

Sheffield and District Family History Society

The Flowing Stream ~



Autumn 2001

Volume 22
Number 3

FUTURE PROGRAMME - 2001

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

Mon. 15 Oct.	To be announced
Mon. 19 Nov.	Christmas Social Evening

THE FLOWING STREAM

Journal of Sheffield and District Family History Society

Volume 22. No. 3 Autumn 2001

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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;

President	Professor David Hey.
Chairman	Mr Harry Parker, 469, Herries Road, Sheffield S5 8TJ E-mail: HARRY.PARKER@IC24.NET
Secretary	Mrs Judith Pitchforth, 10, Hallam Grange Road, Sheffield S10 4BJ. E-mail: secretary @sdfhs.org.uk
Treasurer	Mrs G. Moffatt, 39, Strathtay Road, Ecclesall, Sheffield S11 7GU E-mail: gill.moffatt@virgin.net
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Non-Committee Strays Coordinator Mr R.M. Bunting, "Firgrove", Horseshoe Lane, Ash Vale, Nr. Aldershot, Hants. GU12 5LL

Non-Committee Correspondence 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.
- Contributors are reminded that articles and material submitted for publication should not be subject to Copyright.
- Material for publication is accepted on the understanding that, if it is used, it will be recorded and stored on computer in whatever program is deemed appropriate.

Please note:

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

EDITORIAL

Our membership continues to grow. No doubt many of these newcomers will be very pleased to learn of our long held tradition of being in the forefront in indexing matters. We now have for sale the first part of the 1891 census index. Anyone who feels they would like to help with this project is urged to contact Heather Gillott. It does not require expertise in family history so those new to research can help with this worthwhile work. How rewarding is described in a short article.

Thank you to all who have contributed to this edition. Now that summer is coming to an end it is hoped that members will put pen to paper and write up some of their experiences for the journal. Copy is always needed if the journal is to maintain its present size.

NEW MEMBERS

The Society welcomes the following new members

- 2353 Mr P.J. Atkinson, Park House, Keld, Richmond, N.Yorks DL11 6DZ
2301 Mrs S. Baggaley, Saddlers House, High Street, Farningham, Kent DA4 0DT
2356 Mrs A. Baker, 24 Westdale Road, Pudsey, W.Yorks LS28 7HT
2316 Mr T.A. Barlow, 92 Lower Barn Road, Hadfield, Glossop, Derbys SK13 2EL
2342 Mr T. Battersby, The Brunswick Hotel, 30 Tilford Road, Woodhouse, Sheffield S13 7QP
2338 Mr & Mrs R S Bell 21 Conway Drive Carlton in Lindrick Worksop Notts S81 9DG
2336 Ms P Bennett 110 Armstead Road Beighton Sheffield S20 1ET
2336 Ms P Bennett 110 Armstead Road Beighton Sheffield S20 1ET
2346 Mrs S Boul 54 Bocking Lane Sheffield S8 7BH
2277 Mr & Mrs D Brett 63 Norton Park Road Sheffield S8 8GQ
2365 Mrs B Briggs 12 Hallshaw Avenue Crewe Cheshire CW1 4AY
2344 Mr B. Casey, 16 Elmpark View, York YO31 1DY
2292 Mr R. Cawton, 50 Lancaster Avenue, Kirksandall, Doncaster DN3 1NG
2349 Mrs C. L. Colbourne, 209 Lonsdale Drive, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent ME8 9JW
2271 Mr B. Cork, 39 Fern Road, Sheffield S6 5AX
2285 Ms H. Crawford, 28 Martineau Lane, Hurst, Reading, Berks. RG10 0SF
2325 Mr J.H. Crawshaw, 107 Bole Hill Lane, Sheffield S10 1SO
2330 Mr D.V. Crookes, 44 Taunton Avenue, Sheffield S9 1JS
2355 Mrs M. Day, 22 Nichols Way, Wetherby, W.Yorks. LS22 6AD
2273 Mr M. Doyle, 4 Sunderlands Avenue, Sawston, Cambridge CB2 4JU
2352 Mr P. E. Dutton, 48 Rochester Road, Sheffield S10 4JQ
2294 Mrs J. Edwards, 55 Shelston Avenue,, Feltham, Middlesex TW13 4QS
2364 Mr D. J. Elliott, 23C Marischal Street, Aberdeen, Scotland AB11 5AD
2297 Mr S. P. Finnie, 8 Jubilee Cottages, Sheffield Road, Hoyland Common, Barnsley S74 0PZ

- 2320 Mr B. Flounders, 24 Birley Spa Lane, Sheffield S12 4ED
 2322 Mr & Mrs G. Francis, Bellavista, 2 Wyke Lane, Farndon, Newark, Notts
 NG24 3SP
 2279 Miss K. Furness, 19 Spinney Close, New Malden, Surrey KT3 5BQ
 2284 Mr E. W. Gould, 33 Cotleigh Avenue, Sheffield S12 4HQ
 2362 Mrs I. Green, 12 Lowlands Road, Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth, Lancs. LA5 8HB
 2329 Mrs R. F. J. Hammersley, Castlemere, Bedford Way, Mold, Flintshire CH7 1SL
 2326 Mr & Mrs F. Harrison, 24 Church Street, Holloway, Nr Matlock,
 Derbys DE4 5AY
 2327 Mr & Mrs M. J. Heppenstall, 127 Arnold Avenue, Charnock, Sheffield S12 3JD
 2334 Mrs S. Heseltine, Goodwins, Snow Hill, Crawley Down, W.Sussex RH10 3EF
 2358 Dr M. D. Hinchliffe, Yr Hafan, Berwyn Street, Llandrillo, Corwen, Denbighshire
 LL21 0TH
 2291 Mr S. Hocknell, Hidden House, Church Street, Hemingford, Grey, Huntingdon
 Cambs. PE28 9DF
 2321 Mrs R. Hogge, 11 Shenstone Road, Reading, Berks. RG2 0DT
 2275 Mrs V. Howson, Clocktower House, Kingston Lane, Kingston-On-Soar, Notts
 NG11 0DJ
 2276 Mrs B. Hughes, 12 Durham Close, Grt. Bardfield, Braintree, Essex CM7 4UA
 2366 Mr P. R. Jerrison, 8 Netherside Drive, Chellaston, Derby DE73 1QU
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 2333 Mrs S. G. Lane, 52 Fir Road, Paddock, Huddersfield, W.Yorks. HD1 4JE
 2350 Mr J. C. Lawrence, Detling, 8 Gander Hill, Haywards Heath, W.Sussex
 RH16 1QX
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 2354 Mr R. R. E. Lewis, 1 Croft Bridge, Oulton, Leeds LS26 8LB
 2363 Mrs J. Limb, 31 Marchwood Avenue, Sheffield S6 5LG
 2343 Mr & Mrs A. B. Loughran, 2 Ravencar Road, Eckington, Derbys. S21 4JZ
 2298 Mrs H. Marsh, 78 Barton Road, Barton Seagrave, Kettering, Northants.
 NN15 6RX
 2299 Miss Y. Mason, 66 Station Road, North Wingfield, Chesterfield S42 5JB
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 2270 Mrs G. M. Morley, 38 Bradwell Close, Mickleover, Derby DE3 5DY
 2348 Mrs M. Patterson, 74 Newlands Road, High West Jesmond, Newcastle Upon
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 2361 Mrs J. Perkin, 163 Wheathead Lane, Keighley, W.Yorks. BD22 6NL
 2351 Mrs J. Platt, 3 Chalcrafts, Alton, Hants. GU34 2HD
 2324 Mr A. Platts, 109 Walkley Crescent Road, Sheffield S6 5BA
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 2278 Mrs C. A. Purcell, 25 Whitecroft, Nailsworth, Glos. GL6 0NS
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 2337 Mrs P. Reynolds, Hidon Mill, Clayhidon, Devon EX15 3PL
 2359 Mr T. P. Richardson, 27 Midland Road, Stonehouse, Glos. GL10 2DQ
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 2287 Mr A. Smith, 3 Clumber Rise, Aston, Sheffield S26 2ES
 2317 Mr & Mrs J. Stanley, 86 Oaks Fold Road, Sheffield S5 0TG

- 2319 Mr C. Swift, 45 New Parks Boulevard, Leicester LE3 9PU
 2293 Mr J. Taylor, 11 Alfred Cope Road, Sandy, Beds. SG19 1LX
 2314 Mrs K. Thompson, Old Coach House, Dolforswyn, Abermule, Montgomery
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 2286 Redlands Genealogical Society, (Mrs M Reid), 12 Champagne Crescent,
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 2282 Mr A. J. Scott, 31 Kauri Crescent, Snells Beach, New Zealand
 2305 Mr R. H. Tingle, Le Motais, Echimire, 49150, France

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- 35 Mr R. Bullen, 33 Durvale Court, Dore, Sheffield S17 3PT
 92 Miss M. G. Dunnill, The Maltings Hse, Chandlers Court, Church St.
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 461 Mrs P. M. McKay, Berkeley Court, Flat 3, 25 Elmore Road, Lee on Solent,
 Hants. PO1 9AR
 1995 Mr J. Saynor, Woodlands, Yeld Raod, Bakewell, Derbys. DE45 1FJ

- 2133 Mr D. Stevenson, Curacao, Hailsham Road, Herstmonceux, E. Sussex
BN27 4LJ
- 243 Ms A. Warburton, 19 Green Oak Avenue, Totley, Sheffield, S17 4FT

Obituary

The Society regrets to announce the death of Mrs E.F. Durrant of Sheffield.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ranmoor Archive: Request for Information

Members of the Ranmoor Society are creating an Archive about their suburb (in the south west of Sheffield). Information is being collected about people, families, social networks and buildings. Ranmoor developed rapidly after about 1850, although a few families lived there previously.

The Archive includes family histories, photographs, street directories, maps and some census material. We would greatly appreciate help to expand our knowledge.

If you have any information about Ranmoor families, people or institutions, we would much like to hear from you. Material can be copied and returned. Please contact the Archive Co-ordinator, Peter Warr, 80 Storth Lane, Sheffield S10 3HP. Tel: 0114 230 9174. E-mail: p.warr@ndirect.co.uk.

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies -- research projects

The oral history project concentrates on longevity of individuals. A substantial prize has been set aside for anyone who is able to produce a pedigree for three generations in which the *living* great grandparents are aged 95 or more with children, grandchildren and great grandchildren in good health.

Genealogy and Medical Research project

Among the pioneers of the application of genealogy to genetic research in aid of medical teams throughout the world, The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies has taken a further step forward and now seeks your active co-operation.

The eminent physician Dr Paul R. Billings of Harvard Medical School in the United States of America remarked in a commentary to the Principal of The Institute more than a decade ago: "As a diagnostic tool, genealogy is and will remain essential to identify, in good time, individuals at risk from disorders that have an hereditary element, no

matter how sophisticated molecular and other scientific techniques become.”

In 1999, our Principal's nephew, Professor Ian Humphery-Smith, formerly of Sydney University, Australia, and of the Faculty de Medecine de Brest, France, was appointed to the Chair of Pharmaceutical Proteomics at the University of Utrecht in The Netherlands. The Institute has launched a programme to assist geneticists working with him in their work.

Any family historian who has a proven Family Tree of four or more generations on each line and/or longevity for four or five generations is invited to apply for participation in the research programme that will ultimately benefit generations to come. It will help to obviate the present necessity to experiment on animals in the development of medicines.

The data-base will also provide a means of assisting those whose genealogical research may be blocked by adoption, lack of documentation or the inability to discover the place of origin of the family. It will become an invaluable research tool for historians as well as for geneticists.

In the first instance, please respond with your full name, address, telephone number and e-mail address stating your willingness to assist in this project. You will then be supplied with forms and further details.

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate,
Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA

TEL: 01227 768664 FAX: 01227 765617 <http://www.ihgs.ac.uk/>

E-mail: ihgs@ihgs.ac.uk

Yorkshire History Prizes (2002)

The Yorkshire History Prizes are offered annually by the Yorkshire Society, under two classes, one for long essays of up to 10,000 words, the other, the Bramley award, for essays of up to 5,000 words. There are two prizes for each class, £200 and £100 for the long essays, and £100 and £50 for the shorter. Entries should be original and based on research, and should neither have been published nor offered for publication. Illustrations may be included. Any subject drawn from the history of places and people in traditional Yorkshire is usually acceptable.

Those contemplating entry may like to know that in previous years essays (including prize-winning ones) have come from people without a history qualification. In some cases it has been possible to arrange for the later publication of the winning essays in learned journals.

Further details can be obtained from the Chairman of the Judges, Professor Bartie Dobson, 15 St Olave's Rd, York YO30 7AL (tel. 01904

613500), who will advise on eligibility of subject. Notice of intention to enter, together with the suggested title, must be given to him before 1 March 2002. The final date for entries is 1 May.

Ed's Note; The Editor holds a summary list of previous prize-winners showing the wide range of topics offered.

London Metropolitan Archives

The Archives will be open as an experiment for a year on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month beginning on 24 November 2001.

Video of the Isle of Axholme

The latest project undertaken by the Haxey & Westwoodside Heritage Society is a professionally produced two-hour videotape. It is a unique record of the people of the Isle of Axholme, many now no longer with us, taking part in local shows, the Haxey Hood, Belton Barrow race and other events. All the villages have a section to themselves. The video begins with a section on the history of the Isle and there are many pictures of farms, farming, and the agricultural scene generally. It has been translated from a collection of 600 slides which were made into a slide show by members of the then Axholme Camera Club in the 1970's and has the original commentary preserved and a postscript added showing some of the changes in the Isle since those days.

The video costs £12.95 plus £1.05 p & p. Cheques should be made out to 'The Heritage Video Account' and sent to Mr. G Start, (Heritage Video Offer), The Spinney, Uppertorpe, Westwoodside, Doncaster DN9 2AH.

GRO certificate enquiries and applications

As from 1st May 2001, a dedicated telephone number will be introduced to

replace the current number (0151-471-4816/4800).

The new number will be 0870-23-7788 and it will be staffed from 8.00 am-6.00 pm on Monday-Thursday, 8.00am-5.00pm on Friday and 10.00 am-4.00 pm on Saturday.

USEFUL ARTICLES IN OTHER SOCIETIES' JOURNALS

Were my ancestors always working class? by Peter Tilney

Bristol and Avon FHS Number 104 June 2001

Rural Robustness – health and medicine in the nineteenth century countryside by Lori Williamson

Berkshire FHS Vol 25 No. 1 Sept 2001

SOCIETY NEWS AND INFORMATION

LIBRARY NEWS

The Society gives its sincere thanks to Susan Hammond who recently retired as Librarian after serving in that capacity for 13 years. She was ably supported by Frank Westwood, who acted as Assistant Librarian for several years, and who has also retired. Our thanks are given to him also.

We are pleased to announce that Anne McQueen has agreed to become the new Librarian. She has taken on a very arduous task and members are asked to be patient during the current reorganisation of the Society library. We now have so much material that new ways of storing and displaying it are being adopted. Please have patience if something you want has temporarily disappeared from the shelves. It will be replaced as soon as possible. It would be a great help to our Librarian if members were careful to replace items where they were found.

COMPUTER PROBLEMS

Some members have experienced delays in receiving their journals. We are very sorry this has occurred but it was due to the crashing of the computer that produces the labels used for sending out journals. Some members' addresses were lost.

Because the Editor has also had problems with her computer, in the process of trying to cope in different ways, some copy for the journal has been mislaid. If anyone has sent in small items that have not appeared in this edition, please contact the editor.

Will the member who requested an article from a back edition please contact the Editor again about this matter.

Mistake in the burial records of Christ Church, Dore

12 May 1911

Hellie? Chapman age 24. Should read Hettie Chapman age 24

Confirmed by granddaughter.

The Sayles family in the Sheffield area

In our search for the Sayles family in the Sheffield area we have collected a number of items which were not relevant to our search and would like to offer these to anyone who might be interested.

The information relates to the Sayles family as follows

a photograph of a gravestone in Sheffield General Cemetery with the wording

"Mary wife of Benjamin Sayles who died June 19th 1871 aged 60 also Hannah wife of the above who died

August 26th 1873 aged 54 also the above named Benjamin Sayles died April 9th 1876 aged 62.”

2 death certificates:

- 27 August 1869

Hannah Sayles

64 years

wife of Charles Henry Sayles of Eyre St, Sheffield

- 11 November 1913

Jane Sayles

72 years

widow of Luke Sayles of Batley, Dewsbury

If anyone wants these items they should contact Alastair and Katy Sayles at 32 Pymont Drive, Woodlesford, Leeds, LS26 8WA. Please send an SAE.

Additions to the publications list

The burial records of Rotherham All Saints 1813 - 1854 and Greasbrough St Mary 1813 - 1858 are now available on microfiche. £3.00 (U.K.) and £3.50 (Airmail).

We now have copies of the National Burial Index on Compact Disk for sale. This is produced by the Federation of Family History Societies and brings together the cumulative results of their project to index primarily nineteenth century burial registers across the country, the work being undertaken by local Family History Societies. The contents reflect what each participating Society was able to achieve within the timescale. The CD contains over 5 million entries dated between 1538 and 2000 covering 40 different counties in England and Wales. Price £30.00 (U.K.) and £31.50 (Airmail).

Members are reminded that municipal graveyards have not been covered in the CD-ROM available at present.

The Census Surname Index for the 1891 Census of Sheffield is a project in progress. The first areas are now available for purchase on 3.5 computer disk and new sections will be produced for sale as they are completed. Each entry in the original schedule has been transcribed in full. The index contents are arranged alphabetically by surname and include the piece and enumeration district details to enable you to locate your ancestor in the Census. A street index may be found on the Society's web page at <http://www.sheffieldfhs.org.uk>

Nether Hallam (RG12/3793 - 3799) is on four different disks. This district covers a wedge of the north west of Sheffield lying south of the River Don and including Barber Nook, Crookes, Hallamgate, Hillfoot, some of Malin Bridge, the majority of Owlerton, Philadelphia, Portmahon, Spring Hill, Springvale, Steel Bank, Upperthorpe and Walkley.

Nether Hallam: Surnames A - D £3.00 (U.K.) £3.50 (Airmail)

Nether Hallam: Surnames E - K £3.00 (U.K.) £3.50 (Airmail)

Nether Hallam: Surnames L - R £3.00 (U.K.) £3.50 (Airmail)

Nether Hallam: Surnames S - Z £3.00 (U.K.) £3.50 (Airmail)

Upper Hallam (RG12/3800) is on one disk and covers the outer area of the north west of Sheffield between the River Rivelin and Porter Brook. This comprised largely agricultural land with scattered hamlets including Carsick Hill, Crosspool, Fulwood, Nether Green, Ranmoor, Sandygate, Stephen Hill and Stumperlowe.

Upper Hallam: All Surnames £3.00 (U.K.) £3.50 (Airmail)

Norton (RG12/3801) is on one disk and covers the district in the far south of the modern City of Sheffield which was originally a parish in North-East Derbyshire.

The indexed Burial Transcripts of Oughtibridge, Church of the Ascension 1843-1942 and Walkley, St Mary 1880-1901 are now available on one fiche, price £3.00 (UK) ££.50 (Airmail)

PROJECTS UPDATE

Some people seem to be confused about the entries in the NBI published by the FFHS. This contains all the entries for Sheffield that we have transcribed. It does not contain any entries for Sheffield, which so far haven't been transcribed. The entries are all the Sheffield C. of E. churchyards, (from 1813 onwards) with the exception of Chapeltown St John, Dore Christ Church and the Cholera burial ground, which were finished too late for inclusion in the first version. All of these are available for purchase from our Society, and are also included in a search. NB Transcriptions of Handsworth Church are not available as the records are still held by church.

Burials Phase 2

We are now transcribing the records of the municipal cemeteries.

Attercliffe and Darnall cemeteries are just about finished, and Revill Lane, Woodhouse and Tinsley Park cemetery have just been started.

NB none of these are available for purchase yet.

1891 Census

This is progressing slowly, with both Sheffield West and North being transcribed at the moment.

If you are interested in helping with either project and have a computer and / or a fiche reader, please get in touch with me.

If there is anyone in the Sheffield area who would like to help with the checking, the Society has a spare fiche reader which it is willing to loan out.

*Heather Gillott, 4 Bents Cres, Dronfield, Derbyshire S18 2EY
e-mail: fhs.heather@virgin.net (please note change of e-mail)*

Yorkshire Consortium of FFHSs (London Group) programme

24 Nov 2001 *Origins of the Baron of Bradford* by Fred Feather

To be held at the SoG, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1 at 10.30 am.

COMPUTER AND INTERNET NEWS

A useful e-mail address for Sheffield

People ask for help/help others on it. It is quite a busy site but very interesting. If people want to get the items in one mailing instead of individual bits then they need to go to

ENG-SHEFFIELD-D-request@rootweb.com

with subscribe as the only entry in the message. I usually put subscribe in the subject box

Information from Judith Pitchforth

A street index to Sheffield 1891 Census Surname Index

can be found on the Society's web page at <http://www.sheffieldfhs.org.uk>

Do you have interests in Northumberland, County Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, N. Yorkshire, Scotland or Ireland?

A catalogue of microfiche finding aids can be found at

<http://www.original-indexes.demon.co.uk>

Maritime History Archive Publications

Stan Cook took the following information from the internet site:

eileenwmorgan.ucs.mun.ca Eileen Wade, Secretary

It belongs to Maritime History Archive, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John, NF, A1C 5S7, Canada

NB The zip code is important

The following publications are listed with prices given

Indexes to the Crew Agreements

An Index to the Agreements, Crew lists and official logbooks of the British Empire 1863-1912

An Index to the Agreements and Crew Lists Series II (BT99), 1913-1938

A guide to the Crew Agreements and Official Logbooks held in the Revord offices of the British Isles

Births, Deaths and Marriages in Newfoundland Newspapers 1925-1890 by Gert Crosbie, in 13 volumes

They are in the process of transferring this information into a relational database that will be published on CD-ROM.

Ships and Seafarers of Atlantic Canada

A fully searchable CD containing data on vessels, captains and crews of Atlantic Canada 1787-1936

Shipping registers for the port of Bermuda are included

A second database contains information on the masters and seafarers who crewed the vessels, their ports of call and voyages. In total the file contains information on 182,000 seafarers and 20,000 msters of Atlantic vessels.

A third database contains a 1% sample of crew agreements from Non-Canadian (British) vessels which was compiled for comparative purposes. The data is arranged in the same format as the file described above and contains 85,000 records of individual seamane and 19,000 records of masters.

These databases were originally created for the Atlantic Canada Shipping Project, a major research project undertaken by maritime historians at Memorial University over a six year period from 1976-1982

NBI CD-ROM

Members are reminded that municipal graveyards have not been covered in the CD-ROM available at present.

Parish Locator

With reference to your article in the "Flowing Stream" issue 2/2001 on page 47. If any of our members have downloaded "Parish Locator" from the internet they will find that if they go into the Help File they will see a heading "Family History Library Catalog". If they click on that they will be able to access the LDS Church catalogue straight off the internet, without the need to purchase the CD-ROM.

It may be of interest to our members.

*Information from Michael Cain, 8 Nihsdale Road, Corby, Northants
NN17 1LR*

CONFERENCES AND FAIRS

Michaelmas Medieval Fayre 15-16 Sept. 2001

At the Manor Castle, Manor Lane, Sheffield

Sheffield Local History Fair 29 Sept 2001

To be held at the Millennium Gallery, Arundel Gate, Sheffield.

Open from 10 am – 4.30 pm. Admission free.

Most of Sheffield's historical societies will be exhibiting.

Offley FHS Annual Gathering & AGM 29 Sept 2001

To be held at Batemoor and Jordanthorpe Community Centre, Dyche Lane, Sheffield. From 10.30 – 5pm. Anyone wishing to attend will be most welcome.

NB. Offiler, Offler and Offlow are probably variants of the name Offley. The area to the south of Sheffield seems to be a stronghold for these names.

Oxfordshire FHS Open Day Sat 6 Oct 2001

From 10.00 am to 4.00 pm at Didcot Civic Hall. Britwell Road, Didcot, Oxon. OX11 7JN

To celebrate the society's twenty-fifth year their special guest, Simon Fowler will give two lectures :-

1. *Lions led by donkeys* : a simple introduction to Army, Navy and Air Force records of the First World War, and
2. *Brewers, brewsters and barmaids* : tracing ancestors who ran pubs and worked in pubs.

Simon has previously worked for both the Public Record Office and Society of Genealogists, and is the current editor of Family History Monthly magazine.

Full details in Vol. 22. No 2.

Doncaster and District FH Day Sat. 27 Oct. 2001

To be held at the School for the Deaf, Doncaster.

Speakers are John & Beryl Hurley with their talk "Do you really want to know our ancestors?" – a light hearted talk with serious intentions.

Navid Smith with "Gypsies, Tinkers & the [Traveller in Family History]" showing them from all periods I.e. from 1500 to the late 19th century in the British Isles.

Anne batchelor with her new talk "Times Footsteps". This came about as a result of finding a family journal dated 1898 in an antique shop. She set about the task of uncovering their story using letters, poems and drawings and the memories of people who knew this affectionate family.

Cost £7.25 plus meal £4.75 if required.

Full details from Mrs J. Staniforth, Marton House, 125 The Grove,
Wheatley Hills, Doncaster DN2 5SN

North West Group of FFHSs FH Fair Sat 27 Oct. 2001

From 10.am to 4 pm in the Guild Hall, Preston, Lancs.

Admission £2. Children free. Details from Mr E.W. Gullick, 4 Lawrence
Avenue, Simonstone, Burnley, Lancs. BB12 7HX

E-mail: ed@gull66.freemove.co.uk

West Surrey FHS Open Day 2001 on Sat. 3 Nov 2001

From 10 am to 3.30 pm at Woking Leisure Centre, Kingfield Road,
Woking.

Entry and car parking free.

Guild of One-Name Studies FH Conference 12-14 April 2002

Entitled "Damnation, Co-operation , Education" See Vol. 22 No. 2 for
more information.

Further details on receipt of an SAE from Mrs Jeanne Bunting, Firgrove,
Horseshoe Lane, Ash Vale Surrey GU12 5LL. There will be a booking
form on the Guild's website at www.one-name.org

THROUGH THE LETTERBOX

From Michael Cain

Having received an e-mail from somebody inquiring about a family name I was interested in, I replied with some information. Several days later I received a reply with an attachment. I was wary about the attachment, but as the person had written before I opened it only to have been sent a virus. Fortunately I was able to catch and quarantine it so it did no harm. I wrote back to the person to let him know but he has not had the decency to reply yet.

Would it not be possible to ask members to include somewhere in their requests to include their name and membership number in a prominent position so that one would know if the sender is actually a member of the society. One would then know if it is a genuine request or not.

Ed,'s note: *I certainly would appreciate this being done.*

SOCIETY MEETINGS

Meeting on Monday 21 May 2001

Mount Pleasant Charity School

A talk by Margaret Perry

Margaret's mother was a child at Mount Pleasant School, and Margaret now regrets that she did not write down the anecdotes her mother told her about life at the school. The Girls' Charity School was founded in 1787, and its original premises were at the corner of St. James Street, opposite the Bluecoat School, near what is now the Cathedral. It had a very tall wall extending above the height of the building because the playground was on the roof. Its declared purpose was for '60 girls to be educated, maintained and trained as domestic servants' and the financial support for the school originally came from the monies from the Parish Church congregation and from ground rent from property in the town.

Margaret outlined her mother's early years, culminating in her mother and grandfather contracting scarlet fever, and being treated at Lodge Moor Hospital (opened in 1887). Margaret's mother recovered, but sadly her grandfather caught pneumonia and died. Margaret's uncle went to the Bluecoat school and her mother gained a place at the Girls' Charity School, which by this time was at Mount Pleasant, on Sharrow Lane. Mount Pleasant was originally the town house of the Sitwell family and had extensive grounds. It has also been an asylum and offices of the Coal Board in its time.

Suitable pupils for the school were selected by a committee composed of the trustees and 12 main subscribers. The girls had to be between 8 and 10 years old, clean, tidy and be without nits! Margaret's mother was 8 and was selected for the school, where she remained for 8 years. On admission girls had their hair cut off and their school uniform was the same as it had been when the school was founded in 1797. This was a blue serge dress and white check pinafore with a large collar. They wore black woollen stockings (knitted by the girls themselves) and had a cloak and straw bonnet. The girls made quite a lot of their own clothes and Margaret's mother was able to make a perfect buttonhole by hand in five minutes.

The staff consisted of the Matron, under-Matron, cook, governess and pupil teacher. The school was run by the Matron and was supervised by the committee. Girls were taught in the schoolroom until they reached 14. Standards of writing were very high. For recreation, there was a large playroom where the girls could weave, play ball and shuttlecock. The grounds were not as extensive as they had been in the Sitwell's days but each girl had her own strip of garden and could plant seeds of her choice.

Wednesday afternoons were spent on walks for example around Nether Edge and Endcliffe Park. The girls had to walk in 'crocodiles' but were allowed to play on the grass. The girls went to church twice on Sundays, once to St Mary's Bramall Lane and once to St Barnabas' Highfield.

Meals were monotonous but adequate. Breakfast consisted of porridge and milk, dinner was meat/fish and vegetables followed by milk/steamed pudding. Bread and dripping was on offer at tea time (the dripping came from the large joints of meat that they had) and cocoa at bedtime. On Sundays they occasionally had bread and jam and cake. The school milk bill one year amounted to £161.10s.7d and formed the major expenditure of the food bill.

Friday night was bath night with lots of hot water and carbolic soap for everything. Once they reached 15 they could bath in private.

From 14 the girls were allowed to grow their hair and they started their training in household services. They took turns to be parlour maid, house maid and to look after the younger children. This was excellent practice for the girls and it also helped to keep the overheads of the school lower than they otherwise might have been. At 16 they left to go in to service. Sometimes the committee members would recommend one of the girls for employment. The school provided the leaver with everything she would need. If however she was dismissed within a certain period of time or left without a good reference, then she would have to give it all back. Later on, the more able girls went on to become pupil teachers.

Girls were allowed to go home to their parent once a month. Treats were provided by the benefactors of the school. At Christmas the girls received 5 presents which included a bar of chocolate and they took it in turns to choose other small gifts. They held a concert in May, for which there were rehearsals and the girls enjoyed taking part. One of the outings was by wagonette to Sherwood Forest.

This school was not the Lowood of Jane Eyre's experience. Physical punishment was not used and Margaret's mother had a happy time at the school. The girls had a good training and had a good chance of being employed by a wealthy family, which was seen as being much better than a general skivvy in a small household.

Reported by Judith Pitchforth

OTHER PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

Alastair and Katy Sayles at 32 Pymont Drive, Woodlesford, Leeds, LS26 8WA are seeking advice on whether it was a common practice for someone to change their name. The scenario they have is of **Edwin Sayles**, Alastair's great great grandfather, who between 1851 and 1954

(aged 17 - 20) appeared to change his name to **Edward**. He was in the cutlery trade as a table knife grinder and living around Arundel Street and Newton Square, Sheffield. They have evidence that he was the same person but can find no logical reason of the change of name. Any suggestions?"

Brian Martin, 12 St James's park, Yeovil BA20 2EX.

E-mail: brian@50tmartin.freeserve.co.uk writes

"Does anyone have in their family tree the following Sheffield Wragg family? Children of **Edmund Wragg** 1853 and **Elizabeth Baggaley** 1851 who married in 1872, **Joseph** 1871, **Edmund** 1876, **Arthur** 1880 and my G Grandfather **William** 1883 who married **Emily Annie Martin** 1904 Sheffield. Emily later married **Walter Dewey** a fishmonger of Sheffield. I would like any contact or knowledge of what happened to the brothers of William, in fact my own name should be Wragg! The line is traced back to early 1600's in North Wingfield DBY.

Also any knowledge of **William Martin** who was born 1863 London, father **John** a soldier in the 97th Regiment of Foot who was born in Ireland and died in 1870. (William married **Emily Norton** in 1884) and parents of **Emily Annie**. William was among other things a publican and won the Sheffield Handicaps in 1883 and 1884, his trainer was **Edward Hall** publican of the Stag Inn Sheffield. There are clear links to Liverpool but not yet found them but an "**Aunt Jinnie**" is the only clue I have. The Norton's originate from Norfolk and Suffolk in early 1700's."

Mr K. Scott, 107 Prospect Road, Bradway, Sheffield S17 4JE

E-mail: kemvelia@aol.com writes: "My wife's great grandfather, **John Kershaw**, according to the 1881 census was a 'British Subject' born in France in 1843. I have his marriage certificate, to **Harriett Sims**, in 1866 in Duffield. His father was also John Kershaw. They had a daughter (my wife's grandmother) in 1875 in Derby. Can anyone tell me how to find his date of birth and where he was born in France?"

From Mrs Janet Drury, 217 Chruch Lane, Whitwick, Coalville, Leics.

LE67 5DP E-mail: jedrury@netcomuk.co.uk writes "I am looking for the birth of **Sarah Ann Bennett**. According to the 1881 census for Barnsley WRY she was born about 1848/9 at Wadsley but I am having trouble locating her birth and also her marriage to **Thomas Bussingham**. Thomas was born at Leighton Bromswold HUN in 1849. **Sarah Elizabeth**, their eldest daughter was born in 1872 so I would expect their marriage to have taken place a year or so earlier. Any information or pointers would be most gratefully received."

John Lawrence, 'Detling', 8 Gander Hill. West Sussex RH16 1QX is looking for any descendants of **William Baber**, born 1861 at Frenchay, Gloucester, Nr. Bristol. Metal grinder on the 1881 census, aged 20, son of **James Baber**. Believed to have moved to Sheffield from Frenchay

Mr J. Littlewood, 44 Alberni Street, Ottawa, Ontario K2J 2M6, Canada
E-mail: Jim.Littlewood@city.ottawa.on.ca writes: "I have located **Frank Littlewood** in several records. I have him at Sorby Street, 7 Ct 4, on the 1881 census age 31, (born Sheffield). Working back I have him on the 1861 at 11 years of age (born Sheffield). I have received his marriage certificate, 21 July 1873 age 24, address simply given as 'Spital Hill'. His father is **Joseph** (mother **Rebecca**). The 1891 census lists his wife, **Sarah Ann (nee Whitty) Littlewood** as a 'Widow'.

I have searched from 1881 to 1891 for his death and from 1847 to 1853 for his birth to no avail

My grandfather **George Herbert Littlewood** was born in 1888. Frank's name is absent from the birth certificate. There is no notation of 'widow' or 'deceased' on the certificate. The birth address was given as '4 Court Saville Street' and the address of residence of the informant (George's mother **Sarah Ann**) is 27 Heeley Green. She is there with half of the 10 children that I know about.

On Frank's marriage certificate he is listed as 'gardener', but on the 1881 census he is a 'bricklayer's labourer'.

A fact that may be related to this query is that **Sarah Ann** (age 37) appears on the 1881 census as head of household. She has a boarder named **George Hunter** (age 46 as near as I can decipher). **Sarah Ann's** birth certificate has her born at 1 Court Nursery Street.

Can anyone help?"

Dr M.D. Hinchliffe, Yr Hafan, Berwyn Street, Llandrillo, Corwen, Denbighshire LL21 0TH writes: "My grandfather **Arthur Hinchliffe** lived at 56 Fell St. and his father's name was also **Arthur**. I have not found them on 1881 census with certainty. He was aged 23 years when he was married on 13th April 1903 at Brightside Parish Church to **Ethel Mann**. She was aged 20 years and lived at 582 Brightside Lane when she married. Her father was **Samuel Mann** (deceased) and I have found him in 1881. Her mother was **Grace Mann** (also on 1881 census and married to **Samuel** with no children).

My mother's maiden name was **Irene Constance Tibbles**. Born 18th Feb 1910 in Sheffield Park, she attended Eastville School in the early twenties. Her father **Edwin Tibbles**, born 13th Aug 1873, at Mount Sorrel, Leicester, ran a small chain of Chemists shops in Sheffield in the 1920's. He sold a product known as Dr. Tibbles' Vi-cocoa which became

nationally known. There were other remedies and also Banana biscuits bearing the same name.

Finally, Edwin's wife was **Emily Leedell Whitworth** born about 1879 at Knaphorpe, Nottingham, daughter of **John Whitworth** (born Sowerby, Lincoln), and **Sara Maria Leedell** (born Wigtoft, Lincoln).

I wonder if anyone in Sheffield remembers them and has any information. There are some unusual names, so perhaps someone will recognise them."

Mr. K.P. Ford, 19 Leofric Avenue, Bourne, Lincs. PE10 9QT asks:

"Can anyone help me to find my father **Henry Ford**, born Sheffield about 1887-1889. He cannot be found in the GRO indexes & Sheffield registrars have no record. In the 1891 census Henry is living in Crowland Lincs, a 2yr old, with parents ? **John Ford** b. 1839 at Easton NTH. & **Emma** (nee **Sewell**), b. 1865 at Wittering NTH.

There were two other boys. **William** age 16, born Sheffield (his mother was **Louisa** (nee **Giddens**), & **Frederick**, 6 months, born Crowland, mother **Emma**. Years ago, my mother told me my grandmother was a **Jackson** from Easton.

I am certain my father was adopted! His mother being a **Jackson**, perhaps Emma's friend, marrying in Sheffield and either dying in childbirth, or not wanting the child, Emma & John agreeing to adopt him.

I have most of the Ford & Jackson families in Easton if anyone would like the information."

J. M. Charlesworth Finch, Eyrie Vocifer, 104 Frankwell, Shrewsbury, Salop, SY3 8JS

James Stringer married **Elizabeth Shore**, at Wickersley, on 20th March 1794. James is believed to have originated from Sheffield, but Elizabeth was baptised at Wickersley, on 31st December 1772, the daughter of **James Shore**, a carpenter. Known as "**Betty**", she was buried at Wickersley on 4th May 1812, her husband having pre-deceased her.

James Shore is believed to have been baptised at Wickersley, on 11th August 1745, the son of (another) **James Shoar** (sic).

The youngest daughter of James & Elizabeth, **Elizabeth Stringer**, was baptised at Sheffield Cathedral, on 28th June 1801, and married **George Charlesworth**, at Wickersley, on 11th December 1821. George (born at Carr, near Wickersley, on 15th July 1797) was the illegitimate son of **Elizabeth Charlesworth** (there are a lot of Elizabeths - and Jameses - in my family!), about whom nothing is known.

Information on any of the above-named, or their respective families, would be much appreciated."

Janet C. Frost 99 Maidenhall, Highnam, Gloucester GL2 8DJ
e-mail: *Janetc.frost @ tesco.net* writes: "My great grandfather **Charles Lee** is recorded in the 1857 Whites Directory as an Ivory Cutter employed at the Trafalgar Works. Does anyone know anything about this firm or the job of an ivory cutter? Was he perhaps making knife handles? Was the Trafalgar Works' a cutlery manufacturer? Or is there another explanation?"

Anne Thompson, 71 Priestley Ave Rawmarsh Rotherham S62 5PF writes: "I am tracing **Arthur Jackson** who married **Ann Nuttallin** c1895 in Sheffield. They were my paternal great grandparents but although my father (**Edgar Dodson** from Rawmarsh) is still alive at 84 years he says he never knew them and remembers very little, if he ever knew anything. The only information he has given me is that his grandfather was a Sergeant Major at Hillsborough Barracks about World War I and his grandmother was attacked under Attercliffe Viaduct and died later of her injuries at the beginning of the twentieth century. The only other name I know of in the family is **Charles Bussey** who was married to my grandmother's (**Elizabeth Jackson**) sister, **Ada**, whose descendents could still live in Sheffield.
I would be grateful of any help about the family or the barracks."

Help wanted and offered

Mrs C.L. Colbourne, 209 Lonsdale Drive, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent ME8 9JW is in need of PR photocopies from Sheffield areas and is happy to do the same for anyone who needs anything from FRC, London Metropolitan Archives, Guildhall Library or certificates ordered. Reciprocal research offered.

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Names and addresses of members who have submitted surname interests

- 1849 Mr S. Platts, 845 Abbeydale Road, Sheffield S7 2BH
- 1916 Mr K. Scott, 107 Prospect Road, Bradway, Sheffield S17 4JE
- 2131 Mrs J. Marsden, 74 Worlds End Lane, WestonTurville, Aylesbury, Bucks.
HP22 5RX
- 2166 Mr William, Dunn, 15 Park Homer Drive, Wimborne, Dorset BH21 2SR
- 2175 Mr David Capewell, 18 Longford Road, Sheffield S17 4LQ
- 2214 Mr Alan Poole, 6 Witherby Close, Croydon CR0 5SU
- 2235 Mr Kenneth Ford, 19 Leofric Avenue, Bourne, Lincs. PE10 9QT
- 2241 Mrs A.S. Abbot, 232 Folkestone Road, Dover, Kent CT17 9JF
- 2267 Mrs Catherine M. Smith, 4 Ashfield Ave. Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS4 2UR
- 2288 Dr Colin Watson, 8 Church View, Narborough, Leicester LE9 5GY

- 2301 Mrs Stella Baggaley, Saddlers house, High Street, Farningham, Kent
DA4 0DT
- 2305 Mr R. H. Tingle, Le Motais, Echemire 49150, France
- 2306 Mrs Joy Bunn, 7 Broadlawn, Leigh on Sea, Essex
- 2312 Miss Kay John, 5 Mitchell Close, Gateford, Worksop S81 7NS
- 2315 Mrs M.A.S. Lewis, 186 Colman Road, Norwich, Norfolk NR4 7HD
- 2316 Mr T.A. Barlow, 92 Lower Barn Road, Hadfield, Glossop Derbyshire
SK13 2EL
- 2325 Mr Jeremy H. Crawshaw, 107 Bole Hill Lane, Crookes, Sheffield S10 1S
- 2328 Mrs B. Middleton, 25 Hannah Road, Woodhouse, Sheffield S13 7RU
- 2329 Mrs Roz Hammersley, Castlemere, Bedford Way, Mold, Flintshire CH7 1SL
- 2333 Mrs S. Garrett-Lane, 52 Fir Road, Paddock, Huddersfield, W. Yorks HD1 4JE
- 2334 Mrs S.E. Haseltine, Goodwins, Snow Hill, Crawley Down, West Sussex
RH10 3EF
- 2340 Miss Anita Griffith, 3332 Joan Dr. Mississauga, ON, L5B 1TA Canada
E-mail: anitagriffith@canada.com
- 2348 Mrs M. Patterson, 74 Newlands Road, High West Jesmond, Newcastle upon
Tyne NE2 3NT
- 2349 Mrs C. L. Colbourne, 209 Lonsdale Drive, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent
ME8 9JW
- 2350 Mr J.C. Lawrence, "Detling", 8 Gander Hill, Haywards Heath, West Sussex
RH16 1QX
- 2351 Mrs Joan Platt, 3 Chalcrafts, Alton, Hampshire GU34 2HD
- 2355 Mrs Margaret Day, 22 Nichols Way, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS22 6AD
- 2369 Ms Kath Crawley, 17 Linburn Road, Sheffield S8 0GS
- 2377 Mr T.D. Ellin, St Mary's, Alfrick, Worcester, WR6 5EY
E-mail: david.ellin@talk21.com
- 2383 Mr Joseph Dobson, 16 Nightingale Drive, Towcester, Northants. NN12 6RA

Surname interests

M.No	Surname	Place	County	Period
2267	Appleby	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2241	Appleyard	Buxton	DBY	1900-present
2241	Appleyard	Sheffield	SYK	1900-present
2350	Baber	Frenchay	GLS	19C
2301	Baggaley	Sheffield	WRY	c1790-1920
2333	Bailey	Dronfield	DBY	pre 1770
2316	Barlow	Ashton-under-Lyne	LAN	L19C
2316	Barlow	Colne	LAN	c1863
2316	Barlow	Rainford	LAN	c1860
2316	Barlow	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2316	Baron	Manchester	LAN	L19C
2316	Baron	Skipton	YKS	1863+
2306	Battinson	Long Preston	YKS	c1750
2166	Bellamy	Sheffield	YKS	1845+
2348	Blacktin	Ecclesall, Sheffield	YKS	Any
2348	Blacktin	Nether Hallam, Sheffield	YKS	Any
2329	Bletcher	Conisbrough	WRY	1746+
2329	Bletcher	Everton	NTT	1746+
2329	Bletcher	Wadsworth	WRY	1746+

2241	Bluck	Buxton	DBY	pre 1930
2312	Bownes	Sheffield	YKS	c & pre 1840
2355	Bramall	Sheffield	YKS	1900+
2355	Brocklesby	Sheffield/Rivelin	YKS	1890+
2235	Butler	Peterborough	NTH	18 & 19C
2355	Cade	Sheffield	YKS	1850+
2288	Cahill	Sheffield	YKS	c1880
2175	Capewell	Sheffield	YKS	All
2349	Colborn(e) & var.	Any	Any	Any
2349	Colbourn(e)	Newhall, Burton on Trent	STS/DBY	c1880+
2349	Colbourne	Stapenhill	DBY	c1880+
2306	Constantine	Giggleswick	YKS	c1700
2306	Constantine	Linton	YKS	c1750
2301	Corner	North Cave	ERY	c1650-1809
2349	Coulborn(e)	Aston cum Aughton	YKS	c1840+
2301	Coulson	Bubwith, Wilberfoss	ERY	c1700-1800
2301	Coulson	Whitgift	WRY	c1850-1911
2369	Crawley	Dundalk (Ireland)	LOU	pre 1885
2325	Crawshaw	Sheffield	SYK	1851+
2325	Crawshaw	Malin Bridge	SYK	1851+
1849	Croft(s)	Norton/Beauchief	DBY	1840-70
2334	Darwent	London	MDX	E19C
2334	Darwent	Sheffield	YKS	M & L 19C
2333	Denton	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1811
2383	Dobson	Sheffield	YKS	1787-1863
2383	Dobsun	Sheffield	YKS	1815-1863
2334	Drury	Sheffield	YKS	L 19C
2369	Duckenfield	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1860
2166	Dunn	Huddersfield	YKS	1840+
2166	Dunn	Sheffield	YKS	1871+
2166	Dunn	Whitefield	LAN	1895+
2328	Edwards	Sheffield	YKS	c1870
2377	Ellin	Sheffield	YKS	1700+
2377	Ellin	Womersley	YKS	1700+
2235	Ford	Easton	NTH	18 & 19C
2235	Ford	Sheffield	WRY	19C
2377	Foster	Bunny	NTT	1700-1850
2301	Foster	Dronfield	DBY	c1869-1911
2301	Foster	Wentworth	WRY	c1800-1864
2334	Freeman	Ilkeston	DBY	1770+
2267	Gardener	Sheffield	YKS	c1890-1940
2267	Gardiner	Sheffield	YKS	c1890-1940
2267	Gardner	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2333	Garrett	Batley	WRY	1790+
2333	Garrett	Rothwell	WRY	pre 1790
2312	Gaskill	Bridgegate	DBY	c & pre 1830
2328	Gilham	Sheffield	YKS	1870+
2334	Gill	Ecclesfield / Sheffield	YKS	19C
2328	Gillam	Sheffield	YKS	1870+
2328	Schofield	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1870

2328	Gillham	Sheffield	YKS	1870+
2315	Goldspink	Welton	YKS	1850+
2315	Gooderham	Sheffield	YKS	1850+
2312	Goodinson	Swinton	YKS	c & pre 1860
2315	Goodrum	Sheffield	YKS	1850+
2369	Gough	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1865
1849	Hampson	West Bromwich/Wednesbury	STS	1840-60
2312	Hardwick	Sheffield	YKS	c & pre 1880
2131	Harris	Chasetown	STS	pre 1820
2334	Haseltine	Ockley	SRY	1800+
2312	Hobson	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1845
2312	Howe	Sheffield	YKS	c & pre 1830
2301	Inglis	Fife, Kirkaldy	FIF	c1700-1830
2235	Jackson	Easton	NTH	18 & 19C
2333	Jackson	Handley	DBY	pre 1811
2235	Jackson	Sheffield	WRY	19C
2340	Jepson	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1900
2328	Johnson	Sheffield	YKS	c1870
2334	Jones	Walsall	STS	1800+
2301	Ker(r)	Fife, Kirkaldy	FIF	c1800
1916	Kershaw	Duffied area		17-19C
2340	King	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1900
2301	Lawrence	Snaith, Ousefleet	WRY	c1700-1900
2267	Leedale	Sheffield	YKS	19C
1916	Limb	Ilkestone area	DBY	17-19C
2166	Lord	Bury	LAN	1870+
2301	Major	Whitgift	WRY	c1800-1900
2312	Mann	Bridgegate	DBY	c & pre 1860
2369	Marrall	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2131	Marsden	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1904
2334	Mitchell	Horsham area	SSX	1800+
2369	Mulvey	Strokestown (Ireland)	ROS	pre 1912
2316	Needham	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1820
2377	Oldale	Sheffield	YKS	1750+
1916	Ollerenshaw	Cheshire area	CHS	17-19C
2334	Paine	Waresley(Hun)Gamlingay	CAM	1780+
2351	Palfreyman	Liverpool	LAN	1830+
2351	Palfreyman	Middleton	OBY	1820+
2351	Palfreyman	Sheffield	YKS	1796+
1916	Parkinson	Tickhill / Doncaster	YKS	17-19C
2349	Percival	Sheffield	YKS	c1850+
2214	Poole	Sheffield	YKS	c1906
2316	Potter	Treeton, Rotherham	YKS	M19C
2333	Priestley		DBY	pre 1750
2131	Richardson	Kimberworth	YKS	pre 1848
2334	Ridge	Eccesall / Sheffield	YKS	pre 1870
2312	Rowe	Tavistock	DEV	c & pre 1840
2312	Sanderson	Sheffield	YKS	c & pre 1850
1916	Scott	Sheffield area	YKS	17-19C
2334	Shepherd	Derby	DBY	E 19C

2301	Sinclair	Kinghorn, Fife	FIF	c1820-1860
2305	Singleton	Doncaster	YKS	19C
2377	Skevington	Ashbourne	DBY	1700+
1916	Slack	Rotherham area	YKS	17-19C
2355	Slack	Sheffield	YKS	18-20C
2312	Stevenson	Sheffield	YKS	c & pre 1837
2301	Storey	Whitgift	WRY	c1700-1870
2328	Swaby	Sheffield	YKS	c1870
2312	Swaine	Sheffield	YKS	c & pre 1850
2334	Taylor	Burton upon Trent / Derby	DBY	1800+
2349	Turner	Aston	YKS	c1840+
2166	Walkden	Bury	LAN	1840+
2267	Walker	Sheffield	YKS	19C
1916	Wallace	Sheffield area	YKS	17-19C
597	Ward	Letwell	YKS	19C
597	Ward	Rotherham	YKS	19C
597	Ward	Sheffield	YKS	19C
597	Ward	Throapham	YKS	19C
597	Ward	Worksop	NTT	19C
2316	Watson	Colne	LAN	c1860
2355	Whitham	Sheffield	YKS	1860+
1916	Widdowson	Staveley / Chesterfield	DBY	17-19C
1916	Windle	Ecclesfield area	YKS	17-19C
2166	Wolstenholmes	Alkington	LAN	1805+
2267	Woodhouse	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2355	Woodhouse	Sheffield/Rivelin	YKS	1840+
2312	Woodward	Swinton	YKS	c & pre 1860
2369	Wragg	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1850
2166	Wright	Middleton & Alkington	LAN	1845+
2131	Wright	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1873

SOME FACTS ABOUT CENSUS RETURNS

1. 1911-1991 census forms for England and Wales are kept by National Statistics in secure storage. The forms occupy about 60 miles of linear shelving. The Public Records Office stores census forms dating from earlier censuses.
2. The English and Welsh forms from the 2001 Census will occupy over 40 miles of linear shelving. Images of the forms will be stored on 15,000 reels of microfilm and for the first time since 1841, the paper records will be destroyed and the paper recycled.
3. In the 1700s some people believed that a census would bring the wrath of God down on the country because a census of the Israelites ordered by King David was followed by a plague, which killed 70,000 people.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN 1891

Was your grandmother/great grandmother a domestic servant? Mine was. In my teens (snob that I was) I was quite upset to discover my grandmother had spent a few years before her marriage as a domestic servant. I remember her as a lively, articulate intelligent woman, quite different from my idea of a downtrodden skivvy. A study of social history has made me see things from a far more realistic angle.

The nineteenth century offered very little choice in the way of employment for women, especially in an area of heavy industry like South Yorkshire. Too old to be regarded as children, not yet old enough for marriage it was a practical solution to 'go into service' during their teenage years and early twenties. At least they made one less mouth to feed at home, and, hopefully they were being trained in domestic duties which would stand them in good stead when they later married.

In an effort to find out what life was like for domestic servants in 1891, I made a study of those employed in a row of larger houses on Doncaster Road in Rotherham. I used the Census Enumerators Books and trade directories. I was particularly interested in the 'place of birth' column. Where did these young women come from?

64% of these women I would describe as local; that is they came from Rotherham, Sheffield and South Yorkshire. Some were obviously within walking distance of their homes (providing their present home and their birth place are the same). If one of your female ancestors 'disappeared' in 1891 perhaps she was earning a living in Rotherham. Is she one of the young women on this list?

Domestic servants, their ages and birthplaces, employed on Doncaster Road Rotherham, in 1891 (Alphabetical order)

Allen Caroline	24	Yorkshire, Rotherham
Bagshaw Annie	20	Yorkshire, Handsworth
Barmerick Mary A	21	Yorkshire, Sheffield
Boyd Edith	18	Yorkshire, Harlington
Cutts Adelaide	17	Yorkshire, Rotherham
Duddley Pheobe	28	Derbyshire, Tunby
Edwards Ester	37	Kent, Ramsgate
Evans Alice	22	Yorkshire, Castleford
Fish Mary	22	Yorkshire, Barnburgh
Flinders Fanny	22	Derbyshire, Ilkeston
Geldard Elizabeth	31	Yorkshire, Bradford
Green Emma	27	Yorkshire, Masbrough
Griffiths Emma	21	Worcestershire, Oldbury

Gurnett Ann	27	Staffordshire, West Bromwich
Harmer Rhoda	22	Norfolk, Dilham
Hickman Ann	19	Yorkshire, Kimberworth
Hoskins Eliza	26	Derbyshire, Staveley
Innman Hannah	30	Yorkshire, Hull
Kettleborough Mary	22	Nottinghamshire, North Wheatley
Ling Prescilla	18	Yorkshire, Rotherham
Lord Annie	20	Northamptonshire, Silverstone
Mansbridge Lydia	19	Yorkshire, Wath
Ogley Julia	24	Yorkshire, Masbrough
Ostmoen Anne	25	Norway, North Odalon
Petersen Sofea	20	Sweden, Hasselskag
Pooley Sarah	15	Yorkshire, Kimberworth
Porter Mary	24	Yorkshire, Whiston
Powell Emma	28	Nottinghamshire, Thrumpton
Ridgell Sarah	20	Yorkshire, Wormhill
Ridgeway Mary	20	Yorkshire, Sheffield
Rodgers Caroline	34	Dorset, Dorchester
Rogers Miriam	17	Yorkshire, Rotherham
Ross Elizabeth	25	Durham, Newcastle
Severn Martha	50	Yorkshire, Woodhouse
Styring Agnes	23	Yorkshire, Wickersley
Taylor Elizabeth	29	Salop, Oakengates
Thomas Elizabeth	23	Yorkshire, Barnsley
Wales ETTY	16	Yorkshire, Masbrough
Waters Rebecca	25	Lancashire, Falkingham
Watson Sarah Jane	20	Lincolnshire, Nettleton
Wells Fanny	25	Yorkshire, Sheffield
Williams Clara	24	Yorkshire, Rotherham
Williams Alice	21	Yorkshire, Rotherham
Windle Ada	19	Yorkshire, Sheffield
Wollen Gertrude	25	Yorkshire, Rotherham
Woollen Louisa	20	Yorkshire, Rotherham

Although this began as a study of domestic servants it proved impossible to separate them from their employers. This row of houses appeared to be the chosen residence of the successful entrepreneurs of the latter part of the 1800s, Several of those named are still well known in the year 2000. George Neill (J.P. and several times Mayor of Rotherham) lived at Eastwood House. His son James (not yet born in 1891) was the founder of the large Sheffield firm of James Neill and Co. Clement B. Clark, living at Sharon was one of the founders of the Rotherham glass-works of Beatson-Clark. With seven sons enumerated in 1891 it was

indeed a 'family' firm. Some members of the Peech family, noted for the connection with the firm of Steel, Peech and Tozer lived at Cranworth House. The other houses were occupied by colliery managers, ministers of Religion; solicitors and a surgeon. All were in a social class where the employment of servants was not only a practical necessity in an age of few (practically no) labour saving aids. It was an important sign of social standing.

Over the years I have discovered that few of us amateur genealogists have ancestors we might describe as 'upper class. So, when you consult the Census Enumerators Books don't forget to look at the bottom of each household list - where those of least importance are named - the domestic servants.

*Eileen M Allen, 1 The Coach House, Rotherstoke Close, Moorgate,
Rotherham S60 2JU*

TRANSCRIBING PAYS DIVIDENDS

Being fortunate in locating ancestors as a direct result of the efforts of transcribers of the 1841-1881 censuses prompted me to respond to the request for help with the Burial Transcribing in spite of working full time. The difficulties I have encountered reading the elaborate handwriting has in fact helped me trace an elusive family.

Having searched the 1871 census indexes on each visit to Sheffield for Charles Rutter & family unsuccessfully I realised it could have been wrongly transcribed. I decided to search other possibilities, and lo and behold found my family under the name of Nuttin*

On obtaining a copy of the original entry I found -Charles -38- Saw Maker b. Sheffield- Mary Ann - 25 - b. Gleadless [my 2x gl. Grandparents] Sarah-4 [who I didn't know existed] -Ella 3[my gt. Grandma]. I was intrigued with the boarders -Robert Sorby-wife Hannah & sons John -4 -Thomas- 6 months.

I remembered a John Sorby being a witness at Ella Rutter's marriage to Thomas Birks and assumed he was a friend. Wrong. He was in fact her cousin. After scrutinising the entries I noticed Hannah Sorby was born Gleadless and was in fact Mary Ann's sister.

* Ironically the name on the original entry does in fact state Nuttin.

Shirley Allen 16, Swire Croft, Gargrave Skipton, N. Yorks. BD23 3SJ

AS I REMEMBER IT

By Dolly Shaw

1926 was a terrible year for British Industry and the "Great Strike" made things much worse. Many of those out of work in the North walked all the way from their homes to London to see the Government – all to no avail. For my year as a Student Teacher, I was paid £10, paid at the end of each term, £3-6s-8d. There were four classes in society in those days: the very rich, the rich, the poor and the very poor, and it was very hard to change classes. I applied to Sheffield Education Committee for a post as an unqualified teacher. I was given a post at Carbrook Church of England School as an unqualified teacher at a salary of £100 per year – a fortune in those days.

Carbrook School was in the worst slums of Sheffield being surrounded by iron and steel works. The houses were back-to-back, one up and one down and the families were big in those days. There was no running water and no proper sanitation – how different from the lovely Council houses on the Shiregreen Estate. The children were poorly fed, badly clothed, some without shoes and dirty, and so tired they could hardly keep awake at school. They were in no condition to learn much and I think we spent most of our time trying to bring a little happiness into their lives.

I was surprised that I had been chosen to teach in a C of E School as I was a Wesleyan. The Church was just after cheap labour for in those days, Church schools did not get as much financial aid from the Government as Council schools – so here in Carbrook all five teachers were unqualified and only the Head, Mrs. Cross, was qualified. The Church was very High. Every morning the Vicar came to take prayers and hymns. Miss Cross was High Church too, but she and the Vicar were always quarreling. She used to annoy him every morning by playing a song for the children to march into Prayers just like our pop songs today and called the Frothblowers' Anthem:

*The more we are together, together, together,
The more we are together, the merrier we shall be.
For your friends are my friends,
and my friends are your friends.*

The more we are together, the merrier we shall be.

The children used to stamp their feet and sing at the top of their voices. It was the only time they seemed to be awake. The Vicar objected to it, because it was the song the parents sang in the pubs and on their drunken walks home – their only relaxation in those days and the pubs were open all day and night. She annoyed him through all the year I was there, so that didn't make the school a happy place. I heard that Miss Cross' family

were very friendly with the Bishop of Sheffield, so I think the Vicar was too afraid to sack her.

The school was held in the Church Hall. There were three of us in the hall – very big classes and just torn curtains to separate each class. It was pandemonium sometimes – two classes in tiny rooms off the hall and a small room for the staff and the Headmistress. The highlight of the year was the crowning of the May Queen. A little girl in my class was chosen to be Queen. She was a sweet little thing, 6 years old, very bright and it was pathetic to see her mothering the other kiddies. Miss Cross decided on a Lily Queen. She herself bought some beautiful white satin for the dress and green velvet for the train. My mother made up the outfit and it was lovely. The Headmistress even took the little girl home to give her a bath and we then realised she had curly golden hair. She carried a spray of Lillium regale and Miss Cross gave all the teachers a spray. Each class had to put on a little play and my mother made lovely costumes for all the children in my class out of crepe paper. The children loved it and I let them keep the costumes, they were so happy to dress up. Miss Cross was delighted with my class which was the only one to dress up. We had the little concerts in the evening thinking that it would be a change for the parents – every evening for a week – but hardly any parents turned up – the same few each night, but the children enjoyed it and that was the main thing. The school had no playground, no free milk, no school dinners in those days so the children didn't get much comfort.

My mother saved the £100 I earned, so in that year I was accepted in to Sheffield Training College in Collegiate Crescent, Ecclesall 1927 – 1929. I couldn't apply to any other college out of Sheffield because of the extra travelling expenses at holiday time, and industry during those years was very bad. The fees were £45 per annum. That included all Tutoring, a room on our own with a maid to clean it, all meals served by the maids, and all laundry. The tradition was that all Seniors chose a Junior known as "College Daughters". In the first year the Daughter occupied the room her College Mother had occupied in her junior year, and in the senior year moved to her College Mother's room, so my room was in Lower East all the time. The residential part of the college was divided into Lower East, Upper East, Lower West, Upper West, and a small corridor led off from Lower East called The Island.

Each section had a "Living in Tutor" who had rooms at the end of the corridor. The Island joined us with the Tutor, Miss Roberts, who was our Tutor for Educational Studies for children aged 5 to 11. The Tutor for 11 plus years lived in Upper East. Lower West the Biology Tutor, Daisy, and Upper West, Liz, the History Tutor. The Vice Principal, Miss Sinclair, had a flat in the middle of the building between East and West. Swing doors separated East and West and this area was out of bounds to

us. When we visited friends in the West and nobody was around we used it as it saved the long walk between East and West. The ground floor was used for Matron's flat plus the dining room, kitchens, library, and Common Rooms. It was a lovely building. Outside the Residential Hall was the hockey pitch, and this led to another big building where we studied.

The male students lived in a big house in Bromsgrove Road, the next road to Collegiate Crescent. We had lectures from Monday to Friday from 9a.m. to 1p.m., then one hour for lunch, and afternoon lectures until 4:30p.m. Saturday mornings were only 9a.m. to 1p.m.. Every morning we all had hymns and prayers in the Hall with women at the front, men at the back and all the Tutors there. We were not allowed to speak to the male students unless a Tutor was with us. We had a roll call before every lecture. Only one subject, Biology, was mixed. We had three male students in our class and they sat at the back and only spoke to the Tutor.

The Dining Room was arranged in tables to seat 12 with a prefect at each table to supervise. We had the same seat each day whilst we were Juniors with "Mothers" and "Daughters" together. In our second year, with our "Daughter" we could sit with friends, but again had the same seat for the year. The Tutors sat at the table at the top of the room on a raised dais. Once a term accompanied by our "Daughters" we had lunch with the Tutors at their table (same menu as the other students).

Breakfast was at 8a.m. without the Tutors, and Hall Assembly was in the Lecture Building at 9a.m. Lunch was the main meal of the day with the tutors. The men had all their meals separately in their own house. Tea was at 4:30p.m., again without the Tutors, and we were free until 6p.m. when all the doors were locked. The meals were excellent, we had a very good cook. At 6p.m. all the Juniors had to be in their Common Room, 1 East and 1 West, and we had a Prefect in charge. We were not allowed to speak and had to do silent studying until 8p.m. At 8p.m. we had Roll Call, Prayers, and Supper. The Head Girl did the Roll Call and the Tutor mumbled the Prayers and left, and we then had supper. At 8:30 p.m. we had to be back in the Common Room to study again until 10 pm with lights out at 10.30.

We had sports on Saturday afternoons, sharing the University Playing grounds at Norton Woodseats on the outskirts of the City. Social life hardly existed. We had a dance in the Lecture Hall before the Christmas vacation. It was a black tie affair and evening dress for the girls, so no banquet. All the Tutors sat round the edge of the room and if a boy asked a girl for more than one dance, eyebrows were raised. No disco dancing then, just sedate ballroom dances. Miss Roberts organised a Social Evening once a term just for the lady Tutors and we girls in one of our Common Rooms.

For one of these parties, which were always in fancy dress and with my College Mother, Phyllis Ridler playing for the dancing, the Tutor thought that hydrogen filled balloons would add to the party spirit. She ordered these balloons, filled, from one of the big shops in the centre of Sheffield for the Saturday night party. She asked me, being a Sheffielder and knowing the shops, if I would take two of my friends and collect the balloons.

In those days everyone in work worked until 1pm on a Saturday afternoon and then a lot of people went into the City centre to do their shopping. The big shops then were all in "The Moor". The direct route back to the College was along this route. I didn't fancy meeting up with anyone I knew, carrying those stupid balloons. We had to walk, we couldn't take the tram, so I took my friends away from the shopping centre along the back streets. This was a very poor part of Sheffield. The children were playing in the streets and seeing us with all these inflated balloons thought it would be lovely to grab one. They made a charge at us, never realising that the balloons would float away. We landed back at the College with very few balloons and very red faces. The rest of the students thought it was hilarious. How we were teased about it!

We attended lectures every day except weeks in the two years when we did practical training in one of the Sheffield schools. The girls who had no previous experience had to do 12 weeks during their two year course. For the first and second practical work, we had just a Tutor and the Headmistress to criticise us, but on our last, we had HMI Inspectors. At the end of the two years, in July, we took the Government exam for all Training Colleges in England.

The results of the final exam were not given until October. By tradition again, the results were sent to the Principal. He called all the Senior students into the Hall and read out all the names of the ex-students who had passed. The College Daughter then sent a telegram to her College Mother. On the Saturday evening, after we had the results, all the College Mothers who lived near to the College went back with a lovely box of chocolates for her Daughter. A month afterwards all the new Juniors were given a weekend holiday and we old ones were invited back for a reunion party. Only those who had passed went back, the failures were too disappointed. I was surprised that only a few of us were lucky enough to have found work as a Qualified Teacher at the great sum of £165 per year.

D.M. Poulton

Submitted by K. Poulton, Oakhurst, Edgeley, Little Bookham,
Leatherhead, Surrey KT23 3BE

(To be continued)

THE WRONG SIDE OF THE BLANKET:

Notes taken at the FFHS Conference, April 2001.

It is highly likely that at some stage in researching family history we shall find an illegitimate child somewhere in the family. The illegitimacy may be openly acknowledged or it may be something that is not spoken about because of the views of particular members of the family. This is an attempt to outline some of the issues which surround illegitimacy, which is complex with cultural, legal and religious issues bound together and leading sometimes to absurdities. A person who is illegitimate in one country may not be illegitimate in another because of the different laws. Even within this country church and common law had differing views on illegitimacy.

Until 1926, in England and Wales a child was illegitimate if his/her parents were not married to each other, if the parents' marriage was not valid or if the father of the child could be proved to be someone other than the wife's husband. A child was legitimate if s/he was conceived and born to parents in a valid marriage, if s/he was conceived before marriage but the parents entered in to a valid marriage before the birth or alternatively if s/he was conceived during a valid marriage but was born after the marriage ended. In 1926 the law was amended so that a child was legitimised by the parents' marriage as long as they had been free to marry at the time of the birth. This was later changed in 1959 so that a child was legitimised by the parents' marriage even if they had not been free to marry at the time of the child's birth.

Not surprisingly attitudes towards pre-marital sex affect illegitimacy rates. In the 17th century the illegitimacy rate has been estimated to be about 2%. It rose during the 18th century and was sufficiently high in the early 19th century to be causing some concern - from a study of certificates it seems to have reached about 6.5% in the mid 19th century. It then fell again until the beginning of the 20th century when it was around 4%. However the national average does disguise local variations: in 1946 the rate was 6.5%, but this included rates of 11% in Anglesey and 5% in Cumberland.

Illegitimacy cannot be studied in isolation - pregnancy at the time of marriage must also be considered. It has been estimated that during the 19th century 20-30% of all brides were pregnant on their wedding day. One issue which needs to be considered is the community and local customs. In some parts of the country it was acceptable within the community for an engaged couple to have sex before marriage, although this was not the view of the church.

Until 1754 marriage was by declaration and it did not have to take place in church - indeed in medieval times the declaration would take

place at the church door, with the couple then going in to the church for the blessing. "I will marry you" was enough for the marriage to be valid, with or without witnesses. This did lead to some confusion and at times some people were not sure whether they were married or not. Some people wanted a ceremony or some form of ritual. In some places folklore was involved and a marriage was considered to have taken place if the couple jumped over a broomstick.

Hardwicke's Marriage Act was passed in 1753, and became law in 1754. It affected only England and Wales – NOT Scotland or Ireland. The provisions of the Act were that for a marriage to take place there had to be a public notice of intent to marry (banns or special licence) and the ceremony had to take place in a parish church or public chapel, performed by an Anglican priest unless the couple were Jewish or Quakers. (This caused some concerns for Roman Catholics, because Roman Catholic priests could not perform a marriage that was legally recognised by the state). The public registration of the marriage had to be recorded in a book and parental consent was required for persons under 21. By 1837 girls could not be married below the age of 12, and boys had to be older than 14. In 1929 this was amended to 16 years of age for both males and females.

Marital breakdown is not a new occurrence. The forbidden degrees of marriage as outlined in Leviticus 18 were important when considering the validity of a marriage, and subsequent statutes of 1907, 1921, 1931 and the Marriage Act of 1949. During Victorian times it was virtually impossible to divorce, except by private Act of Parliament which was extremely expensive so sometimes the couple would agree to live apart, perhaps with a court agreement if they could afford it. The marriage could be annulled, but that did not mean that either party was free to marry again. 'Divorce' initially meant separated but not free to remarry. Divorce was possible 'abroad' in Scotland but unfortunately the divorce was not recognised in England and Wales. In 1858 divorce became legally recognised but not on equal terms for both partners. An adulterous woman could be divorced by her husband; a wife could divorce her husband if he committed adultery and for some other reason in addition to the adultery. Most divorces were started by men and it was not until 1923 that women could sue for divorce on the grounds of the husband's adultery alone. By 1937 the grounds for divorce had widened to include desertion, drunkenness and cruelty. In the 1970s they were widened to include 'no fault'. So people may then live together and bring up children if they were not legally married to each other because of the circumstances in which they found themselves.

A child may be born illegitimate for varying reasons – perhaps the courtship went wrong, the parents did not have sufficient money to

marry, perhaps the father died, was imprisoned, in the armed forces or moved away. The child could be the result of sexual exploitation – a maid servant in the large house with a lecherous employer, rape, incest or prostitution. It could simply be that the parents could not marry for some reason. If the child was brought up by the couple then it is possible that no-one would be aware of the illegitimacy.

However if the mother was left to bring up the child alone then the situation would be different. There were few schemes to help unmarried mothers. Some children would be abandoned; by the nineteenth century there were charities to look after abandoned children, notably Barnadoes, others would be given to 'baby farmers' who may or not have the child's welfare at heart. There were some people who wanted a child but could not have their own and they would 'adopt' such children.

The old Poor Law governed the treatment of the pregnant single woman. The Poor Law officers were basically concerned to secure support for the child – so that the parish did not have to fund the upbringing if it all possible. Examinations of such women would take place and if it became clear who the father was then he would be expected to provide maintenance for the child. If he came from a different parish then the woman would be removed to that parish.

The new Poor Law of 1834 had a completely different attitude towards unmarried mothers because it removed the mother's right to claim maintenance from the father leaving her to go to the Poor Law authorities. The aim seems to have been that such women were wicked and feckless and that such treatment would ultimately discourage them from behaving in this manner. It does not seem to have had the desired effect, because in 1845 maintenance orders were allowed again and for the next 14 years annual returns of bastards were compiled for the Home Office. There should be copies of these in local record offices. The records include the year, name of woman, date of the action and what happened as a result of the action. Many of the actions were abandoned and a private agreement was reached. The name of the father of the child is only included if an order was made. The exact details available depend on the local official. In 1858 the law was changed and these orders were not used any more. There may however be evidence in the summons book in police records. Evidence may also be found in Petty Sessions minutes after 1834, although these may not always contain the full story. Many of these records are not indexed and can be difficult to use. To locate them you need to refer to the area where the mother was living at the time. Divisional boundaries also need to be borne in mind when using Petty Sessions records, although the Archivist should be able to provide advice on these.

Sometimes the mother would not continue to look after the child for varying reasons. The most desperate reason would be infanticide - approximately 50% of these murders are of young babies murdered by the mother. The death rate for the illegitimate child exceeded that of the legitimate child. Infanticide was and can be hard to prove, but in the 18th and 19th centuries one of the deciding factors was whether the mother had prepared the layette - if she had then it was taken as an indication that she was ready to look after her baby. Sometimes the child would be given away to other people, with the birth mother usually giving some money to the adopter. Strictly though this was fostering because adoption was not given legal status until 1st January 1927. Legal adoption cut off the birth parents' rights completely. The adopted child would receive a new birth certificate so that tracing the birth parents would not be possible. This remained the case until the 1970s when an Act was passed allowing the adopted child to trace the birth parents. Occasionally the child would be abandoned at a foundling hospital with no indication of his/her identity.

Some of the children would be apprenticed in different parishes from the one in which they were born. There were also emigration schemes in the 19th and 20th centuries to populate the colonies. Not all of the children ended up in caring households.

The illegitimate child had few rights. S/he was known as *filius nuntus* (no-one's child) and could only inherit from her/his parents by a definite statement in a will or by settlement during the lifetime of the parent.

For clues about the identity of the father it is worth looking closely at the child's names, particularly the middle name which may well be the family name of the father. Sometimes the name of the father is stated in baptismal records, which is probably a reasonable indication of the truth of the situation. After 1850 the birth certificate could not bear the name of the father of the child if he was not present at the time of registration unless he was the husband of the child's mother.

Judith Pitchforth

Do You Know.....

In 1767 there were 319 Roman Catholics in Sheffield who met in a room in the Lord's House in Pepper Alley. (According to Fairbanks this was in the vicinity of Norfolk Row). In 1814 a place of worship was erected on the site of the Lord's House (ie the Duke of Norfolk). The building was enlarged in 1837 and used until St Marie's was consecrated in 1850.

UNWANTED CERTIFICATES

The Society collects unwanted original certificates of birth, marriage and death. The original certificates that the Society holds will, in due course, be deposited in the Society library for members to view. If anyone has unwanted certificates (**not photocopies**) please send them to the Editor, Mrs D. Marsden, for listing in the *Flowing Stream* before deposition in the library.

Births

B96 15 Nov 1877 Beatrice d. of Henry Thomas Johnson, Cutler, and Isabelle Johnson, formerly Camm at 33 St. Mary's Lane, Sheffield South

- Details of the 1881 census for Beatrice can be found with the certificate

B97 3 May 1877 Amy d. of Matthew George Kent, Surgical instrument forger, and Mary Kent formerly Walker at 2 in court 8 Pearl Street, Ecclesall Bierlow.

B98 27 Feb 1939 John s. of William Flint, Steel Melter, and Elizabeth Flint formerly Eliot at Rockingham Street, Sheffield West.

B99 29 May 1862 Mark s. of Robert Gill, Stone Mason Journeyman, and Ann Gill, formerly Ward at Farm Lane Ends, Manningham, Horton, Yorkshire

Marriages

M52 10 July 1864 William Richardson 21 yrs. B. Wiredrawer s. of Thomas Richardson, Labourer and Eliza Boot 20 yrs S. dau. of William Boot, Soldier, in Par. of St Mary's, Sheffield

M53 4 Jan 1913 George Fox 28 yrs. B. Corporal in Royal Artillery, s. of Fred Fox (deceased) Sergeant Major a.p.c. and Maria Webster 31 yrs. S. dau. of William Webster (deceased) Horse Keeper at Parish Church in Par of Sheffield.

M54 27 Jan 1867 Edward Gore Flint 22 yrs. B. engineer s. of Robert Flint, Sailor and Martha Hibbard 20 yrs. S. dau of Roland Hibbard Joiner Tool Maker in St. Stephen's Church, Par. of Sheffield

M55 6 Jun 1865 Matthew Flint Full age B. Edge Tool Hardener s. of James Flint Miner and Margaret Evans Full age S. dau of John Evans Grocer at St. Philip's Church, Par of St. Philip's Sheffield

Deaths

D70 27 Mar 1895 Jane Bury F. 70 yrs. Widow of Frank Bury, a Market Gardener, at 61 Langney Road, Eastbourne, Sussex

D71 26 Aug 1937 Ann Teresa Acklin F. 59 yrs. Wife of Herbert John Acklin Cab Driver, at 16a Brunswick Road, Edge Hill, Liverpool South

A HISTORY OF GLEADLESS SCHOOL

Extracts from the school logbooks

These extracts were made by headmaster C.H. New and are records of three schools, Gleadless Church School which became first Handsworth Gleadless Council Mixed School and eventually Gleadless Primary School; Handsworth Gleadless Council Infants School and Gleadless Temporary Provided School both of which were eventually amalgamated with the main school.

They are printed with kind permission of the school.

The first records existing are from 1892 though it can be deduced that Mr W. Roberts was appointed Head in 1884.

21 Jan 1892 Report of visit without notice by E H Howard esq.

“Immediate attention should be called to the serious overcrowding of the Infants. The accommodation is for 50 and the following numbers show the overcrowding to be habitual:-

Average for week ending January 15th - 78;

Average for week ending January 22nd - 81.7;

Average for week ending January 29th - 81.4;

Average for week ending February 5th - 77.4;

Average for week ending February 12th - 80.0

The infants cannot be taught in the present conditions. The room is not furnished for such a class and such children as cannot be packed in the galley are placed in a corner of the room. To add to the foulness of the atmosphere, wet clothes were hanging around the room. In the Mixed Department there is neither accommodation inside nor outside for clothing and hats, coats and dinner baskets were found heaped together on the floor. My Lords trust that the Managers will at once take steps to remedy the defects complained of in the report.”

11 Aug. 1892 From a report of that date.

“It is absolutely unfair both to children and teachers to allow so large a number to attend without supplying adequate accommodation. Ample warning has been given to the Managers though none should have been necessary had they realised their duty to the children. The Master should have been empowered, as he himself suggested, to refuse all new comers. The Teacher deserves great credit for what she has effected under such circumstances. It is regretted that no Manager was present during the Examination

Having regard to the serious nature of the complaints as to the overcrowding of the Infants Class Room my Lords will be unable to pay any further grant in respect of that class unless an Average Attendance is reduced to 50 or additional accommodation is provided.”

21 Oct. 1892 A dark dull Autumn day. I had to light the gas in the middle of the afternoon.

11 Sept. 1893 A meeting of the Managers was held in the classroom this afternoon. The meeting proceeded to consider the position of the school with regard to increased accommodation, the improvement of the closets, provision of lavatories etc. It was considered that from £300 to £400 would be required to carry out these improvements and there seemed very little hope of this amount being raised in the parish. It was therefore felt that the only step to take was for Mr Jeffcock to communicate with the Board and arrange for a deputation to meet them to make the necessary arrangements for transferring the School to the School Board.

15 Sept. 1893 Attendance continues to be very poor. Many of the children are away getting coal in addition to others attending at the soup kitchens.

29 Sept 1893 The great distress in the district through the strike is telling on the attendances. Many of the children are away coal picking and others are away at the soup kitchens and do not get back in time for school in the afternoon.

22 Jan 1894 Very dark in the afternoon. Difficult matter to carry on the work without using gas.

4 June 1894 Spoke to Mrs Richardson about the complaints I have had from parents with regard to her striking the children. Several children have been sent to other schools because of it. I have warned this teacher before and have now informed her that on no account is she to strike or beat any child in her class.

31 Aug 1894 At the Board meeting yesterday it was decided that the Board take over the charge of this school as from June 1st, the present staff being engaged and an Assistant Master be also advertised for.

17 Mar 1896 At about 8.30 this morning a fire occurred in the First Class Room. Someone had drawn the curtains near to the stove which got red hot and set the curtains on fire. When my attention was called to it the flames were getting to the ceiling. I tore down the curtains and trampled it under foot so that no timber damage was done.

7 Sept 1897 One of my old boys - Albert Taylor was killed today at Woodthorpe Colliery by a fall of the roof.

10 Sept 1897 A large number of absentees this afternoon. This staying away on Friday afternoon is getting a very serious matter as it reduces very considerably the weekly average.

29 Mar 1898 This has been a cold and stormy week. On several days we have been compelled to let the fires out in the stoves, as the wind was drawing the smoke and sulphur into the rooms and making them almost suffocating. The wind and snow have been beating in at the windows and through the roof making the rooms like an ice house.

7 Apr 1898 Our last week in the old school where I have spent nearly 14 years - years spent in a pleasant and congenial task and years that have been marked with a fair amount of success. Although for some time I have had to work under serious structural difficulties yet one feels a pang of regret at leaving the old building - even to work under better conditions in a new and well-appointed school.

18 Apr 1898 The public opening of the school performed by the Chairman of the Board (T W Cadman esq. JP). Members of the school board also attended to speak at the opening. A large number of the rate payers and others attended and the school was much admired.

19 Apr 1898 Opening of the school to the children. Acting under the instructions of the chairman of the Board I have sent back all children who have been attending Intake School and who have applied for admission here.

1 Aug 1898 Copy of Government Report:

"In excellent new rooms the children are in capital order. The work is carefully arranged and regularly supervised, and the instruction is intelligent. It is desirable that a second Certified Teacher should have charge of the room used by the Mixed Department on the ground floor."

28 Oct 1898 The caretaker fetched me to school early this morning as he found on his arrival that the school had been broken 'into. Considerable damage had been done to a number of desks and cupboards in breaking into them. The thief or thieves got very little by the visit - only a small American clock and two bunches of keys being missing. The matter is now in the hands of the police.

18 Feb 1899 Little May Rodgers (Standard IV) died on Friday night of diphtheria. She has been away ill for a fortnight. She was a nice loving

child and the news of her death comes as a great shock to me, the Doctor having told me two days before that she was out of danger.

29 Mar 1899 Children photographed PM.

8 May 1899 Barnum and Bailey's Circus at Sheffield - many children away in consequence.

6 Oct 1899 Very poor attendance this week - measles on the increase

17 Oct 1899 There are now a large number of cases of measles.

24 Oct 1899 A very large increase in the number of cases of measles. Elizabeth Gillott is one of these so I have requested H. Gillott (pupil Teacher) to take lodgings during her sister's illness.

25 Oct 1899 Today we have 14 fresh cases of measles.

26 Oct 1899 School closed for three weeks by order of the Medical Officer.

1 Mar 1900 News of the relief of "Ladysmith". Half holiday this afternoon.

21 May 1900 A whole day's holiday is to be given to Sheffield Schools in honour of the relief of Mafeking.

11 Jul 1900 Edith Thorpe has been sent to Intake School as she informed her mother she was afraid of being in Mr Ennis's class as he had struck her twice and dragged her out of class. I have spoken to Mr Ennis on the matter but he denies having struck the girl at any time. I have however, had complaints of this character before and have warned Mr Ennis that I must not hear any more or it will be a serious matter for him. There is certainly a great lack of sympathy between this teacher and the girls in his class and I am afraid that this is due to the fact that this class gets so small during the course of the year most of the girls seeming to leave school as soon as they can do so, instead of going on with higher standards even when their parents wish them to do so.

13 Jul 1900 Attendance is still very unsatisfactory. Many boys at work in the fields.

14 Sept 1900 Doncaster Race Week - hence a very poor attendance. There is also much sickness - particularly sore throats and one boy is said to have Typhoid Fever.

28 Sept 1900 The attendance is very low. There is much sickness especially sore throats. Dr Rae has asked me if there are any drains out of order about the school as so many of the children have poisoned throats. I have however, failed to find anything wrong either in or out of school.

27 Nov 1900 Reported several cases of diphtheria

9 Jan 1901 Deep snow. Complaints about boys snowballing passers by. Warned the children about it.

2 Jun 1902 Half holiday in the afternoon on receipt of the news of the Declaration of Peace in South Africa.

24 Jun 1902 School closed this afternoon for three days of Coronation Festivities.

8 Jun 1903 School re-opened after the holidays. For the first time we have over 300 children present. On referring to the summary I find that 7 years ago the average attendance was 150.

22 Sept 1903 I have received a complaint about teachers calling girls only by their surnames when speaking to them. I have now told the teachers that I shall be obliged to take serious steps in the matter if I receive any further complaints.

6 Nov 1903 Very unsatisfactory attendance this week. There have been a few days of fine weather and many of the elder children have been away getting blackberries.

10 Jun 1904 Found two boys at school during this afternoon who had had no food during the day except some radishes which they had got from the garden.

29 Jul 1904 During the week I have been very unwell and have only with very great difficulty carried out my work in the school. I have not been able to take the Teachers' Lessons in the morning but they have attended as usual and had the time for study. I have examined the 3rd and 4th class in all subjects. The 3rd class was altogether satisfactory and so was the 1st division of the 4th class. But the 2nd division (Miss Smith) is as

disappointing as usual, in fact this teacher's class is always a drag on the school. I have complained of this for years but without result.

18 Nov 1904 Miss Scattergood complained to me this week of the careless and uninterested way in which Ethel Ward goes on with the teaching in school. It seems to be a case of getting through the time anyway so as to get away from school. Within an hour of Miss Scattergood's complaint I found Ethel walking round giving out dictation when she should have been giving the class a lesson on composition. I spoke seriously to Ethel about it and warned her not to alter any lesson on the Time Table without my permission.

22 Nov 1904 When I got to school this morning at 8am I found the rooms so cold that they were not fit for the children to go into. The thermometer in the upper rooms only registered 40° and 41° and in the corridors the temperature varied between 32° and 34°. The caretaker said he had no coals to fire with. He had already brought a barrow full from home. I had the gases in the rooms lighted and so during the morning raised the temperature to 50° in the rooms but could not get the corridor warm.

25 Nov 1904 A cold, stormy week with a heavy fall of snow which much reduced attendance. A supply of coal arrived for the school on Wednesday.

28 Nov-23 Dec 1904 Master away ill with Pneumonia. School in charge of Mr Ennis.

To be continued

MORE FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS

3. The complete 1881 Census is available on CD-ROM. It took approximately ten years to completely transcribe and index the census records of the 26 million people
4. From 1871 the census asked if people were 'lunatics' and 'imbeciles' or 'idiots'. In 1881, the then Registrar General commented: "*It is against human nature to expect a mother to admit her young child to be an idiot, however much she may fear this to be true. To acknowledge the fact is to abandon all hope.*" Enquiries into infirmities ceased after 1911.
5. The population of Britain has increased approximately 6 fold (ten million to sixty million people) between 1801 and 2001, which is about the same rate as the global population.

6. In 1831, London and Middlesex had a population density of 8 residents per acre, compared with 17 residents per acre in Greater London in 1991. The British average is almost one resident per acre, in Wales it is 0.5. Hong Kong has 24 residents per acre.

7. In the 19th century, census results were entirely compiled by clerks. In 1911, punched cards were introduced into the processing and the first computer was used in 1961. In 2001, the census data will be scanned straight from forms into a computer.

BOOK LIST

Endcliffe Crescent by Eva Wilkinson.

This history of the area details all the houses in the crescent and their occupants.

Available from Broomhill History Group, 13 Beech Hill Road, Sheffield S10 2SA

The Book of Whitworth Ancestry by Alan Whitworth

To be published in December 2001 this book traces the lives and associations of many people and places from the 12th century to the present day carrying the name of Whitworth. Subscribers' price £20 plus £2 p & p. Further details and information on the Whitworth One-Name Study Group from Culva House Publications, 10 The Carrs, Sleights, Whitby, n. Yorks. YO21 1RR

BOOK REVIEWS

Yorkshire Parish Registers, Monumental Inscriptions and Wills

From the Yorkshire genealogists' library Guide 2

FFHS ISBN 1860061133 £6.50. First published 2000

This book offers lists of sources for further information for the genealogists – listed by place name with a very brief description and from whom it may be obtained. Apart from the sources listed in the title it covers probate records and a few newspapers. It does also have an author, family name and places index. A useful book to consult in the Sheffield and District FHS library if you are trying to find the location of some sources that are proving elusive.

Contributed by Keith Pitchforth

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

The Yorkshire Family History data-bank contains more than half a million entries relating to Yorkshire men and women, almost all 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.

A search for a surname and its variants costs £12.50 or its equivalent in any major currency, but there is no charge for an unsuccessful search. Any surplus funds are ploughed back into research. 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, YO1 2JD. Cheques drawn on an American, Australian, Canadian or New Zealand bank are welcome.

Sheffield Metropolitan District

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