

Sheffield and District Family History Society

*The Flowing Stream* ~



Summer 2003

Volume 24  
Number 2

## FUTURE PROGRAMME – 2003

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

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Mon. 19 May   | <i>First World War at the PRO</i> by David Borrill |
| Mon. 16 Jun.  | To be announced                                    |
| Mon. 21 Jul.  | To be announced                                    |
| Mon. 15 Sept. | <i>Group Therapy</i>                               |
| Mon. 20 Oct.  | Howard Smith - Subject to be announced             |
| Mon. 17 Nov.  | <i>Christmas Social Evening</i>                    |

### **Dr Graham Ullathorne, BA Hons, MA, PhD**

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#### **Registered Record Agent:**

Family History Research undertaken in Derbyshire and South Yorkshire; elsewhere, including the Public Record Office by arrangement.

# THE FLOWING STREAM

Journal of Sheffield and District Family History Society

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

## THE SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society is open to anyone interested in the study of Genealogy and Family History. Monthly meetings are held at Cemetery Road Baptist Church, Cemetery Road, Sheffield (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 D. Maskell, 5, Old Houses, Picadilly Road, Chesterfield S41 0EH  
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### Non-Committee Correspondance Secretary

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- 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

The AGM Minutes within this edition record several changes within the Society Committee. I am sure everyone will wish the members well in the new positions. Sadly though, we cannot record any new people volunteering to join the committee. There are a number of vacancies that do not even require committee membership that have not been filled. If you can help with any of the tasks that help with the smooth running of the Society please contact any committee members.

Thank you to all those members who have contributed to this edition. Please keep sending copy to ensure future editions are full and interesting.

## NEW MEMBERS

The Society welcomes the following new members

- 2687 Ms L Henley, 388 Atlantic Road, Lowedges, Sheffield S8 7GP  
2688 Mrs J Mitchell, The Flat, Pontefract & District Golf Club, Park Lane,  
Pontefract WF8 4QS  
2689 Mrs E Burke, 5 Rowan Gardens, Gamlingay, Sandy, Beds. SG19 3LU  
2690 Mr & Mrs A J Warburton, 20 Oxley Close, Stocksbridge, Sheffield S36 1LG  
2691 Mr T Staveley, 23 Westfield Avenue, Beverley, E, Yorks. HU17 7HA  
2692 Mrs J Croxon, Walnut Tree Cottage, Barking, Ipswich, Suffolk IP6 8HP  
2693 Mrs M Webb, 4 Oldfield Avenue, Sheffield S6 6DQ  
2694 Mrs R Cunningham, 24 Hawthorne Avenue, Stocksbridge, Sheffield S36 1BL  
2695 Mrs J Mason, 23 Piper Close, Longley, Sheffield S5 7NX  
2696 Mrs R Davies, East View, 56 Ordsall Park Road, Retford, Notts. DN22 7PQ  
2697 Ms J Ratcliffe, 17 Longholme Road, Retford, Notts. DN22 6TU  
2698 Mr S W Melton, 66 Lamberts Field, Bourton-on-the-Water, Cheltenham, Glos.  
GL54 2EH  
2699 Mrs J Edwards, 45 Mytchett Park, Mytchett Road, Mytchett, Camberley  
GU16 6AB  
2700 Mr P Oates, 2 Chapels Brow, Darwen, Lancs. BB3 0EW  
2701 Mrs A Ritchie, 31 Noreen Avenue, Prestwich, Manchester M25 1LT  
2702 Mrs M Day, 18 Fairland Close, Rayleigh, Essex SS6 9PA  
2703 Mr A A Burgess, 22 Aughton Road, Swallownest, Sheffield S26 0TG  
2704 Mr M Harding, 27 Cemetery Road, Dronfield, Derbyshire S18 1XX  
2705 Mr J H Holt, Firbank, Greenacres, Runfold, Farnham, Surrey GU10 1QH  
2718 Mr & Mrs T H Gregory, 372 Greystones Road, Ecclesall, Sheffield S11 7BW  
2719 Mr & Mrs M Cooper, 30 Truswell Road, Sheffield S10 1WH  
2720 Miss W Miller, 33 Manchester Road, Audenshaw, Manchester M34 5PZ  
2723 Mr D J Taylor, c/o Mrs V N Stanley, 2 St Peter's Court, St Peter's Road,  
Bournemouth BH1 2JU  
2724 Mrs Pat Russell, 35a Elstree Road, Sheffield S12 2JB

### *Change of Address*

Mrs Sue Connell, 67 Leighton Drive, Sheffield S14 1SU

### *Resignations*

Anthea Fricker  
John Lamb  
N.T. Boulsover  
A. Atkinson  
M Bennett

### *Obituary*

The society regrets to announce the death of the following members. Our sincere condolences are extended to their families.

Mr L Woodhouse of N.S.W. Australia  
Mrs B Briggs of Crewe, Cheshire

## **SOCIETY NEWS AND INFORMATION**

### **Message from the Society Librarian**

As your librarian I am receiving an increasing number of queries to my own e-mail address via the Society web site. I am very happy to answer questions about the Society and its facilities, to members as well as non-members, who are encouraged to join us. Questions relating to the enquirer's own family research is on the increase and of course I do not have the time to manage these. It would be very helpful if members would quote their membership number on e-mails and also to direct general questions to Derek Tingle, our correspondence secretary who is very experienced in this area. An SAE is necessary when writing to Derek who is not available by e-mail. Derek's address is in *The Flowing Stream*.

## **COMPUTER AND INTERNET NEWS**

### **Accidents in mines after 1850**

Go to the website <http://website.lineone.net/coalmining> for information on those killed or injured in mining accidents.

### **Digital Search for Family History**

The University of Leicester has launched a new Internet site that will help people to trace their family tree. Developed by Ralph Brown from the University of Leicester Library and Michelle Heap from the University of Leicester's Computer Centre, the Digital Library of Historical Directories is available at <http://www.historicaldirectories.org>.

Directories of counties and towns are among the most important sources for local and genealogical studies. They include lists of names, addresses and occupations of the inhabitants of counties and towns and also provide a wealth of detailed historical and topographical information, with successive editions reflecting changes in the localities over a period of time.

The Historical Directories website features a fast and powerful search engine. Family surnames, occupations, addresses and other key words or phrases can be located easily and quickly to their exact places on pages within the digitised texts.

The website is also a part of a number of major national initiatives through the National Grid for Learning and the new People's Network/UK Online centres in local public libraries.

## CONFERENCES AND FAIRS

### **Celebrate 50 Years of Family History Research. Sat. 14 June 2003**

This Celebration Fair organised by the Scottish Genealogical Society is to be held at the Assembly Rooms, George Street, Edinburgh EH1 2JL. For further details contact The 50th Celebration Secretary, The Scottish Genealogical Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL

### **Yorkshire Family History Fair Saturday 28 June 2003**

To be held in the Knavesmire Exhibition Centre this fair is the largest in the UK and is well worth a visit. Many societies and organisations will be represented ( including our society).

From 10 am to 4.30 pm

### **History from Headstones 29 Sept – 4 Oct 2003**

This Family History Conference will be held at Malone Lodge Hotel, Belfast. Further information from Kathryn McKelvey, Administration Officer, Ulster Historical Foundation, 12 College Square East, Belfast BT1 6DD

Tel: +44 (0) 28 9033 2288. E-mail: [enquiry@uhf.org.uk](mailto:enquiry@uhf.org.uk)

Web: [www.ancestryireland.com](http://www.ancestryireland.com)

## THROUGH THE LETTERBOX

*From Garrick Webster, Editor, Your Family Tree, 30 Monmouth Street, Bath BA1 2BW Tel: +44 (0)1225 442244.*

*E-mail: garrick.webster@futurenet.co.uk*

I am working at Future Publishing in Bath on a new launch: Your Family Tree magazine. What we aim to produce is a magazine that's up-to-date with the technology people are using (we do a lot of computing magazines already), that is a good place for new family tree researchers to start, but also brings with it a lot of expertise, historical knowledge and understanding of the breadth of traditional techniques.

We would like to be able to contact experts in the field who might contribute to the magazine, even if it is to answer reader queries. Also, we'd like to write case studies focusing on people who have traced their family trees and come across very interesting ancestors, who have gone an extraordinarily long way back or who have used interesting methods to overcome obstacles in their search.

The magazine goes on sale on 8 May.

*From Mrs Rosslyn Neave, 17 Lifford Street, London SW15 1NY*

The interesting responses Janet Frost had to her enquiry about Charles Lee, Ivory Cutter, (Vol. 24. No. 1) prompts me to inquire whether anyone has any recollection of family members who were wood carvers, specifically of bread boards. There were several workshops producing them at the turn of the last century, of which Bramhall woodworks was one, and is the sole survivor.

Bread knife handles were carved linking them to the designs on the bread boards. Jam spoons, butter knives, pickle forks, all with carved handles were part of an industry that thrived in Sheffield like nowhere else, due to a ready supply of the sycamore of which these domestic items were made. I would love to hear from anyone whose family had hands on experience, so to speak!

## SOCIETY MEETINGS

*Meeting on Monday 20 Jan 2003*

**The Archive CD Project by Guy Etchells**

Guy outlined the type of books that have been scanned on to CD ROM. They include books out of copyright or books copied with permission of the copyright holder. Many of the books are trade

directories, which by the mid 19th century moved on from listing just the tradesmen, to listing the householders of the town. The street directories in these trade directories can act as a quasi census index. They give background information about the county and of the town itself. To buy an 1850s trade directory may cost £90 to £100 for the book; the CD ROM will be £8 to £13 depending on what it covers. Other topics include topography, Church registers, maps and some of the old 19th century books on how to do your family history, which include many tips about records that we perhaps do not think of now.

Many of the books that have been scanned to date include some rare and old books that would disintegrate if used by hand. The scanning technology is sufficiently sophisticated that it can work with a book that will not fully open. Transferring the data to CD ROM benefits everyone – the Archive office, so that the book does not need to be opened; the researcher who can use the information without damaging the book. This project pays for the renovation of the books that are scanned.

Further information is on the website: <http://www.rod-neep.co.uk>

*Reported by Judith Pitchforth*

*Meeting on Monday 17 Feb 2003*

**Historic Hallamshire** by Prof. David Hey

David began by describing early Sheffield. It had a huge castle over four acres (comparable to Conwy and Harlech) which was demolished after the Civil War. The stones of the castle were then used for other purposes. The market had been granted in 1296 and it was for that market and its cutlery that Sheffield was known in the Middle Ages. From the ecclesiastical side, the parochial centre of Hallamshire was Ecclesfield, where the church had been built before the arrival of the Anglo Saxons. The churches in Sheffield and Bradfield were both chapels of ease to the church in Ecclesfield. Hallamshire itself covered an area of 71,536 acres (22,370 being Sheffield itself) and was bounded by Penistone, Tankersley, Rotherham, Wath and Derbyshire. It is a very similar area to that of the modern Metropolitan District of Sheffield today.

One of the unusual features of Hallamshire is its survival to the modern day. Similar shires had existed in the Middle Ages (Richmondshire and Riponshire for example) but few survived to the same extent as Hallamshire. This may well have been as a result of the cutlery industry using the name, and bearing marks which can be identified as coming from Hallamshire. The marks had originally been issued through the manor courts of Hallamshire, and the cutlers eventually decided to obtain an Act of Parliament to maintain the name of the

Company of the Cutlers of Hallamshire, thereby preserving the name. During the Elizabethan period the cutlery industry prospered and boomed in the 18th and 19th centuries. After the formation of the Company the marks used by the individual cutlers can be identified and traced back to the individual maker.

David then went into some detail about some of the old Sheffield families – the Lovetots from Louvetot in France, de Furnivals, Nevilles and Talbots who developed the area through the ages. Favoured retainers took the names of the estates they managed – de Ecclesall, de Wadsley. The Ecclesalls built the small chapel of ease which was the forerunner of the modern Ecclesall church. Ecclesall woods were originally a deer park for the lords of Ecclesall and in the 16th century they were converted in to coppice woods. The name Park Head survives to this day.

Bradfield was another centre for the lords of Hallamshire. The motte and bailey castle was built by the Norman lords to intimidate the locals and attracted a settlement with the church being built close to the earthworks. This church had its own parish registers and was a chapel of ease in to the Victorian period before becoming a parish in its own right. Two other places were granted to favoured retainers –Midhope and Bolsterstone.

The area did take in some poor migrants, some of whom had rich descendents, such as Derek Mappin who married in Sheffield in 1593. The surname distribution for Mappin in 1837 – 1842 is restricted to the Sheffield and Ecclesall Bierlow area (37 occurrences). The early Mappins were cutlers, and their descendents went on to own a cutlery company. There were other ordinary farming families whose descendents are still in the locality, such as the Broomheads (originally from Broomhead farm in the Ewden valley), Wilsons, Dungworths and Staniforths.

This is just a very brief outline of an extremely interesting and detailed talk. For further details, please see David's book – Historic Hallamshire.

*Reported by Judith Pitchforth.*

## **MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

**Held on Monday 17th MARCH 2003 at 7.30 pm  
Cemetery Road Baptist Church, Sheffield.**

**PRESENT** Mr Barry Green in the Chair and 63 members present.

**APOLOGIES** Mrs G. Moffatt, Mr A. Coleshill, Mrs M. Hume.

**MINUTES OF THE LAST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** were published in The Flowing Stream, Summer 2002 and were approved.

**MATTERS ARISING:** The members present ratified the elections during the year of Mr Barry Green as Chairman following the resignation of Mr Harry Parker in July 2002 and Mr Michael Buxton as Treasurer after the retirement of Mrs Moffatt in December 2002.

**REPORTS FROM OFFICERS**

**Chairman's Report:** In his first report as Chairman Barry Green reported that membership of the Society has continued to grow and we are in a sound financial position. The year had seen several of the committee members retiring, notably Heather Gillott whose role as Projects Co-ordinator has been taken on by Pat Swindin and Jan Connell; Judith Pitchforth as Secretary; Gill Moffatt as Treasurer, succeeded by Michael Buxton. The bookstall has been taken on by Anne Giller and Anne McQueen. He reported that there are some vacancies for jobs that still need to be done. He thanked the committee members for their hard work during the year and commended the work of those who were standing down.

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**

*FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2002*

	2002	2001
	£	£
	<b>Income:</b>	
Subscriptions	6,172	7,264
Sales	12,711	10,301
Miscellaneous	645	602
Deposit account interest	60	204
	<u>19,588</u>	<u>18,371</u>
<b>Expenditure:</b>		
Purchases for resale	1,933	2,253
Projects	2,405	4,214
Fairs	313	705
Stationery and printing	288	333
Journal production and expense	4,875	3,529
Postage and telephone	189	290
Room Hire	764	542
Speaker expenses	166	122
Federation fees and insurance	442	401
Donations	111	50
Sundry expenses	48	257
Accountancy	400	400
Taxation	178	207
Depreciation	439	123
	<u>12,551</u>	<u>13,426</u>
<b>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER</b>	<u>£7,037</u>	<u>£4,945</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		

**Treasurer's Report:** Mrs Moffatt had sent in a written report as she was unable to attend. Mrs Moffatt reported that Anne Giller who deals with postal publications had been responsible for increasing the society's bank balance, and she also thanked the other people who continue to work on behalf of the society, producing the various items. On the debit side, the society had purchased some new fiche readers to be used in the projects work. The largest expenditure is the quarterly journal and she encourages members to contribute to it. She concluded by thanking the other members of the committee for their support.

The accounts were available at the meeting and a question was raised regarding the amount of the depreciation this year in comparison with last year and it was confirmed that this was because of the expenditure on new equipment.

A proposal to accept the accounts was made by Mr Brian Flounders, and it was seconded by Mr Keith Bannister. Agreed.

**Secretary's Report:** Mrs Pitchforth reported on the retirement of Mrs Tricia Heath, the Membership Secretary and the other committee members. She thanked Mr Derek Tingle, the Society Correspondence Secretary, who does the 'look-ups' for members unable to get to Sheffield, and encouraged others to volunteer to do some work for the society, either on the committee or not! She concluded by remarking that it had been a privilege to be the secretary of the Sheffield & District FHS and she thanked all who had helped her during her six years of office.

**Editor's Report:** Mrs Marsden reported that members receive four journals during the year, and thanked Renee Bullas who prepares them for posting and Elaine Smith for the labels. She thanked those who sent in copy and encouraged all members to contribute.

It was proposed by Mrs McQueen and seconded by Mrs Maskell that these reports should be accepted. Agreed.

#### **ELECTION OF OFFICIALS:**

The following members were nominated as Officers of the Society at the 2002 AGM:

President: Professor David Hey  
Chairman: Mr Barry Green  
Secretary Mrs Diane Maskell  
Treasurer Mr Michael Buxton  
Editor Mrs Denise Marsden

The following members were nominated to the committee:

Librarian Mrs Anne McQueen  
Membership Secretary Mrs Judith Pitchforth  
Postal Sales Dr Anne Giller  
Bookstall Dr Anne Giller, Mrs Anne McQueen

Web Co-ordinator Mrs Diane Maskell  
Programme Secretary Mrs Sylvia Carr  
Projects Co-ordinators Mrs Pat Swindin, Mrs Janet Connell

**Committee members**

Ms Catherine Beresford, Mrs Rene Bullas, Miss Anne Diver, Miss Sue Graves

Proposed to elect en bloc by Mr Green, seconded by Mr D. Memmott. The members were elected unopposed. From the floor Mr Brackenbury voiced the thanks of those present for the work of the committee and the members present showed their appreciation.

**APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR**

It was proposed by Mr Green that Colin McBoyle, trading as Morton's be appointed auditor for the coming year. This was agreed.

**ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

Mr Green announced that the society would be attending the following Family History Fairs: South Yorkshire, at Don Valley 19th April; Sheffield Local History Fair, Saturday 10th May at the Town Hall; York Family History Fair on Saturday 28th June. The Society will be represented at the SoG Fair in London on 3rd and 4th May.

**DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING**

Monday 15th March 2003.

There was no further business and the AGM closed at 7.55 pm.

*After the meeting Marjorie Dunn gave us one of her talks*

**Granny's Tin Box**

Marjorie entertained us at the same time as giving us lots of ideas for research and putting the flesh on to the bare bones of our family history. Since a report of her talk could not do full justice to her presentation she has promised to write us an article later in the year describing the many sources she has found valuable in her researches.

**NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS**

The following members have interests printed in this edition.

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*E-mail: patbennett2@supanet.com*

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*E-mail: rosakers@hotmail.com*

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*E-mail: ALAN@LEANDA.CO.UK*

- 2661 Mr P.A. Scott-Edeson, 1 Northend Terrace, Chipping Campden,  
Gloucestershire GL55 6AE
- 2666 Mrs Lily Monaghan, 18 Foster Road, Bridgnorth, Shropshire WV16 4LS  
*E-mail: derek.ashworth@tesco.net*
- 2668 Mrs M.L. Hebdon, Linton House, Siltside, Gosberton Clough, Spalding, Lincs.  
PE11 4JR  
*E-mail: LINTON@SILTSIDE.FREESERVE.CO.UK*
- 2669 Mrs J. M. Manship, 35 Goosehills Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire LE10 2RY  
*E-mail: deemandesign@aol.com*
- 2672 Mr David Spear, 77 Farm Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset BS22 8BE  
*E-mail: HASTA@LINEONE.NET*
- 2674 Mrs D. M. Jones, Langsett, Lyndene Drive, Grange-over-Sands LA11 6QP  
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- 2676 Mrs Wendy Chapman, 60 Blossoms Lane, Woodford, Cheshire SK7 1RE  
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*E-mail: STEVEMELCHIT@AOL.COM*
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NG26 6BW  
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*E-mail: molliemoore47@aol.com*
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- 2717 Mrs Jean Watts, 93 Stubbing Lane, Worksop, Notts. S80 1NF  
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- 2721 Mrs Janet Harrison, Yew Tree Cottage, Westhorpe Lane, Byfield,  
Northamptonshire NN11 6XB  
*E-mail: janetharrison@macmail.com*
- 2723 Mr Dean J. Taylor, 30 Lynton Grove, Bradshaw, Halifax HX2 9XN

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

No.	Surname	Place	County	Period
2601	Akers	Normanton/Pontefract	WRY	19C+
2692	Aldous	Sheffield	YKS	1890+
2684	Ashmore	Attercliffe, Sheffield	YKS	pre 1890
2692	Baker		YKS	1880+
2637	Barrett	Sheffield	WRY	1800+
2661	Bartram	Sheffield	YKS	19 C

2676	Baylis	Dufton	WES	18-19C
2676	Beadle	Dufton	WES	19C
2676	Beadle	Ronaldkirk	YKS	19C
2691	Beaver	Sheffield	YKS	M 19C
2669	Bedford	Hinckley	LEI	pre 1851
2706	Beeden	Rotherham	YKS	1800s & 1900s
2706	Beeden	Sheffield	YKS	1800s & 1900s
2601	Berley	Heeley, Sheffield	WRY	19C+
2721	Blanchard	Sheffield	YKS	1880+
2721	Blanshard	Claythorpe/Aby	LIN	pre 1880
2684	Bradley	Attercliffe, Sheffield	YKS	pre 1850
2691	Bradley	Sheffield	YKS	1845+, pre 1943
2692	Bryant		YKS	1880+
2703	Burgess	Fincham	NFK	pre 1850
2637	Butler	Sheffield	WRY	1870+
2674	Capper	Owlerton/ Ecclesall/ Sheffield	YKS	1881+
2674	Capper	Owlerton/Ecclesfield	YKS	pre 1861
2674	Capper	Pitsmoor, Sheffield	YKS	pre 1865
2708	Capper	Sheffield	YKS	M 19C
2708	Carruthers	Kent	KEN	L 19C
2336	Cawdron	Rawmarsh	YKS	1900+
2676	Chapman	Attercliffe, Sheffield	WRY	19-20C
2723	Chapman	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2672	Charlesworth	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1860
2708	Clarke	Kent	KEN	E-M 19C
2676	Cooper	Bradfield, Stannington, Sheffield	WRY	19-20C
2707	Cope	Attercliffe, Sheffield	YKS	pre 1896
2601	Corley	Sheffield	WRY	19C+
2676	Dalton	Dufton & Penrith	WES	19C
2684	Donohue	Manchester	LAN	pre 1840
2692	Dye		YKS	1880+
2717	England	Attercliffe cum Darnall	YKS	1840-1921
2717	England	Handsworth	YKS	1828-1871
2717	England	Hunsingore	YKS	1801-1826
2637	Fairchild	Great Gonerby	LIN	18-19C
2637	Fairchild	Sheffield	WRY	1890+
2676	Fleming	Coniston	CUL	18-19C
2676	Fleming	Dufton	WES	19C
2676	Fleming	Nenthead	CUL	19C
2672	Foy	Sheffield	YKS	1835+
2637	France	Caistor area	WRY	17-19C
2703	France	Rotherham	SYK	pre 1870
2637	France	Sheffield	WRY	17-19C
2676	Frathen	Coniston	CUL	18C
2661	Frith	Sheffield	YKS	1750-1870
2703	Gabbitas	Sheffield	SYK	pre 1900
2703	George	Laneham	NTT	pre 1850
2668	Grayson	Attercliffe cum Darnall	WRY	L 1800's

2723	Grindy	Monyash	DBY	pre 1900
2672	Hague	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1820
2661	Hawksley	Sheffield	YKS	19 C
2717	Holmes	Attercliffe cum Darnall	YKS	1803-1950
2717	Holmes	Jordan Dam, Rotherham	YKS	1800-1826
2717	Holmes	Sheffield Park	YKS	1841-1920
2717	Horne	Baden	Germany	1848-1868
2723	Horne	Bradford	YKS	pre 1900
2684	Jackson	Stoney Middleton	DBY	pre 1840
2762	Jarvis	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2601	Johnson	Knottingley	WRY	18C+
2668	Lawton	Darnall	WRY	L 1800's
2668	Lawton	Ecclesfield	WRY	M 1800's
2668	Lawton	Hemsworth	WRY	E 1800's
2668	Lee	Brightside	WRY	M 1800's
2717	Leversidge	Attercliffe cum Darnall	YKS	1800-1900
2676	Lister	Attercliffe, Sheffield	WRY	19-20C
2676	Lister	Hatfield Woodhouse	YKS	19C
2692	Lockwood	Dronfield	DBY	1850+
2692	Lockwood	Intake, Sheffield	YKS	1890-1920
2336	Machin	Beighton	DBY	1800+
2691	Machin	Sheffield	YKS	1853+: pre 1909
2336	Machin	Thurcroft	YKS	1700+
2691	Machin	Tunstall	STS	E/M 19C
2336	Machon	Rawmarsh	YKS	1800+
2336	Machon	Sheffield	YKS	1800+
2666	Marples	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2674	Marsden	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1865
2666	Marsden	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2708	Matthews	Sheffield	YKS	M-L 19C
2672	Mellor	Sheffield	YKS	1835+
2672	Mellors	Clarborough	NTT	pre 1835
2698	Melton	Any	YKS	1890-2000
2336	Mension	Thurcroft	YKS	1700+
2669	Moore	Leicester	LEI	19 C
2669	Moore	Sheffield	YKS	1850-65
2707	Moore	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1870
2669	Moran	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1865
2672	Morris	Sheffield	YKS	1835+
2336	Mottashed	Rawmarsh	YKS	1900+
2668	Murfin	Darnall	WRY	c 1900
2601	Naylor	Knottingley	WRY	18C+
2723	Naylor	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2723	Needham	Flagg	DBY	pre 1900
2669	Nettleton	London	ESS	1902+
2669	Nettleton	Ossett	WRY	pre 1793
2684	O'Brien	Brightside, Sheffield	YKS	pre 1870
2601	Page	Knottingley	WRY	18C+
2703	Peach	Sheffield	SYK	pre 1900

2668	Pollard	Sheffield	WRY	L 1800's
2668	Potter	Darnall	WRY	c 1900
2676	Race	Bradfield & Nether Hallam, Sheffield	WRY	18-20C
2669	Roberts	Hinckley	LEI	pre 1865
2684	Rogers	Attercliffe, Sheffield	YKS	pre 1880
2721	Sanderson	Bradfield	YKS	1800
2721	Sanderson	Oldham	LAN	1870+
2721	Saunderson	Dronfield	DBY	1840+
2336	Schofield	Barnsley	WRY	1900+
2336	Schofield	Dewsbury	WRY	1900+
2708	Scholey	Sheffield	YKS	M 19C
2336	Sellars	Rawmarsh	YKS	1800+
2691	Shipman	Sheffield	YKS	M 19C
2668	Simpson	Brightside	WRY	M1800's
2668	Simpson	Darnall	WRY	L 1800's
2668	Simpson	Onesmoor, Bradfield	WRY	M1800's
2666	Staniforth	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2669	Start	Dewsbury & Ossett	WRY	pre 1891
2708	Stickland	Dorset	DOR	M-0L 19C
2674	Strong	Wadsley Park, Sheffield	YKS	pre 1837
2717	Swallow	Attercliffe cum Darnall	YKS	1786-1912
2661	Sykes	Sheffield	YKS	1750-1870
2698	Tear	Sheffield	YKS	1890-2000
2676	Trathen	Coniston	CUL	18C
2336	Trippett	Sheffield	YKS	1900+
2703	Uttley	Rotherham	SYK	pre 1870
2336	Wain	Clay Cross	DBY	1800+
2672	Wales	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1880
2666	Walker	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2691	Walton	Tunstall	STS	19 C
2692	Warn		YKS	1880+
2336	Weldin	Clay Cross	DBY	1800+
2717	Wilson	Gleadless	YKS	1808-1826

## IN MEMORY OF SHEFFIELD'S CHOLERA VICTIMS

One of Sheffield's most impressive monuments of its time is to be restored to its former glory using part of a £262,000 grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund, and when completed the 19th Century Cholera Monument will become a floodlit landmark.

It was in July 1832 that the epidemic of Asian Cholera disease struck Sheffield, having appeared in the country in 1831 and generally spread across the country by contaminated water and food assisted by

poor sanitation and living conditions, and was to affect a recorded 1347 people in Sheffield resulting in 402 notified deaths.

In an effort to control infection, victims of the disease were to be buried in designated Churchyards at St. Phillip's, St. Mark's, St. George's, Attercliffe and Ecclesall, but as these designated spaces became full the 12th Duke of Norfolk offered some isolated land in the Sheffield Park area to bury more dead.

It was at this space, when the epidemic was over, that the towering monument was erected over the graves, the cornerstone being laid by the poet James Montgomery in December 1834.

The Gothic Revival style tower, topped by a tall thin spire and cross, became a landmark of its time, but was structurally damaged four years later, losing its peak in a storm. The Monument's topstone was also toppled in the 1990 hurricane, repairs were not carried out at the time and the stonework was preserved in readiness for eventual renovation of the Grade 11 listed Monument.

Adjacent to the Monument is the grave of John Blake, Master Cutler, who died of cholera on 30th August, 1832, aged 49 years, proving that the disease not only attacked residents of the slums but anybody who came in contact with the contaminated water.

This graveyard was officially closed to internments in 1883, so perhaps there were also burials there in later epidemics?

It is interesting to note that outbreaks of cholera continued to attack the residents of Sheffield, for a recent publication\* identifies 101 known internments in the General Cemetery during 1849 for which the cause of death is listed as "Asiatic Cholera", and 79 during 1854 with the cause "Cholera".

\*NOTE: these facts have been identified from the first floppy disk produced by Friends of the General Cemetery. This excellent database of vital information for both social and family historians details 5783 of the internments in the General Cemetery, listing Year, Burial Number, Grave Reference, Death Date, Burial Date, Name, Age, Occupation, Residence, Parents' names, Parent's occupations, Informant, and Cause of Death, all of which can be easily sorted in Excel for further research. As transcribing by volunteers continues, more of these informative disks will be released.

*Mr J. Grantham, 11 Rural Lane, Sheffield S6 4BH*

## THE LOCATION OF RC BURIALS IN SHEFFIELD CEMETERIES.

Abbey Lane - opened 1916 - RC areas A&B  
Beighton - opened 1930 - no designated RC area  
Burncross - opened 1877 - no designated RC area  
Burngreave - opened 1861 - no designated RC area  
City Road - opened 1881 - RC areas HH, GG, KK, LL, FF, FF1 & R6  
Crookes - opened 1906 - RC area H  
Darnall - opened 1859 - no designated RC area  
Ecclesfield - opened 1920 - RC area I-288  
Handsworth - opened 1901 - RC area M  
Intake - opened 1880 - RC area H  
Shiregreen - opened 1927 - RC areas A(RC), B(RC) & L  
St Michael's - opened 1862 - RC Cemetery belonging to St Vincent's  
parish

Stocksbridge - opened 1950 - RC area D  
Tinsley Park - opened 1882 - RC area Sc  
Wisewood - opened 1933 - RC area N  
Woodhouse - opened 1879 - RC area O  
(Thanks are due to two very helpful gentlemen who work in the office at  
City Road Cemetery)

*Information from Diane Maskell*

### NELSON FAMILY.

My father John (Jack) Walter Nelson was born in 1906 at Court 5 Cross in Addey Street, Ecclesall. When he joined the Royal Artillery in 1928, he lived at 51 Orchard Road, Wortley. He was the son of Alfred William Nelson and Laura nee Hague. I obtained these facts after his death in 1973 from copies of his birth certificate and his army joining record. The army record showed that he had worked as a mill hand. The blue marks on his skin would seem to confirm that he spent sometime underground as a collier. That was all I knew about my Nelson family ancestors. Although as a child I asked many times he would never talk about his family.

As I am disabled with spinal problems and live in Mid Wales research is almost impossible. We live an hour's drive from the National Library at Aberystwyth; there I am able to search fiches of the birth, marriage and death records. From these records, I managed to trace my grandmother Laura's family back to Martha Greaves who was born in

Ecclesfield in 1819. A request in the *Flowing Stream* brought a reply from Geoffrey Leversley who supplied me with a family tree for the Greaves/Bailey family from Ecclesfield. It was wonderful to receive records dating back to 1653.

It seemed inconceivable that I now knew so much about my father's ancestors, but so little about his immediate family. A request in the *Flowing Stream* for information about the Nelson family brought no joy. I was resigning myself to trying to make the trip to Sheffield to complete my research when the postman delivered a letter, which altered my plans. The letter was from a firm of genealogists who were searching for the relatives of a person who died intestate. I was not told who the person was until the Treasury Solicitor accepted the claim, and I had signed an agreement with the genealogists that gave them one third of my share plus V.A.T. The wonderful thing about it all was the offer of a copy of the family tree, and copy certificates for all of the births, marriages and deaths that they had researched. It seemed that at long last I was going to be able to fit in some of the missing pieces in my family jigsaw.

It took eighteen months to wind up the estate. I received about £8,000 but more important was the information. Anyone working on their own family histories will probably tell you the same thing. The relation who died was a cousin John (Jack) Denver Stanley Nelson who had lived in Birmingham. From the information received, I found out that my father was one of three brothers, Alfred, Kenneth and John (Jack). A sister Emily died from meningitis at the age of three. After the brothers left home it would appear that they did not keep in touch. I feel sad that I had uncles, aunts, and cousins I did not know of. There are relatives still living in Sheffield but I feel that it is too late to intrude in their lives.

When the Social Services department in Birmingham arranged to have the house cleared I asked if it would be possible to have any family papers and photographs that would otherwise have been disposed of. These were worth nothing to other people, but to me they were priceless. I have a framed photograph of John (Jack) aged about twelve months. I wish that the other photographs given to me had information written on the back, but I consider myself very fortunate to have them. Although John was older than I was by eighteen years, I hope that if circumstances had been different we might have met and enjoyed each other's company.

It seems uncanny that although my mother wanted me to be named Elizabeth when my father came back from the registrar's office my birth certificate showed my name as Jacqueline. So I am now the last 'Jack' Nelson.

*Mrs Jacqueline M Harvey, Crock Cottage, 3 Ddole Road,  
Llandrindod Wells, Powys LD1 6PF*

## A GIRL FROM CORNWALL CAME TO HIGH GREEN

Five family groups connected with the names of Ruse and Sandercock came to the Chapeltown area of North Sheffield from the Launceston area of Cornwall in the 1870's.

Sampson Sandercock was one of the first to arrive. A relative at High Green had told me many years ago that "owd Sandercock was the Village Bobby". From his police service records (1), I found that Sampson has become a police constable in Cornwall in 1864, had transferred to Devonport in 1868 and then to the Sheffield Division of the West Riding in January 1873. He was the police constable at High Green according to White's Directory for 1879 but I don't know when he was actually posted there. In early 1880, though, he was transferred to the Rotherham division and in the 1881 census at the age of 45 he was a police constable living at Thryberg with his 43 years old Cornish wife, Lydia, and their 8 years old niece, also named Lydia (Sandercock).

Sampson's brother, Thomas, may also have been one of the first to arrive. When his son Robert Henry was born in Cornwall in April 1874 Thomas, who was formerly a farm labourer, was described as "labourer at a coal mine". As there were no coalmines in Cornwall it is possible that Thomas was already at High Green, his wife Elizabeth and their children joining him before their next child was born there in December 1876. Thomas died from double pneumonia in May 1877 at the age of 39 and the 1881 census finds his 41 years old widow, Elizabeth Sandercock, an "inmate" and domestic servant at the Union Cottage Workhouse together with her children Ellen (11), Henry (8), Emma (4) and Alice (2).

Emma Ruse had married Richard Rice in Launceston in April 1876 and their daughter Annie was born at High Green in October of that year. By the time of the 1881 census Emma, aged 24, and Richard, a 26 years old coke burner, lived with their children Annie (4) and Margaret (1) at South Chambers Houses. They lived together with Richard's two Cornish brothers Edward Rice (24), a gas lamp cleaner and John Rice (18), a farm labourer.

The 1881 census reveals that Elizabeth Marshall, Emma Ruse's 29 year old sister, was living at Thompson Hill with Plymouth born husband John Marshall, a 30 years old coal miner, and their three children Rhoda (9), William Henry (5) and Emily Gertrude (1). Emily Gertrude was the first one to be born in Ecclesfield so they presumably came from Cornwall in the late 1870's. They had two lodgers, coal miners Edwin Pugh (29) from Dudley and John Lincoln (22) from Cambridge. Ten years later they

had two more daughters Alice A. (8) and Mary E. (6) but Rhoda, who would have been 19, was no longer with them. William was by now a 15 years old coal miner. and Emily was an 11 years old "scholar". Their lodgers were now Pryer Lea (21) of Sheffield and Elizabeth's two Cornish nephews John Ruse (19) and Richard Ruse (12), all three being coal miners.

These family groups of Ruse and Sandercock were combined by the marriage of William Ruse and Mary Sandercock, which makes them central to my story; even more so because they were also my great grandparents. William Ruse was the brother of Emma Rice and Elizabeth Marshall, and Mary Sandercock was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Sandercock and the niece of Sampson Sandercock. They were married at Launceston register office in June 1874 when he was a 24 years old agricultural labourer and she was shown as a 16 years old domestic servant. As she was born on St George's day in 1859 though, she was actually only 15 years and 2 months old! By this time she was sometimes using the middle name of Frayn, her mother's maiden name. Incidentally, William's family name had been spelled as "Roose" before 1826. William and Mary Ruse were at High Green when their first child, James, was born in May 1875.

One would suppose that such a group of Cornish people living in a far distant county would remain close to each other, and there is evidence to suggest that they actually did so. William and Mary Ruse's second son, Richard was born in September 1876; Emma and Richard Rice's daughter Annie was born in October 1876; and Thomas and Elizabeth Sandercock's daughter Emma, a new sister for Mary, was born in December 1876. I know from the Baptism records at St. Saviours Church (2) that all three babies were christened together at that church on the 7th August 1877. What a family occasion that must have been; albeit tinged with great sadness since Thomas Sandercock had died three months earlier.

William and Mary Ruse had two more children, Alice in 1878 and George in 1880, both of whom died in infancy, and then on the 23rd September 1880 William, a coke burner, died from a chest ailment at the age of 30. At the 1881 census Mary was a 21 years old widow living in Sanderson's Houses with her sons James (5), Richard (4) and George (1). Her brother Sampson Sandercock, an 18 years old coal miner lived with her, as did her 20 year old sister Elizabeth and husband Mark Wilson, a Workop born miner.

In November 1881 Mary Ruse, now 22 years old, married again at Chapeltown parish Church to William Fox, a 26 years old miner of Loundside.

Mary Fox, a girl from Cornwall, had experienced many of life's most significant events in her very early years. She had married in her childhood home of Cornwall and had travelled many miles to start a new life at High Green. She had borne four children, and had suffered the deaths of two of them. Her father, and then her husband, had both died as young family men. She had seen the admission of her mother, brother and sisters to the workhouse, and now she had remarried, and she was still only 22 ½ years old.

At the 1891 census, at 31 years of age, Mary lived with husband William Fox, a 35 years old coal miner and their children Mary H (6), George (5), Elizabeth (2) and William (3 months) at Whitefield, Woodlands Row. They lived together with her two coal miner sons James Ruse (15) and Richard Ruse (14), my grandfather.

By this time her mother Elizabeth (51) had become the wife of colliery labourer James Laycock (59) of High Green and they lived with her children Robert Henry (16), a labourer, Emma (14) and Alice Maud (12) at Gleadhills Road, Thompson Hill.

Mary Fox went on to have at least two more children. She died at Sussex Road, Chapeltown in March 1914, a few weeks before her 55th birthday.

It seems safe to assume that most of the men came to High Green seeking work and a better life for them and their families. There appeared to be a tendency to live with other family members and to take in lodgers, and perhaps these were intended to be temporary arrangements until they "found their feet". As we can see from their early experiences at High Green though, some of them had to cope with severe personal misfortune and family upheaval.

If any member notices a pre 1914 reference to Ruse, Sandercock or Fox in particular whilst pursuing their own research, or can tell me where Sanderson's Houses or South Chambers Houses were, I would appreciate a call. I have more detailed information on many of the families mentioned and would be happy to share it on request. After all, one of your ancestors may have come from Cornwall !

#### *Notes*

- 1) Sampson's police service record seen at the West Yorkshire Archive at Wakefield, with the permission of the West Yorkshire Police and published here with their approval.
- 2) These records were kindly drawn to my attention by member Mr. Edward Bellamy of the Chapeltown and High Green Archive.
- 3) My thanks also to Angela Smith who searched the 1881 census records on my behalf.

*Cyril Ruse, 3, Ainsdale Close, Thingwall, Wirral CH45 7UJ*

## FROM A PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM



This party of gentlemen on the coach and four are about to be taken on their annual excursion to the Bakewell Show. Just across the road, London Road, Sheffield, is the Crown Inn or Hotel. The man in the bowler hat is Bob Ledger the dentist (R.S. Ledger) of 172 London Road, which is just along to the left. The party may be from the Crown or from the club nearby in John Street or Bennet Street. The date is uncertain and could be just after the 1914 -18 War. The photograph was taken by T.W. May of 6 Leeshall Place, Meersbrook and put out as a postcard. On the reverse is a scribbled list of almost indecipherable names but amongst them can be seen, Renolds; Percy Smith; Hilton; F. Dobson.

*Sent in by Frank Ledger, 1 Shenton Close, Swindon, Wilts. SN3 4NG*

## HOLLIS'S HOSPITAL

### Applications for admission to a Sheffield Almshouse

Most local histories of English towns and villages include details of any almshouses in their area. Such charitable institutions are often of ancient origin and information is usually given about their founder, their establishment and subsequent history. There is rather less knowledge, or surviving evidence, concerning the almspeople themselves, or the personal circumstances which obliged them to seek such sheltered accommodation. Information of this kind – sometimes difficult to obtain – has fortunately become available regarding the elderly women who applied for admission to Hollis's Hospital in Sheffield in the latter part of the 19th century.

The Clerk to the Trustees of the Institution kindly granted permission for an old handwritten register of applications for entry to be examined, and this gives a clearer understanding of the profound difficulties facing poor Sheffield women in the later Victorian period. This register will be considered following a brief account of the history of the hospital.

Thomas Hollis (1634-1718) established his hospital (an ancient name for a charitable house where hospitality was offered to travellers, pilgrims, aged or other needy people) in 1703. From that year until the present time it has occupied one or other of two sites. The first was in the Bridge Street and Newhall Street area of Sheffield, near the bottom of Snig Hill, and the second near Whirlow Bridge where Whirlow Road now joins Ecclesall Road South. The move from Bridge Street was necessary because the City Council were to undertake widening and re-development in the locality, resulting in the demolition of the first hospital in 1901. The premises at Whirlow were purpose-built and formally opened on 10 May 1904. This remains the location of Hollis's Hospital.

Thomas Hollis was born in Rotherham and baptised there on 4 September 1634. He was the son of a smith bearing the same names, whose wife was the sister of a Sheffield cutler named John Ramsker, or Ramskar. Young Thomas was apprenticed to his uncle under Cutlers' Company Indentures<sup>1</sup> for an eight-year term from 1648 but he served only six years of this in Sheffield. He was then sent to manage – and ultimately to control – Ramskar's shop and business in the Minories in London. Joseph Hunter implies that Ramskar sold not only his own Sheffield wares<sup>2</sup> and this would seem to be the case because trade expanded and Thomas became a successful and wealthy merchant, based in the capital

and not returning to live in Hallamshire again. He was twice married – to Mary nee Whiting and to Anne nee Thomer – had children, and settled in the London Area<sup>3</sup>.

Hollis did not, however, forget his roots in South Yorkshire and most of his later philanthropic activities took place in this district. During his six impressionable years in the town, he had been greatly influenced by the preaching of James Fisher, a vicar of Sheffield<sup>4</sup> and, like his mentor in religious matters, Thomas Hollis became a Dissenter and Nonconformist. When he moved southwards, he maintained these convictions, in which he was followed by his sons and subsequent generations of the family.

As he gained in wealth and influence, Hollis contributed considerable to Nonconformist chapels and congregations in his home area. Strong and ongoing financial support was also given to the ministers at Upper Chapel in Norfolk Street, Sheffield (now Unitarian) and to Nether Chapel (now Central United Reformed Church) in the same thoroughfare. Ministers in the Fulwood, Rotherham and Doncaster chapels were similarly supported. Thomas, and later his descendants, started schools in Rotherham and Doncaster, and also in Sheffield where the school was held within the hospital premises<sup>5</sup>. Close links were maintained with these various projects even though – as already mentioned – he, his children and kindred resided a distance from South Yorkshire.

After the founder's death in 1718, his sons formed a trust in 1726<sup>6</sup> which maintained the almshouse he had established in Bridge Street for up to sixteen poor, aged women. His sons and the other trustees improved and extended the Sheffield premises, and re-built the main almshouse in 1776<sup>7</sup>. They made careful financial provision for its future by investing wisely, and buying property and /or land in Sheffield and at Ecclesall and Dore. The present hospital was eventually to be built on their own land at Whirlow.

An examination of the register of applications already referred to, which is kept at the hospital, shows that the first petition in that book (there could well have been others earlier) was made in March 1865. It runs to application number 324 made at the end of December 1899. Next follows number 325 in February 1906, to end with 359 in February 1912. The hiatus (1900-1905 inclusive) is probably explained by a trustees' decision to restrict applications during the unsettled period when the old premises were being closed down and the new ones at Whirlow brought into use. Newspaper evidence indicates that residents were living there before the formal 1904 opening<sup>8</sup>.

The register was kept by the governor (or orator as he was also known: this title from the early days when his main duties were '*to read the Scriptures, pray twice a day with the family* [as the community was/is

known] *and visit the sick*)<sup>9</sup>. He interviewed applicants, completed the register, added brief comments of his own, collected references or recommendations brought by the women and asked for their baptismal certificates if available. (Birth certificates were not issued in England and Wales until 1 July 1837 when Civil Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths became compulsory.)

This dossier was kept until a vacancy occurred, when the governor sent it, with a dossier of nine other applicants, up to London for the main body of trustees meeting there to select a woman to fill the vacancy. The register notes who the successful candidate was, when she took up her place and when and where she eventually died. The same column was utilised to insert (sometimes incomplete) information concerning payments to woman granted an 'out-pension'. This was a regular cash payment awarded to certain needy applicants whilst they continued to live outside Hollis's; though a fortunate few of these later became residents.

Analysis of applicants to the end of 1899 – when the temporary restrictions began – show that, of those 324, there were seven second or re-applications. Petitions from widows totalled 295, with 28 spinsters plus one whose marital status was not recorded. Eighty-one of the widows' applications resulted in them gaining a place in the hospital or being granted an out-pension, whilst six of the spinsters were similarly successful with their petitions.

Although the frequency of applications set against offers of a place or a pension never followed an even or regular pattern during the period under review, on average there were some nine applications a year, compared with two or three women annually filling vacancies or being granted out-pensions. This imbalance inevitably meant that even successful candidates had to wait many months, but more usually several years, before they could enter the almshouse. With only accommodation for a maximum of sixteen, it is not surprising that several women died whilst awaiting entry.

Applicants were asked where they had been baptised, and 164 said the ceremony had taken place in Sheffield. Baptisms outside the town numbered 101, with the remaining 59 either not known or not recorded. Almost nine out of ten of those baptised in Sheffield had been taken to the parish church (now the cathedral) for their christening. The remainder, apart from one Roman Catholic, had been baptised in other local parish churches or at nonconformist chapels. Baptismal places of those taken to churches outside the town were Ecclesfield (5), Bradfield (4), Chesterfield and Birmingham (3 each), plus two each from six other English towns or villages and one each from 71 other places throughout the country. This is indicative of the movement of population in the Victorian period from the

rural areas to the growing industrial towns such as Sheffield. Only one woman had been baptised in Scotland, one in Ireland and one on the island of Sicily. None were baptised in Wales or, surprisingly perhaps, in the London area. Eight of the 59 whose baptismal place was not recorded were traced through the Census returns. These show the birthplace (which was/is not necessarily the baptismal place) to have been Sheffield in five cases and elsewhere in England for the others.

When opened the hospital was supposed to be for Sheffield and district people and in fact all but ten were listed as residents of the town. The exceptions were one living in Rotherham, one from Blackburn on the Sheffield/Rotherham boundary, and eight whose residence was not recorded.

It was also intended that women entering Hollis's Hospital should be at least 50 years of age. Of the 324 applications, the youngest was 49 and the oldest 87 years of age. Twenty-three were in their fifties, 208 in their sixties, 90 in their seventies, and one whose age was not given. Two said they had been married and widowed twice. No applicant had been divorced.

Applicants had to furnish information regarding their income, and, as would be expected from 'poor aged women', none of them were in regular employment or earning steady wages. They were, in fact, as evidenced by the details they gave to the governor, almost all on or below the poverty line. Some were quite destitute, many having no clear idea of their future, or indeed if they had a future.

The only official kind of income available was provided by the Poor Law, which the applicants described as 'the Parish', 'Parish Relief' 'The Union' or 'The Guardians'. Just over a quarter (85 women) were receiving this form of assistance. Of these, 35 were in receipt of 2s 6d per week; 11 were getting 3s 0d, 35 were receiving assistance but the amounts were not stated, whilst another four were getting sums as low as 2s 0d – 10p today – or as high as 5s 0d – 25p today – per week. Two others received £1 1s 0d per year from a charity known as The Aged Females' Society, and a number had small cash gifts from relatives, friends, neighbours or (less frequently) previous employers.

Whenever possible the women had sought to obtain work of any kind, especially the majority who received no help at all from the Poor Law. Several made a point of saying they had never applied to the Parish for help, whilst they all wished to avoid the workhouse.

Their small earnings came from a variety of part-time occupations. Many were low-level or the more simple craft tasks such as washing and laundry work of all kinds, including 'keeping a mangle'. They also did needlework, knitting, cleaning office premises and looking after houses

whose owners were away. One woman was in service for 1s 0d a week and another sold 'barm' (yeast for bread-making). One poor applicant sold newspapers in the streets and carrying them was getting too much for her, whilst another made whips for children's whip-and-top games.

We do not know, but perhaps one or two had been reduced to begging in the street; this was expressly forbidden on pain of expulsion when one was resident in the hospital<sup>10</sup>.

The elderly residents received a small pension and did not have to work. They lived in their own little 'house' which consisted of a bed-sitting-cum-living room which had a fireplace, and a pantry adjoining. Each person had a supply of coal. They looked after themselves and did their own shopping and cooking but joined other residents in the common room for conversation and for the prayers and readings.

Water was laid on in the yard outside, where there were separate coalplaces for each resident, and the lavatories. The governor and his wife and family lived in separate accommodation on the premises. The schoolroom for poor children, where some governors also acted as the schoolmaster, was within the precincts.

The women's rooms had whitewashed walls, whilst the passages and most of the floors of the buildings were paved with stone. Even the Endowed Charities (City of Sheffield) Report of 1897 conceded that the place *'must be cold in winter'*. Perhaps so: but living conditions were infinitely better than the women had endured outside the hospital. In the thirty-six year review period, only one woman resigned, plus one who was asked to leave when her daughters were found to be *'in a good social position'* and presumably able to support her. Residents were all, vide the General Rules, Orders, etc of 1806 warned *'to keep their cloaths tight and their rooms clean. To keep good order in the house free from Prophaness and all immorality and quarrelling'*.

Although the institution had a strong Dissenting complexion, women of any religious persuasion were eligible to apply for entry. Residents were encouraged, but not always obliged, to attend chapel or church. They could attend any place of worship, though there was a preference for the Upper Chapel with its deep-rooted Hollis connections and a special pew for the almswomen.

The governor had a new coat and the hospitallers new gowns and petticoats of cloth serge, every other year, *'all of one colour Brownish'*<sup>11</sup>. This clothing caused the almshouses to be known locally (and even to the Census Enumerators) as the 'Brown Hospital'. For similar reasons of garment colour, the older Earl of Shrewsbury's Hospital in the town was called 'The Blue Hospital'. The wearing of uniform coloured clothing, and also a number of other practices followed in the early days,

have since been modified. Residents are now free to choose their own clothes.

There are now some 2,300 almshouse locations in the United Kingdom today<sup>12</sup> but few could claim – as Hollis’s Hospital can – that the same family connection has been maintained throughout their existence. When formed, the trust consisted of 14 men connected with the founder’s family to manage the hospital and its associated charities. Whenever the board of trustees was reduced by death to seven members, a further seven of Thomas Hollis’s kindred were elected to carry on his good works, and to this day the descendants and wider family of the founder are well represented on the board<sup>13</sup>, a remarkable record of service to Sheffield extending over almost 300 years.

In his novel *The Warden*, Anthony Trollope (1815-1882) has Archdeacon Grantley explaining why John Hiram had built his hospital for poor and aged men. The Archdeacon declared:

*“I’ll tell you what John Hiram meant; he meant that 12 poor old worn-out labourers, men who could no longer support themselves, who had no friends to support them, who must starve and perish miserably if not protected by the hand of charity; he meant that 12 such men as these should come in here in their poverty and wretchedness, and find within these walls shelter and food before their death, and a little leisure to make their peace with God.”*

Given a gender change for the residents, Thomas Hollis might well have provided a similar justification for establishing his hospital, which has been such a blessing to many Sheffield women over the years.

## References

- 1 Leader, R.E. *History of the Cutlers’ Company of Hallamshire*, Vol. II (Pawson and Brailsford, Sheffield 1906) p253.
- 2 Hunter, J. *Hallamshire: The History and Topography of the Parish of Sheffield*, Ed. Gatty, A (Pawson and Brailsford, Sheffield, 1869) p318.
- 3 Hunter, J. *Hallamshire: The History and Topography of the Parish of Sheffield*, Ed. Gatty, A (Pawson and Brailsford, Sheffield, 1869) The Hollis pedigree is on p320.
- 4 Odom, W. *Hallamshire Worthies: Characteristics and Work of Notable Sheffield Men and Women* (J.W. Northend, Sheffield 1926) For T. Hollis see pp88/89 and for J. Fisher see pp46/47
- 5 For the educational work of the Trust, see Mercer, M. ‘The Hollis Educational Trust: a Nonconformist Contribution to Elementary Education’. *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society*, Vol. XII, 1983.
- 6 Hollis’s Hospital archive material at Sheffield Archives is held in Loan Deposits under refs. LD1156-1178
- 7 A stone memorial tablet from this building, and now at Whirlow, is inscribed: ‘This hospital for 16 poor aged inhabitants of Sheffield, or within two miles around it,

7 A stone memorial tablet from this building, and now at Whirlow, is inscribed: 'This hospital for 16 poor aged inhabitants of Sheffield, or within two miles around it, and School for 50 children, were founded by Thomas Hollis of London, Cutler, 1703, And further endowed by his two sons, Thomas Hollis, 1724; John Hollis, 1726; And re-built more commodiously by the Trustees, 1776'.

8 Sheffield Telegraph, 10 & 11 May 1904, and Sheffield Daily Independent, 11 May 1904, describe the opening of the hospital at Whirlow.

9 *General Rules, Orders, etc. 1806*, held at the hospital.

10 *General Rules, Orders, etc. 1806*, held at the hospital.

11 *General Rules, Orders, etc. 1806*, held at the hospital.

12 *Charity Choice: The Encyclopaedia of Charities* (Waterlow Information Services, 10th Edition, 1998) ISBN 185783 882 3, p48

13 Hunter, J. Hallamshire: *The History and Topography of the Parish of Sheffield*, Ed. Gatty, A (Pawson and Brailsord, Sheffield, 1869) The Hollis pedigree (notes 2 & 3 above) shows that the last of Thomas Hollis's descendants to bear the surname was John who died in 1824: his sister Hannah married John Anthony, and through that line the representation continued.

### **Note from the author, Roy Bullen**

The Register of Applications is now in Sheffield Archives. The author made an Index book of all the applicants' surnames, cross-referenced with their maiden names, so researchers don't have to plough through the whole register unless they specifically want to. Some applicants gave very interesting details about their origins and their present poor circumstances e.g. "my father fought at Waterloo"

"I was injured in the Sheffield Flood", etc

### **Acknowledgments**

My sincere thanks are extended to the Clerk to the Trustees of Hollis's Hospital, and to the Manager/Warden for permitting me to make use of their records. I am also grateful to the staff at Sheffield Archives and at Sheffield Local Studies Library and to Jane Jordan for helpful advice.

*Roy Bullen, 33 Durvale Court, Dore, Sheffield S17 3PT*

*The article above first appeared in the Sheffield History Reporter Annual and is reproduced here by kind permission of Mick Spick of Sheffield Local History Library.*

## THOMAS HILL 1816 – 1885

Thomas Hill was born in Greasbrough, Yorkshire on March 10, 1816, the third of nine children to Edward Hill farmer of Greasbrough and later butcher of Masbrough and Sarah Whiteley, whose father Thomas Whiteley was also a farmer in Greasbrough. Edward Hill and Thomas Whiteley were listed in the 1841 White's Directory.

At the age of 23, Thomas Hill left his family and England and boarded the "Westminster" which departed London and Plymouth September 1839 bound for Port Phillip, Australia. The Westminster was one of the first emigrant ships to sail direct to Port Phillip in the Colony of Victoria. The ship arrived on December 13, 1839 with 167 bounty immigrants and 59 paying passengers. Thomas had travelled out steerage. This was only 5 years after the first permanent settlement was established in Victoria. All the immigrants were given employment immediately.

One of his first jobs on arriving was as an overseer for the squatter Hector Norman Simson who ran several stations, one being "Charlotte Plains" near Maryborough and "Glenisla" near the Grampians. At Glenisla Mr Simson and Thomas Hill were severely wounded by the aborigines who had been quite troublesome in the area. Thomas stated in a letter in later years that he had been troubled for many years as a result of his injuries. Simson House at Charlotte Plains station was a large stone structure with thick walls built to keep the natives out. A bell was rung to warn the scattered shepherds when the natives were causing trouble and they would hurry back behind the protective walls of the homestead.

Thomas Hill also worked as an overseer for another station near Lancefield owned by Thomas Alexander Berry of "The Den" later taken over by the Jarrett brothers. He left the Den station then for around 8 years when he went timber splitting in the forests around the Loddon and Kyneton area.

Whilst working at "The Den" Thomas appeared as a witness in a case in July 1867 Jarrett v Hamilton, held at Scotts Hotel, Melbourne in a dispute over boundaries of Pyalong and the Den runs. He stayed at the Den until around 1875.

On February 1, 1844 Thomas Hill married Christina Kennedy at St James Church, Melbourne. The church still stands today and is called the "Church of the Pioneers". Christina's brother Robert Kennedy was a witness at the wedding. Christina had been in the Colony only 5 years having arrived in the same year as Thomas, 1839, with her parents James and Grace Kennedy aboard the "David Clarke" the first emigrant ship to sail direct to Port Phillip. Christina had been born in Dull Parish,

Perthshire, Scotland in 1826. Thomas and Christina's children were born mostly around the Loddon and Kyneton areas where their father worked

James	born 1845	Elgars Survey
Thomas	" 1847	Charlotte Plains
Charles	" 1849	
Sarah Ann	" 1850	Lower Loddon
Grace	" 1852	Kyneton
John	" 1857	Kyneton
Christina Mary	" 1860	Darlington

On the electoral roll of 1855 Thomas Hill was a sawyer in Cloves Forest, East Kyneton. Thomas Hill was also operating a butchers establishment in the Kyneton area around 1858. In the 1859 Kyneton rates books he was listed as owning a property in Strachans Road which was occupied by a William Jones and in the 1863 Valuations books he was occupying a property in Epping Street which was owned by his brothers-in-law Charles and Hugh Kennedy.

On October 30, 1865 Christina Hill died at her father's property "Fossway" at Green Hill, Kyneton. She was aged 39 and had been sick for 2 years. Christina was buried at Kyneton Cemetery along with her brother Charles who died in August of the same year.

On Christmas Day 1867, Thomas Hill was seriously wounded when shot in the neck by a man called Cornish. The men had been getting ready for a friendly shooting match and Thomas had been setting up the target on a tree and had bent down to fix his shoe laces, when Cornish standing near the hut had taken aim and fired as Thomas was bobbing up. It was reported in the "Kyneton Observer" January 4, that Thomas Hill was still in a very precarious state. Thankfully Thomas Hill survived this close call. In 1868 he was a witness at his son Thomas's wedding to Mary Quinn at St Mary's church Kyneton .

Thomas Hill applied for a land lease of 20 acres in 1876, and was granted the certificate of registration in July 1876. He had been living in that area since mid 1875. The land was near Lancefield, called "Nulla Nulla". His main income was from timber splitting and he kept piles of cut timber on his property. His property consisted of 20 acres of land of which 4 acres were cleared and partly scrubbed. His home was a slab hut with bark roof and barked outside, and partly fenced with a log fence. It had a 1 1/2 acre garden planted with fruit trees and vegetables and flowers and a well 10 feet deep. His property was valued in 1876 as being worth 34 pounds.

Thomas had a very worrying time making his lease payments as his letters confirm. He wrote to the appropriate departments asking for extra time. Summer bushfires early in 1879 destroyed his supply of cut timber,

his only form of income and in July 1879 his vegetable garden was trampled by cattle belonging to a neighbour Mr Shelley and when he went into Lancefield police station to report the incident, someone set fire to his hut and he lost his home, furniture and clothing, everything he had collected since being in the colony the last 40 years.

In his letter to the authorities he stated he would be going up country to do some shearing and hoped to pay his arrears in full. He was granted 2 months until November 1879.

In July 1881 he advised the local constable from Lancefield that he would be abandoning his land and his licence was revoked in July 1881. Thomas Hill walked off his land and went to live with his daughter Grace Bates and her husband Walter at their farm at Mountain Creek, Spring Plains. It is here in 1885 that Thomas Hill aged 69 died of ulceration of the stomach. He was buried at the Heathcote Cemetery. He was said to have been one of the first butchers to run an establishment in the colony.

*Ms Lee Hill, 1 Massey Avenue, Reservoir, Victoria 3073, Australia*

## SNAPSHOT OF EARLY 19TH CENTURY SHEFFIELD

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

*James Stacey, the brother of my 2x Gt. grandfather, was born in Sheffield in 1818, the eldest son of Benjamin Stacey, a spring knife cutler.*

'Both fields and river had a special charm for me, a charm which fields and rivers generally have had ever since; and it required at times some stringency of home discipline to keep me away from them. In the river, (Don, Ed.), or in the wide goit branching from it, (beside Kelham Island, Ed.), made to supply water power for turning two or three large water wheels lower down, I began to fish as soon as I could cast a line, my line, however, being only a length of twine obtained from the domestic store, or otherwise, as accident might determine. A straight stick, or the straightest I could find, served me for a rod, a bent pin for a hook, and the barrel end of a strong quill for a float. With this humble equipment, I took my earliest lessons in "the gentle art", though I remember catching nothing bigger or better than a minnow or a gudgeon, save on rare occasions a stray diminutive perch, whose glittering hues greatly delighted me; for this reason, probably, as well as for want of better implements and more skill, because there was little else to catch. But these at all events were *fish*, and I had caught them -- that was gratification enough for me.'

*Chris Coleman, 18 Ludford Crescent, Gainsborough, Lincs. DN21 1XB*

## MISSING PERSONS

### Convict ancestor – Elijah Goss

For a period of years I have been looking for a 'lost' 4 x Gt Grandfather, Elijah Goss. Apparently he must have been around when a son, John, was baptised in Wath Parish Church in December 1837 but was nowhere to be found on the 1841 and 1851 censuses. His poor wife Mary (nee Hill) and seven children were living in Mount Pleasant, Wath – Mary being listed as a Charwoman.

Then, I was pointed to Convicts! Yes, there he was. Convicted in 1838 and sentenced to 7 years Transportation. He disappeared after his Freedom Certificate was issued in 1844. Elijah and three nephews were all transported. Elijah was lucky and went to Sydney but the others were sent to Van Diemen's Land! There is a wealth of information about convicts and the Surgeon's Reports of the Voyages are absolutely amazingly detailed.

### Some prisoners on the Fortitude Hulk, Chatham, June 1843.

(PRO ref: H.O. 9/11 page 156)

Name	Age	Date	Assizes	Transportation/Ship	Date
Thomas Sutcliffe	23	27 Feb 1843	Wakefield	14 yrs/Emerald Isle	21 Jun 1843
Joseph Bolland	38	27 Feb 1843	Wakefield	10 yrs – illegible on copy	
Joshua Exley	27	23 Feb 1843	Sheffield	10 years/Emerald Isle	21 Jun 1843
George Lambert	24	23 Feb 1843	Sheffield	10 yrs/Emerald Isle	21 Jun 1843
William Storey	20	23 Feb 1843	Sheffield	7 yrs/Emerald Isle	21 Jun 1843
Joseph Goss	23	23 Feb 1843	Sheffield	7 yrs/Emerald Isle	21 Jun 1843
William Sanderson					
	18	23 Feb 1843	Sheffield	7 yrs/Emerald Isle	21 Jun 1843
George Childs	16	23 Feb 1843	Sheffield	7 yrs/Emerald Isle	21 Jun 1843
William Mappin	18	23 Feb 1843	Sheffield	7 yrs/Emerald Isle	21 Jun 1843
George Childs	16	23 Feb 1843	Sheffield	7 yrs/Emerald Isle	21 Jun 1843
Jonathan Charlesworth					
	31	23 Feb 1843	Sheffield	7 yrs/Emerald Isle	4 Jun 1843
Matthew Conway	44	27 Feb 1843	Wakefield	7 yrs/Emerald Isle	4 Jun 1843

The above were transported to Van Diemen's Land on the convict ship Emerald Isle. Their journey took 104 days. (Source: The Convict Ships by Charles Bateson)

### Leviathan Hulk, Chatham Ref: HO8/60 1839

William Varley	22	9 Mar 1839	York	10 years/n/k
Robert Waterhouse	22	9 Mar 1839	York	Life/
Robert Fewster	36	9 Mar 1839	York	Life/
Thomas Clark	31	9 Mar 1839	York	Life/
Abraham Harmsworth	26	9 Mar 1839	York	7 yrs/

John Goss	25	9 Mar 1839	York	15yrs/LordLyndoch/VDL
Joseph Dimmitt	39	25 Mar 1839	Sheffield	7 yrs/
William Prior	20	25 Mar 1839	Sheffield	10 yrs/
John Mullins	21	25 Mar 1839	Sheffield	7 yrs/
Benj. Eastwood	20	25 Mar 1839	Sheffield	7 yrs/

**Fortitude Hulk, Chatham Ref: HO8/77 1843**

Robert Wright	22	3 Jul 1843	Rotherham	10 yrs/HMS Anson/VDL
John Young	17	3 Jul 1843	Rotherham	10 yrs/HMS Anson/VDL
Robert Kirkby	21	3 Jul 1843	Rotherham	7 yrs Not known
William Goss	55	3 Jul 1843	Rotherham	7 yrs/HMS Anson/VDL
Thomas Goss	19	3 Jul 1843	Rotherham	7 yrs/HMS Anson/VDL
John Fothergill	25	5 Jul 1843	Leeds	10 yrs/HMS Anson/2 Sep 1843/VDL
Benjamin Best	52	5 Jul 1843	Leeds	7 yrs/HMS Anson/2 Sep 1843/VDL
John Donovan	16	5 Jul 1843	Leeds	7 yrs/HMS Anson/2 Sep 1843/VDL
John Ward	23	5 Jul 1843	Leeds	7 yrs/HMS Anson/2 Sep 1843/VDL

**Prisoners on the Fortitude Hulk during Sept.-Nov. 1838**

PRO ref: HO 9/11 page 41

Robert Borrell?	19	4 Mar 1838	York	Life
Joseph Berry	23	3 Mar 1838	York	Life
Samuel Ward	23	3 Mar 1838	York	Life
Robert Lowther	39	3 Mar 1838	York	Life
James Jackson	29	3 Mar 1838	York	Life
Joseph Greaves	20	3 Mar 183	York	15 yrs
William Brown	32	3 Mar 183	York	15 yrs
James Burn	19	3 Mar 183	York	15 yrs
George Scott	26	3 Mar 183	York	14 yrs
James Hainsworth	22	3 Mar 183	York	10 yrs
Solomon Crabtree	30	3 Mar 183	York	10 yrs
William Bridges	18	19 Mar 1838	Sheffield	7 yrs
Thomas Mullins	22	19 Mar 1838	Sheffield	7 yrs
Thomas Greaves	18	19 Mar 1838	Sheffield	7 yrs
Elijah Goss	41	19 Mar 1838	Sheffield	7 yrs/John Barry/NSW

**One page of the Register of Persons charged with Indictable Offences at the Assizes and Sessions held within the County of York during 1838**

PRO Reel 2800 Criminal Register Series II 1838

Rebecca Wilson	34	9 Jan 1838	Doncaster	3 months on each conviction
Elizabeth Packer	34	9 Jan 1838	Doncaster	3 months on each conviction
James Reed	21	9 Jan 1838	Doncaster	NOT GUILTY
William Gaunt	21	9 Jan 1838	Doncaster	NOT GUILTY
Joseph Winder	21	9 Jan 1838	Doncaster	NOT GUILTY
William Hopswell	21	9 Jan 1838	Doncaster	NOT GUILTY

Edward Stephenson	19	9 Jan 1838	Doncaster	NOT GUILTY
William Harrison	23	19 Mar 1838	Sheffield	7 yrs
James Miller	22	19 Mar 1838	Sheffield	7 yrs
George Butler	14	19 Mar 1838	Sheffield	7 yrs
Elias Morton	27	19 Mar 1838	Sheffield	7 yrs
Elijah Goss	41	19 Mar 1838	Sheffield	7 yrs
Michael Clare	17	19 Mar 1838	Sheffield	7 yrs
Thomas Mullins	22	19 Mar 1838	Sheffield	7 yrs

Names of people who signed a Petition to the Home Office regarding the innocence of **THOMAS GOSS** aged 19 of Great Houghton found guilty at Rotherham Assizes on 3 July 1843. He was sentenced to 7 years transportation to Van Diemen's Land.

This was posted to the Home Office on 3 Aug 1843

John Watterton	Cattle Dealer	Houghton Magna
William Roodhouse	Shoe Maker	Houghton Magna
James Marsden	Farmer/Blacksmith	Houghton Magna
Joseph Marsden	Butcher	Houghton Magna
William Brook	Farmer	Houghton Magna
Thos Littlewood	Farmer	Houghton Magna
John Sellars	Farmer	Houghton Magna
James Hargate	School Master	Houghton Magna
Samuel Ellewhite	Butcher	Houghton Magna
George Brook	Farmer	Houghton Magna
Jonathan Marsden	Cattle Dealer	Houghton Magna
Daniel West	Labourer	Houghton Magna
Benjamin Wilkinson	Shoe Maker	Houghton Magna
George Wood	Stone Mason	Houghton Magna
William Wood		
William Arnell	Labourer	Barnsley
Jonathan Depledge	Shopkeeper	Wath upon Dearne

*Mrs Pat van Spyk, Church Cottage, Kelshall, Royston. Herts. SG8 9SP*

## A LOST ANCESTOR?

### From Snaith Parish Register, Yorkshire

Lysander son pf Lysander Clesby (Abott) Thompson, of no place of residence. Manager of a company of comedians.

## BOOK LIST

*The Story of Sheffield's High Street: From 16th century to Modern Times* by Pat Dallman. ISBN 1 901587 27 4: £7.95. Available from local bookshops.

Sheffield's High Street has a history stretching back many centuries and a huge variety of shops and businesses have come and gone. This book tells the story of the buildings and people who have shaped Sheffield's main thoroughfare. Richly illustrated.

*Around Sheffield then and now.* By Geoffrey Howse.

ISBN 0 7509 2994 4 £10 99. Available from local bookshops.

This latest collection of photographs contrasts old and new views of the same location so that changes that have, or indeed have not taken place over the last 100 years can be seen. The book concentrates more on the suburbs of the city than the centre.

*The above information has been taken from the Sheffield History Reporter No. 88. Feb/Mar 2003*

*Street Names of Sheffield* by Peter Harvey.

£17.95. ISBN : 85048 025 7.

Published by Sheaf Publishing, 191 Upper Allen St, Sheffield S37GW.

*Clippie. An autobiography of a wartime conductress* by Zelma Katin.

ISBN 1874422125. Published by The Ipswich Book Company 1995

This book was originally published in 1944 and reprinted in 1995. Although it does not contain too much genealogical information it is nevertheless a vivid account of the day-to-day life (and struggle) of a Clippie on the Sheffield Corporation Transport Department (mostly on the trams) during the Second World War. This book will not only be of interest to tramway enthusiasts but also to members who had ancestors and relatives who worked on the Sheffield Trams in wartime. It brings the whole episode vividly to life!

*From Ernie Oliver, 7 The Hassocks, Waterlooville, Hants. PO7 8QG*

## 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

