

Sheffield and District Family History Society

The Flowing Stream ~



Autumn 2002

Volume 23
Number 3

FUTURE PROGRAMME – 2002

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

- Mon. 16 Sept. *Using the Archives* by Margaret Turner
Mon. 21 Oct. *Living in the Victorian House* by Susan Deal
Mon. 18 Nov. *Christmas Social Evening*

THE FLOWING STREAM

Journal of Sheffield and District Family History Society

Volume 23. No. 3 Autumn 2002

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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. 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 Barry Green, 101, Westwick Crescent, Sheffield S8 7DN
E-mail: barry@101Westwick.freeserve.co.uk
Secretary Mrs Judith Pitchforth, 10, Hallam Grange Road, Sheffield S10 4BJ
E-mail: secretary@sheffieldfhs.org.uk
Treasurer Mrs G. Moffatt, 39, Strathtay Road, Ecclesall, Sheffield S11 7GU
E-mail: gill.moffatt@virgin.net
Editor Mrs Denise Marsden, "Lee Moor End, Storrs, Stannington, Sheffield S6 6GY
E-mail: 2denise@supanet.com

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Librarian and Exchange Journals Rep Mrs Anne McQueen, 12 Birchitt Road, Sheffield S17 4QP

E-mail: annemcqueen40@btopenworld.com.

Membership Secretary Mrs P.A. Heath, 4, Norton Park Road, Sheffield S8 8GQ.

E-mail: 113316.1565@compuserve.com

Bookstall Officer & Web Co-ordinator Mrs D. Maskell, 5, Old Houses, Picadilly Road, Chesterfield S41 0EH.

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

Postal Book Sales Ms Anne Giller, 17, Firshill Road, Sheffield S4 7BB

E-mail: giller@giller.force9.co.uk

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

E-mail: scarr40286@aol.com

Project & Burial Index Co-ordinator Mrs H. Gillott, 4, Bents Crescent, Dronfield, S18 2EY

E-mail: fhs.heather@virgin.net

Other Committee Members

Mrs R.E. Bullas, 18, Normandale Avenue, Loxley, Sheffield S6 6SA

E-mail: mrbullas@iscali.co.uk

Ms A. Diver, 4, Highcliffe Court, Greystones Drive, Sheffield S11 7JR

Miss S. Graves, 118a, Hartley Brook Road, Sheffield S5 0JE

Non-Committee Strays Coordinator

Mr R.M. Bunting, "Firgrove", Horseshoe Lane, Ash Vale, Nr. Aldershot, Hants. GU12 5LL

Non-Committee Correspondance Secretary

Mr Derek Tingle, 72, Highcliffe Drive, Sheffield S11 7LU

- The Society is a member of the Federation of Family History Societies.
- Contributions and letters for publication should be sent to the Editor. All other correspondence on Society matters should be sent to the Secretary.
- 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

Members are requested to note several changes of e-mail address of committee members including those of the Editor. They can all be found in the general information about our Society.

I am sure all members will join me in thanking Harry Parker for acting so ably as our Chairman and will wish him well in the future. We also welcome Barry Green as our new Chairman and hope he will enjoy his new role. We are still in need of someone to run the Society bookstall at meetings and also someone to act as Project Co-ordinator. If you feel you could fill either of these positions please contact a Committee member. Remember the Society only exists because someone does all the various jobs that need doing. Are you that "someone"? You will find that there are great bonuses in being part of the team – and it doesn't ever need you to be an experienced researcher, just a willing worker.

Many thanks for all who have contributed to this edition. Please keep sending in your contributions great and small

NEW MEMBERS

The Society welcomes the following new members

- 2533 Mrs S Gilmour, 264 Norton Lane, Sheffield S8 8HD
2534 Mr B Hollingworth, Ryecroft Cottage, Market Street, Hoyland, Barnsley
S74 0ET
2535 Miss J.E. Ashley, 6 Hickinwood Lane, Clowne, Chesterfield, Derbys.
S43 4AA
2536 Mr G.H. Silcock, 36 Reeds, Cricklade, Wilts. SN6 6JF
2637 Mr P Beswick, 57 Main Street, Farnhill, Keighley, W. Yorks. BD20 9BJ
2538 Mr G. Vickers, 5 Bradworth Close, Osgodby, Scarborough, N. Yorks.
YO11 3PZ
2539 Mr R. Robinson, 52 Berwick Avenue, Heckmondwike, Yorks. WF16 9AF
2540 Mrs M. Darvill, 10 The Moorings, Conyer, Sittingbourne, Kent ME9 9HQ
2541 Mrs B. Turner, 31 Columbia Avenue, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 9SU
2542 Mrs P. Swindin, 18 Ashbury Lane, Sheffield S8 8LF
2543 Mrs B. Thompson, 96 Blakeney Road, Sheffield S10 1FE
2545 Mr E.W. Yates, 43 St. John's Road, Mogerhanger, Bedford, Beds. MK44 3RJ
2546 Mr S. Dyer, 12 Grove Lane, Holt, Norfolk NR25 6EG
2547 Mr J. Powell, 31 Forster Road, Broseley, Shropshire TF12 5BS
2549 Ms K. Housley, 29 Stockarth Lane, Oughtibridge, Sheffield S35 0HT
2550 Mrs J.R. Trickett, 123 Mays Lane, Barnet, Herts. AN5 2DX
2551 Mr G Hoyland, 32 Beech Road, Shipham, Winscombe, Somerset BS25 1SB
2552 Mr R.D. Jones, 72 Melbourne Avenue, Dronfield Woodhouse, Derbys.
S18 8YW
2553 Mr G.D.R. Lambert, 180 Copse Hill, Wimbledon SW20 0SP

- 2554 Susan Smith, 6 Easedale Close, Linacre Woods, Chesterfield, Derbys.
S40 4XP
- 2556 Mr S. Jacobs, 4 Westwood Road, Barnes, London SW13 0LA
- 2557 Mrs J. Hicks, 27 Western Drive, Claybrooke Parva, Lutterworth, Leics.
LE17 5AG
- 2558 Miss R.F.B. Corcoran, 28 Hamilton Street, Leicester LE2 1FP
- 2559 Mr G. Evans, 23 Camphill Road, Woolton, Liverpool L25 7UE
- 2560 Mrs S. Connell, 43 Macauley Crescent, Manadon, Plymouth, Devon PL5 3HF
- 2561 Mr P. Merritt, 10 St. Michaels Crescent, Ecclesfield, Sheffield S35 9YJ
- 2562 Mr & Mrs R. Lowe, 19 Gordon Road, Monton, Eccles, Manchester M30 9QB
- 2563 Mrs L. Ellis, 52 Chantry Drive, East Ayton, Scarborough, N. Yorks.
YO13 9EY
- 2564 Mrs D. Payne, 20 Bingham Park Crescent, Sheffield. S11 7BYH
- 2565 Mrs R. Franklin, 31 Dorset Street, Sheffield. S10 2FW
- 2566 Mr C. Furniss, 2 Min-y-Nant, Rhiwbina, Cardiff. CF14 6JR
- 2567 Mrs J. Mulhearn, 27 West Hendford, Yeovil, Somerset. BA20 1XE
- 2568 Mrs L. Stenton, 4 Setts Way, Wingerworth, Chesterfield. S42 6NZ
- 2569 Mr P. Pinder, 17 Stonham Avenue, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex. CO16 7EH
- 2570 Mr & Mrs R.E. Dickinson, 55 Hill Rise, Chippenham, Wilts. SN15 1AY
- 2571 Sqn. Ldr M B Butler, Springfields, Andover Road, Lopcombe, Salisbury,
Wilts. SP5 1BX
- 2572 Mr K Roebuck, 27 Meadowhead, Sheffield. S8 7UA
- 2574 Mr & Mrs J D Casey, 4 Stephen Hill, Sheffield, S10 5NU
- 2575 Mr A J Tulett, 49 Grafton Road, New Maldon, Surrey, KT3 3AA
- 2576 Mrs B Burgess, Frolbury Manor, Water Lane, Abinger Hammer, Dorking,
Dorking, Surrey RH5 6PR
- 2577 Mr T W Gill, 15 Seagrave Drive, Sheffield, S12 2JR
- 2578 Mr B Smart, 25 Marlfield Road, Hale Barns, Altrincham, Cheshire,
WA15 0SB
- 2579 Mrs B M Savage, 30 St Matthias Road, Sheffield, S36 2SG
- 2580 Mr & Mrs R P Johnson, 29 Octagon Terrace, Pye Nest, Halifax, W. Yorks,
HX2 7HN
- 2581 Mrs Y G Anderson, 7 East View Avenue, Eckington, Nr Sheffield, Derbys,
S21 4HB
- 2583 Mrs A Webster, 9 Manor Drive, Sawtry, Huntingdon, Cambs, PE28 5UU
- 2584 Mr D Macrae, The Bothy, Oxe Close, Elmswell, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk,
IP30 9UE
- 2585 Mr M Lattimer, 33 Storforth Lane, Hasland, Chesterfield, Derbys, S41 0PP
- 2586 Mrs P Wilson, Bydand Hedgerow, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, SL9 0HD
- 2588 Mr J R Fox, 11 Moorland Avenue, Stapleford, Nottingham, NG9 7FY
- 2589 Mrs L Ward, 69 Causeway Head Road, Sheffield, S17 3DX
- 2590 Mrs L Barber, Hallfield Farm, Strawberry Lee Lane, Sheffield, S17 3BA
- 2591 Mrs H Hopwood, 41 Fairford Crescent, Stoke Lodge, Patchway, Bristol,
BS34 6DQ
- 2592 Miss J Barrass, 16 Chessel Avenue, Bitterne, Southampton, SO19 4DX
- 2594 Mr J A Longmuir, 7 Mendip Vale, Coleford, Radstock, Somerset, BA3 5PP
- 2595 Ms B Storr, 2 Aldene Glade, Sheffield, S6 4DB
- 2596 Mrs A J King, 25 Sefton Gardens, Aughton, Ormskirk, Lancs, L39 6RY
- 2597 Mr M A Peace, 29 Burnsall Close, Farnborough, Hants, GU14 8NN
- 2598 Mr C E Buddle, 89 Dunbar Close, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire, CW4 7DN

- 2600 Mr M D Lynn, 37 Inkerman Close, Horfield, Bristol BS7 0XT
 2601 Miss R Akers, Braidley, Woodburn Drive, Leyburn, Yorks, DL8 5HU ,
 2602 Mrs J Pryde, 45a Cadbury Heath Road, Bristol BS30 8BY
 2603 Mrs J Boulton, 6 Grange Farm Court, Woodsetts, Worksop, Notts, S81 8SN
 2605 Miss E A Seggie, Jasma, Sandy Lane, Locharbriggs, Dumfries, Scotland,
 DG1 1SA
 2606 Ms C Hodgkinson, 33 Burnaby Street, Hillsborough, Sheffield S6 2RA
 2607 Mr K P Green, 32 Saunderton Vale, Saunderton, High Wycombe, Bucks,
 HP14 4LJ
 2608 Mrs C Francis, 549a Walkley Bank Road, Rivelin Valley, Sheffield S6 5AQ
 2609 Mrs A, Burgess, 11 Adie Road, Greatstone, New Romney, Kent, TM28 8SR
 2610 Mr R L Waterfall, 25 Gifford Road, Benfleet, Essex, SS7 5XX
 2611 Mrs J Chatterton, 2 Sandstone Road, Sheffield S9 1AE

Overseas members O/S

- 2544 Mrs P. Thompson, 1005 Boom Court, Annapolis, MD 21401 USA
 2548 Mr F.J. Batty, 16 Lakeshore Close, Ballajura, WA 6066 Australia
 2555 Mr M. Rawson, 7 Balnagowan, Dartry, Ireland D6
 2573 Mr E D Wilkinson, 8 Lakeside Leisure Village, Lake Munmorah, NSW.
 Australia 2259
 2582 Gen.Soc. of Victoria, Mrs L M Hooper, Library Resources Manager,
 179 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000 Australia
 2587 Ms P. Rayner, 9 Wandella Avenue, Tardona, Tasmania, 7053 Australia
 2593 Mr D. H. Ford, 809 Discovery St. #55, San Marcos, CA 92069, U.S.A.
 2599 Public Library of Cincinnati, Acquisitions Department, 800 Vine Street,
 Cincinnati, Ohio 45202-2009, U.S.A.
 2604 Mr J R Brooksbank, 32 Allumba Street, Howrah, Tasmania 70018 , Australia

Change of Address

- OS/159 Angela M. Lacey, 4 Appaloosa Way, Woodcroft 5162, S. Australia
 2351 Mrs J. Platt, 10 Beach Court, Weymouth, Dorset DT4 7TF
 2475 Mr A.B. Renshaw, 22 Western Way, East Dene, Rotherham S65 2EX

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES

Microfiche reader for sale

Mr P. Adams, 156A Morthen Road, Wickersley. Rotherham S66 1EA,
 Tel: 01709 546317 has an unwanted microfiche reader that he is willing
 to sell for £50. The machine has been recently reconditioned. He is
 willing to deliver to a local address.

The York Family History Study Centre

The City of York & District FH Society's Family History Study Centre is
 at 25 Bootham, York. Tel 01904 652363 and is open for study on
 Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10.00 am until 4.00 pm and from 6.00 pm
 until 9.00 pm on Thursdays.

Bookings should be made using the above telephone number during opening hours only.

The Centre is available to both members and non-members. The charge for members is 50p per hour (min. charge £1.50) and for non-members £1.00 per hour (min. charge £3.00). An extra charge will be made for Internet use.

There are 4 microfiche readers and 2 PCs available for use by Researchers. Also available will be Society Publications as well as books on Family History, the IGI, 1881 and 1901 Census and much more.

Unfortunately, there are no facilities for disabled persons as the Centre is on the second floor. Tea and coffee making facilities are available.

Website: www.yorkfamilyhistory.org.uk

Sheffield Archives and Local Studies – Opening Hours

There have recently been changes to the opening hours. Addresses and the new opening hours are as follows:

Sheffield Archives, 52 Shoreham Street, Sheffield S1 4SP

Monday 10.00am – 5.30 pm

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 9.30 am – 5.30 pm

Friday **Closed all day**

Saturday 9.00 am – 1.00 pm & 2.00 pm – 5.00 pm

E-mail: Sheffield.archives@dial.pipex.com

Local Studies, Central Library, Surrey Street, Sheffield S1 1XZ

Monday 10.00 am – 8.00 pm

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday 9.30 am - 5.30 pm

E-mail: local.studies@dial.pipex.com

News from the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies

Renovation and refurbishment work to their bookshop in Northgate, Canterbury is now complete. They now have more space to display books and maps allowing them to increase our stock and range of titles. If you are in Canterbury, you are welcome to have a browse.

Courses

- Day School Saturday 21 Sept on *Paleaography*
Fee inc. lunch £32
- 35 week evening course on *Family History*
London School of Economics commencing Wed 4 Sept 7-9 pm
- *Practical Family History*, the follow-on course to Family History
- *Introduction to Family History*, a six week course commencing
Tues. 1 Oct. from 7 pm to 8.30 pm

Further details of all of these courses can be found on their website at -

<http://www.ihgs.ac.uk/courses/index.php>

Sheffield General Cemetery Events 2002

Thurs. 19 Sept 12.30 pm *Lunchtime Tour of the Cemetery*

Sun. 22 Oct. 7 pm *Torchlight Tour at dusk*

Sun. 10 Nov. 10.30 am *Killed in Action: an Armistice Day tour of the General cemetery (to include 2 minutes silence)*

Sun. 15 Dec. 7 pm *Moonlight and Mystery Walk. Bring a torch!*

Sat. 21 Dec. 11 am *Danger and Despair: tragic stories of sudden death of some cemetery occupants*

On the first Sunday of every month at 2 pm there is an introduction to the history and residents of the General Cemetery

SOCIETY NEWS AND INFORMATION

WANTED!

Does any member have a copy of *The Flowing Stream* Vol. 4 No1 Winter 1982 and/or Vol. 6 No 2 Winter 1985 that they would be willing to donate to the Society for its Archive. Please contact the editor or a member of the committee if you can help.

Genealogical information held at Tapton Masonic Hall Lane, Sheffield

In the above library there are some books which may be of interest to members. These are "*A History of the Cutlers Company in Hallamshire*" in two volumes by R. E. Leader. Volume 2 contains a comprehensive list of Apprentices and Freemen of Sheffield consisting of the name of the apprentice, father's name and occupation and the person apprenticed to, with their trade. Also there is "*Records of the Burgery of Sheffield*" which contains names and the services supplied to the Burgers and is effectively a detailed history of Sheffield 1566 to 1707.

Information from David Allen

The Darnall Cemetery 1859-1901 Burial Index.

Just a brief note about a minor transcription error

Drabble Fredick Barnes, 1 Sept 1898, 3 m. 35 Britannia Road should read **Drabble Fredick Baines**

Checked at Sheffield Archives on their microfilm copy of the burial registers.

Information from Jan Drabble

2 errors on Sheffield West in the 1891 Census Index
RG3814 ED2 F23 Pesche Hornberg should read Homberg
RG3815 ED20 F142 The Cuttman family should read Guttman

Photograph of an outing

The Editor has been sent a photo which appears to be of a social outing. Although it is not suitable for reproducing in the journal it appears to be of an open vehicle in which is a large group of people, men, women and children. The side of the vehicle has on it "Attercliffe Central Garage, Church Lane". Licensed to carry 28. The photo was found in a Truro fleamarket by Mr J. Wallerstein, an out-of town member. It was sent to Mr Tingle who has discovered from directories that the firm was not in Church Lane in 1913 but was there in 1917 and 1919-20. By 1924 the name was followed by T/A Sims Attercliffe and in 1931 had been taken over by A.F.Hancock, motor engineers then taken over in its turn by Sheffield United Tours (1940 directory) etc. Anyone interested should contact the editor.

Committee News

As you will be aware from the Summer journal, Harry Parker has now retired as Chairman of the Society. The committee at its July meeting thanked Harry for all he has done since he was elected. Barry Green was co-opted by the committee at the same meeting and has been elected Chairman. The bookstall still needs a new manager, so if you value the facility, why not offer to look after it? Details from Diane Maskell.

Judith Pitchforth, Hon. Secretary

VOLUNTEERING

As you will probably have read, I am standing down both as a member of the Committee and as Projects Coordinator. Like many other members, I have been doing voluntary work for our Society over a number of years. All the data, to which you have access, has been transcribed and processed by volunteers. All committee members, as listed at the front of the Flowing Stream, are volunteers.

Without volunteers we would not have a Society.

Voluntary work is two-fold. As well as being of the greatest benefit to the Society, it can also be an absorbing, interesting and rewarding hobby. Over the years that I have been coordinator, I feel that I have made lots of friends, both in this country and overseas, although I have never met the majority of them. We have passed on information regarding our family searches, talked about our families and of course, discussed

the weather! We have learned about the social history of Sheffield and sometimes even come across a lost ancestor.

Occasionally I get thank you letters from grateful researchers, but on the whole we do it because we enjoy the sense of a job well done.

Both the Burial project and the 1891 Census project work¹ will stop until someone volunteers to take on the roles.

Burials - We are finishing transcribing Tinsley Park municipal Cemetery.

1891 census - We are finishing checking Sheffield Park. There are still Brightside and Attercliffe to start.

If you feel that you could help in any way, contact me and I will send you details. You will need to have a computer and be on e-mail in order to send and receive the data.

Heather Gillott 4 Bents Cres, Dronfield S18 2EY.

E-mail: fhs.heather@virgin.net

1901 CENSUS

I went to the PRO in Kew in mid July, to do some research on the 1901 census. The online search facility was not available, so I had to resort to using the street indexes. My conclusions are that even the street and place indexes are not completely accurate. In the few I checked, there were problems with two of them. Neither of them refers to the Sheffield area (I have one solitary ancestor born in Sheffield in 1834), but I hope that the illustration will be helpful for other people.

One was the village of Aislaby in North Yorkshire. As I opened the index the page fell open at Aislaby. I turned back to Aislaby and wrote down the two references. I know that there are three villages called Aislaby in the North Riding. I checked the two references and they were not the Aislaby near Whitby that I was looking for. I remembered seeing Aislaby when I opened the index, checked the reference and found it to be the one that I wanted. It was clearly Aislaby in the census itself.

The second was the street index for Middlesbrough. I wanted France Street - Frances Street was listed twice and Francis Street once. The one I wanted was one of the Frances Street references, that was clearly France Street in the census. I appreciate that these are tiny errors, but to the person who assumes that the indexes are perfect, it can be very misleading. Caveat emptor!

Judith Pitchforth.

COMPUTER AND INTERNET NEWS

Wardsend Cemetery

The Friends of Wardsend Cemetery have a website at www.fowc.i12.com/home/html
It includes brief details of the people buried there

Midland pubs

Details of 'lost' pubs in the midlands can be found on www.midlandspubs.co.uk/lost

www.acorns2oaks.info

This website gives details of a Tree printing service. The company will give the Society 10% of any Tree Printing order received from a member of our society who identifies themselves as such when ordering. For further information please contact Acorns2oaks Family Tree Printing at info@acorns2oaks.info or by post at PO Box 1650, Ilford Essex, IG3 9ZA, England.

CONFERENCES AND FAIRS

Family History Experience Sat. 28 & Sun 29 September 2002

This Fair, organised by the Society of Genealogists, is a repeat of their very successful fair held each May in London and is being held at Stoneleigh Park, Coventry. The Family History world will be represented. Family History Societies, Record Offices and repositories, commercial concerns and lectures will all help to make this a memorable day out. Advance tickets £4 (before 19 Sept). Tickets on the day £6. Free on-site parking. Free shuttle bus from Coventry station. Further details on their website www.sog.org.uk

Oxfordshire FHS Open Day Saturday 19 Oct 2002

10 am – 4 pm at Exeter Hall, Oxford Road, Kidlington, Oxford

Folkestone & District FHS One Day Conference. Sat. 19 Oct 2002

To be held at Cheriton it is entitled "Turbulent Times". Speakers will look at the events in the first half of the 19th Century. Further information from Mrs H. Belcher, 7 Park Road, Littlestone, New Romney, Kent TN28 8NJ

West Surrey FHS Open Day Sat. 2 Nov. 2002

At Woking Leisure Centre from 10 am to 4.30 pm.

Free parking and admission, refreshments.

Opportunity to search the society's indexes. Tables reserved by many FH societies and organizations.

South Yorkshire Family History Fair Saturday 19 April 2003

The Don Valley Stadium, Sheffield, is the venue for this major Family History event. Full details later.

THROUGH THE LETTERBOX

From Eileen Peck

Dear Family History Society Members:

I have recently written a book which I hope will be of interest to you. Called '*Create Your Own Family Record - A Gift for the Future*' it encourages people to record and preserve something of their own lives and times for future family historians. In a nutshell -

"Family history is a fascinating area in which there is an ever-growing interest. However, people tend to devote a lot of effort to researching their ancestry without actually spending the time to record something of their own life and times, information which would be of huge interest to future generations wishing to understand something of their family background and, indeed, of how they became who they are. *Create Your Own Family Record* encourages us to see ourselves and our times as a most important part of our ongoing family story and hence to consider what a valuable 'Gift for the Future' we can make by preserving something of the essence of ourselves and our family as they are *now*."

See www.giftforthefuture.com for more information.

I have set up a comments page on the website and hope that it will become a forum for receiving feedback on the ideas in the book as well as discussing ways in which people choose to create and preserve their own 'Gift for the Future'.

From Edward Wilkinson, Exmouth, Devon 2115

Tracing Descendants on the Internet

The following method enabled me to find my mother's cousin in Bishop's Stortford and my father's cousin in Evesham.

Find out from relatives where people moved to in the past. Get an idea of the general area and the central main town.

On the internet type in www.bt.com/directory-enquiries/dq_home.jsp

Note the difference between a hyphen and underscore[or underline]

Click on "Find a person" and the screen will load.

Enter the surname and the Town you wish to search and click on "Select".

Look for the most obvious address, bearing in mind what you know of the family. If it is a fairly common name in the area you may have lots of names listed, but what is common in one area may not be common in another. There may be several pages to search.

Note names, addresses and telephone numbers and then start to make your phone calls.

State your name and business simply. Try to be persistent without being rude. Don't be put off by those who are brusque, but try not to waste their time. Ask if you can call back later. Have your main questions written clearly in front of you. Ask if they can give you the address or phone number of another family member who might be able to help.

Finally, remember British Telecom keep changing their website so this address may change in a few months' time. If it does, go to BT, click on Directory enquiries and note the new address

.From Mrs S. Tomlinson, 17 Perth Street, Hull, East Yorkshire HU5 3NL

I have in my possession a photograph album which hopefully could be of use to a member researching his/her family history. I bought it some time ago to use but never did. There is an inscription inside (Unfortunately no photographs) which reads "Presented to Mrs Crothers as a token of respect and esteem by the Members of the Ladies Sewing Meeting, in connection with Grosvenor Square Chapel, Stalybridge, on the occasion of her removal from the Circuit to Ranmoor College, Sheffield. June 22nd, 1886".

I will be pleased to pass the album on to anyone interested. The book is an A4 size and 5 cm thick.

SOCIETY MEETINGS

Meeting on Monday 20 May 2002

The General Cemetery, Sheffield.

A talk given by Jane Horton, Secretary of the Friends of the General Cemetery.

The General Cemetery was one of the first few cemeteries to be created in the country and opened in 1836. The first was in Norwich in 1829, followed by Kensal Green Cemetery in London in 1832. Thomas Hofland's promotional engraving of the General Cemetery depicted it as an idyllic landscape with neo-classical monuments and catacomb, a place for recreation as well as for visiting the family graves. Initially it had only a Non-Conformist chapel and unconsecrated ground; the Anglican chapel

was not added until 1850 and the land around it consecrated. It may come as a surprise, but the Cemetery has the greatest collection of listed buildings in Sheffield. The gatehouse for example is a 2* listed building. The General Cemetery was created partly because of the rise in Non-Conformism in the area and partly as a result of the rapid increase in the population of Sheffield. The Nonconformist chapels did not have any graveyards so burials had to take place in an Anglican churchyard; to some of the wealthy Nonconformist businessmen there was a political edge to this that they could not accept, so they each invested some money, took 25 shares, formed a Cemetery company and bought the plot of land from the Wilson family (of snuff mill fame) to be used as a burial ground for anyone who wished to be buried there. Public health reports had reported on the outrageous state of the churchyards which had previously adopted a policy of burials taking place on top of previous older burials on a rotational basis around the churchyard. However with the rapid expansion of the population in Sheffield in the 1830s there was less time between the rotations, and the result was that the ground inside the churchyards was higher than that of the road outside, and the churchyards were literally overflowing. Something had to be done, and the purchase of the land was made at an opportune moment.

The cemetery company ran a competition for the design of the cemetery, and this was won by Samuel Worth, whose design was for sweeping paths which took in to account the landscape of the plot. The land was a steep sloping site in a quarry, and the buildings were built of the stone that was taken from the site itself. The grave plots created by the excavations for the stone are some of the deepest in the country, and 96 burials were made in one of the grave plots. The majority of the burials were of children, and the average age of death in the cemetery as a whole was 26 years of age. Pauper burials took place with little ceremony – there were no coffins, just shrouds placed on a cart until the cart was full, then at dusk they would be tipped in to the grave.

Most of the stones in the cemetery are Brincliffe blue sandstone which is a very hardwearing stone – lettering does not wear away, so the inscriptions are still clearly visible, unless the grave is in one of the areas which are unkempt. Parts of the cemetery are maintained as wild areas for the flora and fauna. There are many varieties of weeping trees in the grounds too – including weeping ash and weeping holly.

The gatehouse is currently being renovated, and investigations located three large storage rooms underground that nobody knew about. (Incidentally if anyone has a picture of the gatehouse with its original curved roof, will they please contact Jane Horton because the aim is to restore the building to its full original splendour). The cemetery gates are to be reinstated.

The catacombs were not popular in Sheffield, despite being fashionable elsewhere. There are records of only two being used. It may be that the families preferred to pay for a grand monument for the grave rather than an expensive pair of gates for a catacomb. As a result of the under-utilisation the catacombs were used for pauper burials, and one in particular was used for 500 babies, by the Jessop hospital in the days when there were no ceremonies for stillbirths. There was a lot of money to be made out of pauper burials (5 shillings per burial) but it was not until after the Anglican chapel (designed by William Flockton) was built and the land around it consecrated that the parish parsons were willing to agree to and pay for pauper burials in the cemetery. Other burial charges varied depending on the size of the plot – for example family vaults cost 20 guineas. Monuments could be extremely expensive. Plot numbers are often visible on the bottom of the gravestone and the stonemason's name may well be on the other side.

There are a lot of suicide burials in the cemetery. They are down in the shaded area near the river, and were buried at dusk, because of the shame that was associated with suicide.

The cemetery took six direct hits during WW2 and was in a poor state of repair, but the Cemetery company carried on until the 1950s when the site was abandoned. During the next 25 years it deteriorated although some burials did take place until 1978 because some families had bought grave plots in perpetuity. The council carried out a compulsory purchase order with the aim of redeveloping the site. They obtained an Act of Parliament to close the cemetery, demolish half of it and to restore and maintain the other half. They carried out the demolition work and crushed many of the gravestones from the Anglican burial ground and used the rubble for paths, but some stones were rescued, including that of Margaret Green (see below). However the redevelopment never happened. The Friends of the General Cemetery (FGC) began in 1989 and took over the management of the site and obtained grants for some of the areas. They investigated the catacombs, wearing special clothing and masks as protection against any smallpox spores. There are many smallpox victims buried in the cemetery but they are not in a designated area; their graves can be found around the site.

People in the General Cemetery.

The first burial was that of Mary Anne Fish, aged 24 who died on 23rd May 1836 in childbirth. Next to her was someone who died of TB.

George Bennett, a missionary, was buried in London, but there is an extremely grand memorial stone to him in the General Cemetery.

William Parker, a cutlery merchant had a thriving export business until he died at the age of 54, leaving his wife and four children. His wife

took over the business, running it successfully for six years, until she committed suicide. She was buried in the cemetery.

Mark Firth commissioned a monument of Aberdeen granite for his final resting place. However his daughter was buried there before him. Mark Firth's funeral took place in the vault itself. The cortege was 2½ miles long and all of his factory workers were given the day off to attend the funeral.

Samuel Holberry the Chartist has a socialist tract on his gravestone. He died on the treadmill in York prison in 1842; his funeral cortege was 3 miles long.

Margaret Green was buried in 1869 in the Anglican burial ground of the cemetery but her gravestone is now in the Nonconformist ground. She died at the age of 45 after having thirteen children, ten of whom died of lung related diseases under the age of 8, most of whom were under 2 years of age. Three of her children survived her. In the year her last child died, Margaret died whilst being operated on by a surgeon on a table. She had breast cancer. The family lived near the Wicker, an unhealthy area close to the slaughter houses where her husband Thomas worked. Thomas Green later remarried, and fathered two more children who died. He survived until his 80s and paid for the large gravestone to commemorate his lost family.

George Bassett of liquorice sweet fame was buried here in 1886.

George Partington, a Royal Dragoon who was in the charge of the Heavy Brigade which followed the Light Brigade in the Crimean War was buried here. After the war he retired and lived in Sheffield and was killed after being thrown from his horse and trap in Sheffield

The FGC share the management of the General Cemetery, do low level maintenance and education work. Sheffield City Council owns the land but is not eligible for the kind of grants that the Friends are able to access. The Friends are transcribing the 87,000 records of the General Cemetery and creating a database. This work has been under way for 15 years and there are around 45,000 records transcribed to date. These records can be searched if an appointment is made at the Lansdowne Chapel. Coverage is reasonable for the early part of the period, but patchy for the later years. Plot maps of the cemetery are available. There is a website for more information: <http://www.fogc.org> where some more biographical details and event information can be found.

Reported by Judith Pitchforth.

DEMOGRAPHY FOR FAMILY HISTORY

by Peter Park, FSG

This talk was very informative and well illustrated. Peter Park is a professional genealogist and researcher, and author of several works including *My Ancestor was a Manorial Tenant* in the 'My Ancestor Was....' series. He showed us how we need to put families into the context of their time and ask such questions as:

- did my ancestor marry at an age typical for his/her time?
- were their death ages typical?
- was the number of children in their family usual for that time?
- how many brides were pregnant?

The answer to these questions lies in demography. The late Terrick Fitzhugh in his invaluable *Dictionary of Genealogy* defined this as "The statistical study of population, population growth and movement, and the factors involved in them"

Peter began with a graph showing population growth between 1550 and 1870. There was only gradual increase for 100 years, a slight decrease in the late 17th century, more slight growth then a steep rise after 1800. The population of a country is affected by number of births, number of deaths, and the numbers of in-migrants and out-migrants in an area.

Factors affecting birth-rate:

- the proportion of the population married (great majority of children were born in wedlock, unlike today)
- the proportion of women married (in some periods e.g. late 17th century, a third of women never married, and in towns it was estimated 50% of women were unmarried)
- the age of women when first married (If a woman marries at 25, not 18, she will probably have 3 or 4 fewer children)
- the availability of contraception - the wealthy had access to some form of contraception long before the lower classes.

Peter showed a graph of proportion of population married. In 1650 over 25% never married, whereas in the mid 18th century most of the population was married. Marriages were seasonal with peaks at the end of each year. In November and December farm-workers were paid off after harvest so could afford to marry. In 1794-5 there were fewer marriages as there was a bad harvest. The Church put a moratorium on

weddings at certain times, e.g. Lent. Very few marriages took place in March. Most occur in January, June, they drop off in July and August because of farm work etc, then increase in October to December. This seasonal pattern, very noticeable in the early, Elizabethan registers, is still noticeable to a lesser extent in the next two centuries but is not so marked after 1800, because a far larger proportion of the population was engaged in urban tasks and industry which, unlike agriculture, was not seasonal.

The numbers pregnant at marriage varied greatly. The custom of 'bundling' was widespread especially in rural areas, for a variety of reasons. Once 'betrothed' or 'engaged', young couples were often allowed to sleep together while parents turned a 'blind eye'. It has been suggested that it was essential that a wife would be able to provide offspring to help in the household, on the farm, or in the family trade or business, so pregnancy before marriage proved her fertility. In 1800-1849, 35% of first children were born within 8 months of marriage. Illegitimacy was also quite high, as some young men disappeared before marriage, sometimes because of military duties (Napoleonic Wars etc), or they moved away to find work and never returned. In the 17th century there was little illegitimacy - it was a century of great civil unrest, poor harvests and bad weather and marriage rates were also low. Illegitimacy increased in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The death rate is affected by many factors.

- Disease. Cholera, typhoid, and plague killed thousands. (Plague has recently been suggested but not bubonic - it died out but the rats and fleas that were supposed to carry it didn't -but it may have been something like the ebola virus which is deadly but can burn itself out). Childhood diseases such as measles and diphtheria were often fatal.
- Famine. Certain periods in certain areas claimed many lives, e.g. 1623 in NW England. Victims usually on the fringes of society - vagabonds, itinerant labourers, but any malnourished families would also fall prey to other diseases.
- War. Huge loss of life in Napoleonic Wars, Civil War, World War 1 etc
- Infant mortality rates. In 19th century cities, one child in 4 wouldn't reach its first birthday. However, these figures are difficult to prove before 1874 when penalties were introduced for failing to register births. It is difficult to assess the percentage of children dying. Deaths were always registered, but not always births; e.g. in Liverpool pre-1875, 30% children not registered at birth. So using BMD Indexes doesn't reflect true birth numbers 1837-1874.

A graph showing average age at death 1541-1870 indicates an ancestor was lucky to survive to 40. In the late 17th century life

expectancy dropped to 32, due to a 'Little Ice Age' - 1 degree drop in temperature affected the growing season, caused poor harvests, famine etc. Rising food prices and fewer marriages meant fewer children and more illness, hence more deaths and lower population.

BUT age 40 is only an average and includes all child mortality figures, so if the average ag. lab. reached 21 he could well live to age 60 or older.

Peter raised the question 'What is a family?' In 1600 "family" meant the whole household including servants and visitors. Today it means the nuclear (parents and children) or extended (nuclear plus grandparents) family. BUT a graph of household size 1754 - 1821 showed 68% of population living in households of 5 or fewer. In the Hearth Tax returns most houses had only one hearth. But families often lived with grandparents close by, siblings next door etc. In the 19th century it was very rare to find both g/parents living with their children and g/children, but in 1898 the revived Poor Law Act made children responsible for destitute parents, so when the 1901 Census at last appears we may see more g/parents living with their children.

Migration, the bane of family historians, shows interesting variations.

In 1851 some counties like Glamorgan, Surrey and Middlesex showed much in-migration, but there was very little in Yorkshire, Suffolk and Norfolk where people moved a lot WITHIN the county. Age at migration - before 1800 people migrated before the age of 30. In the early 19th century more migrated in their early 20s. In 1850-1899, 30% moved at 20+, but also more older people migrated - some back to roots? Ease of transport (railways) and longer life expectancy might be the reason. In general, the 19th century saw a move from rural to urban. In 1801 80% of population was rural, by 1901 80% was urban.

People moved constantly in towns and cities. Most property was rented weekly, and was furnished, so a handcart was all they needed in order to move! A new baby often meant a move (usually just before the Census!) Peter advised always looking around an area as people often moved only a short distance. He showed a map of one of his own ancestor's moves in Liverpool - between 1830 and 1870 he moved 10 times in all, in a tiny area. People stayed where their friends and relatives were. If an ancestor can't be found in one Census district, get a street map, and then search the adjoining streets which may be in different Census Districts.

Peter ended a fascinating talk with a few unexpected facts - far more young unmarried women especially teenage girls migrated to Liverpool in the 19th century than men, as many were going into service.

In the mid 19th century other in-migrants tended to be a couple with one child; their other children would be born in the city. Census birthplaces of households show this. He recommended some background reading, especially Peter Laslett's *The World We Have Lost*, and *The World We Have Lost Revisited*, E.A.Wrigley's *An introduction to English historical demography* and E.A.Wrigley & R.S.Schofield's *The Population History of England, 1541 - 1871*.

Also recommended is *Local Communities in the Victorian Census Enumerators' Books* eds. Dennis Mills and Kevin Schürer, which contains articles on topics such as The Whitby Jet Industry, and Craft Occupations in Swaledale and Wensleydale, as well as essays on population trends, migration etc.

Future Programme (all meetings held at the Society of Genealogists, starting at 10.30 a.m.)

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 21 Sept 2002 | AGM | <i>Members' Day (Heirlooms, short talks)</i> |
| 23 Nov. 2002 | Derek Palgrave | <i>Secondary Sources for Yorkshire Family History</i> |
| 1 March 2003 | To be arranged | Either: Richard Hervey (<i>Guildhall Library</i>)
Or
Maureen Hambrecht (<i>Parish Officers</i>) |
| 14 June 2003 | Andrew Todd | <i>Problem Solving through Family Reconstruction Techniques</i> |

20 Sept 2003 See 1 March 2003

The SOG is at 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1 near Barbican Underground station. If you are in London or the Home Counties around any of these dates, we should love to see you at one of our meetings **YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS**. The Yorkshire Consortium charges £2 admission fee to cover the speaker's fee/expenses and the hire of the lecture room. There is a room for refreshments. The Family Record Centre is only a 15-minute walk away, as are the Guildhall Library and the London Metropolitan Archives. Do join us if you can - you'll feel quite at home among all the northern accents!

Yorkshire Consortium website

Information about the London Group and its meetings can be found on www.genuki.org.uk by clicking on 'Yorkshire Consortium' on the list of Family History Societies and Groups

Information from Christine Jemmeson, 8 Dilston, Danbury, Chelmsford, Essex CM3 4RN E-mail: cjemmeson@8dilston.freeserve.co.uk

OTHER PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

Mr S.R. Walker, 56 Danube Road, Wold Road, Hull HU5 5UR is seeking help with research into the **Walker family of Masborough** who originate in Grenoside. He would also like to make contact with anyone researching the name Walker in Ecclesfield from 1700-1900

Mrs J.E. Drury, 217 Church Lane, Whitwick, Coalville, Leics. LE67 5DP Email: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'm 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 help would be most gratefully received.

Mrs Anne Thompson, 71 Priestley Avenue, Rawmarsh, Rotherham S62 5PF writes: I am still trying to trace my great grandparents **Arthur Jackson** and his wife **Ann nee Nuttall**. They married pre 1895 when my grandmother Elizabeth was born but I don't know if she was the first born as there were at least two other children, **Ada**, who married a **Charles Bussey and Walter**, whose son was in charge of the furniture dept. in Schofields at Sheffield. I have tried to trace Arthur via his Army records but with little success with so little information. The only information I have in this line is that he was at Hillsborough Barracks (as a sergeant major?) during the first war but even this I haven't been able to check out. Anybody got any ideas!!

Secondly I am looking for **Henry Walker** and his wife **Mary Ann** who were both born in Sheffield in c 1844 but no clues as to where. The 1881 census reads thus:- 22 Court 4, Westgate Rotherham

Henry Walker age 37 born Sheffield

Maryann Walker age 37 born Sheffield

Caroline Walker age 10 born Chesterfield

Rose A Walker age 7 born Chesterfield

Agnes Walker age 3 born Rotherham

Thomas Walker age 11 months born Rotherham

There was no mention of my great grandmother Sarah Ann but I found one aged 13 at a Grocer's (**Beards**) shop in Ecclesfield (servant) born at Bolton, Yorks. A Sarah Ann is back with her family on the 1891 census in Westgate again aged 23 but born in Sheffield. I know for certain this one is my relative but have been unable to locate her birth certificate or her parents' marriage.

Mrs S. Haseltine, Goodwins, Snow Hill, Crawley Down, Sussex RH10 3EF writes: "My mother **Alathea Gill** born Brightside, Sheffield March 1904 always said that when she left school she went to the **De Baer School** (my guess at the spelling) to learn Shorthand and Typing with the aim of becoming a secretary. In fact she never did manage to get such a post and worked in a shoe factory and machine tool makers after the family moved to Nuneaton, presumably in search of work. I have written to the Sheffield Archives about this but they have no record of any such place nor, they said, did the Education Department. I began to think that maybe I was wrong and the school had been at Nuneaton but my newly discovered cousin had been told the same by his father. So, please does anyone out there have any knowledge of this school? I would be very grateful for any information about something that was so important to her.

P.H. Hopper, 16 Brockswood Lane, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. AL8 7BG writes: My mother's family, **Marsh**, lived for many years at **55 Low Road, Malin Bridge**, and also at no. 57. There was a family story of a fire at one or other of these houses. Can anyone in the Society tell me where I might find the appropriate records of such a fire? I cannot search newspapers for a report as I have no idea of the date, except that it could be anywhere from 1900, or earlier, to the 1920's. Any assistance anyone can give would be appreciated.

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

The following members have interests printed in this edition.

- 1668 Mr S. Walker, 56, Danube Road, Wold Road, Hull, East Yorks. HU5 5UR
 2502 Mr G. Fairbairn, 2 Tennyson Avenue, Scarborough YO12 7RE
graham.fairbairn@lineone.net
 2541 Mrs Barbaras Turner, 31 Columbia Avenue, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middx HA4 9SU
 2540 Mrs Margaret Darvill, 10 The Moorings, Conyer, Sittingbourne, Kent
 ME9 9HS
mmdarvill@hotmail.com
 2524 Mr Dennis Walker, The Granary, Great Moor Road, Hutton Buscel,
 Scarborough, N. Yorks. YO13 9LW
 2542 Mrs Pat Swindin, 18 Ashbury Lane, Sheffield S8 8LF
patswindin@swmindins.f9.co.uk
 2562 Jane & Ron Lowe, 19 Gordon Road, Monton, Eccles, Manchester M30 9QB
RON_LOWE@HOTMAIL.COM
 2523 Mrs Anne Love, 5 Girton Road, Gorleston, Norfolk NR31 7JW
 2546 Mr Stephen Dyer, 12 Grove Lane, Holt, Norfolk NR25 6EG
stephenver@lineone.net

- 2519 Mrs Brenda Bayliss, P.O. Box 12, Miriam Vale, Qld. Australia 4677
brenda@discovervcoast.net
- 2531 Mrs A.D. Lupson, 21 Wyvern Gdns. Dore, Sheffield S17 3PR
- 2575 Mr Alfred Tulett, 49 Grafton Road, New Malden, Surrey KT3 3AA
ALFRED@tulett.fsnet.co.uk
- 2493 Miss C. Papworth, 17 Howard Close, Wilstead, Beds. MK45 3JW
Christine.Papworth@ntlworld.com
- 2550 Mrs Janet Trickett, 123 Mays Lane, Barnet, Herts. EN5 2DX
- 2551 Mr Geoffrey Hoyland, 32 Beech Rd. Shipham, Winscombe, Somerset
BS21 1SB
geoff@hoylandg.freemove.co.uk
- 2576 Mrs B. Burgess, Frolbury Manor, Water Lane, Abinger Hammer, Dorking,
Surrey RH5 6PR
frolest@hotmail.com
- 2579 Mrs B.M.Savage, 30 St. Matthias Road, Sheffield S36 2SG
beryl@savage36.fsnet.co.uk
- 2588 Mr John R. Fox, 11 Moorland Avenue, Stapleford, Nottingham NG9 7FY
- 2590 Mrs J. Barber, Hallfield Farm, Strawberry Lee Lane, Totley, Sheffield
S17 3BA
- 2591 Mrs Helen Hopwood, 4 Fairford Crescent, Stoke Lodge, Patchway, Bristol
BS34 6DQ
hopwood4@tinypworld.co.uk
- 2596 Mrs A.J. King, 25 Sefton Gardens, Aughton, Ormskirk, Lancashire L29 6RY
judy@oughton.fsnet.co.uk
- 2602 Mrs Jean Pryde, 45A Cadbury Heath Road, Bristol BS30 8BY
jean.pryde@UKgateway.net
- 2605 Miss Erica Seggie, Jasma, Sandy Lane, Locharbriggs, Dumfriess, Scotland
DG1 1SA
EAST@JASMA.FSNET.CO.UK

The numbers below correspond to the membership numbers and addresses above.

Memb. No.	Surname	Place	County	Period
2562	Allen	Sheffield	WRY	1850-1900
2588	Alvey	East Markham/Tuxford	NTT	pre 1815
2588	Ashton	Winster	DBY	pre 1750
2546	Atkinson	Pontefract area	YKS	pre 1890
2546	Auckland	Sheffield & District	YKS	pre 1835
2546	Bailey	London & South East		pre 1900
2523	Bamforth	Sheffield & District	YKS	Any
2562	Barber	Retford	NTT	1800-1900
2590	Barber	Derbyshire	DBY	Any
2590	Barber	Sheffield	YKS	Any
2562	Bean	Sheffield	WRY	1850-1925
2531	Beasley	Sheffield	YKS	1870+
2602	Blackburn	Brightside, Sheffield	YKS	pre 1880
2523	Booth	Sheffield & District	YKS	Any
2602	Booth	Pitsmoor, Sheffield	YKS	19C

Memb. No.	Surname	Place	County	Period
2588	Bradley	Winster	DBY	pre 1805
2575	Bradshaw	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1810
2588	Bray	Ashford	DBY	pre 1815
2588	Britland	Cromford	DBY	pre 1777
2542	Brittain	Fishlake	YKS	pre 1773
2531	Burkett	Sheffield	YKS	1870+
2551	Burtonwood	Bolton	LAN	c 1830
2588	Buttery	East Retford	NTT	pre 1807
2588	Charlesworth	Winster	DBY	pre 1755
2579	Cheetham	Damall, Sheffield	YKS	1880+
2579	Cheetham	Ashover	DBY	19C
2551	Cockcroft	Bradford	YKS	c 1830
2596	Coxon	Stoke	STS	pre 1800
2562	Crapper	Stannington	WRY	1600-1800
2550	Crawshaw	Ecclesfield	WRY	18 C
2605	Crook	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2546	Crookes	Sheffield & District	YKS	pre 1870
2575	Crossland	Walkley, Sheffield	WRY	pre 1932
2576	Crowther	Bradfield	WRY	pre 1852
2596	Dakin	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1800
2590	Dawson	Handsworth?	YKS	pre 1870
2546	Dyer	West Riding	YKS	19C
2575	Eastwood	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1880
2523	Eaton	Sheffield & District	YKS	Any
2524	Eblet	Eckington	DBY	1793
2524	Eblet	Sheffield	YKS	1843
2551	Etchells	Dalton	YKS	c 1840
2502	Fairbairn	Sheffield	YKS	1880-1917
2590	Feamehough	Dronfield/Norton/Sheffield	YKS	pre 1850
2590	Fink	London		pre 1850
2596	Fisher	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1800
2588	Fletcher	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1820
2550	Foster	Ecclesfield	WRY	18 C
2588	Fox	Scholes, Kimberworth, Rotherham	YKS	pre 1823
2596	French	Stoke on Trent	STS	pre 1900
2588	Fryer	Winster	DBY	pre 1804
2590	Furness	Sheffield	YKS	Any
2590	Furness	Derbyshire	DBY	Any
2590	Furniss	Derbyshire	DBY	Any
2590	Furniss	Sheffield	YKS	Any
2588	Gee	East Retford	NTT	pre 1788
2523	Gibson		NTT	pre 1850
2523	Gill	Sheffield & District	YKS	Any
2596	Gillatt	Dore	DBY	pre 1900
2596	Gillot	Dore	DBY	pre 1900
2575	Godwin	Birmingham	WAR	pre 1850

Memb. No	Surname	Place	County	Period
2575	Goodwin	Birmingham	WAR	pre 1850
2546	Grayson	Sheffield & District	YKS	pre 1850
2562	Green	Stannington/ Sheffield	WRY	1750-1800
2493	Gregory	Sheffield & District	YKS	19-20C
2596	Hague	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2596	Hancock	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1800
2551	Hansen	Bradford	YKS	c 1830
2551	Hilton	Bolton	LAN	c 1830
2576	Hirst	Penistone/Stocksbridge	WRY	pre 1817
2562	Hives	Ecclesfield	WRY	1700-1800
2523	Hobson	Sheffield & District	YKS	pre 1850
2575	Hookinson	Brightside Bierlow, Sheffield	WRY	pre 1845
2590	Hollingsworth	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2546	Holmes	London & Home Counties		pre 1900
2542	Howarth	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1851
2551	Hoyland	Emley	YKS	c 1840
2588	Huskinson	Orston	NTT	pre 1812
2588	Ibbotson	Scholes, Kimberworth, Rotherham	YKS	pre 1830
2588	Jackson	Winster	DBY	pre 1710
2524	Johnson	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2524	Johnson	Ireland	YKS	19C
2523	Kay	Sheffield & District	YKS	Any
2546	Kilner		YKS	19C
2602	Knight	Sheffield Park	YKS	19C
2588	Law	Orston	NTT	pre 1820
2579	Leversidge		DBY	19C
2579	Lister	Darnall, Attercliffe	YKS	19-20C
2562	Lowe	Stannington	WRY	1750-1900
2542	Ludlam	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1740
2575	Mackin	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1860
2588	Marsden	Winster	DBY	pre 1754
2596	Mellor	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2540	Mulqueeny	Kitfenda, Clare, Ireland	CLA	pre 1870
2523	Nettleship	Sheffield & District	YKS	Any
2523	Nettleship		LIN	pre 1850
2541	Norton	Sheffield	YKS	18-19C
2524	O'Donnell	Ireland	YKS	19C
2524	O'Donnell	Sheffield	YKS	19C
2596	Ogden	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2588	Orme	Winster	DBY	pre 1800
2591	Outram	Sheffield, Rawmarsh, Wath	WRY	c1863
2591	Outram	Sheffield, Rawmarsh, Wath	WRY	c1863
2540	Palmer	Hadley	SAL	pre 1870
2588	Patchitt	Orston	NTT	pre 1820
2562	Pemberton	Sheffield	WRY	1850-1925
2576	Platts	Ecclesall Bierlow	WRY	pre 1875

Memb. No.	Surname	Place	County	Period
2588	Potter	Shottle/Elton	DBY	pre 1801
2576	Race	Bradfield	WRY	pre 1881
2591	Robinson	Sheffield, Rawmarsh, Wath	WRY	c1863
2523	Robinson	Sheffield & District	YKS	Any
2542	Roebuck	West Stockwith	NTT	pre 1900
2588	Roose	Cromford	DBY	pre 1780
2493	Salt	Sheffield & District	YKS	19-20C
2588	Scott	Relford	NTT	pre 1807
2519	Shaw	Sheffield	WRY	1912+
2588	Smith	Ashford	DBY	pre 1810
2588	Staley	Elton	DBY	pre 1784
2590	Staniforth	Handsworth/Sheffield	YKS	pre 1830
2523	Steven	Sheffield & District	YKS	pre 1850
2602	Stevenson	Sheffield	YKS	1870+
2542	Swindin	Sheffield	YKS	1881-present
2596	Taylor	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2588	Thirkill	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1830
2562	Thomley	Sheffield	WRY	1800-1900
2540	Thorp(e)	Ecclesall Bierlow/Sheffield	WRY	pre 1885
2562	Tomlinson	Sheffield	WRY	1800-1900
2550	Trickett	Rotherham	WRY	19 & 20 C
2550	Trickett	Ecclesfield	WRY	18 & 19 C
2531	Tuxford	Glentham	LIN	pre 1814
2588	Twigg	Ashford/Winster/Youlgreave	DBY	pre 1710
2596	Wainwright	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1800
2575	Walker	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1860
1668	Walker	Ecclesfield	WRY	1700-1900
1668	Walker	Ecclesfield	YKS	1700-1900
2590	Ward	Woodhouse/Sheffield	YKS	pre 1830
2541	Warrender	Sheffield	YKS	18-19C
2541	Warrinder	Sheffield	YKS	18-19C
2546	Webber	Cornwall	CON	pre 1900
2546	Webber	London		pre 1900
2562	Whittles	Sheffield/Stannington	WRY	1750-1900
2542	Wragg	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1870
2605	Wragg	Nether Hallam	YKS	19C
2605	Wragg	Sheffield	YKS	18-19C

A SNAPSHOT OF PART OF SHEFFIELD IN THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY

From '*James Stacey, D.D. Reminiscences and Memorials*', by W. J. Townsend. Published by Hodder & Stoughton, 1891.

James Stacey was born in Sheffield in 1818, the eldest son of Benjamin Stacey, a spring knife cutler.

'My earliest recollections carry me back to a very humble home, scantily furnished but neatly kept. It was a humble two-roomed cottage, one of several of like kind, situated in a locality known as Dunfields. "Dun", possibly (for until this moment I have never thought of the origin of the name), was another spelling for "Don," the name of the river that ran close by, while "fields" literally described the locality as it then was, but where now there is so little answering to the word that a single blade of grass would find in its blackened soil hardly sufficient to nourish its feeble and sickly life. The fields were of considerable extent, though at that time much in the condition of waste land, bounded on the one side by a thinly populated stretch of the town tapering off into the country, and on the other by a long line of small garden plots, separated from each other by straggling hedgerows of wild holly and stunted hawthorn and elder, cultivated by working men residing in the neighbourhood, or not far away, at spare hours of the week, or on "St. Monday," as Monday was vernacularly called, because so frequently kept as a holiday, though mostly on spring and summer mornings and evenings, before the day's ordinary work was begun, and after it was done.'

From Chris Coleman

THE CENTANARIANS OF 1851

After each 19th century census the Government submitted a lengthy Parliamentary Report to the House of Commons which, whilst not naming individuals, does provide a general description of the population of Great Britain at the time and also can, on occasion, yield helpful information to the family historian. The abstracts of Census Statistics, Results and Observations, with their detailed appendices, can be interesting in themselves and may assist a researcher seeking a "lead" towards finding an elusive ancestor who cannot be discovered by conventional genealogical means. Put another way – one seeking a needle in a haystack might get a clue as to which part of the stack the needle is located!

An example follows which throws a glimmer of light on the numbers of people registered in the 1851 Census who were over 100 years of age, the parts of the country in which they were at that Census, and what were, or had been, their occupations.

In 1851 there were twenty one million people returned at the Census and of these there were 11 males (m) and 208 females(f)between 100 and 119 years of age as follows:-

	Male	Female	Total
England	70	106	176
Wales including Monmouthshire	8	31	39
Scotland	32	71	103
Islands in the British Seas	1	-	1

The regions of the country (groups of counties) where they registered is given in one of the appendices of the Parliamentary Papers (as they are called) and this obviously helps if one knows roughly where the person lived:-

Division:-

England and Wales

1 London (parts of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent)	10	17	27
2 Surrey & Kent (except parts of London) Sussex Hants & Berks	8	7	15
3 Middlesex (part) Herts. Bucks. Ox. N'hants. Hunts. Beds. & Cambs.	2	4	6
4 Essex, Suffolk & Norfolk	8	6	14
5 Wilts. Dorset, Devon, Cornwall & Somerset	6	23	29
6 Glos. Hereford. Shropshire, Staffs. Wores. & Warwickshire	9	12	21
7 Leics. Rutland Lincs. Notts & Derbys.	4	2	6
8 Cheshire & Lancs.	7	13	20
9 Yorkshire	5	7	12
10 Durham, N'land. C'land & Westmoreland	11	15	26
11 Monmouthshire, S. Wales & N. Wales	<u>8</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>39</u>
	<u>78</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>215</u>

Scotland

Northern Counties	25	53	78
Southern Counties	<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>25</u>
	<u>32</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>103</u>

Islands in the British Seas

Jersey, Channel Islands	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Great Britain	<u>111</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>319</u>

Furthermore the same source shows in which registration area the centenarians were returned, thus narrowing a search down further. Examples are given from Divisions 9 and 7 above, since they are the most relevant to our Society's area of interest.

Division 9 – Yorkshire

Leeds	-	1
Thorne	-	1
Sulcoates (Hull)	2	2
Whitley	-	1
Guisborough	1	-
Stokesley	2	-
Richmond	-	1
Northallerton	-	<u>1</u>
		<u>5</u> <u>7</u>

Division 7 Leics. Rutland, Leics. Notts. & Derbys.

Spilsby (Lincs.)	1	-
Glanford Brigg (N. Lincs.)	-	1
East Retford (Notts.)	1	-
Mansfield (Notts.)	1	-
Belper (Derbys.)	-	1
Ashbourne (Derbys.)	<u>1</u>	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

Occupations followed by centenarians are then analysed.

By far the longest group of women were, fairly predictably, 104 widows with no specific occupation out of the 208 total females.

A further 13 were returned as domestic servants, 18 as annuitants and 26 as paupers, the remainder spread out over varied occupations.

Of the 111 men, the largest group was associated with work on the land – 16 being farmers, 15 agricultural labourers, plus one shepherd, one farm servant and one gardener.

The next highest group were 8 labourers, 5 Chelsea Pensioners and 3 seamen, with 14 paupers; again leaving the reminder with a wide variety of occupations.

The 1851 Census Enumerators had of course to take the word of their informant that they were indeed over one hundred years of age. Few would be able to produce firm evidence of their date of birth in the 1740s and 50's, and some would not be able to read or write so perhaps the claims of a few centenarians had to be taken with a pinch of salt.

The authors of the Parliamentary Papers fully accepted this in a note as follows:-

“Imperfect evidence of extreme age.

Until the system of Registration and the Census have been for many years in operation, the evidence of extreme age must remain indecisive: but there can be no doubt that some of the twenty-one millions of people in Great Britain have lived a century: which may therefore be considered the circuit of time in which human life goes through all the phases of its evolution”

Source

House of Commons parliamentary Papers 1852-53.

Census of Great Britain 1851.

Population Tables, Vol. I. Ages of the People Results and Observations Appx. XI-XV

(on microfiche 57.636 at Sheffield Central Library, Reference Library)

A DEATH IN THE FAMILY

(continued from Vol. 23. No.2)

Alice Howard Frost (1874-1899)

Alice was my maternal grandmother's older sister and one of the family photographs shows Alice and Rose, my grandmother, seated behind their parents; wearing identical suits, they look like twins. Two younger children had died in early infancy, and Rose and Alice were just three years apart, so they had grown up in each other's company and must have been very close.

Alice died from Graves' disease, a form of over activity of the thyroid gland. It was much more common in women and the most common age at onset was 20-25 years, so Alice was a typical case. A medical text from 1917 states that Grave's disease can have mental, phisic and infectious causes (McCarrison, 1917). Among the causes are listed '*fright, mental distress and worry, business or social concerns, love affairs, violent emotion, mental and physical exhaustion with loss of sleep*'. Infections such as 'flu, rheumatic fever and typhoid fever were also thought to contribute. Typical symptoms included rapid heartbeat, tremors, weight loss, weakness and fatigue. Having survived the rigours of the first five years of life, when most childhood deaths occurred, to lose a child in early adulthood seems all the more tragic. Apart from loosing a most loved sister, Alice's death had implications for Rose's future. In a family in which the eldest daughter was expected to stay at home to help her mother run the house, Alice's death meant the end of

Rose's working life as a tayloress and costumier, though there is no way of knowing how she viewed this change in her circumstances.

In summary these certificates tell a story which mirrors what is already known about morbidity and mortality in the Victorian period. Death was common and of these certificates, five were for children under the age of 10, Alice Frost was only 25 and Am and George Ramsbottom were 20 and 30 years old respectively. Fanny Ramsbottom was 41 and the eldest person described here was Fanny Alice Ramsbottom who lived to the age of 59, despite spending the last two and a half decades of her life in workhouses and Asylums. These deaths must be viewed in the context of the living conditions at the time and the following description of Sheffield was written in 1843:

Sheffield is one of the dirtiest and most smokey towns I ever saw.... One cannot be long in the town without experiencing the necessary inhalation of soot, which accumulates in the lungs, and its baneful effects are experienced by all who are not accustomed to it. There are however numbers of persons in Sheffield who think the smoke healthy. (Symons, 1843)

Pamela Horn in 'The Victorian Town Child' (1997), quotes one woman born at the end of the 1880s who said that during her childhood it was quite common to see funerals every day, mostly of young people. Providing some statistics, Smith (1979), states that a quarter of all deaths recorded in England and Wales during the Victorian era was of infants under the age of one, and almost half of all deaths were of children under 5. The infant death rate remained high, peaking in 1899, the worst figure ever recorded.

Date	Infant death rate per 1,000 five births
1839-40	153
1876-80	144
1881-5	139
1899	163

One final feature which has struck me while writing this article is that with one exception, death in the Late Victorian era occurred at home. This must have entailed a heavy burden on other relatives involved in the caring. Just one person, Fanny Alice Ramsbottom died in an institution, a consequence of being a long term resident.

The first Annual Report of the Medical Officer of health for Sheffield, including Ecclesall, was published in 1873 and in it Dr F Griffiths noted that births in Sheffield were averaging 151 to 280 a week, but that 29.2% of infants were dying before the age of one year.

References

Horn P (1997) *The Victorian Town Child*. Sutton Publishing, Stroud

Howe GH (1976) *Man, environment and disease in Britain A medical geography through the ages*. London: Penguin

Smith FB (1979) *The people's health 1830-1910*. London: Croom Helm

Symons JC (1843) *Parliamentary papers*, vol. 14 E.11 cited in Howe GH, above.

Acknowledgements

To Sheffield Health Authority for permission to access the records of the South Yorkshire Asylum and to staff at Sheffield Archives for conducting searches.

Fran Badger, 14 Rednal Rd, King's Norton, Birmingham B38 8DR

MY FATHER WAS AN ORPHAN.

Born in 1917 he grew up, and was well cared for, in the local Cottage Homes in Stoke on Trent. Forced to leave the Orphanage in 1934 at the age of 16 he was faced with a limited choice of opportunities and, like many of his ilk joined the forces. He became a Royal Marine and signed up for 12 years. His love of sport and familiarity with discipline saw him fitting in well.

When the War came along, Dad, being a regular, found himself with the forces defending Calais, in May 1940, whilst the B.E.F. made good its escape at Dunkirk. Necessity dictated that Calais was defended to the last man which ensured that my Father was unlikely to return home - at least not for a year or two - five to be precise. Taken prisoner he was to spend the rest of the war in P.O.W. camps.

I was always very interested in his early life but never seemed to learn too much. I suppose he had some painful memories he did not wish to share. He would often change the subject when I looked to discuss the Orphanage or the P.O.W. camps. Indeed when I decided to research the family history, about 20 years ago, he showed his disapproval. Dad was always bitter that none of his family took him or his sisters in, rather than let them go into an orphanage. And so my first efforts at family history never got off the ground. Dad passed away in 1996. Three years ago I again took up the trail, still fascinated by his early years.

My Father's birth certificate showed his parents to be Ernest Lake and Selina Taylor. They were married in Newcastle under Lyme, Staffordshire in 1916. He was aged 32 and was employed as an ironworker. She was aged 18. The children of the marriage were George Ernest (my father), Irene Miriam (1919) and Alice (1921). Irene like my Father, was born in Newcastle under Lyme but Alice was born at 81

Clifton Street, Attercliffe, Sheffield. On Alice's birth certificate Ernest was shown as a Roller of rough pig iron.

At this stage I had no firm knowledge as to what happened to my father's parents and why he and his sisters became orphaned. The three children entered the orphanage at a very young age and had no real memory of events. My aunts had also passed away a year or two earlier. However, a cousin told me that her mother had, some thirty years earlier, made contact with her maternal aunt who said that Selina and Ernest had lived in Sheffield, he being a Sheffield man. Selina, apparently left Ernest and, destitute, had walked back from Sheffield to North Staffs with her 3 young children. The aunt had also said that Selina died in childbirth and Ernest was killed after being run over by a Sheffield bus.

I now set out to see what I could actually uncover. Through the local library archives and Stoke on Trent Social Services I discovered that the three children entered the Orphanage in September 1923 and remained there for the duration of their childhood. But why had they gone into the Orphanage in the first place? I needed to verify the information regarding the deaths of their parents. And so I searched the births from 1921 onwards and soon discovered that a fourth child, Martha Lake, was born in January 1923, also at 81 Clifton Street Attercliffe. Her father, Ernest Lake, is described as an Iron roller in Forge.

At this point I was sure I would find my grandmother's death registered at a similar time but was surprised to discover only baby Martha's death, recorded in September 1923. She died of Gastro-enteritis. Even more surprisingly I learned that she died in the Stoke on Trent Union Workhouse. I continued searching through the death records and soon came upon the entry for my Grandmother. I was very shocked to discover though that she had died in St Edward's Mental Hospital, Stoke on Trent!! This wasn't just a relative three or four generations removed for goodness sake. This was my grandmother, my father's mother, Selina or Lena, as she was named on the death certificate, who died of Tuberculosis in April 1929 aged 30.

A week or two later, when I had gathered my thoughts, I rang the local Archives and enquired about any records they kept relating to St Edwards. To my surprise and delight I discovered that there were registers of patients and visitors and case notes, but that I would need permission from the Hospital itself to view the records. Several months later having gained the necessary permission I waited one Saturday morning outside the Staffordshire Record Office wondering how much I would learn about my Grandmother. Incredibly her case notes were available.

Ernest and Lena's marriage had got off to a bad start and they soon quarrelled. Lena was badly treated by her husband who drank, gambled

and beat her. She left him in April 1923. They had lived in Sheffield for three years. She then returned to North Staffordshire. The day after her return she was placed in the Union Workhouse, by her sisters, who had no room for her at their homes. In September 1923 she was transferred to the Mental Hospital suffering from depression. She was later diagnosed as having Primary Dementia. She lived out the rest of her days in the mental institution. The case notes make very sad reading.

Later research showed me that it was the policy of the Workhouse to take in only infant children with their parent(s). Older children were housed in The Cottage Homes Orphanage. And so after leaving a bad marriage Lena found herself without the support of her close family, living in the Workhouse. Her three older children had been placed in an Orphanage. And then baby Martha died. Is it any wonder that she suffered from depression? At that time she had six older sisters and brothers. None took her or her children in. Only two of them are shown in the visitor records for the Hospital. I had learned far more than I ever expected to. That is, about Selina.

My Grandfather, Ernest Lake has proven to be a complete enigma. I have searched for his death in Sheffield and in the Stoke area, and so far have found no entries for an Ernest Lake killed in a road accident. And, equally frustrating, I have yet to find Ernest's birth despite exhaustive research. All other avenues I have explored have been fruitless. I did discover, though, from the electoral registers that a Stephen Maurice Holyland was resident at 81 Clifton Street, also, from 1920 to 1925. This person is unknown to me. I would dearly like to learn more of Ernest. Can anyone help? Why might Ernest have moved from Sheffield to North Staffordshire to work? Or did he migrate to Sheffield? He was an ironworker in both cities. Perhaps he moved to Stoke to fill a gap in the labour market during the First World War? Indeed I have no proof, other than hearsay, that he came from Sheffield. He is my only link with the city, a tenuous link at that. If anyone does have the name Lake in their family I would be delighted to hear from them. Curiosity remains my sole motivator.

Stephen Lake, 10 Delves Place, Newcastle under Lyme, Staffs. ST5 3NP

Did You Know.....

An indenture, dated November 12th 1709 records the sale of one seat or sitting in the loft at the North End of the Parish Church (now the Cathedral) for £12, and on April 6th 1791, two stalls or pews of six and two extra sittings, one in the west Loft and the other in the South Gallery, were sold to a Mr Thomas Harrison, a sawmaster for £48.

BRADFIELD CONNECTIONS

It seems incredible that, having been born in Sheffield, spending the first 18 years of my life there, and visiting parents for the last 30 years, (apart from 8 years abroad) I had never been to Bradfield area or its church before last year. It came about after a visit to the Borthwick Institute in York to look for, amongst others, the will of John Dyson of Stainforth who was an ancestor on my mother's side. While looking through the index I noted the will of a Mark Dyson of Bingley House Stannington 1834.

I must explain at this point that I had been trying to trace a Mark Dyson on my father's side. I knew he had married in Sheffield in 1772 to Ann Hemsworth but no baptism there was recorded. If this were my Mark he would be quite old. I decided to order a copy and was delighted to find it was as he mentioned his daughter Maria the wife of Jonathan Crapper my 4x gt. grandparent. I found his burial at Stannington in 1834 and this gave me his age of 82. I found his baptism around 1752 at Bradfield and which told me that he was the son of Abraham Dyson of Worrall.

Having concentrated most of my family research over the past 10 years on my mother's side, this minor breakthrough had kindled new interest with my father's maternal ancestors once more and I decided that a trip to the archives in Sheffield was called for. It occurred to me that there may be some reference to this family in the names' index. There was no listing for Mark, but I struck gold with Abraham. The collection holds several deeds to property in Worrall passed to him by his father in law Joseph Taylor of Holdworth Bank, including Joseph's will of 1757. The name index also gave me a reference to a marriage settlement of 1714 for Joseph and his wife Mary Kenyon and a marriage settlement for Mary's parents Edward Kenyon of Cumberworth and Mary Adamson of Bradfield. Unfortunately these items are too large to photocopy, but it was thrilling to examine the originals.

So that single trip to York last year has enabled me to find out a lot more about a branch of the family I had almost given up on. I sometimes think that family historians do not make enough of the reference material available in our archives and libraries. It's all there waiting to be found.

Marilyn Mooney, Ramsor Farm, Ramshorn, North Staffs ST10 3BT
E-mail: huonweaver@aol.com

Did You Know.....

St Matthew's Carver Street was built in 1855, costing £4000 (this included the cost of the site at £600). Mr Henry Wilson of the Snuff Mills at Westbrook donated over £1000 towards this.

A HISTORY OF GLEADLESS SCHOOL

(Continued from Vol. 23. No. 2)

Class 5 Standard III & IV	Roll 4 - Miss Rodgers
Class 6a Standard II	Roll 40 - Miss Jones
Class 6b Standard II	Roll 20 - Miss Raiford PT
Class 7 Standard I	Roll 45 - Miss Holland
Class 8 Standard Class I Infants	Roll 43 - Miss Mander
Class 9 Standard Class II Infants	Roll 42 - Miss Oxley

Number on rolls 439

Thursday 2.05 to 2.25pm	Discovering England	Standard III/IV
Thursday 2.30 to 2.50pm	World History	Standard VII/VIII
Friday 11.30 to 11.50am	Music and Movement	Infants
Friday 2.05 to 2.25 pm	Travel Talks	Standard V
Friday 3.00 to 3.15pm	Friday Stories	Standard II

12th May 1937 The school was closed for Coronation Day.

1st September 1939 School closed today - Teachers on evacuation duty.

25th September 1939 A 'Home Service' scheme of education is put into practice today. Approximately seventy homes are being used, a total of approximately 200 periods a week.

15th January 1940 School re-opened, trench shelters have been completed. Standards 4-8 attend full time, the remaining classes half-time with half-time Home Service.

29th January 1940 Another class having been released from ARP purposes, standards 2 and 3 will attend full time.

5th February 1940 School closed owing to lack of fuel.

8th February 1940 School re-opened this morning, a supply of fuel having been obtained.

13th February 1940 School closed this afternoon owing to lack of fuel.

20th June 1940 An air raid warning from midnight last night to 4.00am this morning was followed by a poor attendance.

2nd October 1940 Mr V Bradley left today to join HM Forces - an effective and loyal member of staff, he will be badly missed.

13th December 1940 Owing to severe enemy action all schools closed from today. The teaching staff are enlisted for service in the centres established for those rendered homeless.

23rd March 1943 20 boys attended the Graves Art Gallery this morning to see a 'Dig for Victory' Exhibition.

31st January 1944 Retired on Superannuation, John H Hawkins.

1st February 1944 Commenced duty as Head Teacher, John B Spit.

14th September 1944 Miss N Barry commenced duty this morning, on loan from the London County Council during the period of the Evacuation of children from London.

11th May 1945 The school was re-opened today after three days' closure for Victory in Europe celebrations.

11 November 1945 Mr Rodgers has been instructed to report for National Service in the mines.

23 November 1945 Mr V. Bradley returned from HM Forces commenced duties this morning.

18 February 1945 Mr N. Iosson commenced duty this morning.

5 October 1945 Mrs Yates as pianist to play for Dancing and Natural Movement lessons.

15 December 1945 School Pantomime and Concert tonight for parents.

21 December 1945 Mr Sam Staton retired from teaching profession. The children presented him with a Fountain Pen and Pencils, an autograph album containing several hundreds of signatures of scholars past and present and members of staff, colleagues and ex-colleagues and a collection from parents, teachers and friends resulted in the presentation of a cheque for £25. A fitting recognition of great service and a tribute to Mr Staton's loyalty and devotion to duty. Sam started his career at Gleadless as a pupil teacher in 1905.

26 January 1950 It is with profound regret I have to record the death of Frederick James Cuckson Hinchcliffe. Mr Hinchcliffe was Headteacher from 1917 to 1935. Mr Staton, Mr Bradley and myself attended the funeral service at St. Chad's Church, Abbey Lane.

4 September 1950 Mrs E. Wilks (nee Burbeck) from Longley Junior and Infant School commenced duty this morning.

27 July 1951 The academic achievement of the school has been sustained at high level. In this connection I feel I ought to record the excellent work done with Junior 4 by Mr Iosson. There will be 27 children proceeding to Secondary Grammar – the best results attained so far. Mr Iosson deserves a special word of praise for his patience and really thoughtful treatment of his class as individuals. This is indeed real teaching.

6 October 1952 Mr Bradley transferred to Nether Green County School.

2 June 1953 Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. School closed for three additional days.

To be continued

BOOK LIST

The South Yorkshire Coalfield, a history and development by Alan Hill.
Tempus Publishing: 2001: ISBN 0 7524 1747. £17.50
Little remains today of the once great industry. The book records its history.

Memories of the Workhouse and Old Hospital at Fir Vale by Lyn Howsam.
Alistair Lofthouse Design and Print; 2002: ISBN 1 901587-22-3: £4.95
A collection of memories associated with what is now the Northern General Hospital, formerly the Sheffield Union Workhouse. £1 from each copy sold is being donated to St. Luke's Hospice.

Whitley Hall, an illustrated history by Mel and Joan Jones.
Green Tree Publications: 2002; ISBN 0 9521733 1 X: 5.99
Available from Whitley Hall, Ecclesfield and Chapeltown Libraries.

She lived unknown: a celebration of women in the General Cemetery by Julia Duggleby and Jean Lees. Available from FOGC, Lansdowne Chapel, 104 Cemetery Road, Sheffield S11 8FP.

This book focuses on three themes, poverty, a history of nursing and the way women are symbolized in the cemetery.

The above information has been taken from the Sheffield History Reporter. Issue 82. June/July 2002

Bradbury Book of Hallmarks

Continuously published since 1927 this small volume is an invaluable guide for dating gold, silver and platinum from Britain and Ireland as well as having makers' marks for Old Sheffield Plate from 1743 to 1860.

Price £5.50 for paperback and £16.00 for leather plus £1 p & p.

Revised edition 2002. ISBN (paper) 1 8722122 03 4

Available from Sheffield Assay Office, Guardians' Hall, 137 Portobello Street. Sheffield S1 4DS Tel: 0114 275 5111

Around Bradfield. Loxley & Hillsborough: the second selection by Malcolm Nunn.

There are 200 images from the parish of Bradfield including sections on Loxley and Hillsborough and a special chapter on the aftermath of the Sheffield Flood

Published by Tempus. ISBN 0 7524 2471 8 Price £10.00

The A to W of Dore by John Dunstan & Roger Millican

The names of roads in the district provide a fascinating insight into the history of the area and this book explains the background to the choice of each name.

ISBN 0 9534267 6 9 Price £4.95

The above information has been taken from the Sheffield History Reporter. Issue 82. Aug./Sept. 2002

A History of Penistone and District by David Hey

This book covers the history of the ancient parish of Penistone from early times to the present day, and combines a scholarly account with personal memories of the district in the 1940's.

The author describes how the various places within Penistone's ancient parish have developed along with the countryside. One of the focal points of our forebears' lives was religion. Penistone Church is discussed in detail along with other houses of worship including Bulhouse Chapel founded at the end of the 17th century due to the mounting voices of prominent local religious dissenters.

Penistone market also features prominently. We learn of a petition originally compiled to allow Penistone's weekly market to open once more after being closed for a long period of time. The book lists names of many of the families who fought to have the market reopened. *This information has never before been published.*

Industrial developments and the consequent increase in jobs, population and housing are also considered.

Published by Pen and Sword Books Ltd. ISBN 1-903425-21-2 Price £9.99

PICTURE SHEFFIELD ON THE INTERNET

Picturesheffield.com is the Internet version of Picture Sheffield: the computerised image system, based at the Local Studies Library. The site is due to be launched on 17th September and will initially host around 3,000 pictures. New pictures will be added on a regular basis. (This addition to the Picture Sheffield system is being launched a full year ahead of schedule.)

The collection can be searched by subject and the system allows simple searches, using one subject keyword, e.g. Trams; and complex searches where keywords can be combined, e.g. Trams AND Firth Park.

After searching, the results are displayed as thumbnail images of the matching photographs. The thumbnails can be enlarged and these larger pictures may be downloaded free of charge for personal use. They allow a maximum print size of approximately 6" x 4". High quality photographic prints can also be purchased via the website.

The website is only a representative selection from the library's collection and most images are pre 1950. It is planned for the website to host up to 10,000 images of the city by Aug. 2004.

The Library is always looking for additional illustrations and photographs of the Sheffield area to improve its collections. Material can be donated, and will be copied and then placed in protective storage, or returned after copying. It is preferable to scan from originals or good quality photographic copies.

If you have any material which might be suitable please contact the library personally either by letter or by E-mail on picturesheffield@dialpex.com

The site can be found at www.picturesheffield.com

USEFUL ARTICLES IN OTHER SOCIETIES' MAGAZINES

Looking after your family photographs by Carolynne Cotton
Hillingdon FHS No. 57. March 2002

Age anomalies in Censuses by Alan Bardsley
Cheshire Ancestor Vol. 32 No.4 June 2002

STRAY

From the 1861 census for Southwick on Wear, County Durham
54A 10 49 Albert Row, Mary Ann Gill (wife of William Gill), Mar, F,
30, Rotherham North
103 31 161 Wear Mill Yard Cornhill, Joseph Bridge, Head, Mar, M, 26,
Joiner, Sheffield
25 43 243 Crown Road, John Swan, Head, Mar, M, 44, Bottlemaker,
Rotherham
Sent in by P. Tate, 47 Beaconsfield Place, Aberdeen, Scotland AB15
4AB E-mail: pamela.tate@freedomnames.co.uk

SOCIETY SEARCH SERVICE

The Society provides a Search Service for the following:

- **1861 Census Surname Index for Sheffield, Rotherham & Bradfield**
- **Burials Index & Transcripts**
(this project is in progress and the search service covers all material indexed to date including some records not yet available for sale on fiche or disk.)
- **Soldiers Died in The Great War 1914-18**
(details of 37,000 officers and 665,000 other ranks killed in WWI)

The cost to Society members is £1 per surname (Census/Burials) / £1 per individual (Soldiers) plus £1 for each variant spelling. If you require a search of a common surname e.g. *Green*, you are advised to provide forename(s) if possible. This is to limit the cost to you - there are 25 pages of entries for the surname *Green* in the Census Index! When ordering a Soldiers Search please try to give as many of the following details as possible - Surname, Forename, Regiment, Army Service Number, Where born, Where enlisted, Where died. This will help to focus the results on the person you want. Please send an **extra stamp** for each surname searched and a **large envelope**. *You will receive a print-out of the surnames you requested up to a maximum of 5 sheets. If the search should produce more than that then you will be notified with the first part of the return.*

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

- Diane Maskell, 5, Old Houses, Piccadilly Road, Chesterfield, Derbys S41 0EH for the 1861 Census Surname Index for Sheffield, Rotherham & Bradfield and for the Burials Index & Transcripts.
- Frank Westwood, 11, Hail Mary Drive, Sheffield, S13 9XW for Soldiers Died in the Great War

YORKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY

YORKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY HAS A DATA-BANK OF MORE THAN HALF A MILLION ENTRIES RELATING TO YORKSHIRE MEN AND WOMEN, MOSTLY BEFORE 1550. A SEARCH FOR A SURNAME AND ITS VARIANTS COSTS £12.50 BUT THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR AN UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH. ENQUIRIES WITH ADDRESS, AND A CHEQUE PAYABLE TO YORKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SHOULD BE SENT TO THE BIOGRAPHICAL DATA-BASE, MINSTER LIBRARY, DEAN'S PARK, YORK YO1 2JD

