jackson	Ravenfield / Firsby	YKS	c1820+
2076	Jackson	Rothwell	YKS	pre 1760
2064	Janney	Rotherham	YKS	c1875
2069	Jaques	Bedworth	WAR	pre 1750-c1871
2069	Jaques	Greasborough	SYK	c1871-c1890
1732	Kittlepenny		YKS	17-18C
2035	Knowles	Mansfield	NTT	pre 1830
2121	Lewis	High Green	YKS	pre 1888
2098	Low(e)	Handsworth & Sheffield	WRY	1700-1850
2064	Lupton	Swinton	YKS	c1890
2130	Lusby		LIN	pre 1900
2130	Lusby		YKS	pre 1900
2076	Marsh	Barnsley	YKS	pre 1860
2118	Mayo	Herefordshire	HEF	19C

2118	Mayo	Sheffield/Rotherham	YKS	All
2059	McQue	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1905
2087	Meegan	Carrickmacross	MOG	pre 1940
2087	Meegan	Sheffield	WRY	1940+
2069	Micklethwaite	Halifax	YKS	pre 1820-20C
2069	Micklethwaite	Southowram	YKS	pre 1820-20C
2069	Micklethwaite	Hoyland	YKS	pre 1820-20C
2087	Milton	Sheffield	WRY	1900+
2087	Milton	Walsall	STS	pre 1900
1732	Motley		NTT	19C
2076	Mutton	Paddington	MDX	pre 1840
2075	Nayler	Sheffield	YKS	1750-1920
2069	Needham	Belper	DBY	pre 1904
2075	Needham	Ecclesall, Sheffield	YKS	1750-1898
2069	Nortcliffe	Mexborough	SYK	pre 1692-20C
2069	Nortcliffe	Wombwell	SYK	pre 1692-20C
2099	Oates	Wadsley, Sheffield	YKS	c1840
2092	Over	Ecclesall Bierlow	YKS	1830-1895
2076	Overend	Abbeydale	YKS	c1860+
2059	Parker	Darfield/Worsbrough	WRY	1870+
2035	Parker	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2064	Parkin	Rawmarsh	YKS	c1856
1732	Parkinson		NTT	19C
2118	Peach	Wessington	DBY	18C/19C
2092	Pressley	Brightside Bierlow	YKS	1850-1895
2069	Prince	Sherburn in Elmet	YKS	pre 1780-20C
2069	Prince	Elsecar	YKS	pre 1780-20C
2139	Ransden	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2115	Richardson	Cutlers of Sheffield	WRY	1820-1880
2069	Roebuck	Ecclesfield	SYK	pre 1803-1844
2130	Sandall		LIN	pre 1900
2141	Scott	Handsworth	WRY	pre 1900
2064	Shakespeare	Coventry	WAR	pre 1740
2064	Shakespeare	Rotherham	YKS	1880+
2092	Shortland	Norton, Sheffield	YKS	1778+
2087	Silkstone	Ashover	DBY	pre 1860
2087	Silkstone	Rawmarsh	WRY	1850+
2064	Silkstone	Rotherham	YKS	19 C
2069	Smeaton	High Melton	SYK	c1750+
2064	Smedley	Rotherham	YKS	c1912
2107	Smith	Eastwood	YKS	pre 1902
2035	Stabler	Sheffield	YKS	20C
2118	Swallow	Sheffield/Rotherham	YKS	19C
2139	Taylor	Sheffield	YKS	19C
1732	Teather		YKS	18C
2059	Tilbrook	Newmarket	SFK	pre 1750
2115	Torr	Birley Carr, Sheffield	WRY	1828-1855
2087	Tunmore	Sheffield	WRY	Any
2130	Wade		LIN	pre 1900
2076	Walker	Eakring	NTT	pre 1870

2115	Walker	Huddersfield	WRY	1820-1875
2059	Walker	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1881
2087	Warriner	Sheffield	WRY	Any
2115	Whorton	Tipton	STS	1820-1870
2115	Wilkinson	East Retford	NTT	1830-1845
2035	Wilkinson	Grimesthorpe	YKS	pre 1830
2076	Wilson	Ripon	YKS	pre 1860
2035	Wolstenholme	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1830
2092	Wright	Heeley, Sheffield	YKS	1831-1860
2118	Wright	Rotherham	YKS	18C
2035	Wright	Walkley	YKS	pre 1850

CERTIFICATES AND SHEFFIELD REGISTER OFFICE

Several people have contacted me this year regarding the delays in receiving certificates from Sheffield Register Office. I contacted Mr Michael Rigby the Superintendent Registrar on their behalf to find out if there is anything that we can do to hasten the process of receiving certificates. Mr Rigby very kindly gave me a guided tour of the Office and the storage facilities for the registers. The registers are stored in the basement, well away from the rest of the office. The basement itself is like a warren, with racks of very high shelving and for health and safety reasons they prefer to have two people working in there. Mr Rigby said that they have had problems with staff shortages because of long term sickness. He also added that despite the extra demands on the Registrars in terms of marriages being conducted in places far afield from the Register Office itself (and hence the time set aside for a marriage may be much longer because of the travelling involved), staffing levels have not been increased to compensate for this at all. The office is due to be relocated to the Town Hall in the not too distant future.

It was interesting to see what happens to the requests received in the office. If all the details are present in a letter (exact date, names, etc) then the letter is placed in one folder for a straightforward look-up. If there is any doubt at all (e.g. the year is given, without any indication of the month or even something as simple as 'March or April' in a given year) then that letter is placed in another folder because it will require a more extensive search. Boundary changes have also affected the locations of some of the records, and if a request is sent to Sheffield in error, it will be forwarded to the correct office whenever possible. The moral of this article is that if you write directly to the Register Office *be specific* and you will help yourself in the long run.

CIVIL REGISTRATION IN THE SHEFFIELD AREA

When registration began in 1837, Sheffield (as we now know it) was served by more than one registration district, each having its own area and offices. One of the districts was Sheffield, the other was Ecclesall Bierlow. These districts remained separate until 1935 when the area covered by Ecclesall Bierlow was brought in to Sheffield. The effects of the amalgamation are that records may not be where you may expect them to be. From 1935 records for Dore, Norton, and Totley are held by the Sheffield Register Office but pre 1935 they may be at Chesterfield. Some other parts of the modern city came in to the Sheffield Registration district even later. For example, Frecheville, Beighton and Hackenthorpe did not come in until 1967 (check Chesterfield Register Office for dates before then).

Ecclesfield, Grenoside, Chapelton, Stocksbridge, Wortley and Burncross were served by the Wortley Registration district until 1st April 1974 when all of the records were transferred in to Sheffield.

Tankersley and Pilley were in the part of the Wortley Registration District which was amalgamated with Barnsley on 1st April 1974. However, because the birth and death entries are in the Wortley registers which were transferred to Sheffield on that date and the records could not be extracted, the records prior to 1st April 1974 are in Sheffield, but after that date are in Barnsley. Penistone records have always been kept at Barnsley, and are to this day.

Computerisation is gradually taking place. All births, marriages and deaths registered in Sheffield since 1991 are on computer. There is also an on-going project to computerise the older marriage records so that each individual marriage register does not need to be searched. The period covered to date is 1837 (1st July) to 1874.

Certificates for births, marriages and deaths for the Sheffield area (subject to the constraints outlined) are available from The Superintendent Registrar, Sheffield Register Office, Surrey Place, Sheffield S1 1YA. The cost is £6.50 per certificate and cheques should be made payable to the Superintendent Registrar. Please give as much detail as you possibly can, so that the correct register entry may be located (eg parents' names, known address, occupation etc).

Once staffing levels are up to normal, applications for births, deaths and marriages should be 'turned around' within two to five days.

Judith Pitchforth

WINCOBANK HALL

At the end of the article on Wincobank School in Vol. 21. No. 3 was a request for information about Wincobank Hall. The following history of the Hall has been submitted by a member, Mrs Sheila Rimmington.

Martha Staniforth married John Brown of Sheffield about 1700 and her family presented her with an estate at High Wincobank that probably included a small house near the top of the present Newman Road. John and Martha Brown spent their lives there and their daughter, Lydia, was married in 1727 to John Sparrow of London. Eventually the estate came to Lydia and, between 1770 and 1780, her husband built Wincobank Hall at the spot where now Clematis Road joins Wincobank Avenue. A short stretch of stone walling to be seen at this point is probably part of the old boundary wall.

Wincobank Hall was a large Georgian House with extensive outbuildings. It was originally two storeyed but was extended before 1780 with a three storeyed development to the west.

In 1789 the Hall was sold to Mr Jonathan Walker. The Walkers lived at the Hall until 1816, when it was sold to Joseph Read.

Joseph Read was closely involved with the founding of the Zion Chapel at Attercliffe and by 1817 he had established a chapel at Wincobank Hall in the coach house. A Sunday school was also set up in the laundry for teaching of local children. Joseph and his wife Elizabeth had six children, the eldest, Mary Ann married William Rawson of Nottingham and lived at Nottingham Castle. She became a widow soon after and returned to Wincobank Hall with a baby daughter Elizabeth (Lizzie). The youngest Read daughter Emily did not marry and was well known for her pastoral work around the area.

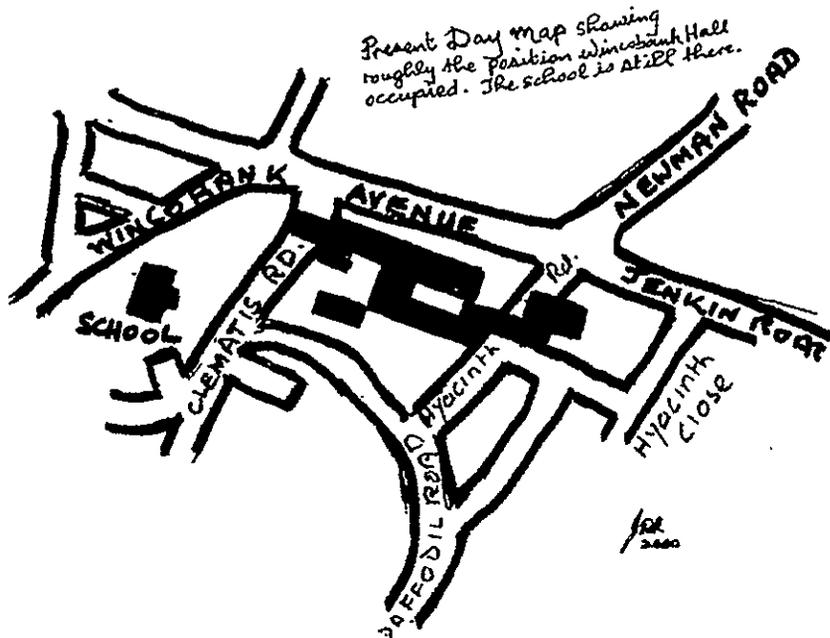
Mrs Rawson (Mary Ann Read) was very active in the British and Foreign Bible Society. At Wincobank Hall she received many leaders of social and religious movements, including William Wilberforce. In later years she found walking difficult and was carried around on a sedan chair.

Mary Ann and her sister Emily opened new school rooms adjacent to Wincobank Hall. Emily died in 1883 aged 77 years.

Mrs Rawson (Mary Ann) died at Wincobank in 1888 aged 86 and she was buried at Attercliffe (Zion Chapel). The Hall was then leased to Alfred Milner and greyhounds were brought there on Sundays to catch rabbits. The Hall was then bought by the Schofields who later rented it to the Salvation Army. It was later used as a childrens' home

About 1925, when the flower estate was being built, Sheffield Corporation had Wincobank Hall demolished to build houses at the

Clematis Road - Wincobank Avenue junction, and all that remains of the Hall's estate are the buildings and grounds of the Upper Wincobank Undenominational Chapel, built by the Reads as Wincobank School in 1841.



*Mrs Sheila Rimmington, 27 Jenkins Close, Sheffield S9 1AQ
E-mail: sherimm@ic24.net*

LIVING OVER THE SHOP

(Continued from Vol. 21. No. 3)

My father went to night school about this time to learn the theory side of the grocery trade. In those days it was necessary to know the origins of the products you were selling. His night school notebook contains facts and figures, such as:

- Ceylon tea, grown on high ground, would not be as pungent as the tea grown on lower ground.
- Indian tea keeps better than Ceylon tea. and generally suits hard water.
- Ceylon tea suits soft water.
- Darjeeling grows very good tea, no cheap tea. It keeps for up to 12 months and it is only harvested in August.

- Assam grows about 54% of India's tea crop. Picking season from March to November arriving in England about July.
- Java, Burma and China scented teas etc. are mentioned

At night school they had to taste the various kinds of tea, each in its own little teapot, allowing five minutes for infusion. Some tea was poured out and tasted then the leaves were put onto the lid of the teapot. As much notice was taken of what the leaves looked like as what the tea tasted like. Another topic covered was cocoa. Herbs and spices were studied, where they came from and how they were grown. At the end of all his studies he came out with a M.G.A. qualification, which stands for Member of the Grocers' Association.

While he was still at school, one of his Saturday morning jobs was to go up into the attic, which was a storeroom, and grind a biscuit tin full of coffee which weighed about four and a half pounds.

My father (James III) came into the business full time as soon as he left school in 1927. In those days the shop opened at 8.00 am and closed at 8.00 pm and 9.00 pm on a Saturday. In the summer it was particularly difficult as after closing, all the butter, lard, margarine, and cheese which of course were all unwrapped had to be taken down into the cellar where it was cooler. The sides of bacon were stored down there, hung and wrapped in muslin. The marble work surfaces and counter tops had to be scrubbed so the shop was ready for next morning. His father James (II) had strict rules and high standards so, as none of this would be done before the shop was closed on a Saturday, it could be almost ten o' clock before he got out to do a bit of courting.

The shop faced with a number of difficulties in the early 1930's. New premises across the road from the old shop were already well over budget when the National Strike of 1926 started and the recession of the 1930's caused more problems. My father's sisters Ethel and Winnie were married about this time so outside staff had to be employed instead. Younger brother Kenneth had left school in 1930 and he went to Broughton's bakery at Walkley to serve two years' apprenticeship in baking. He returned to Woodhouse to open the first small bakery in 1932.

The opening of the bakery brought about a fundamental change to the shop on Cross St. Things appear to have carried on in much the same way as they had done in the old shop, selling large quantities of cereals and flour along with good quality provisions, although they did stop selling the horse and poultry feeds in 1939. They had a very good trade in butter, tea and cooked ham as an old order book shows regular orders particularly for special occasions.

There was a long list of goods that were ordered for the 'gas demonstration'. This would presumably be to introduce the housewives

of the day to cooking with gas cookers and ovens when up to then they would have been using the Yorkshire Range.

After 1932, when Kenneth had started baking, the orders began to include fruit cake 1/6, Madeira 1/4d, lemon roll 1/-, jam roll 1/-, pastries 2/-, plus the usual ham, tongue, bread, biscuits etc.

The shop was run in a very disciplined way. Every Monday morning the shop floor was scrubbed, the windows cleaned and the brass company plaque on the shop front was polished. An assistant did the usual duties of serving customers, weighing up goods and doing the orders which were delivered to customers. It was a rule that the orders were always double checked and so was the adding up to avoid errors.

Looking from the outside, the right hand window of the shop had a large chrome confectionery stand with glass shelves at an angle with a metal rod along the front to hold the buns and cakes on. The left hand window had marble display units. This was the provisions window. There would be plain and smoked middles of bacon, gammons and pieces of bacon to boil. In those days the bacon machine was in the shop near that window so the bacon and other goods were reached out of the window and cut fresh. Along with the bacon would be white Cheshire cheese, New Zealand Red Cheddar and probably butter or lard depending on the time of year. As mentioned earlier there was no refrigeration then. These items would also be accompanied by tinned goods.

Inside, the shop was fitted out with mahogany shelves, drawers and counters, some with marble tops. There was a marble work surface behind the provisions and a brass Avery pan scale with 1 oz, 2 oz, 4 oz, 8 oz, 1 lb, 2 lb and 4 lb weights. Larger weights would be dealt with on the flour scales in the back place. There were four upright mirror backed tea chests on the side wall. Tea was poured in through a round funnel at the top. It was opened at the front by a lid, hinged at the bottom, that stayed flat so there was a surface to pack the tea into a 4 oz bag. There were also a number of very small drawers. These were used for herbs, nutmeg, almonds, walnuts etc. In the counters were a set of large drawers which were for bulkier items such as rice, sultanas, currants, slabs of fruit cake or Madeira cake. The space under the counter would be used for excess tins and packets to fill the shelves. Where two of the counters met on a corner there was a space for the sugar bin which stood about 3 ft. high. I remember as a child getting quite excited when a new 1 cwt. bag of sugar was laid on the counter above it, the blue tape ripped off and out poured the white sugar like a waterfall. Of course I don't suppose those who had to weigh it into the little blue sugar bags saw it from quite such a romantic angle.

During the war and for a number of years after, rationing of food was in operation, and the assistant knew exactly what each individual was

entitled to, such as 2 oz butter, 2 oz. lard, 1 egg, 2 oz. cheese, one rasher of bacon, perhaps one small loaf - all to last one week. People would come into the shop with their ration book and ask for their rations and that's what they would get plus the amount of flour, tea, biscuits etc also "on ration". Occasionally there would be certain goods a little more readily available and word would soon get around that perhaps a tin of fruit or corned beef could be purchased. Everyone had to be registered for their rations with a particular shop. You had to try your luck at shopping around to obtain other items.

The shop changed and adapted with the passing of the years but eventually rapid change and the competition from the supermarkets caused it to close.

M.J. Hall, 6, West Bank Drive, South Anston, Nr. Sheffield

MY CHILDHOOD

by Dolly Shaw

I was born May 20 1908 at 9, Windmill Terrace, Brightside, Sheffield. I was christened Dorothy Mary - Dorothy after my Godmother's (a neighbour) daughter, and Mary after my father's mother who died before I was born. I can't remember my father's father as he died when I was very young, but I remember wearing a white dress with black ribbons when he died.

There were lots of children in the area where I lived and we all had a happy time. There was no radio and no television, and we amused ourselves. We had no garden to play in so we played in the streets or the back yards. The nearest park was Firth park, given to the City by a wealthy steel firm called Firth Brothers. It was about three miles away from where we lived and as we got older we could walk and play there.

Very few people had cars - only the very rich. Just a few had bicycles and most people used the tramcars which ran on lines in the middle of the road. The milkman had a horse and cart and he carried his milk in churns. If you wanted to buy milk, you took a jug to his cart and he measured the milk out for you in quarts, pints, and gills. If he left the cart unattended, some naughty boys would often turn on the milk tap and then run away.

There was an Italian ice cream seller who came round the streets in all weathers pushing a beautifully painted cart. For ½d you

could get an ice cream sandwich. If you were lucky and had 1d you could buy a sandwich with jam between the biscuits.

I think I might have been about three years old when I got lost. I had two special friends – Minnie Lee and Elsie Johnson. They were two years older than me and were not at school (we started school when we were 5 years old). We went for a walk on Attercliffe Common to see the shops there. It was a long walk and I can remember that I was too tired to walk all the way back, so they left me on the bridge over the River Don in Newhall Road. I remember staying at the Police Station and playing with the little boy who lived there. He had a lovely rocking horse. I think everybody was out looking for me but it was my grandmother who came to the Police Station to pick me up. She and my granddad (Clovers) lived at No 17 Windmill Terrace so we saw a lot of them.

I started school when I was 5 years old – Newhall County School. It was the first Board school to be opened in Sheffield. Previous to that, parents had to pay 2d per week for each child to attend school. If they could not pay they were sent home. I loved going to school. We idolised the teachers. They were very kind to us, and education opened a new world to us.

As we got older our lives centred around the Methodist Chapel which was at the end of our Terrace. We went mornings and afternoons to Sunday School and we wore our “Sunday Best” clothes. We were only allowed to wear them on a Sunday. There were two highlights in the year for us. One was the “Anniversary Sermons” which were always held on the first Sunday in May. There was a special platform built in the Chapel to seat all the Sunday School children, and for many weeks previous to the event we practiced new hymns. All the girls wore white dresses – it didn’t matter how poor the families were, these white dresses always appeared. Only a few boys joined in the singing – wearing a white shirt and sitting still for a long time in front of a big congregation didn’t appeal to them. There was always a special children’s hymn which was the most popular item. Each verse was sung solo with the youngest child singing the first verse. I remember my two sisters Edith and Maisie being chosen every year to sing but as I had no singing voice I sat with all the others. Lil, my eldest sister, didn’t go to Chapel. She was working when she was 12 years old. She was very clever and had reached the top class by then. The First World War had broken out and as there was a shortage of teachers all the pupils who had reached the top class were allowed to leave.

My mother made all our clothes, and as there were four of us girls she could alter the clothes to suit us, so nothing was wasted. I remember one day she knitted me a “fisherman’s hat”. They were very fashionable but we children called them “monkey hats” because the little monkey

who accompanied the organ grinder when he came round the streets playing music and begging for money, wore one of these hats when he sat on the organ. The first day I wore it someone at school stole it and I was very pleased but my mother was very cross with me.

The next highlight was Whitsuntide. On Whit Sunday we all wore our white dresses which we had had for the Sermons and paraded the streets singing the special hymns which had been chosen for the festival. A little harmonium was carried around the streets and a Miss Shirtcliffe (her father was the Sunday School Superintendent) played the music whilst we all sang the lovely hymns which we had been practicing for weeks. Monday was the best day. We went to Chapel early in the morning and formed a procession behind a beautiful banner with a picture of Christ the Good Shepherd. It was carried by two strong men from the Bible class – the four ropes to keep the banner in position were held by four girls – my sister Edith and her friend Lily Fisher always managed to carry a rope. We marched through all the streets until we got to Firth Park. As I look back the sun always used to shine on that day. When we got to Firth Park Road it was lovely, the big houses there had beautiful gardens and the horse chestnut trees in the Park were in full flower. The pavements were lined with people all watching the processions from the various Chapels, and when their Chapel passed, they would join in the procession and continue to the space around the Bandstand allocated to each Chapel. When every Chapel had arrived, the brass band would play the hymns and everyone would sing. When the service was over we all walked back in procession to the Chapel and then home for lunch. In the afternoon we went back to the Chapel for tea. We always had potted meat sandwiches and “bought” cake (nothing like as good as my mother and my grandmother made. They were both excellent cooks) but we enjoyed the novelty as we did not have birthday parties. After tea we went to a sports field near Firth Park, lent to us by the big Engineering firm called Vickers, and next to the Chapel. I won a wax doll one year. I took it to bed with me and it melted.

Christmas wasn't commercialised. We had no toys and in our stockings we had one orange, one apple, one new penny, a sugar mouse, and a bar of chocolate. My mother had saved the coupons from Van Houten cocoa for a whole year to get the bars of chocolate for Christmas.

Shrove Tuesday was another day we looked forward to. We were given 1d to buy a battledore and shuttlecock. The battledore was made of wood and the shuttlecock was a piece of wood with four feathers stuck in, and we had great fun playing with them. My friend Marian Greenfield always had 6d that day for a racquet like a tennis one today, but string instead of gut and a cork shuttlecock with feathers around. Each feather

had the coloured picture of a flower on it and it was lovely to see it floating down.

We had a very nice Deaconess at the Chapel called Sister Mary and she had a sewing class every Monday night at the Chapel. She taught us embroidery – Edith and her friend were very poor at sewing but Maisie was worse, so they used to entertain us by singing. Lil was working so she didn't attend these classes though I don't think she would have enjoyed them.

The Band of Hope was very enjoyable for one night a week. We used to recite, and if Mr. Bates had a little spare cash, he would give us a ½d if we recited very well. Nobody had much money in those days.

We made our own games. For ½d you could buy a straw rope which had been round the big boxes of oranges at the greengrocers', and we used to skip for hours. Then we played fivestones using a marble and pieces of stone.

We never had any holidays away from home. In the school holidays, Lil took Maisie and me and some children next door with their eldest daughter who was the same age as Lil, to Firth Park. We walked all the way there and back with a bottle of water and some bread and dripping for our lunch. We'd a lovely time rolling down "Donkey Hill" and paddling in the stream at the bottom. Another day they would take us to some private woods called Woolley woods which now belong to Sheffield Corporation. The younger ones in the party would sit in the hedgerows whilst the older ones climbed over the big gate and picked a few bluebells, always keeping an eye open for the Gamekeeper. Maisie was the first May Queen in the junior school at Newhall. I was in the senior school by then, but I remember that Maisie had her new white sermon dress early that year to be May Queen, and we all went to Woolley Woods to pick bluebells.

Once a year, in the summer holidays, my mother, my sisters and I, and the lady next door, Mrs. Holbrow with her six children, went to Endcliffe Woods. It was a great day – two car rides there and two back. We played in the sand there, paddled in the river Porter and even crossed the river on the stepping stones.

(To be continued)

D.M. Poulton

STRAY

Goole, Yorkshire, Parish Register. LDS Film 1912220

22 Sept. 1953. Page 21. No. 41.

John Pitt Junior, 26, bach, lead merchant, Sheffield, **John Pitt**, lead merchant to

Letitia Bromley, 19, spinster, Goole, **Thomas Bromley**, wine merchant.

Witnesses: **Robt. B. Bromley**; **Annie Elizabeth Bromley**; **Hannah Pitt**.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ST LUKES SCHOOL LOG 1887-1899

Source: Sheffield City Archives CA 35/60
Log Book of St Lukes School, Sheffield 1874-1908

Dimension of school:

Mixed dept:

Large room 47.0 x 25.0 x 17.6 (ft)

Class room 17.5 x 18.5 x 11.6

Infant first room 22.0 x 25.0 x 13.10

Infant galley room 25.0 x 25.0 x 13.10

Second Class room 16.9 x 12.2 x 13.10

1874 – 1886: Handwriting extremely difficult to read and so this section was skipped to further on in the book when a new teacher took over and the writing became more legible.

1887

12 January Found out that Ada Ford, girl in Standard 2 had stolen 2d out of another girl's pocket. I sent for the child's mother who when she came used most abusive language and said that she should not send the child to school again.

17 June Received medals and banner from the Jubilee Demonstration Committee

21 June All teachers attended school this morning to distribute cake and medals to the infants and they who are not able to attend the Jubilee Demonstration which takes place this afternoon in Norfolk Park (Sheffield).

2 September I found that the cause of the poor attendance is the great amount of sickness in the district. The following are at home with smallpox: Beatrice Ainley, Harry Brook, Ada Cotton, Etty Askham, and Frank Gould. Ernest Law is ill with fever. The above list causes the absence of at least 13 children.

8 September Mrs Monks called to say that her two children are absent from school because of fever in the home.

9 September Mr Dibb the Attendance Officer informed me this morning that Clara and Caroline Farey have been attending school for several days although their mother was at home ill of smallpox. They are now absent.

13 September Examined Standard I, good work done. I found that it is desirable to withhold the following children from examination: Rose

Elshaw, Susan Feltwell, Caroline Slater, G Bradshaw, G Eadon, Wm Elshaw, J Kay, W Taylor, F Wood.

16 September Nellie Bayliss at home ill. Alice Lewis commenced duties as Monitress Sept 5th.

3 October Ida Green returned to school

4 October Gertrude Moorhouse commenced duties as Monitress

10 October Clara and Caroline Fairy returned to school after several weeks absence.

19 October Miss Clarkson returned to school – at home ill yesterday and Monday.

2 November Ida Green absent today and Mary Watson absent today, ill.

17 November Received notice from Dr Sinclair White that Godbehere, Bingley and Adams must not attend school for the following 4 weeks.

1888

3 January Alice Lewis absent, very ill

6 January The School Board Officer called and reported several fresh cases of smallpox including Frank and Caroline Booth, Reed, Eliz. Longmuire, Lily Rickerby, Fred Turner, Walter Brown, Annie Ramsey.

9 January Andrew Morrison and Annie Ramsey, 2 scholars died from smallpox.

9 February The Department agrees to the engagement of Nellie Bayliss as a pupil teacher.

Present staff:

Mr Green, Head Teacher

Miss Yeomans and Miss Clarkson, Article 84

Ida Green and Polly Watson, Pupil Teachers, second year

Nellie Bayliss, Pupil Teacher, first year

Gertrude Moorhouse and Alice Mary Lewis, Monitresses

10 February Several children returned to school during the week which have been absent on account of smallpox.

22 August Visited the school. The cleaning is unsatisfactory. The windows have not been cleaned for 6 months and the floors have gone unwashed for over a year and this is a smoky district. Lionel Smith

19 September Received notice from the Education Department that the pupil teachers examination will take place on October 20th at 9.30. Have also received the consent of the Lords to the request that E Watson's Memorandum of Agreement may be prolonged for a year. She can take the papers for the 2nd Year in October 1889.

15 October Wm James and Ben Wildsmith reported to school for absence on account of Scarlet Fever.

16 October The following children are absent from school because of Scarlet Fever:

Mary E Carr, R Carr, Annie Simpson, E Spooner, G Greaves and John Haney.

31 October Ida Green absent today because of sudden death of her sister.

2 November Ida Green absent gone to funeral of her sister.

1889

22 February The following have not been placed in a higher standard because of incapability:- C Crapper, F Booth, Jno Hill.

29 April Found it desirable to withhold from examination 1889: C Burgon, E Lucas, E Elshaw, E Worthington, W Kent, E Morton, J Spooner, G Goffin, F Brammer, A Grey.

21 June The following report of a visit without notice paid to the school on the 27th day of May 1889 by the Assistant to Her Majesty's Inspector was received from the Education Dept:

The windows and floors were found dirty on this occasion as well as at a visit paid on 20th August last. On this occasion indecent words were found written on the windows in dirt and the Girls offices were wet and offensive. W J Hillier [Vicar]

6 November Two monitresses commenced duties this morning, Alice Baker and Charlotte Elizth Humphrey.

29 November Fanny Kenning commenced duties as Assistant Article 84.

1890

18 April 77 children absent every day this week most of them through sickness. The Attendance Officer reports that 16 families in Garden Street [Sheffield] suffering from measles.

1891

27 February Inez Shaw [Monitress] went home ill. Attendance very poor this afternoon. Many children have obtained tickets (free) for the circus.

20 November A magic lantern was given after school to the regular attendees. Subject – a voyage round the British Isles.

1892

13 May Alice Auckland commenced duties in these schools on Monday last May 9th taking charge of the infants.

17 June Lucy E Neil commenced duties as Assistant on Monday last.

11 November Glennice Fowler returned to school yesterday [Monitress]

2 December R Lockwood Esq, one of the Managers, visited yesterday.

14 April Mildred Jenkins commenced duties on Wednesday last.

7 July School closed yesterday for the Royal Wedding.

17 November Miss Kate Morton commenced duties on Monday 13th November taking the place of Mrs Hague.

6 April Admitted George Leadbetter a boy of 7 years of age who has never been to school before.

1894

24 August During the holidays a great improvement has taken place in the appearance of the school. The yards have been separated. The walls colour washed and the floors, paint and windows thoroughly cleaned. Doors have been put to the closets and a cap room fitted.

17 January Holiday on Tuesday afternoon because of the funeral of Archdeacon Blakeney.

1895

26 February [Extract from Inspection Report]

The infants are in good order and carefully taught. The supply of animal pictures could be improved with advantage. The blackboard should be kept quite free from shine. H M Inspector made the following special report with regard to the offices. The question of providing better arrangements should engage the attentions of the Managers (Article 85 (a) of the Code). The school is on 2 floors. Most of the Standard children are upstairs. Only one staircase for descent. Thus girls offices are upstairs within the building in a small room used for cloaks and as a lavatory opening (with a door) on to a short passage which again opens (with a door) direct into the main room. The infant offices (used also by downstairs children) are approached by an awkward flight of steps (2 winders). The winders should be got rid of. W J Hillier

1895

29 March On Monday last March 25th all teachers received notice that their services would not be required after 24th June as the Managers had resolved to close the school [Rescinded on 28 June 1895]

31 October Rose Brown [1st Year Pupil Teacher] and Mary Ann Antcliffe commenced teaching on 28th October.

1896

24 January Admitted Thos and Chas Marshall, neither of them have ever attended school.

12 June Beatrice Turner commenced duties on Monday last (Article 68)

Researched by Karen Turner

NAMES APPEARING ON AN 1847 PLAN

The following names appear on an 1847 plan of land near Broomhall Mill (between what are now Ecclesall Road and Napier St.)

Premises fronting on to the Turnpike road (Ecclesall New Road) – Thos Kirk, Wm. Ormrod, Saml. Sampson Peckett, Jas. Wilkinson and Jno. Kennington.

Premises on Charles Lane (running between the two roads) – John Gill, Mary Frith, John Swindell and William Howson.

Contributed by Heather Gillott

OF CRYPTOGRAMS AND LOVE

Continued from Vol. 21. No. 3

Margaret Menamin Eshbaugh's "Of Cryptograms and Love" captured my interest, in particular, because I live in Sheffield, where one of the subjects of that article, Eadgwytha Monson, lived in 1901. I was so intrigued by their story that I decided to research the background to the correspondence between Eadgwytha and her sweetheart "Frankie Boy".

Two postcards, with their coded messages, sent to Miss Monson in November 1901 are addressed "c/o E. Craven Esq., The Knoll, Handsworth." In 1901 Handsworth was a small village, just outside Sheffield, and "The Knoll" was clearly the name of a house, which I hoped still might exist today. At Sheffield's Local Studies Library, I found some early 1900s large-scale maps of the Handsworth area, on which many of the larger houses are marked, but could not spot any identified as "The Knoll." The 1901 edition of *Whites Directory of Sheffield* confirms that Mr. Ernest Craven, of Cravens Limited, lived at "The Knoll", without giving its location (unfortunately, at that time Handsworth did not have a street/house numbering system). The firm of Cravens Limited was, in the first half of this century, a major manufacturer of railway carriages and wagons, and it may be imagined that one of the partners in the family business (two other Cravens, Alfred and David, are listed in the directory as being associated with the firm) would have lived in a large house.

I spent a pleasant morning in Handsworth, looking at old houses, but failed to find one called "The Knoll". Over a pint of real ale in the nineteenth-century Old Crown Inn, I asked some of the locals if they knew of "The Knoll", but without success. Still, the beer was excellent, and I learned a lot about local football, cricket, and snooker from the friendly inhabitants of the public bar.

I had more luck with "Penrhyn House" where Miss Monson had lived in October 1901, according to a postcard addressed to her "c/o J.A. Craven Esq., Penrhyn House, Broomhall, Sheffield." The 1901 directory confirms that a Mr. John Alfred Craven, also of Cravens Limited, lived at Penrhyn House, and this time, by means of a Central Sheffield street directory, I was able to locate Penrhyn House, at No. 44 Broomhall Place. I duly went to this address, and not only did I find that the house still exists, I also was made very welcome by the present owners. They told me that the house was built in 1851, and that the original owner was a dealer in roofing slates. In Victorian times the Penrhyn Slate Quarries in Wales were Britain's main source of slate, and this explains the name of the house. Local directories, consulted in the library, confirm that the original owner of the house (then known as Penrhyn Cottage) was a Mr. Roger Brown, described as a "slater, builder and slate dealer". Brown

lived at the house until the mid-1870s; after 1863 he was described as a "gentleman" and so presumably had retired after making his fortune. Three more owners resided at the house until John Craven purchased the property in about 1894.

Having established where Eadgwytha lived during part of her stay in Sheffield, and that the house still exists, I wondered if it would be possible to answer Ms. Eshbaugh's question "Did Frank and Eadgwytha ever marry?" One might assume that if they did marry, the wedding would probably have taken place in 1903 or soon afterwards, as the couple evidently had been courting for at least a couple of years by then, and by May 1903 Eadgwytha had moved to London, nearer to Frank. As Monson is not a common name, I guessed it would be relatively easy to find a record of her marriage at the Family Record Centre in London. The indexes to birth, marriage and death records may be consulted in the search rooms there.

I therefore went to London to see what I could find. I checked the entries for the period from 1903 onwards, but did not find an Eadgwytha Monson. By the time I reached the 1914 indexes things were not looking good, but I decided to continue as far as 1918, and even back to 1900. Among the twenty marriageable Monson maidens who tied the knot between 1900 and 1918 there was no Eadgwytha.

On the other hand, I found a record of an Edith Monson, who married in the Brentford area, near London, in the third quarter of 1903. This was exactly when I had guessed the marriage might have taken place. Eadgwytha is an original, Anglo-Saxon, version of the name Edith, and it was possible that if Edith was the correspondent in the cryptogram - who was clearly of a romantic disposition - she might well have preferred this version. In any event, it seemed worthwhile obtaining a copy of the marriage certificate, and so I made an application. If the certificate stated that Edith married a Frank, then this would seem to prove my theory. And sure enough, the certificate confirmed that on July 8, 1903, at All Saints Church in South Acton, Edith Marion Clarissa Monson married Frank Hanson Williams. Edith was aged 30, and her father was Edward Monson, an architect. Frank was ten years older, employed as a manufacturer's agent, and his father was Henry Williams, described as a manufacturer.

So the happy couple did indeed marry, and a little detective work has enabled us to learn a little more about the sender and recipient of those early 1900s postcards. Due to the nature of the public records, it is much easier to trace forebears than descendants, and it would be very difficult to trace any descendants of Frank and Edith. Did they live happily ever after? Are their children or grandchildren alive today? We

may never know - unless, perhaps, some more of their correspondence turns up.

Postscript

Since writing this article, I have identified "The Knoll" at Handsworth. Situated on Handsworth Road, just above the Parkway, the house still exists but has long since ceased to be a family home - it is now an office building. "The Knoll" was built towards the end of the 19th century, perhaps specially for the Cravens, and remained their home well into the 20th century. Later it was the headquarters of Sutherlands Foods Limited.

Philip E. Robinson, 2 Rydallhurst Avenue, Sheffield S6 4BG

52ND REGIMENT OF FOOT DETAILS OF THE FAMILIES OF SERVING SOLDIERS

A document on Bradfield Archives under Box 61 Misc. Pauper Orders etc 1783-1820 contains details of the wives and families of soldiers serving in the 52nd Regiment of Foot in Quebec. The wives were travelling from Bradfield to Penistone (6 miles).

For each woman details were listed of her husband, herself and her children, where she came from and the amount she was paid. Each made her mark to acknowledge receipt of the payment. The document is dated July 2nd 1824.

Jane Mason

Husband **George**; Rank Sergeant; Corps 52nd; Troop or Company 3rd;
Wife's details – Age 45; Height 5' 2½"; Hair dark; Eyes dark;
Complexion sallow.

Children – 4 Boys; Aged 17, 12, 10, 8; 5 Girls; Aged 14, 11, 7, 4, 1;
Parish St. Mary's; County Denbigh; Payment received 5s. 3d

Ann Williams

Husband **Richard**; Rank Private; Corps 52nd; Troop or Company 6th;
Wife's details – Age 36; Height 5' 2"; Hair Dark Brown; Eyes Hazel;
Complexion Fair.

Children – 4 Boys; Aged 14, 10, 8, 6; 2 Girls; Aged 12, 4;
Parish Margaret's; County Chester; Payment received 3s. 9d.

Catharine Dalton

Husband **William**; Rank Corporal; Corps 52nd; Troop or Company 5th
Wife's details – Age 29; Height 5' 3½"; Hair Brown; Eyes Blue;
Complexion Fair;
Children – 3 Boys; Aged 10,6,2; 2 Girls; Aged 12,4;
Parish St. Margaret's; County Denbigh; Payment received 3s. 3d

Eliza Ellison

Husband **Thomas**; Rank Corporal; Corps 52nd; Troop or Company 7th
Wife's details – Age 35; Height 5' 3"; Hair Dark; Eyes Dark; Complexion
Fair;
Children – 3 Boys; Aged 10,8,6; 3 Girls; Aged 14,12,1
Parish St. John's; County Denbigh; Payment received 3s. 9d

Sophia Howard

Husband **Stephen**; Rank Serjeant; Corps 52nd; Troop or Company 3rd
Wife's details – Age 33; Height 5' 4"; Hair Dark; Eyes Dark; Complexion
Fair.
Children – 3 Boys; Aged 10,8,2; 4 Girls; Aged 13,11,6,4
Parish St. Luke; County Liverpool; Payment received 4s. 3d

Mary Morton

Husband **Peter**; Rank Private; Corps 52nd; Troop or Company 4th
Wife's details – Age 45; Height 5' 4"; Hair Brown; Eyes Grey;
Complexion Fair.
Children – 4 Boys; Aged 17,15,11,9; 4 Girls; Aged 12,8,6,4
Parish St. Mary's; County - Payment received 4s. 9d

Ann Benson

Husband **George**; Rank Corporal; Corps 52nd; Troop or Company 7th;
Wife's details – Age 46; Height 5' 3"; Hair Black; Eyes Hazel;
Complexion Sallow.
Children – 5 Boys; Aged 17,16,14,12,10; 4 Girls; Aged 15,8,6,3;
Parish St. Mary's; County Chester; Payment received 5s. 3d

Sophia Roberts

Husband **James**; Rank Corporal; Corps 52nd; Troop or Company 2nd
Wife's details – Age 25; Height 5' 4"; Hair Brown; Eyes Blue;
Complexion Fair.
Children – 2 Boys; Aged 6,2; 2 Girls; Aged 8,4;
Parish St. Andrews; County Liverpool; Payment received 2s. 9d.

Elizabeth Richardson

Husband **Thomas**; Rank Private; Corps 52nd; Troop or Company 8th;
Wife's details – Age 30; Height 5' 3½"; Hair Dark; Eyes Grey;
Complexion Fair.

Children – 3 Boys; Aged 9,7,2; 3 Girls; Aged 12,8,6;
Parish St. Margaret's; County Liverpool; Payment received 3s. 9d.

Susan Simpson

Husband **Richard**; Rank Corporal; Corps 52nd; Troop or Company 6th;
Wife's details – Age 38; Height 5' 2"; Hair Brown; Eyes Blue;
Complexion Fair.

Children – 4 Boys; Aged 12,10,8,7; 4 Girls; Aged 14,11,5,1;
Parish St. Johns; County Denbigh; Payment received 4s. 9d.

Catharine Lambert

Husband **John**; Rank Serjeant; Corps 52nd; Troop or Company 4th;
Wife's details – Age 35; Height 5' 2"; Hair dark Brown; Eyes Hazel;
Complexion Fair.

Children – 3 Boys; Aged 9,7,2; 2 Girls; Aged 13,4;
Parish St. Anns; County Lancaster; Payment received 3s. 3d.

Margaret Davison

Husband **William**; Rank Private; Corps 52nd; Troop or Company 7th;
Wife's details – Age 42; Height 5' 3"; Hair Black; Eyes Dark;
Complexion Fair.

Children – 5 Boys; Aged 16,14,12,11,8; 4 Girls; Aged 13,10,7,4;
Parish St. Mary's; County Lancaster; Payment received 5s. 3d.

Did you know?.....

- Trinity Church in Nursery Street (near the Wicker) was built in 1847/8. It was built entirely at the expense of Miss Harrison of Western Hall. It was damaged as a result of the Sheffield Flood on the night of March 16th 1864.
- St Jude's was erected in 1849 at a cost of £2200. It was on the corner of Eldon Street and Milton Street.
- The Sisters of Notre Dame were established in the house of Mr T.B.H. Holy on Sheffield Moor in 1854. In 1872 that house was converted in to a shop by John Atkinson. The Sisters of Notre Dame moved to Cavendish Street in 1862

HEELEY'S SUNDAY SCHOOL 1826 TO 1856

There had been Methodists in Heeley from very early on in the movement. One of the earliest mentions of Methodism in Sheffield is in Heeley in 1738 when David Taylor preached there, Everett says;

*a few serious people associated with him, who were afterwards denominated Methodist, and who may be considered as constituting the first Society belonging to the body in these parts.*¹

Wesley visited Heeley himself in 1742.² Local Methodists either attended meetings in members' houses or walked into Sheffield to worship. Heeley was, at that time, a small hamlet about two miles south of Sheffield, which had a population of around 400-500.³ Analysis of the Sunday School Register from the first chapel,⁴ which includes details of the occupations and places of residence of the parents of the children, will allow us to discover the people involved with Methodism in Heeley in those early years, before rapid growth in the 1850s when many new houses were built.

The villagers of Heeley may have built their own chapel in 1826 because of their isolation from the majority of the movement in the centre of Sheffield.⁵ Heeley was a comparatively open village where the land was divided between several landowners⁶ and thus no pressure was felt on the villagers to conform to a specific religion. Methodists who attended classes would have felt community spirit amongst themselves to replace the older fading agricultural regime in their industrialising village.⁷ The census of 1831 lists 181 households in Heeley of which 136 were headed by workers in some type of small tool or cutlery trade. The majority of the 45 remainder were headed by farmworkers.⁸ The decline in the importance of agriculture in the village continued until Smith found that only 11% of the population of Heeley were employed in agriculture by 1871.⁹

Methodist ethics may have led to increased prosperity for the class members; they would have shunned drinking and gambling and worked diligently to improve themselves. Moore says that the second generation were a problem with movements that started with a strong revivalist element.¹⁰ The children of the originators of the movement were sent to Sunday School and were indoctrinated by the teachings of the Methodists from an early age. They would not experience the phenomenon of conversion so vital to the Evangelical movement.¹¹ This would lead to less personal commitment to the ideals of Methodism and more to the community aspects of the chapel.

A selection of Trades Directories were used to identify the parents or guardians mentioned in the Sunday School Register. A problem with

this method is that a person may have been 'qualified' to appear in a directory on a date between publications, or his entry may only appear in a book that has not been transcribed for this study. Trade Directories only include tradespeople and prominent citizens of the area, their purpose was mainly advertising and often traders refused to be included for fear of giving away information to their rivals. Some editions simply copied earlier publications without checking the information.¹² One directory, which did fall in the required time period, had no entries for Heeley at all – presumably because it was at that time a separate village at some distance from the town.¹³

The census enumerators' books for 1831, 1841, 1851 and 1861 for the Heeley area were also used to corroborate the information gained from the Sunday School Register. The 1831 census lists only the heads of households by name but gives the numbers of persons in their households and the occupations of the males over 20. The 1841 census gives the names of all the persons present in the households but does not give their relationships to the heads of the households; the ages of persons over 15 are rounded down to the nearest 5 years. The 1851 census is the first to give the relationships and the place of birth of the persons listed. As well as the limitations within each census enumerator error must always be considered in matters of age, place of birth and spellings of names etc.¹⁴

Class	Armstrong	Mills and Mills	This study
1	Employers of 25 or more Professions	As Armstrong	As Armstrong
2	Intermediate, including employers of at least one hand	Intermediate, including all self employed with skill	In the Trade Directories and Farmers
3	Skilled occupations not employers; clerical and non-manual	Trades/craftsmen (not self employed); clerical and non-manual; self employed with little skill and capital	Most of the tradesmen unless found in a Directory or census as an employer
4	Partially skilled but including Ag Labs	Low paid, partially skilled industrial workers and Ag Labs	File Cutters, Gardeners, Colliers and Ag Labs
5	Unskilled occupations	As Armstrong	Labourers

Table 1: Showing the socio-economic definitions used in this study, based on Armstrong and Mills and Mills.

The parent/guardians listed were classified using Armstrong's socio-economic groupings.¹⁵ In this case persons mentioned in Trade Directories have been moved into the employer category, class 2 and agricultural labourers have been promoted into class 4 as Mills and

Mills¹⁶ suggest. Based on descriptions of the methods of work of file cutters in Sheffield at the time¹⁷ these have also been included in class 4. In Heeley a good proportion of the population were so employed.

Period of Years	Number of Pupils	Number from Heeley		Average Distance Travelled in miles
			%	
1826-1830	246	191	77.6	0.35
1831-1835	281	193	68.6	0.39
1836-1840	140	107	76.4	0.36
1841-1845	96	86	89.5	0.24
1846-1850	147	114	77.5	0.36
1851-1856	279	224	80.3	0.32

Table 2: Table showing the number of children enrolled in the Sunday School and the average distance travelled by the children in each five year period.

The majority of children listed in the register came from Heeley, 907 out of a total of 1319. Moore suggests that “virtually all non-Catholic children attended Sunday School some time during their childhood if only for a few weeks”.¹⁸ The average distance travelled by the pupils per five-year period has been calculated and is shown in summary below.

The decline in attendance in the 1840s has been attributed to the opening of a Sunday School in Norton.¹⁹ The figures increase in the final period, this fits with the increase in population in the area mentioned earlier. At the end of the period several of the places of residence in Heeley appear for the first time, Shirebrook with 8 children, New Ground or Nursery Ground suggesting building sites, especially as the parents/guardians of these children are masons, joiners and brickmakers. Meersbrook also enters the list with 4 pupils; this is the area just across the brook in Derbyshire where new housing was also being built at this time.

A close examination of the document showed that many of the children appear to have enrolled more than once – this suggests that they may have left the school, but then returned sometime later to continue their studies. Did the teacher enter them as ‘left’ after a certain number of weeks’ absence? Focusing on just one surname it can be seen that Henry Wilson, parent Sarah Wilson, was enrolled aged 5 in October 1830 and then again in March 1831. William Wilson, parent William Wilson a razor smith, enrolled aged 6 in March 1842 and aged 7 in March 1844. Following Anderson’s principles for linking persons,²⁰ sufficient factors coincide to say that these entries refer to the same children. Listed under Wilson is an example of a child who obviously lived with a family other than her own for many years and who was sent by them to the school.

Elizabeth Sausby or Sawsley appears in 1827 aged 5 living with Rebecca Wilson, and in 1837 aged 16 living with William Wilson. It would be interesting to discover if Elizabeth was related to the Wilsons and how her two guardians were related.

Many of the children listed were under the care of someone other than their own parents – 158 children were living with someone of a different surname. In some cases young men and women can be linked to the census enumerators' books in 1841 and 1851 where they are listed as servants or apprentices. When Ann Turpin was enrolled in the school in 1826 aged 6 her guardian was George Gosling a File Maker of Upper Heeley – listed in the Trade Directories as a File Manufacturer. In 1841 Ann Turpin aged 15 (which may have been rounded down, as ages were in the 1841 census) is listed as a Female Servant in the household of George Gosling, File M. Charles Ibbotson is listed in the school register aged 12 in 1842 under the care of George Beighton a cutler. George appears in the Trade Directories as a Pen and Pocket Knife Manufacturer. In the 1841 census Charles Ibberson aged 12 is listed as an Apprentice Cutler in the household of Geo Beighton, a Cutler M. (M usually means master as opposed to J for journeyman in the 1841 census.)

Moore mentions that Sunday Schools were well known for inculcating habits of “meekness, punctuality, exactness and thrift.”²¹ Masters of servants and apprentices would have enrolled their charges into the local Sunday School as a part of their education. It is noticeable that where a pupil is enrolled at a later age, say 12 to 18 years the guardian is often a person listed in the Trade Directories (Class 2) and thus an employer or a businessman.

Some of the entries were not complete, lacking both parent/guardian name and all subsequent details or just occupations. Especially noticeable was the lack of occupation for single or widowed women. (75 entries gave the parent/guardian as a woman.) There was an entry for Mary Bolsover as a Cutler, maybe she had taken over her husband's firm on his death? The other women could have been supported by family and did not work themselves. Alternatively the person making the entries in the book did not think that it was necessary to enter the occupations of women. The total number of cases where an occupation was not given was 256 or 19.4%. If the women are removed from this calculation the figure is 182 or 15%. Mary Bolsover is listed in the Trade Directories as a Shopkeeper after the period her child Elizabeth was enrolled in the Sunday School. Other women appear in the directories, Mary Procter is listed in 1841 as the Victualler of the Ball Inn, and in 1838 she enrolled her son John in the school. Her employment is given in the school register. But obviously not all occupations were mentioned. Rhoda Scorah enrolled her son John aged

12 in the school in August 1833 and she is given no occupation, yet according to the directory of 1834 she is a shopkeeper. Elizabeth Silcock enrolls two sons in 1827 and 1828, again no occupation is given for her, but in 1825 she is listed in a directory as a Grocer. Recently studies of the census enumerators' books have been showing that under-representation of women's work in these documents was common.²² This source before the 1841 census also lacks detail of women's occupations.

By counting the total number of entries per occupation but checking how many of these referred to the same parent/guardian (sorted by trade) a figure of 80 trades carried on by 267 men was obtained. Table 3 summarises the information gained from the database. Note the large Class 3, this has been noted as a problem in categorising socio-economic classes.²³

Class	Total Number of Entries	Heeley Residents
2	224	193
3	694	506
4	127	103
5	16	15
0	185	33
U	73	58
Total	1319	908

Table 3: Table showing socio-economic classes of parent/guardians of pupils at Heeley Sunday School 1826 – 1856. 0 = no occupation given U = occupation unclassified, i.e. Widow

The population of Heeley at the beginning of the nineteenth century was less than 500 persons, but children were drawn from a radius of around two miles to attend the Methodist Chapel Sunday School giving a much larger population to draw from. Their parents and guardians were mainly in socio-economic Classes 2, 3 and 4 although the methodology of this study has led to a large Class 3. The landowners and poorer labourers did not appear to send their children to the school. Small businessmen appeared to use the facilities of the school for the education of their apprentices and servants, suggesting a sense of responsibility for the development and morals of their charges.

¹ Everett James (1823) *Historical Sketches of Wesleyan Methodism in Sheffield and its vicinity* p6

² Hey Robert G (1988) *A Charge to Keep* p 5

³ Smith, Julie E (1979) *Heeley from Village to Suburb – Elements in the Transformation Process*

- ⁴ Gleadless Road, (later Oak Street) United Methodist Church. Register of the Sunday School, 1826-1856. Sheffield Archives NR 940
- ⁵ Moore R (1974) *Pitmen and Preachers* p 120
- ⁶ Ambler R.W. (1989) *Ranters, Revivalists and Reformers* p 17/18
- ⁷ Obelkevich J.(1976) *Religion and Rural Society: South Lindsey 1825-1875* p 217
- ⁸ 1831 Census of Nether Hallam, Sheffield Archives CA 21
- ⁹ Smith, Julie E (1980) *Changing Demographic Trends on the Urban Fringe – A Study of Heeley in 1851 and 1861*
- ¹⁰ Moore p 120
- ¹¹ Bebbington D. W. (1995) *Evangelicalism in Modern Britain* p 5-10
- ¹² Drake M. & Finnegan R. (Eds) (1997) *Sources and Methods: A Handbook* p 60-62
- ¹³ Robson W (1839) *Birmingham and Sheffield Directory – Sheffield Section*
- ¹⁴ Higgs E (1996) *A Clearer Sense of the Census*
- ¹⁵ Drake M. & Finnegan R. (Eds) (1997) *Sources and Methods: A Handbook* p 47-9
- ¹⁶ Mills D. & Mills J. (1989) ‘Occupation and social stratification revisited: the census enumerators’ books of Victorian Britain’, *DA301 Offprints 2*
- ¹⁷ Taylor John (1873) *An Enquiry into the Causes of the Mortality of Sheffield* p 31-34
- ¹⁸ Moore p 105-6
- ¹⁹ Hutton AL (1999) *A socio-economic analysis of Methodism in Heeley, near Sheffield, 1826-1870*
- Final Project Report for Open University course A425, (1999)
- ²⁰ Anderson M in Wrigley, E.A. (ed) (1972) *Nineteenth-century society. Essays in the use of quantitative methods for the study of social data* Chapter 2
- ²¹ Moore p 109
- ²² Anderson M (1999) ‘What can the mid-Victorian censuses tell us about variations in married women’s employment’ *Local Population Studies* 62
- ²³ Mills and Mills p 51

THE HERRING TOOL COMPANY

The association of myself to the Sheffield and London Herring’s is very complicated. It was not until I visited Sheffield recently that I managed to partially sort out the relationships. My 3 x great grandfather Thomas Herring, an edge tool maker, was born around 1774 near Sheffield. He and his wife Ann had 7 children, 3 boys and 4 girls. Their sons’ names were Samuel, born 1794, John born 1798 and my 2 x great grandfather William, born 1809. All sons were qualified tool makers and most of their boys followed their father into the business.

“Sheffield became the steel capital of the world. It had a national and international reputation for its cutlery and edge tools. The steel industry particularly owes its fame to a man named Benjamin Huntsman who developed crucible steel around the year 1742. Making these steel goods would not have been possible without the advantage of water power around Sheffield. The rivers Don, Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley, together with smaller streams such as the Moss Beck and the Blackburn Brook, provided numerous sites which could be dammed to feed overshot wheels. These rivers and streams are small, but they fall quickly off the Pennines. At least 90 water mills were in production by 1740; two out of

every three of them were used for the grinding of cutlery and edge tools By that time no other place in England had so many water-powered sites." (taken from a programme of an Exhibition of Sheffield Tools at the Ruskin Gallery, Sheffield called 'The Cutting Edge').

The 1821 Sheffield Directory lists Thomas Herring as an edge tool manufacturer situated on Coalpit Lane. Thomas's son John at the age of 14 was apprenticed to Charles Butler knife-maker for 7 years in 1812. John was the holder of a trademark for edge tools so was entitled to become a Freeman of the City of Sheffield and was a member of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire, Cutlers Hall, Sheffield..

In 1822 the Sheffield Directories mentioned Samuel Herring - manufacturer of buttons and nails at 11 King Street Sheffield; his business lasted some 20 years. Victorian buttons were made of cast steel and polished to a sparkle. The son of Samuel named Isaac also manufactured edge tools. By the mid-19th century, Sheffield was producing a huge variety of metal goods. Many workers were employed in generally small factories. A particular working system developed in Sheffield given the name of 'Little Mesters'.

"This was a system that allowed self-employed men renting space within a factory and being contracted to carry out specific work. This could be the making of a complete product or certain stages of making. The 'Little Mester' would employ and pay his own workmen, providing both tools and equipment for them. Materials were either purchased from the factory proprietor or elsewhere or they could be provided free of charge. The finished goods were bought back by the proprietor at an agreed price". (Quotation also taken from 'The Cutting Edge'.)

My Herring family joined the band of 'Little Mesters' in Sheffield and London; some expanded like John Herring to become a sizeable tool manufacturing company. My 2 x great grandfather William was tracked down in the 1841 census as an edge tool forger. He lived at Arundel Lane Sheffield with his wife Elizabeth and 4 children. Thomas (my paternal grandmother's father) William, Edwin and Ann. Thomas was born in Sheffield in 1834. He came to London sometime around 1850 and made connections with Mr Samuel Addis tool maker of 68 & 70 Worship Street, Finsbury, London. Maybe because Thomas Herring felt there was too much competition in Sheffield from his uncle John and his sons Alfred, Frederick and Charles he decided to move to London.

Thomas's close connection with the London based Addis firm led him to marry Harriet Addis, daughter of Samuel, in 1853. They had two children Thomas born 1854 and Joseph in June 1857. Sadly Harriet died in childbirth when Joseph was born. This Joseph may have gone to Sheffield and be the Joseph Herring 7, Brightmore Street, mentioned in 'The Cutting Edge'.

In 1859 Thomas's second marriage was to my great grandmother Mary Ann Hughes, a local girl with no connection to the tool business except her father was a coachman and could have been involved with the delivery of Addis/Herring tools. Thomas worked with his first father-in-law at Worship Street and Gravel Lane Southwark. Thomas's brother Edwin came down to London. Kelly's Commercial Directory in 1869 lists the brothers - *HERRING Edwin & Thomas, carvers and general edge tool manufacturers and makers of the improved carvers' tools, machinists & mechanical tools of every description to order, wholesale & for exportation, file, steel, saw & grindstone warehouse 19 Gravel Lane, Southwark S.E. and 12 & 14 Rue Daval, Paris.*

In 1872 the two brothers brought in a partner named Dobie. Because of extra help at the Gravel Lane premises Thomas opened workshops at 361 Cambridge Road E.; by this time his son Edwin John aged 12 was able to help in the factory. London Trade Directories in 1873 list *Herring & Dobie 13, George Street, St. Georges 3.* and in 1875 the address *98, Lambeth Walk.* In 1876 Dobie left the premises and only Edwin managed 98, Lambeth Walk with of course members of his family. They also took premises at 73, Lever Street, Goswell Road EC.1. as Carvers & Edge Tool Manufacturer.

In due course Thomas Herring's son Edwin John (my grandmother's brother) took on more responsibility, as his father and uncle grew older. Edwin John went regularly to the firm's branch in Paris at Rue Daval to visit their Agents Monsieur and Madame Gaignard. Edwin J. acquired a freehold workshop for expansion as his son, also named Edwin, became a tool maker. The Herring's workshop was at 71a Newington Green Road Islington. He also owned the freehold of 71 Newington Green Road (house and shop). Edwin John owned some 17 properties. Things were certainly looking up when Edwin John died on 6/10/1931 aged 77. His son Edwin inherited the tool workshop and shop.

Edwin Herring's two sons Arthur and John (my father's cousins) it was hoped would carry on the London Herring Tool Company. Sadly Arthur in 1940 was conscripted into the navy and his submarine was lost at sea. John was not interested in being an Edge Tool maker. The shock of Arthur's death and the loosing of the Paris outlet during the war resulted in Edwin Herring sadly taking his own life in his London Factory in 1941 aged 51. The Herring tool firm ceased to exist from that point although I believe it carried on for a bit under management until the business was sold sometime after the war in 1945.

I did find a reference in the London Directories at the Guildhall showing that from 1896 until 1923 a Thomas Samuel Herring had a tool business at 25 Harman Street, Kingsland Rd., Hoxton N. This Thomas I believe to be the son of Thomas and Harriet Herring. Whether any

descendants of Thomas Samuel are still tool makers I do not know. Thomas Herring, after his wife's death in 1893, lived with his daughter Mary Ann Moss, my grandmother. She and her husband and 9 children lived at 378 Kingsland Road, Dalston. They had a Hairdressers and Tobacconists business. Thomas died at the aged of 88.

I am fortunate to have a collection of Herring (London) tools some of which have prize medals stamped on them. I also have a die stamp of Isaac Herring - Sheffield.

COPIED FROM TRADE DIRECTORIES FOR ENGLAND

Kept at the Guildhall Library 1991

1872 Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales - The Princess of Teck - Lord Litchfield

Carving Tools

J.B. Addis

ArticWorks Sheffield

J.B. Addis - Carving Tool Manufacturers begs most respectfully to inform the Merchants & Manufacturers of Sheffield & the neighbourhood that he is the only manufacturer of the name of ADDIS in any part of the United Kingdom making carving tools &c. Mr. J.B. Addis also begs to say that he has ceased to have any connection with the firm of Ward & Payne, Sheffield. All orders entrusted to Mr. J.B. ADDIS will be executed with prompt attention and in his usual superior style for which he obtained Prize Medals in 1822, 1851, 1870 and 1871 and also a Gold Medal subscribed for by the Merchants, Manufacturers & workmen of Sheffield for superior workmanship. All orders to be Addressed J.B. ADDIS.

N.B. All tools made by J.B. ADDIS are marked J.B. Addis.

1872 John Herring & Sons Light & Heavy Edged Tools, Joiners' Tools, Augers, Bookbinders' knives, Saws, Files, Steel, Ice Skates etc.
Navigation Works, Broad Street Lane, Sheffield Park.

Greater London Record Office Trade Directories

1864/1872 "Herring & Dobie" carvers & general edge tool manufacturers & makers of the improved carvers tools: machinists & mechanical tools of every description to order, wholesale & for exportation file steel, saw & grindstone warehouse 19 Gravel Lane, Southwark.

1872/1879 Thomas Herring - carving and general edge tool manufacturer
361 Cambridge Road E.

1873/4 "Herring & Dobie" carving & general edge tool manufacturer 13 St. George Street, St. George E

1875 Herring & Dobie carving & general edge tool manufacturer
98 Lambeth Walk

1876 Edwin Herring - hand tool maker, 98 Lambeth Walk S.E. & 73 Lever Street, Goswell Road EC

1877 Thomas Herring - China Walk, 98 Walnut Tree Walk, Lambeth

Gill Bassett, 3 Links Road, Ashted, Surrey KT21 2HB

EMIGRATION RECORDS OF SHEFFIELD PEOPLE FROM THE LIVERPOOL OFFICE OF THE BRITISH MISSION

LDS film no. 25692. Ship's Roster on microfilm

Ship; Cynosure (No.1230) Register; Williams bound for New York : Sailed 1863

<i>Surname</i>	<i>Forename Occupation</i>	<i>age</i>	<i>Address</i>	
ABEL	Isaac	33	ditto	Spinner
ABEL	Ann	36		Wife
ABEL	Sarah	12		
ABEL	Mary	8		
ABEL	Emily	6		
ABEL	Rose	3		
CLEGG	William	39	ditto	File Hardner
CLEGG	Sarah E	33		Wife
CLEGG	Walter	12		
CLEGG	William	8		
CLEGG	Emily	6		
FIRTH	William	45	Sheffield	Blacksmith
FIRTH	Ann	43		
FIRTH	William	12		
FIRTH	Emily	7		
FIRTH	John L	7		
HALL	John	34	ditto	Paper Hanger
HALL	Mary	36		Wife
HALL	Mary S	10		
HALL	Eliza	7		
HALL	Edith	5		
MACHIN	Elizabeth	59	ditto	Widow
MACHIN	Maria	20		
Spinster				
MARSDEN	William	40	ditto	Blade Forger
PLANT	William	59	ditto	Silk Sivester
PLANT	Mary	57		
PLANT	Susanah	7		
SMITH	Ruth	17	ditto	Spinster
SMITH	Sarah	16	Spinster	
WALKER	Isabella	56	ditto	Widow

**Ship General Mc Clellan: Sailed 21 May 1864 bound for New York:
Register C. Frank (No.1800)**

<i>Surname</i>	<i>Forename</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
ALLEN	James	55	44 Hoyle St	Labourer
ALLEN	Martha	55	Sheffield	Wife
ALLEN	James	15		Moulder
ALLEN	Mary	13		
ALLEN	Martha	10		
DICKINSON	Alfred	35	at John	Engineer
DICKINSON	Charlotte	40	Nicholson,	Wife
DICKINSON	Richard H	8	Sheffield	
DICKINSON	Alfred	6		
DICKINSON	Margaret	5		
DICKINSON	Charlotte	4		
DICKINSON	Sarah J	2		
DICKINSON	Hyrum	infant		

LDS Film NO.25690: Ships Roster: Emigration from Liverpool

Ship North Atlantic: Sailing 3rd September 1850 bound for New Orleans

MINON	George	26	J V Long	Comb Maker
MINON	Ann	24	10 Henry St	
MINON	Ann	6	Park	
MINON	Sarah	4	Sheffield	
MINON	Helen	1+		
PASHLEY	Mary Ann	19	ditto	
WINTER	John	29	J W Cummings	Cutler
WINTER	Ellen	2	Sheffield	
			Trans. To Ship James Pennell	

Ship James Pennell: Sailing 2 October 1850 for New Orleans

BETTS	Elisa	48	This person's entry could be crossed through	
BETTS	William	24	81 Brown Street	
BETTS	Peter	21	Sheffield	
BETTS	Ann	30		
BETTS	Elizabeth	22		
BETTS	Rebecca	17		
BETTS	Ruth	11		
BETTS	Richard	9		
BETTS	Ebenezer	7		
BETTS	James	4		
HOBSON	John	20	c/o Mrs Betts Miner	
HOBSON	Ann	20	above address	
HOUGH	Robert	35	77 Brown Street	Comb Maker
HOUGH	William	10	Sheffield	
HOUGH	Fanny	5		
HOUGH	Martha	3		
WINTER	John	29	J W Cummings	Cutler
WINTER	Eliza	27	10 Henry Street	Sheffield
			Trans. from Ship North Atlantic—did not go	

Ship John Badger; Sailed 15 October 1850 bound for New Orleans

BELK	Henry	24	J V Long	Razor Grinder
FREESTONE	James	40	10 Henry Street	Frame Smith
WEBSTER	Dennis	31	Park, Sheffield	File Hardener

Ship Argo. Sailing 6 January 1850 bound for New Orleans

HOLMES	Lydia	48	J V Long, SheffieJd
SHAW	Martha	44	ditto
WOOD	Jane	50	86 Effingham St, Sheffield

Ship Hartley; Sailing 25 February 1850 bound for New Orleans

PERKS	William	51	56 Broad St, Park, Sheffield	Smith
STRAW	Joseph	38	Trippet Lane, Sheffield	Labourer
STRAW	Isaac	22	ditto	Labourer

Ship Ballard; Sailed 1 November 1849 bound for New Orleans

BLACKHURST	Eleanor	24	
BLACKHURST	Mary Ann	4	
BLACKHURST	Zillah	1 +	
BLACKHURST	Mary	43	
BLACKHURST	Ellen	34	
BUXTON	Elizabeth	29	J V Long, Sheffield
BUXTON	Elizabeth	9	
BUXTON	John	6	
COOPER	Christiana	32	This family trans. to first ship
COOPER	Caroline	12	in January, 1851
COOPER	Frederick	11	(? possibly the Ellen Marie)
COOPER	Joseph	6	J V Long, Sheffield
COOPER	James	2	
COOPER	Mary Elizabeth	8 months	
GALLIMORE	Mary	23	J V Long, Sheffield
GALLIMORE	Fanny	19	
GALLIMORE	John	5	
GALLIMORE	Sarah	3 months	
GILLOTT	Joshua	35	Collier in Damall near Sheffield Collier
GILLOTT	Mrs mary	32	
GILLOTT	John	15	
GILLOTT	Samuel	11	
GILLOTT	Mark	11	
GILLOTT	Jane	10	
GILLOTT	Thomas	10	- - - - This entry could be crossed out
GILLOTT	Maria	1+	
LAMB	William	63	J V Long, Sheffield
LONG	John V	23	J V Long, Sheffield
LONG	Eleanor	20	
LONG	Eleanor	3 months	
MITCHELL	Ezekiah	39	106 Matilda St. Sheffield
MITCHELL	Sarah	38	
MITCHELL	Frederick A.H.S	14	

MITCHELL	Lavinia	12	
MITCHELL	Priscilla V	9	
MITCHELL	Maria	6	
MITCHELL	Elizabeth	3	
SADLER	James	27	J V Long, Sheffield
SADLER	Jane	33	
SOKEHILL	Benjamin	39	c/o J V Long,
SOKEHILL	Martha	44	68 Devonshire Street, Sheffield
SOKEHILL	William	8	
SOKEHILL	Sarah	6	
SOKEHILL	Charles	43	
SOKEHILL	Eleanor	39	
SOKEHILL	Elliott	13	
SOKEHILL	Charles	12	
SOKEHILL	John	10	
SOKEHILL	Feargus	8	
SOKEHILL	Ann	4	
SOKEHILL	Maria	11 months	
STEVENSON	Henry	20	J V Long, Sheffield
STUBBS	Harriet	32	J V Long, Sheffield
STUBBS	John P	15	
STUBBS	Elizabeth	13	
STUBBS	Arthur	11	
STUBBS	Hariet	5	
STUBBS	Julia	3	
STUBBS	Mary Ann	1 +	
SWIFT	Mary	23	c/o J V Long, Sheffield
YATES	Absolom	32	Collier in Damall nr. Sheffield
YATES	Elizabeth	32	
YATES	Jonathan	1+	

To be continued

BOOK REVIEWS

Yorkshire Family Histories and Pedigrees. Yorkshire: the Genealogists Library Guide 6 by Stuart A Raymond

The greater part of this booklet is a list of pedigrees and family histories of large numbers of Yorkshire families with details of the authors and the whereabouts of their work. Other chapters cover biographical dictionaries, surname studies, diaries, letters and household accounts, heraldry and pedigree collections. It has comprehensive indexes to the Authors, Family Names and Place Names mentioned in the guide.

ISBN 1 86006 112 5 Price £6.50 (FFHS Publication)

Reviewed by Denise Marsden

Yorkshire Occupations. Yorkshire: the Genealogists Library Guide 5 by Stuart A. Raymond

This invaluable guide provides details of all manner of biographical publications that have occupational information. "Occupations" are widely interpreted to include not only those with conventional jobs but also a wide variety of other groups of people with something in common, murderers, enclosure commissioners and choristers, to name but a few of many. The book is arranged alphabetically and draws on both published books and articles in journals. Attention is drawn not only to particular occupations and how they were carried out but also to lists of people who followed those occupations. The book provides great scope for locating Yorkshire ancestors about whom little is known other than their jobs and for filling in the background of their working lives. Occupations linked to places in Yorkshire are also included under the place name so the working life of many Yorkshire communities can be traced. The book ends with indexes to the Authors, Family Names and Place Names mentioned in the guide.

ISBN1 86006 114 1 Price £4.60 (FFHS Publication)

Reviewed by Denise Marsden

BOOK LIST

The Maggie Kelly by Marjorie Dunn

The book, written by a former Society Chairman, gives us a glimpse into the history of the old Humber sailing keels which came right into the Sheffield basin.

Carefully researched and written with a touch of humour and sympathetic understanding, the *Maggie Kelly* takes us on a journey along the canals and rivers between Sheffield and Kingston-upon-Hull in 1851. The story is set partly in these two towns and tells of Michael who, after the death of his father, struggles to take over the running of the keel with the help of his sister. Their future looks bleak because of the gradual decline in trade on the canals until help comes from an unusual man and his family. This has far reaching consequences for them all. The trials, tribulations, loves and adventures of these characters will keep the reader intrigued to the last page.

ISBN 1 874718 58 X. Price £7.95 from bookshops or Hallamshire Press Ltd., Broom Hall, 8-10 Broomhall Road, Sheffield S10 2DR

NEITHER WAIF NOR STRAY: The Search For A Stolen Identity
ISBN 1-58112-758-8

Between 1870 and 1940, more than fifty childcare organizations deported 100,000 alleged orphaned, abandoned, illegitimate, and impoverished children to Canada ostensibly to "provide them with better lives than they would have had in England". Thousands of 6-to-15-year-old children were transported without their parents' knowledge or consent to work as indentured farm labourers and domestic servants until they were 18 years old.

Currently, there are an estimated four million Canadian descendants of British Home Children, many desperately seeking their unknown 20 million British relatives. And we are not alone: millions of Americans and Australians, possibly comprising 10% of the population, are also unaware of the existence of family members in the United Kingdom. Could you be one of them? Is there a "British Orphan" in your family tree?

Neither Waif Nor Stray: The Search For A Stolen Identity provides a personal and professional investigation of one British Home Child's life in Canada. The author has documented his father's persistent lifelong efforts to obtain vital information that would have reunited him with his family in England, and the continuing search he inherited after his father's death.

Neither Waif Nor Stray: The Search For A Stolen Identity is published-on-demand on the Internet. A free sample download of the first 25 pages, an electronic edition of the entire 284 pages, or a paperback edition of the book are available at

<http://www.upublish.com/books/snow.htm>. Further information about the book and the author are available at

<http://www.cadvision.com/psnow.waifnorstray.htm>.

For publication details, contact youngj@upublish.com.

The History of Brierley and Grimethorpe published by the Grimethorpe Shafton and Brierley Partnership in conjunction with the WEA. Information found in the Barnsley Archives and Local Studies Newsletter.

Heghleh Then and Heeley Now

A collection of reminiscences and research carried out by members of the group known as the Heeley History Workshop.

Available in the middle of December from Sheffield Scene and Waterstones or direct from the Heeley History Workshop

via Linda Hutton on Sheffield 2655663

or e-mail: linda@moderate.free-online.co.uk



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. Please send an extra stamp for each surname searched and a large envelope. *You will receive a print-out of the surnames you requested up to a maximum of 5 sheets. If the search should produce more than that then you will be notified with the first part of the return.*

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

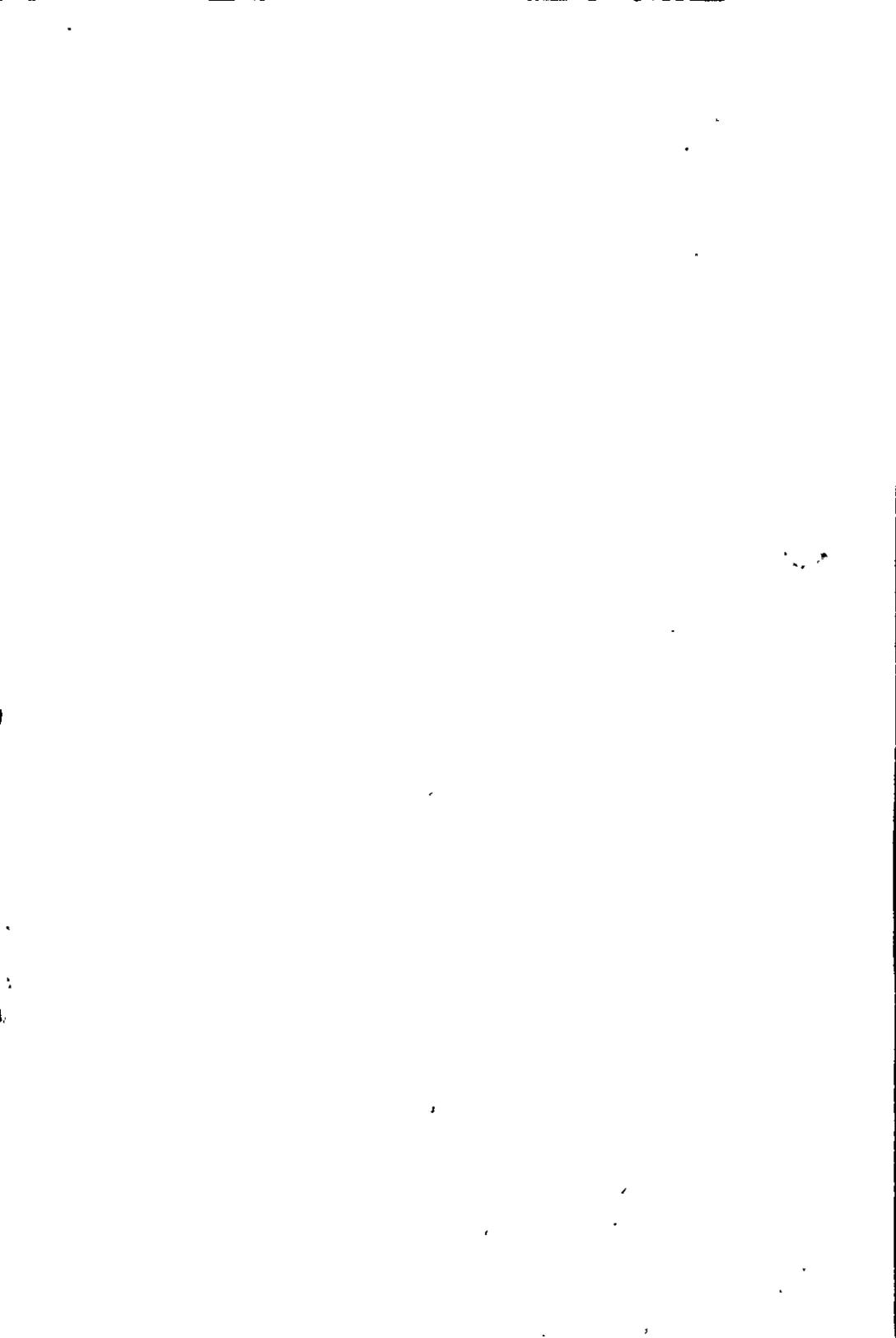
- Diane Maskell, 5, Old Houses, Piccadilly Road, Chesterfield, Derbys S41 0EH for the 1861 Census Surname Index for Sheffield, Rotherham & Bradfield.
- Heather Gillott, 4, Bents Crescent, Dronfield, Sheffield, S18 6EY for the Burials Index & Transcripts.
- Frank Westwood, 11, Hail Mary Drive, Sheffield,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