

Sheffield and District Family History Society

The Flowing Stream ~



Autumn 2004

Volume 25
Number 3

FUTURE PROGRAMME – 2004

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

Mon. 20 Sept. *The History of Mousehole Forge, Rivelin Valley*
by Dr Julia Hatfield

Mon. 18 Oct. *Group Therapy*
As at last year's successful meeting we shall divide into small informal groups to discuss your progress and problems. So, bring along your family history paperwork and share your successes and failures, your stories and problems.

Mon. 15 Nov. *Christmas Social Evening*

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CAROLS BY CANDLELIGHT

Julia (September's speaker) and John Hatfield invite everyone to

Carols by Candlelight
in aid of EveryChild

(helping poor children throughout the world)

at

Mousehole Forge,
Malin Bridge

on **Friday 3 Dec. 2004**

from 7.30 pm to 10.30 pm.

Singers will be led by
Bradfield School Wind Band
and
Stannington Mixed Choir.

Admission fee £5
includes mulled wine and mince pie.

THE FLOWING STREAM

Journal of Sheffield and District Family History Society

Volume 25. No. 3 Autumn 2004

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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
Email: barry@101Westwick.freemove.co.uk
Secretary Mrs D. Maskell, 5, Old Houses, Picadilly Road, Chesterfield S41 0EH
Email: secretary@sheffeldfhs.org.uk
Treasurer Mr Michael Buxton, 3 Tapton Mews, Tapton Crescent Road, Sheffield S10 5EA
Email: mbuxton@sfd10.freemove.co.uk
Editor Mrs Denise Marsden, "Lee Moor End, Storrs, Stannington, Sheffield S6 6GY
Email: denise.marsden@virgin.net

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Librarian Mrs Anne McQueen, 12 Birchitt Road, Sheffield S17 4QP
Email: birchitt12a@btopenworld.com
Membership Secretary Mrs Judith Pitchforth, 10, Hallam Grange Road, Sheffield S10 4BJ
Email: judith@harbottle.demon.co.uk
Web Co-ordinator Mrs D. Maskell, 5, Old Houses, Picadilly Road, Chesterfield S41 0EH.
Email: diane@maskell.d.freemove.co.uk
Bookstall Officers Dr Anne Giller & Mrs Anne McQueen
Postal Book Sales Dr Anne Giller, 17, Firshill Road, Sheffield S4 7BB
Email: giller@giller.force9.co.uk
Programme Secretary VACANT
Project & Burial Index Co-ordinators
Mrs J. Connell, 170 Abbey Lane, Sheffield S8 0BQ
Email: Janet.Connell@virgin.net
Mrs P. Swindin, 18 Ashbury Lane, S8 8LF
Email: pat.swindin@swindins.co.uk

Other Committee Members

Mrs Catherine Beresford, 21 Rothbury Court, Sothall, Sheffield S20 2QH
Email: cath_beresford@hotmail.com
Mrs R.E. Bullas, 18, Normandale Avenue, Loxley, Sheffield S6 6SA
Email: mrbullas@fiscali.co.uk
Mr Alan Coleshill, 8 Rex Avenue, Millhouses, Sheffield S7 2GS
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 Correspondence Secretary

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

Non-Committee Assistant Librarian

Mr Brian Flounders, 24 Birley Spa Lane, Sheffield S12 4ED

- 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

Despite numerous requests to members attending our meetings NO ONE has yet volunteered to act as Programme Secretary. This is a post that should be of vital interest to local members but everyone seems to think that 'someone else can do the work and we will just turn up and enjoy what someone else has arranged'. Our committee members are already doing as much as they can for the benefit of all the membership. Surely *someone* can spare a little time to help them.

The recent Family History Fair at Sheffield was a great success for our Society. Not only did we enrol a number of new members but were able to help many of the visitors with their research problems.

Many thanks to the members who sent in material for this edition.

NEW MEMBERS

The Society welcomes the following new members

- 2931 Miss J A Stewart, 12 Millbank Close, High Green, Sheffield S35 4NS
- 2932 Mr & Mrs J A Whitworth, 6 Grenobank Road, Grenoside, Sheffield S35 8NW
- 2933 Mr & Mrs W Wasteneay, 5 Ennerdale Close, Leyland, Preston, Lancs. PR25 3BE
- 2934 Mrs P Newton, 14 Lundhill Farm Mews, Hemingfield, Barnsley S73 0PJ
- 2935 Mrs K Gray The Old Vicarage, Airedale Road, Sheffield S6 4AW
- 2936 Mr & Mrs B W Hibberd, 69 Vainor Road, Sheffield S6 4AQ
- 2937 Mr I Cutts, 10 Ladypit Terrace, Whitehaven, Cumbria CA28 6AD
- 2938 Mr & Mrs E Richardson, 1 Manor Lodge Park Road, Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle SK8 7DA
- 2939 Mr M Dodd, 5 Cramlands, Dodworth, Barnsley S75 3QZ
- 2940 Mr J Simmerson, 28 Peterborough Road, Lodge Moor, Sheffield S10 4JE
- 2941 Mr & Mrs P & K Hinchcliffe, 81 Wickfield Road, Hackenthorpe, Sheffield S12 4TW
- 2942 Mr M C Earl 2 Flanderwell Avenue, Bramley, Rotherham S66 2QN
- 2943 Mrs G L Jackson, Broomhill, Blackheath Guildford, Surrey GU4 8RD
- 2944 Mrs J Hassall, 56 Acorn Hill, Stannington, Sheffield S6 6AW
- 2945 Mr & Mrs J Redfern, 42 Mill Road, Henham, Bishops Stortford CM22 6AB
- 2946 Mr R Godber, 18 Thomsett Road, Sheffield S7 1NB
- 2947 Mr R Ward, 33 Helme Drive, Kendal, Cumbria LA9 7JB
- 2948 Mr & Mrs N & J Kimberley, White Haven, Sibthorpe Hill, Tuxford, Notts. NG22 0PJ
- 2949 Mr J L Swinden, 3 Kings Court, Lower Kings Road Berkhamsted HP4 2AS
- 2950 Mrs D R Durden, Barnack Goring Road, Steyning, W. Sussex BN44 3GF
- 2951 Mrs K Lightowler, 29 Cherry Tree Drive, Dunscroft, Doncaster DN7 4JY
- 2953 Mrs C Teulon, 54 Clarence Avenue, Northampton, NN2 6NZ
- 2954 Mr R Walsh, 31 Moorview Road, Sheffield S8 0HH
- 2955 Mr G D Bull, 5 Rufford Villas, Savile Park, Halifax HX3 0EN
- 2956 Dr J Messer, 15 Lubbock House, Poplar High Street, London E14 0AW
- 2957 Mrs B Baddon, 55 Cockshutts Lane, Oughtibridge, Sheffield S35 0FX
- 2958 Mrs A Honeyman-Brown, 8 Ridgeway Road, Kingsdown, Swindon, Wilts. SN2 7RX

2959 Mrs & Mrs D J Hoyland, Quern Farm, Well, Hook, Hants. RG29 1TL
 2960 Mr & Mrs J Townend, 62 May Tree Lane, Waterthorpe Sheffield S20 7HA
 2961 Mr J R Mottershaw, 6 Ryecroft View, Dore, Sheffield S17 3EQ
 2962 Mrs A Hand, Japonica Cottage, Laddingford, Maidstone, Kent ME18 6BX
 2965 Mr R Bates, 43 Meadoway, Steeple Claydon, Buckingham. MK18 2PA
 2966 Mr D M Priestley, 10 Glanffynnon, Tregynnw, Carmarthen SA31 2EB
 2967 Miss J Strout, 11 Warwick Drive, Whickham, Newcastle Upon Tyne NE16 5JG
 2968 Mr F Shaw, 1 Chapel Street, Oakthorpe, Swadlincote, Derbys. DE12 7QT
 2970 Mrs J Johnson Rissi, 11 Neason Court, Neason Way, Folkstone, Kent CT19 6DZ
 2971 Mr R Wilkinson, 18 Old Hall Court, Old Hall Street, Malpas, Cheshire SY14 8NE
 2972 Mr & Mrs J E Bowman, 5 West Royd Park, Mirfield, W.Yorks. WF14 9NA
 2974 Mrs M M Mays, 24 Normanton Gardens, Sheffield S4 7EN
 2976 Mrs G M Booth, 47 Jenkin Avenue, Sheffield S9 1AN
 2977 Mr K Gould, 92 Twyn Carmel, Swansea Road, Merthyr Tydfil CF48 1PF

Overseas members

2952 Mr J D Pascoe, GPO Box S1491, Perth, WA 6845 Australia
 2963 Mrs J Bennett, 28 Sharps Road, Lenah Valley, Tasmania 7008, Australia
 2964 Mrs J Quirk, 57 Norlenbah Road, Mudgee, NSW 2850, Australia
 2969 Mr A Graham, 3439-62 Ave, S.W., Calgary, Alberta T3E-5J4, Canada
 2973 Miss M Ryan, Edificio Iris. Apt 417, Avenida Gamonal, Benalmadena Costa, Malaga
 29630, Spain
 2975 Mrs J Feldinger, PO Box 2721, Revelstoke, B.C., V0E 2S0, Canada

Change of Address

381 Mrs A J Bainbridge, Flat 20, Arthington Court, East Parade, Harrogate HG1 5LH
 92 Ms M Dunnill, 305-50 S. Water Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 6Y9, Canada
 390 Rev, P G Harbord, 4 Clarke Drive, Sheffield S10 2NS
 1752 Mr & Mrs T & C Lodge, Flat 2, Graham Knoll, 203 Graham Road, Sheffield S10 3GR
 2189 Mrs C R Thurmer, 23 Beechcroft Court, Four Oaks Road, Sutton Coldfield,
 West Midlands B74 2XR
 2196 Mr D E Walker, 13 Saxon Close, Desborough, Northants. NN14 2NF

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES

General Register Office Certificate Applications

Applications for certificates from the General Register Office have reached record levels in recent months and we are processing over 30,000 certificates every week.

Currently many customers send their requests for certificates in the form of a letter. Transcribing all the information onto an application form is very time consuming and we would therefore prefer customers to complete their own application forms. This would not only be advantageous to this office but would be more beneficial to the customer as often important

information, which is essential for a successful application, is omitted from their correspondence.

The General Register Office is committed to improving our service to customers and would therefore request your assistance in forwarding this email to all Family History Societies, to make their members aware of the benefits of completing an application form for their certificates. It will ensure that their request is processed more swiftly and because the details pertaining to the entry have been comprehensively completed on the form, the application is more likely to, be successful.

Newsplan and Sheffield Newspapers

Local Studies has received microfilm copies of the Sheffield Post and the Sheffield Times thanks to their participation in the NEWSPLAN 2000 Project. Until they were microfilmed, use of the volumes was restricted because of their poor condition and some issues were only available in the British Library Newspaper Library in London.

The first weekly issue of the Sheffield Times was published from offices in High Street on 4th April 1846. By the 1840s Sheffield's oldest surviving papers, the Iris and the Sheffield Mercury, were in decline and both titles were acquired by the Times in 1848. In 1861 the Times absorbed another local paper, the Sheffield Argus (1858-1861 and also now available on microfilm). Samuel Harrison, the proprietor of the Times, died in February 1871 and the final issue was published on 2nd May 1874, the paper being incorporated into the Sheffield Evening Star.

The Sheffield Post first appeared on 3rd January 1873 as a weekly paper published by Mr H H Murphy. It eventually became a daily paper and survived until 28th May 1887.

The NEWSPLAN 2000 Project is a partnership between the Heritage Lottery Fund, the newspaper industry and libraries across the UK to preserve and improve access to local newspapers. Over 1,700 newspaper titles are being microfilmed and made available in local libraries.

The Society is grateful to the Sheffield Reporter for permission to publish the above article.

SOCIETY NEWS AND INFORMATION

News from our library

One name studies of four new names have been deposited in the filing cabinet. They are:

Parkin family; Fitzakerley family; Hawley of Rawmarsh; Plant.

WANTED URGENTLY

PROGRAMME SECRETARY

Will be able to choose the speakers he/she wants to hear.

Will be provided with lists of names to work from.

Will be much appreciated by the members.

Will be doing a valuable job.

YOUR SOCIETY NEEDS YOU

The London Group of Yorkshire Family History Societies

Future Programme

All meetings are held at the Society of Genealogists, starting at 10.30 a.m.

Please note: meetings will be held on the 3rd Saturday of September and November

18 Sept 2004 AGM, then a speaker or members' meeting, to be confirmed later

20 Nov 2004 Eric Houlder Robin Hood - Yorkshireman

The SOG is at 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1. Doors open at 10 a.m. Coffee or tea is provided before the meeting. The SOG is 5 minutes' walk from Barbican Underground station, and 15 minutes' walk from the Family Record Centre. London Metropolitan Archives and Guildhall Library are also nearby. All Yorkshire FH Societies' members are very welcome. YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOG.

USEFUL RESEARCH CONTACTS

To try to stem the tide of the constant stream of letters and emails I receive requesting addresses and telephone numbers for local research facilities, we have decided to include a list of the main facilities here in the journal each quarter.

Diane Maskell – Hon. Secretary.

LIBRARIES & ARCHIVES.

Sheffield Central Library. - Surrey Street, Sheffield S1 1XZ.

Telephone - 0114 273 4711

Email - sheffield.libraries@dial.pipex.com

Sheffield Archives. - 52 Shoreham Street, Sheffield S1 4SP.
Telephone - 0114 203 9395
Email - sheffield.archives@dial.pipex.com
Web Site - www.sheffield.gov.uk/in-your-area/libraries/archives

Sheffield Family History Centre.
The Church Of Jesus Christ Of The Later Day Saints.
Wheel Lane, Grenoside, Sheffield S30 3RL.

REGISTER OFFICES.

Sheffield Register Office.
The Superintendent Registrar, Surrey Place, Sheffield, South Yorkshire S1 1YA.
Telephone +44 (0) 114 273 4711

General Register Office - Southport. (GRO)
General register office, Smedley Hydro, PO box 2, Southport, Merseyside PR8 2JD.
Telephone +44 (0) 151 471 4524

WILLS & PROBATE.

Sheffield Probate Registry.
P.O. Box 832, The Law Courts, 50 West Bars, Sheffield S3 8YR..
Telephone +44 (0) 114 281 2596

CEMETERIES.

Sheffield Cemeteries. - City Road, Sheffield, S2 1GD.
Telephone - 0114 253 0614
(Main contact number for information relating to all Sheffield Cemeteries)

City Road Cemetery. - City Road, Sheffield, S2 1GD.
Telephone - 0114 239 6068

Ecclesfield Cemetery. - Priory Lane, Ecclesfield, Sheffield S35 9XZ.
Telephone - 0114 239 3757

Handsworth Cemetery. - 51 Orgreave Lane, Handsworth, Sheffield, S13 9ET.
Telephone - 0114 254 0832

I would also like to point members in the direction of a number of very good publications available, which are a must for researchers in the Sheffield area.

The Small Guide to Parishes in the Sheffield Area.

A society publication giving a complete list of registers, dates, indexes and whereabouts - a must if you are planning research in local parish registers.
£3.10 inc P&P

The Small Guide to Yorkshire Census Indexes.

Details of where you can locate Yorkshire census indexes.
£2.50 inc P&P

Where to Find Recorded Monumental Inscriptions in Yorkshire.

Locations of recorded MI's from Yorkshire churchyards and cemeteries.
£3.20 inc P&P

Changes in Sheffield Street Names 1871.

Are you unable to locate the street where your ancestors lived on a recent map? Maybe the street name was changed. This little booklet is worth a look.
£0.50 inc P&P

All the above are available from Society postal sales - see the 2004 Society Postal Publications list or visit the publications section of the Society web site at <http://www.sheffieldfhs.org.uk>

Further details can be obtained from Dr Anne Giller, 17 Firshill Road, Sheffield S4 7BB or you can email Anne at giller@giller.force9.co.uk

Genealogical Services Directory.

A must for all researchers country wide, this yearly publication is bulging with all kinds of information to help with your research, including country wide listings for Local History Societies; Family History Societies; Libraries; Cemeteries & Crematoria; Record Offices & Archives; Registrars of Birth Marriage & Deaths; Museums.

£12.99 inc P&P from Robert Blachford Publishing Ltd, 33 Nursery Road, Nether Poppleton, York YO26 6NN

Also available from Waterstone's and all good bookshops.

For more information visit our website at www.sheffieldfhs.org.uk

STRAY

Rawmarsh Primitive Methodist Church - baptism

Bapt. Feb 11 1877, Born Nov 15 1876 Frederick s/o Joseph & Mary Hargreaves (Colliery Steward) of Roundwood, Ecclesfield Parish

COMPUTER AND INTERNET NEWS

www.picturesheffield.com

The current Picture Sheffield project is coming to a successful closure. It has over 10,000 images available to browse and photographic quality prints can be ordered. Picture Sheffield allows family historians to fill out their researches as there is easy searching by district or street.

The Sheffield Local Register up to 1908

This is now available on CD from Archive CD Books. See page 100 for more details.

CONFERENCES AND FAIRS

Doncaster and District Family History Day Sat 6th Nov 2004

Held from 9am - 4pm in Danum School, Armthorpe Road, Doncaster

There are 3 speakers on the day and opportunities to look at many indexes of records for the Doncaster area.

David Hey - Surnames & Local History

Lizzie Jones - The Lancashire Witches

Ian Dewhurst - Victorian & Edwardian Leisure.

Tickets £7.00 without lunch + £6 if lunch is required.

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

SOCIETY MEETINGS

Meeting on Monday 19 April 2004

At this open meeting our Chairman Barry Green gave a demonstration of our Society laptop computer and showed how a computer can be used to aid our researches.

Meeting on Monday 17 May 2004

All Souls Cemetery, Kensal Green

David Borrill began by outlining the origins of garden cemeteries. In the eighteenth century "graveyard poets" such as Gray concentrated on death and the transience of life. But death could be made more bearable if it was placed in an idyllic natural setting.

The upper classes sent their young people on a Grand Tour where they picked up these ideas. It became popular for the aristocracy to build mausoleums

in beautiful grounds. One example is Castle Howard Mausoleum which consists of a chapel above and a vaulted crypt below for the coffins

In the 19th century the idea of landscaped garden cemeteries became very popular. The Industrial Revolution was responsible for a great movement of people to the towns where appalling living conditions were the norm for many of the workers. Cholera was rife. The high death rate in the towns put enormous pressure on the burial grounds. In addition, amongst the middle classes there was a fear of grave robbers who were seeking bodies for surgeons to work on. Charles Dickens was acutely aware of these issues and wrote of them in his book "Bleak House".

There were several key figures instrumental in the creation of Kensal Green. Amongst them were John Claudius Loudon and George Frederick Carden. Carden saw a garden cemetery in France and persuaded influential friends to provide the money for Kensal Green. The cemetery sold plots on a permanent freehold basis. In the first 19 years there were 18,000 funerals. What made Kensal Green *the* place to be buried was the burial of two of George III's children HRH Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex and his sister HRH Princess Sophia. After this many garden cemeteries were created for the affluent middle classes.

Today at Kensal Green there is an Anglican Chapel built on a classical design with 4,000 spaces in catacombs beneath (3,000 of which have been used). The Dissenters Chapel is also a classical design with catacombs underneath. Many famous people are buried at Kensal Green including William Makepeace Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Wilkie Collins and Emil Blondin.

Reported by Denise Marsden

The London Group of Yorkshire Family History Societies
Meeting on 29 November 2003 at the Society of Genealogists

THE YORK MINSTER ARCHIVES –
a rich but little known source

Louise Hampson began by telling us how she had called earlier versions of her talk 'Hidden Treasures', which aptly describes the York Minster Archives, open to the public Monday to Friday, 9 - 5. The holdings consist primarily of the records of the Dean and Chapter and their estates from the 12th century. The records are not 'theological', but mainly concern people and property including estates in London (at one time York Minster's properties included Sergeants Inn and large parts of Fleet Street) The Church in medieval times was 'big business', like a global company today. Unlike many repositories, York has not lost material through fire or flood, in spite of various fires at York Minster and the floods which have ravaged the city from time to time.

The main part of Louise's talk consisted of commentary on a varied selection of slides, illustrating what can be seen in the Archive. Researchers are able in the majority of cases to handle the original documents although there is an ongoing programme of microfilming. We were reminded of the necessity for scrupulously clean hands when handling parchment, as contrary to belief, parchment does NOT improve with human contact!

Many of the medieval documents are in Latin but not classical, and frequently lapse into Norman French or Middle English. The Chapter Acts Books were written in Latin until 1745. Leases on property are listed and useful because earlier tenants are also named. Fabric Rolls list all who worked on the Minster from the 12th century to the present: masons, carpenters, glaziers etc. They record the payments made to individuals; people are named and their homes, and how long they were employed. Louise's favourite records the payment (in Latin) then adds 'for le scaffolding' !

There are some parish registers in the Archive. The Minster actually falls within the parish of St. Michael le Belfry. There are records of many marriages but few baptisms. Burials are mainly of the 'great and the good' who also have monuments dedicated to them. The baptisms tend to be of children connected to the Minster, e.g. those whose parents worked there in some capacity.

Until the 19th century, the Minster had jurisdiction over the 'Liberty of St. Peter', a small area of York which had its own police, prison, courts etc. So the Archive contains surprising records on for example the granting of ale-house licences! The 'Liberty' was a physical area, denoted by the 'Minster Gates' and also a notional entity. Legal orders were made against disturbance and disorder. Lunatic Returns were also the responsibility of the Minster. A list had to be kept of all known lunatics within the Liberty. Bastardy Bonds, and Coroners' Inquests of those who died within the Liberty are also held.

The Probate Registry was held by the Dean and Chapter until c. 1560, so Will Registers are available. After 1560 the Diocese of York Wills are held at the Borthwick Institute. Some wills have accompanying Inventories. Louise showed us the extensive Inventory of Robert Loksmith, who was a draper! A warning that apparent occupational surnames are not always helpful. Inventories are of course very useful as they give details about household goods, furniture, how rooms are used etc. Wills sometimes include details of mourners and funeral expenses.

The Vicars Choral records are interesting. These 'Vicars' were an allied body, who sang the services in the Minster on behalf of the canons who did not wish to undertake this duty themselves. As they weren't monks (although they lived together as a community), they survived the Reformation and continued until 1936 when they were finally dissolved. In medieval England there was great anxiety over death and the after life. The idea of Purgatory, a very complex system, had developed even though there was no Biblical evidence for

it, and people felt that prayers and masses for the soul had to be said regularly after death if eventual access to heaven was to be assured. The rich built a chantry chapel and paid for a chantry priest to say masses for their soul, but the less rich could only afford to pay for their name on a roll, to be read out annually and masses said. They might also leave a small piece of property to the Vicars Choral in return for Masses said. The York Minster Archive contains many small deeds (6" x 2") listing such properties; e.g. a draper's shop, a small house in Stonegate. Later deeds are larger and include plans or maps to show where the property is situated.

The Vicars Choral lived well. Their accounts survive from 15th century, and show they had to pay fines for various misdemeanours. After the Reformation they were accused of taking loose women into their quarters!

In the 1950s, records pertaining to early Methodism were deposited in the York Archive by the Cammidge family. These records had been collected by the family and date from the mid 18th century. The names listed include current preachers, and records of Methodist chapel openings are also given.

Louise introduced us to her hero EDWARD HAILSTONE, whose collection is invaluable for local historians. The Hailstone family were West Riding solicitors, and Edward's father built up a huge collection of political ephemera, collated records for the abolition of slavery etc. Edward continued the collection, but his main interest was the history of Yorkshire; he felt industrialization was destroying Yorkshire as he knew it. His collection was truly 'antiquarian', and although mainly interested in the West Riding he collected material from all over the county, including ballad sheets, broadsheets, music-hall songs etc. He insisted his own clothes were hand-woven and vegetable-dyed.

Louise saved until last pictures of her 'goodies'. The York Gospel Book, AD1000, was brought from Canterbury by Bishop Wulfstan and used in the Saxon Minster. In the York Gospel Book was found a letter from King Canute. The Bolton Book of Hours (currently in London as part of the V and A Gothic Exhibition) includes one of the earliest representations of the Yorkist symbol of the white rose, which was originally the symbol of Corpus Christi. The Book of Hours which belonged to All Saints Pavement has pilgrimage souvenirs attached, just as holiday souvenirs would be displayed nowadays. Some of these were 'pardons', bought to eradicate sins without any penalty. Also shown was the 'Coat of Arms' specially designed for Christ who didn't have one! This was a popular image of the Middle Ages. It was thought that gazing at this would help to remove your own sins!

The York Minster Biographical Database of Yorkshire people before 1550 now has over half a million names in it, and is searchable by post for a flat fee of £12.50 (including variant spellings). You can request a search on surname, place, occupation, date or any combination. The electronic database is compiled

and maintained by Professor Philip Stell, who has worked tirelessly over several years to create this finding aid. The main bulk of entries start in 1086 with the Domesday survey and sources include probate entries such as wills and inventories, membership of religious guilds, civic officials, musters, charters, legal records and tax returns, and court and ecclesiastical records. The £12.50 fee is refunded for an unsatisfactory search, and the information can be provided on a floppy disk, as well as a printout, provided notice is given when writing.

If you wish to inspect these records or make enquiries about the Database, you should ring 01904 611118, or write to : The Archivist, York Minster Archives, Dean's Park, York, YO1 7JQ.

You can view the website at www.yorkminster.org.
view contacts, or e-mail p.young@yorkminsterlibrary.org.uk

A CONSTITUTION FOR THE LONDON GROUP

At the meeting on 29 November 2003, the AGM was briefly resumed and it was agreed by a large majority of those present that the terms of a proposed Constitution for the London Group should be adopted. Our Chairman Roy Stockdill pointed out that the people attending our meetings would now officially be 'Members' but there would otherwise be little noticeable change to the way the Group operates. The Group has also now applied for membership of the Federation of Family History Societies, as this brings benefits, notably some public liability insurance which the Group ought to have.

Previously there has been no subscription. Those attending meetings have paid £2.50 per meeting to cover speakers' costs, hire of room, admin. expenses etc. In future, those attending meetings will still need to be a member of one of the Yorkshire FH Societies, but will also need to pay a subscription. It was agreed at the resumed AGM that subscriptions will be due on August 1 each year, so that at the September meeting £2 annual subscription will be paid, plus £2 for the meeting. The remaining 3 meetings of the year will also cost £2 each, bringing a total of £10 per year, the same total as is currently paid.

London Group Website (revised address, please note)

Details of the London Group can be found on
<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS> at the end of the list of societies.

I NAME THIS CHILD !

Found in Sheffield records

Born 20 Dec 1842 Debroah Sarah Eliza Ann Stevenson Hibbotson Hodgkinson

Born 2 Dec 1865 Barzillai Brown

Born 2 May 1867 John Jacket Sayles

OTHER PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

From David Stickland, 550 Bolton Road, Bury, Lancashire, BL8 2DU

E-mail:- dpsandjss@btopenworld.com

Is anybody else researching the Clayton family, cutlers of Sheffield?

Benjamin Clayton married **Mary Jarvis** in 1778. His father, **Joshua**, married **Ruth Birrey** in 1748. Joshua's father was **John Clayton** who married **Martha Parkin** in 1722. All their children were christened at the Upper Chapel, Sheffield. John's father, **Caleb Clayton**, married **Hannah Parkin** in 1688. Caleb was the son of **John Clayton** and **Sarah Crooke** who married at Sheffield, like all the others, in 1658.

I believe John's father to be **George Clayton**, bapt. 1606. Unlike the rest of the family of cutlers he was a linen weaver and I believe his parents to be **George Clayton** and **Elizabeth Foster** who married at Sheffield in 1602/3.

Can anybody add to, confirm or tell me I am wrong in what I have written?

From Mrs. Jennifer M. Bennett, 28 Sharps Road, Lenah Valley, Tasmania, Australia 7008

My grandmother-in-law, **Mary Trickett** was born 29 May 1856, at Storrs, Bradfield, to **William Trickett**, farmer, and **Emily**, formerly **Jenkinson**. Her siblings were **John**, **George Jenkinson**, **Ezra**, **Annie**, and **Emily**.

Mary Trickett married (?) **James Bennett** in the early 1880s and a son, **Albert William Trickett Bennett**, was born on 31 March 1885 at 24/3 Wellington Square, Harrogate. Mary's address then was 113 Broad Lane, Sheffield (as per Declaration dated 6 May 1885,) There was no 'name and surname of father' filled in.

On the 1881 UK Census **William** and **Emily Trickett** lived with their children, but not **Mary**. Also, on the 1881 UK Census there were, at 12 Westgate, Rotherham **James Bennett**, aged 31, plumber; **Mary Bennett**, aged 24, born Stokes, York, wife; and a domestic servant, **Beatrice Hardcastle**, aged 13, born Rotherham. Were these 'my' **James** and **Mary**?

In 1890 **Mary Bennett** was witness to her brother **Ezra Trickett's** marriage to **Anne Ronsley**

On the 1891 UK Census **Mary Bennett**, married, lived as housekeeper to her brother, **George Trickett**. Also there was **Emily Trickett**, widow, mother of **George** and **Mary**, **William Trickett**, father to **George** and **Mary**, had died in the 1880s. No mention is made of **Albert William Trickett Bennett**, who would have been just 6 years old at that time.

In about 1894 **Mary** and **Albert Bennett** travelled to Tasmania, Australia. Also on the ship was **Johnson Sharp**, bachelor, aged 54 years, of Hobart. **Mary Bennett**, formerly **Trickett**, and **Johnson Sharp** were married on 4 February 1895 at St. Paul's C.of.E. Glenorchy, Tasmania, and had 2 sons, **Jack** and **Frank**.

Johnson Sharp died 19 January 1923 as result of a fire at his home at 236 Lenah Valley Road, Lenah Valley, Tasmania.. He was aged 85. This house is now known as 23 Sharps Road, Lenah Valley. Later, Mary visited the UK with Frank. We have a photo of her and her sister Annie and brother-in-law Stephen Guest and Peggy Trickett, Ezra's daughter,

Mary Sharp, formerly Bennett, nee Trickett, died 15 November 1935, at 238 Lenah Valley Road, Lenah Valley, Tasmania, in her 80th year, and is buried with her husband at Cornelian Bay Cemetery, Hobart, Tasmania.

On 18 September 1907 Albert William Trickett Bennett married Ina May Barwick and they had seven children. My husband, Ernest Albert Bennett is the youngest, and now only survivor.

Albert William Trickett Bennett died 30 March 1973 on the eve of his 88th birthday, while under anaesthetic for an operation in the Royal Hobart Hospital to amputate a leg due to diabetes. Ina May(Barwick) Bennett died 29 June 1946, of a heart condition.

To fill in the gaps I would like to know more details on Mary Trickett in the years 1880 to 1894. Where was Albert William Trickett Bennett in 1891? What of the mysterious Mr. Bennett, his supposed father? Can anyone help?

From Janet Frost, 99 Maidenhall, Highnam, Gloucester GL2 8DJ

In 1936, when I was five years old I lived in Dronfield. I had Scarlet Fever and was taken by ambulance, all wrapped up in a red blanket, to an **Isolation Hospital** which I remember hazily. I was in a big ward with a stove in the middle surrounded by a fireguard. No visitors were allowed so my parents could only look at me through a high window.

Which hospital would I have been sent to as a resident of Dronfield?

Has **Nether Edge Hospital**, where I was born, really been demolished?

From Jennifer Levine of 14-1436 Pendrell Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6G 1S4 Email: jennifer_levine@telus.net

I am interested in locating the civil birth or parish record for my great grandmother **Lucy Dean (nee Marriott)**. She was born on 1884 in Sheffield. Her parents were **George and Matilda (nee Greenhough) Marriott**. She was their third daughter after **Harriett** in 1880 and **Ethel** in 1882. I have so far been unsuccessful in the conventional method of obtaining a birth record through free BMD & the PR office. The family moved very frequently between Sheffield and Chesterfield between 1881 and 1906, when Lucy married my Great grandfather **Walter Dean** in Sheffield. Her family was strict Church of England, so her baptismal record must exist somewhere. I would be grateful for any help or suggestions.

From June Chatterton, 2 Sandstone Road, Sheffield S9 1AE

Almost everyone researching their family history has a brick wall that they are constantly trying to break through. I am no exception. I am researching both my husband's (Chatterton and Benson) and my own (Bradford and Lemons) family trees. My particular brick wall is my husbands' maternal grandmother who was born **Sarah Ann Kenny** on 7 December 1888. But let me start at the beginning.

The earliest I have got back on this line is **John Kenney** who was born c1838 and married **Sarah Powell** b.c1840 on 9 May 1864. John and Sarah had three known children, **John Nicholas** (named after his grandfather **Nicholas Kenney**) born 8 May 1865 at 10 Pear Street, **Sarah Ellen** born 7 April 1869 and **James** born 23 March 1878 both at 4 Spring Street. It would seem logical for more children being born between Sarah Ellen and James given the age gap, but I have not investigated this yet.

On the 1871 census Sarah and John were living with their two children in Sheffield but on the 1881 census Sarah is only living with her children at 6 Ct 4 Spring Street, Sheffield although she is not listed as a widow.

Sarah Ellen gave birth to a daughter **Sarah Ann Kenney** on 7 December 1888 at 8 Cross Love Street. There is no father's name on the birth certificate. Nearly one year later on 1 October 1889 she married **Edward Clasby**. Shortly after her marriage her mother died on 10 December 1889. On the death certificate Sarah Ellens' surname is **Calsaby** and living at 8 Cross Love Street.

This is where the trail goes cold for twenty years. I can find no trace of any of the family on the 1891 census. I have looked at original census forms on ancestry.com to no avail. It would seem they were not home on census night or the enumerator missed them.

John Nicholas and his brother James, with John's wife Emmelyne, can be found on the 1901 census living at 8 Cross Love Street. I can find no trace of Sarah Ellen and her family. Sarah Ann married **Rueben Benson** April 1908 where she was stated as living at 64 Bridge Street, Sheffield. She gives no father's name on the marriage certificate. So it would seem she was still living in the area where she was brought up. Following Rueben's death in 1928, Sarah Ann married **William Chatterton** in 1938, the father in law of her daughter Sarah Ann (Sally) who had married Arthur in 1933. On this marriage certificate she gives her father's name as **Edward Connor**

Family relatives tell me Sarah Ellen married three times in the order of Connor, Gillespie and Moore. It is believed there are children from the Gillespie marriage. I can find no death certificate for Edward Clasby/Calasby, but I am told that this surname is a variation of Gillespie. I have searched the 1901 census for both Sarah's under all these surnames.

If anyone has any ideas or information I would love to hear from you by post or email. All this information is on my website at www.junechatterton.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk.

Offer of help

Jennifer Levine 14-1436 Pendrell Street, Vancouver British Columbia, Canada V6G 1S4 Email: jennifer_levine@telus.net

Jennifer is very happy to assist with research concerning Canadian records (many available) in return for local research in Sheffield, Derbyshire, Shropshire or Somerset.

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

The following members have interests printed in this edition.

- 2845 Mr John Selby Shephard, 12 Candlebark Grove, Greenwith, 5125, S. Australia
Email: john.shephard@bigpond.com.au
- 2853 Mr & Mrs V.C. Ward, 77 Coward Drive, Oughtibridge, Sheffield S35 0JP
Email: carvicward@oughtibridge77.freemove.co.uk
- 2889 Mrs Irene Norman, 3 Chipponds Drive, St. Austell, Cornwall PL25 5DE
Email: irenesnorman@aol.com
- 2894 Mrs Pauline J. Gall, 31 Burrell Street, Crieff, Perthshire PH7 4DT
Email: pauline@ardo-howe.co.uk
- 2899 Mrs Beryl Coleman, 132 Leybourne Avenue, Bournemouth BH10 6HA
- 2904 Mrs C A. Candler, 38 Turncliff Crescent, Marple, Stockport, Cheshire SK6 6JP
Email: martin.candler@stockport.gov.uk
- 2905 Mrs Anne Berresford, 142 Westwick Crescent, Sheffield S8 7DJ
Email: anne.berresford@virgin.net
- 2906 Mrs J. P. Bower, 41 Norris Road, Sheffield S6 4QR
- 2908 Mrs Dorothy Cook, 27 Auckland Rise, Halfway, Sheffield S20 4TQ
Email: dorothy@epdcfsnet.co.uk
- 2928 Mr Michael Hallam, 114 Bramwell Street, Sheffield S3 7PB
Email: Irene@hallam4862.fsnet.co.uk
- 2929 Mr Christopher Nelson, 1 Sapphire Gate, Copsewood, Coventry CV2 5JQ
Email: chrisnelson@ntlworld.com
- 2934 Mrs Paula Newton, 14 Lundhill Farm Mews, Hemingfield, Barnsley S73 0PJ
Email: barlevlodge@yahoo.co.uk
- 2940 Mr John Simmerson, 28 Peterborough Road, Lodge Moor, Sheffield S10 4JE
- 2947 Mr Raymond Ward, 33 Helme Drive, Kendal, Cumbria LA9 7JB
Email: raymondj.ward@amsolve.com
- 2949 Mr J Swinden, 3 Kings Court, Lower Kings Road, Birkhamsted, Herts. HP4 2AS
- 2950 Mrs Diana Durden, Barnack, Goring Road, Steyning, West Sussex BN44 3GF
Email: diana@durden.clara.co.uk
- 2952 Mr John D Pascoe, GPO Box S1491, Perth, 6845, Western Australia
- 2953 Mrs Christine Teulon, 54 Clarence Avenue, Northampton NN2 6NZ
Email: 2teulon@waitrose.com

- 2958 Mrs A Honeyman-Brown, 8 Ridgeway Road, Kingsdown, Swinden, Wilts. SN2 7RX
Email: andrea@regencylegal.com
- 2959 Mr David J. Hoyland, Quem Farm, Well, nr Hook, Hants. RG29 1TL
Email: hoylanddj@hotmail.com
- 2963 Mrs J. M. Bennett, 28 Sharps Road, Lenah Valley, Tasmania, 7008 Australia
Email: cabennett@optus.net.au
- 2966 Mr D.M. Priestley, 10 Glanffynnon, Tregynnw, Carmarthen SA31 2EB
- 2967 Miss J. Strout, 11 Warwick Drive, Whickham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE16 5JG
Email: syd61@blueyonder.co.uk

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

M. No	Surname	Place	County	Period
2905	Ashurst	Wigan	LAN	1750-1850
2894	Barber	Sheffield	WRY	1800-1956
2958	Barker	Ecclesall	YKS	1700-present
2958	Barker	Nether Hallam	YKS	1750-present
2958	Barker	Sheffield	WRY	1800-1940
2906	Barron	Scotton	LIN	1700-1850
2906	Barron	Sheffield	YKS	1850-present
2904	Bartholomew	Chesterfield	DBY	1800+
2929	Barton	Sheffield	YKS	1800-present
2908	Beatson	Sheffield	WRY	1820-1900
2963	Bennett	Rotherham	YKS	1880-1890
2958	Berryman	St. Agnes	CON	1800-2000
2905	Betteridge	Sutton-under-Brailles	WAR	1750-1850
2753	Biggin	Sheffield	YKS	1750-1920
2906	Biggins	Sheffield	YKS	1800-present
2966	Boulton	Bristol	GLS	1800-1900
2966	Boulton	Merthyr	GLA	1850-1900
2966	Bowcock	Great Armwell	HRT	1800-1900
2906	Bower	Hood Green	YKS	1700-1850
2967	Bower	Sheffield	YKS	1800-1900
2906	Bower	Sheffield	YKS	1850-present
2894	Bownes	Sheffield	WRY	1700s-1800s
2908	Brailsford	Newark	NTT	1850-1920
2908	Brailsford	Sheffield	WRY	1860-1950
2952	Broomhead	Sheffield	WRY	c 1784-1920
2966	Brotton	Barnsley	WRY	1790-1890
2905	Burton	Ockbrook	DBY	1790-1840
2894	Cartwright	Sheffield	WRY	1600s-1800s
2845	Clayton	Nottinghamshire	NTT	1638-1880
2845	Clayton	Sheffield	YKS	1887-1990
2853	Coldwell	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1878
2928	Conroy	Sligo (IRL)	SLI	c1880-1955
2929	Conway	Sheffield	YKS	1800-present
2929	Cooper	Sheffield	YKS	1800-present
2894	Copley	Sheffield	WRY	1700s
2967	Coward	Sheffield	YKS	1800-1900
2952	Cowley	Sheffield	WRY	1820-1920+

2899	Crofts	Sheffield	WRY	1830-1900
2845	Crow	Sheffield	YKS	1800-1950
2904	Denial	Sheffield	WRY	1800+
2905	Edwards	Radstock	SOM	1750-1850
2889	Elliott		YKS	1811-1912
2853	Ellis	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1862
2908	Fairfax	Sheffield	WRY	1870-1918
2908	Fairfax	Sheffield	WRY	1855-1947
2966	Ford	Burnley	LAN	1800-1900
2966	Goddard	Great Amwell	HRT	1800-1900
2853	Gray	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1825
2904	Grindle	Doncaster	WRY	1800+
2958	Hall	Truro	CON	1800-2000
2928	Hallam	Sheffield	WRY	1818-1908
2853	Harman	Brighton	SSX	pre 1862
2853	Harrison	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1871
2958	Hart	Bridport	DOR	1800-1920
2894	Higgins	Sheffield	WRY	1700s
2958	Honeyman-Brown	Camberwell	SRY	1800-2000
2958	Honeyman-Brown	Cuckfield	SSX	1800-2000
2958	Honeyman-Brown	Kensington	MDX	1800-2000
2959	Hoyland	Sheffield district	YKS	1700+
2853	Humphries	Wednesbury	STS	pre 1861
2940	Hutchinson	Sheffield	YKS	1800-1900
2904	Innocent	Sheffield	WRY	1800+
2908	Kenyon	Sheffield	WRY	1870-1950
2894	Law	Sheffield	WRY	1700s-1850
2904	Law	Sheffield	WRY	1800+
2904	Lowe	Sheffield	WRY	1800+
2905	Lyne	Ilmington	WAR	1750-1850
2967	Mancer	Sheffield	YKS	1800-1900
2894	Mappin	Sheffield	WRY	1700s-1800s
2853	Markwick	Brighton	SSX	pre 1827
2906	Marsden	Sheffield	YKS	1700-1850
2952	Miller	Ecclesall Bierlow/ Sheffield	WRY	1820-1920+
2853	Millington	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1859
2934	Nash	Sheffield	YKS	all
2928	Noble	Sheffield	WRY	c1880-c1960
2958	North	Crookes	WRY	1800-present
2958	Odgers	St. Clement	CON	1800-2000
2934	Oldale	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2908	Oldham	Sheffield	WRY	1870-1955
2899	Peace	Sheffield	WRY	1830-1900
2845	Perkins	Fulwood, Sheffield	YKS	1835-1900
2934	Phillips	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2905	Pilling	Wigan	LAN	1750-1850
2966	Priestley	Barnsley	WRY	1800-1903
2905	Richmond	Southwell	NTT	1750-1800
2967	Rodgers	Sheffield	YKS	1800-1900
2904	Rodwell	Doncaster	WRY	1800+

2904	Roebuck	Sheffield	WRY	1800+
2934	Royles	Sheffield	YKS	
2845	Selby	Sheffield	YKS	1800-1950
2929	Selby	Sheffield	YKS	1800-present
2894	Sharp	Sheffield	WRY	1700s
2845	Shephard	Sheffield	YKS	1907+
2950	Shirtcliff	Ecclesall Bierlow/ Sharrow	YKS	1825-1885
2950	Shirtcliffe	Ecclesall Bierlow/ Sharrow	YKS	1825-1886
2940	Simmerson	All	All	All
2905	Smith	Midsomer Norton	SOM	pre 1820
2958	Smith	Sheffield	WRY	1800-1940
2906	Spencer	Shelley	YKS	1700-1850
2949	Swales	Rotherham	YKS	pre 1900
2949	Swales	Sheffield	YKS	pre 1900
2949	Swinden	S. Duffield	YKS	1800-1910
2949	Swinden	Sheffield	YKS	1800-1910
2963	Trickett	Rotherham	YKS	1800-1894
2963	Trickett	Sheffield	YKS	1800-1894
2894	Wainmann	Sheffield	WRY	1700s
2966	Walton	Barnsley	WRY	1750-1850
2853	Ward	Sheffield	WRY	pre 1871
2947	Ward	Sheffield	YKS	1859-1882
2905	Wass	York	YKS	1800-1850
2904	Webster	Sheffield	WRY	1800+
2908	Wheatley Oldham	Sheffield	WRY	1840-1900
2894	Whittles	Sheffield	WRY	1700s
2905	Williams	Cinderford	GLS	1800-1850
2950	Wilson	Ecclesall Bierlow	YKS	1825-1905
2853	Woods	Finningham	SFK	pre 1856

NOTES ON CEMETERY ROAD BAPTIST CHURCH

Our Society was formed in 1977 following an extra-mural course run by Prof. David Hey, our President, at Sheffield University. Since then we have held regular meetings in four or five different places, moving to the present venue from Mappin Street in September 1990.

Whilst no meeting place can be claimed to be ideal for all our members, Cemetery Road Baptist (CRB) seems to be acceptable to most people and the numbers attending monthly meetings tend to confirm this. The premises themselves and the history of their establishment may be of some interest to family historians, and especially to Society members who are Baptists or have ancestral links with that denomination. CRB is the oldest and largest Baptist church in our area and the story of its origins is described in a recent article in the Yorkshire Archaeological Society Journal, Volume 75 entitled "A South

Yorkshire Baptist Cause* Cemetery Road, Sheffield 1839-1909” by Michael Booth.

The author describes how people coming into our area, mainly from Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, were influential in getting the denomination firmly established in Sheffield and how CRB was eventually built in 1839. A number of individuals and families are named and these could be of significance to any Society members descended from these early Sheffield Baptists.

In describing the architecture of the premises Michael Booth appears to mention the location of the large room in which we meet; he says, “the scale was impressive; a warren of school rooms and committee rooms underneath and around the main body itself”. So perhaps we can say we meet in a warren!

The article concludes with an outline of the present church and its activities which gives us an idea of what goes on, besides Church services, when we are not holding our monthly meetings.

Michael Booth’s article is available at Sheffield Central Library.

* Cause is the term used to describe the early mission stage, when the first tentative steps are taken to establish a viable membership and congregation.

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

MY ENGLAND FAMILY 1801-1901

My England family were found in the parish of Hunsingore, north Yorkshire in the small village of Cattal in 1801. Thomas son of Thomas England and Hannah his wife appears in the baptism register on 21st November 1801. His father was recorded as a Labourer. As a young boy he grew up in the village but when he was 15 years old his mother died and was buried on the 4th December 1816 in Hunsingore Churchyard. I have no idea as to her maiden name. I am not sure whether she was born in 1768 or 1773 as the burial entry could have read aged 43 or 48 years old. The name England did not appear earlier in the Hunsingore registers as far as I was able to ascertain.

I had been led to the Hunsingore registers through census entries of my Attercliffe England’s when the enumerators of the time spelt Cattle, Kettle etc. North Yorkshire and one even attempted near Wetherby so I knew I was spot on with this village even though the family had migrated quite some distance south to find work in the Don Valley between 1826 and 1840.

The narrow road bridge over the river Nidd was built about 1800 and in the 1830's Cattal Magna was the property of the Lord of the Manor Joseph Dent of Ribston Hall. The village was known for making bricks and tiles.

After Hannah England died, father Thomas married Margaret place unknown and produced four offspring; John son of Thomas and Margaret England born 16th October 1818 baptised 18th October 1818, Joseph son of

Thomas and Margaret England born 11th February 1820 baptised 13th February 1820, Ann daughter of Thomas and Margaret England born 3rd May 1821 baptised 16th May 1821, Robert England son of Thomas and Margaret of Cattal, labourer born 30th January 1823, and Jane daughter of Thomas and Margaret England born 9th August 1826 all recorded in the baptism register of Hunsingore.

The 1841 census of Handsworth records Thomas and Margaret England living at Finch Wells aged 55 with son Joseph a shoemaker aged 20 and daughter Ann aged 20. They were still there in 1851 and Thomas aged 69 years olds birthplace is recorded as Clifford, Yorkshire and Margaret's birthplace as Lofthouse, Yorkshire. After this the family moved into Attercliffe, Thomas the Tailor of Cattal married Amelia Innocent of Darnall and John England married Harriet Gunson of Attercliffe, and Robert England married Ann Wrigley of Catcliffe.

John and Harriet England nee Gunson are my father's ancestors. In 1861 John was a penknife cutler as was his brother Robert. John and Harriet had six children; Joseph born 15th October 1840, Robert born 6th November 1842, Hannah (my great grandmother) born 16th January 1846, Elizabeth born 9th October 1848, Thomas born 2nd May 1850 and Emily born 7th February 1858. John England died at 224 High Street, Attercliffe of Tuberculosis. His widow aged 52 in 1871 became a Midwife and operated as such until her death in 1891 of Bronchitis.

In have in my possession a set of empty envelopes sent from Christ Church, New Zealand, between 1860 and 1890, all with black edgings noting a death, to members of the England family. These were passed to me from my parents in the 1950's. My unsolved mystery is who sent them - a puzzle I have been trying to solve for 15 years. (How I wish Dad were alive to ask.) It was these very same envelopes, which aroused my curiosity and started me off into family history. The likely candidate is Joseph England born 15th October 1840 who is missing from census after 1861 when he was operating as a penknife cutler following his father's footsteps. On the other hand it could be a member of the Holmes or Gunson family or a married England daughter whose name I have not come across. I have written letters to New Zealand newspapers, searched the web and all the avenues I can think of. Can any of your membership put me out of my agony?

Mrs. Jean Watts, 93 Stubbing Lane, Worksop, Notts. S80

THE REFRACTORY BRICK INDUSTRY IN THE BRADFIELD AREA

The making of refractory bricks from the locally mined ganister rock has been for 200 years an important industry in the Bradfield area. The following extracts give an insight into an important local industry. Reprinted with permission from the publishers from The Refractories Journal January 1966

The use of refractories of a sort (as furnace protection linings) has been a necessary accompaniment of all high-temperature processes since the beginning of man's use of fire, although the early metallurgists built their own furnaces from available materials and the manufacture of refractories did not emerge as a separate industry of importance until comparatively recently. I

It is in the latter half of the 18th century that evidence of Sheffield activity comes forward when Huntsman developed his crucible steelmaking process and used ganister as a crucible material. This was greatly increased when Sir Henry Bessemer introduced his process of steelmaking. Tradition maintains that the fireclays of the Loxley and Little Don valleys were in use for upwards of three centuries, and it is in this connection that we associate the names of Dyson, Lomas and Marshall.

A Sheffield Directory published in 1787 when the population was under 30,000 gives a "William Tricket" of Storrs (near Stannington) and a John Bramall of Storrs, who made razors, whilst a directory of Sheffield and District published in 1849 by William White, when the population was 125,000, mentions that Ecclesfield Parish is divided into the two townships of Ecclesfield and Bradfield, and produces coal, ironstone and "black firebrick clay" (the black clay was used for crucible potmaking).

Deepcar, Oughtibridge, Loxley and Stannington are included in this Parish and so is Little Matlock, reputed to have been the birthplace of Robin Hood. "Stannington" it seems, means "Stannen Town" or "Stone Town."

Marshalls

Two Tricketts are shown at Loxley, one a farmer and the other a cutler. Storrs includes a "firebrick maker" of the name of George Miller, who does not seem to have left his footprints on the sands of time, and "George Henry Marshall" who was already established there as "a black clay miner" as was also a John Crapper.

At Ughill, nearby, Marshalls (all Georges) are amongst the farmers. The 1787 directory has no reference to either fireclay or firebricks or those who worked with them. The only two firms in the refractories industry that are mentioned in the 1849 directory and whose names have survived in the industry until today are Marshalls and Dysons.

A map dated 1826 drawn by "William Squire, Land Surveyor etc." showed the "Estates of John Marshall, Throstle Nest". In those days they were mining pot clay on the estate. Evidently Thomas Marshall, son of John Marshall, joined forces in business with a Mr. Crapper, who was making red bricks at the time they built the reservoir. A company was formed known as Marshall and Crapper, Crapper evidently being the "red brick expert".

They were then selling their red bricks at 60 shillings a 1,000 following upon the Sheffield Flood in 1864, which was the result of the bursting of Dale Dyke some 4 miles up the Loxley Valley above the Marshall works. They were fitting a new boiler at the time when the flood came and washed it away.

The map is certainly documentary evidence that pot clay was being mined on the "Estate of John Marshall" in 1826. A gallon of gin, then, incidentally, cost 13 shillings—an item in an old ledger we examined.

Dyson

The late Mr. William Lomas, J.P., the "Grand Old Man" of the refractories industry, who, when he died in 1942, was "in his hundredth year", was chairman of J. & J. Dyson, Limited. Born at Ecclesall, then a village near Sheffield in 1842, at the time when England was beginning to learn the uses of industrial machinery, and when Sheffield was but a tithe of its present size, the late Mr. Lomas showed early an inclination towards an academic career. Graduating at York College, he achieved the remarkable distinction of being appointed head master of the Church Schools at Stannington at the age of twenty!

There had been at Stannington since 1810 a brickyard where firebricks were the staple production; it was commenced by a man named Dyson, the title of the firm being J. & J. Dyson.

Eventually the freehold of the property and the equipment were put up for sale by auction and Mr. Lomas bought both, subsequently admitting the widow of the late owner to partnership. This arrangement continued for five years. At the end of that period it terminated and he was proprietor until 1920 when a private limited company was formed, Mr. Lomas being a permanent director and chairman.

It was interesting to hear Mr. Lomas refer to the accidental discovery of ganister and its value for steel furnaces. About the year 1862, in the vicinity of Stannington and other places where it existed, were roads repaired with ganister although the users were probably entirely unaware of the nature of its substance, except that it was a first-class material with which to fill in the cart ruts, and which, when it became ground in, produced a hard and good wearing surface.

The steel furnacemen had for a long time used road scrapings from these districts with which to line and repair their furnaces without any exact knowledge as to what they were using and Mr. Lomas used to remember a man

named Earnshaw, of Stannington, who used to take the material thus collected into the Sheffield steel furnaces in his carts. To this man's ingenuity is attributed the discovery. Lumps of ganister outcropped and he conceived the idea of using those lumps instead of scraping the roads. A little practical research into the matter soon gave birth to this important section of the refractories' industry.

It is commonly understood that Joseph Bramall of Oughtibridge, near Sheffield, was the first to use blocks of ganister for furnace linings in about 1879, but previous to this tamped linings made of dust scraped and swept from the roads appear to have been used. Some of its properties were known to a John Farey in about 1800 as he stated that ganister "when pounded fine and kneaded with water has all the properties of fireclay". The term "ganister" has been loosely used. Originally it was restricted to a stone immediately above the Bullas seam of coal and somewhat later to the stone adjacent to the Halifax hard coal, but later other siliceous rocks adjacent to different coal seams were termed ganister, though they do not possess the technically valuable qualities which distinguish true ganister.

The Sheffield district is particularly fortunate in its wealth of refractories materials. In Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, of which Sheffield is the metallurgical, if not the geographical centre, occurs that unique silica rock known as the hard bed ganister, such famous fireclays as the black pot clay, inexhaustible supplies of dolomite and vast quantities of moulding sands; which although in many cases may not be refractory enough for steel castings, were an immense asset to the iron foundries.

In any account of the refractory minerals of the Sheffield district, particularly in that early development phase, pride of place must be given to the world renewed Sheffield ganister, the highly siliceous rock which is the seat earth of the seam of coal in the lower coal measures which is known in South Yorkshire as the Halifax hard bed coal, and in Derbyshire, to quote the late Dr. Rees, as the Alton coal. It was originally worked in outcrops. Near the Rivelin, Loxley and Don Valleys, it is of high grade, and again on the east side of the Don in Beeley Wood, and through Wharncliffe to Deepcar beyond which the ganister supplies are at Bullhouse, Hazlehead, Hepworth, Brockholes, Huddersfield, Elland and Halifax. In Derbyshire we have Bullbridge, near Ambergate, and Alton and Holymoorside near Chesterfield. Under Dore Moor and through to Millhouses and at Strawberry Lea and Mooredge a seam of coal, quite distinct from the Halifax Hard Bed revealed "a seat earth" of high quality fine-grained ganister. The true ganister is the Halifax hard bed ganister of the Sheffield district.

EXPLOSION AT DYSON'S BRICKWORKS

Taken from the Rotherham Independent of approximately 1885

A boiler explosion occurred on Tuesday afternoon at the works of Messrs J & J. Dyson, of Stannington, whereby two men were killed, and several others more or less seriously injured. The works, which are situated at Stoops, some little distance below Underbank Chapel, cover a considerable area of ground, and in them is carried on the manufacture of fire bricks and stove backs, pot and fire clay, &c. There are seven furnaces in the yard, sheds, and all the appliances necessary for the carrying on of the business. About the centre of the yard, under a shed, were two large boilers fixed horizontally on a massive bed of brickwork, and heated by means of four or five fire holes. The steam generated in the boilers was utilised for the driving of a mortar mill engine. One of the boilers had been down about seven years and the other much longer. They and the engine were for many years under the charge of George Milliner, who acted as foreman of the yard, and lived close by

About a month ago he was taken ill, died last week, and was buried on Sunday. Since his illness the boilers have been under the charge of George Wostenholme, a youth who lives at Walkley Bank. Altogether about 50 men and boys were employed in the works, and there were that number there yesterday afternoon. Shortly after three o'clock Wostenholme, it is stated, "fired up", and went to another part of the yard. He had not left the shed more than half a minute when the boiler that most recently laid down suddenly exploded with a terrific report, followed by the crash of falling buildings and blinding clouds of dust and steam and a perfect shower of bricks and timber. The men and boys who were able fled in all directions to return as soon as they saw there was no further danger.

They first glanced at the complete wreck of the boiler shed and the adjacent buildings, and then proceeded to search for anyone who might be injured. The attention of a workman named George Smith, and one or two others, was soon arrested by the presence near a stack of bricks, of a young man named Herbert Parish, of Upper Gate, Stannington. At the time of the explosion Parish was wheeling a barrow past the stack of bricks when he was struck by falling debris, and so fearfully injured that he died a few minutes after being removed to the office, without having recovered consciousness. On a further search, the body of John Ibbotson, an old man, was found. Several other men it was discovered had been injured and three of them were removed in a cart to Sheffield Infirmary. Their names and extent of injuries are stated below.

The yard was strewn with the dislodged material, and it was almost impossible to move about without being astonished that anyone within 50 yards or the boiler shed could have escaped. To quote the expression of some last night, "it was a miracle they were alive". One workman was struck with a brick

on the upper part of his back as he was running way and knocked him down. Another was standing where there was a shower of bricks, yet not one of them hit him, but perhaps the most marvellous escape was that of a man who was within a few inches of a piece of iron, which fell with such force as to bury itself some distance in the ground.

LIST OF KILLED

John Ibbotson, Aged 62, who lived at the Stoops, Stannington -leaves a widow and large family.

Herbert Parish, Aged 21, single, of Upper Gate, Stannington.

The bodies of the above were removed to their homes shortly after the accident.

LIST OF INJURED

The following are the names of those who were so seriously injured as to necessitate their removal to the Infirmary:

Henry Morris, 32 years old, fire brickmaker, Woodland View, Stannington severely injured about the legs, face and arms. He was working not more than half a dozen yards from the toiler at the time of the explosion. Part of the roof fell upon him, and he was also scalded by the water and steam.

Henry Wainwright, a boy, 13 years old, was working with Morris. Part of the roof also fell on him. He is scalded and otherwise injured but not so seriously as Morris.

Herbert Pearson, another boy, 13 years of age, was also taken to the Infirmary, but as he was suffering only from a contused wound on the face, he went home after it had been attended to.

Both boys live at Stannington.

Henry Morris and Henry Wainwright, are progressing favourably at the Infirmary.

On Wednesday one of the inspectors for the Steam Users' Boiler Association, Manchester, was at the works making notes of the after-effects of the explosion and during the afternoon the following officials of the Atlas Works (John Brown & Co Ltd) inspected the remains of the boiler:- Mr. Faves, engineer; Mr Richards, Manager of the steel department; Mr Palmer, constructing department, and Mr Freestone, Bessemer department. Mr John Dyson is the only proprietor of the works, which were started 70 years ago by his father and uncle. He did not hear of the disaster till about eight o'clock on Tuesday night, and before returning to Stannington he called at the Infirmary to inquire how the injured were progressing. He states that the boiler was not insured, and that he intended to replace it by a new one at Christmas. The important task of examining the boiler was left to the engine tender, Milner, and when he became ill, a man named Thomas Cousins, 40 years of age, and who

has been employed at the works many years, Whether Cousins has examined this particular boiler remains to be seen. A youth named Wostenholme attended to the boiler fires a very short time before the explosion. The results of Wednesday's examinations lead to the belief that the boiler was adequately filled with water, and that the cause of the terrible occurrence was "a thinning" near one of the rings. This would arise through a wearing away, produced by corrosion, and the question would, therefore, be (supposing this theory turns out correct) could the wasting have been detected?

MY ELUSIVE ANCESTOR

When I was at primary school, one of my projects was to compile a family tree to include 4 generations, including myself (if possible) on both the paternal and maternal lines. My mother and I consulted both sets of grandparents and together we managed to squeeze both trees onto an A4 piece of paper. It only included my direct line and siblings and gave year of birth only (if known). 20 or so years on I still have the original (and have added to it as required with the names of any new cousins and their year of birth or any dates of death, as applicable).

However, when I got a computer family tree system a few years ago, I soon found that the information contained on the original A4 paper, whilst very good in that I had details of my grandparents' siblings, which would have been lost (as they have all since died) was not enough for the computer system. I entered the names as per my list but as I did not have all their dates of birth, my system alphabeticized them!

So, I joined a local family history society to find out more about tracing my ancestors and was quickly hooked. I have a very common surname (Mason) and soon found it quite hard to trace my Mason ancestors, but succeeded with other lines. However, the Hayward line (my paternal grandmother's line) is proving very elusive indeed.

My grandmother Evelyn Hayward was born on the 29 Dec 1894 at 207 Earsham Street, Brightside, Sheffield, the 2nd child and only daughter of Walter Hayward and Harriet (nee Bilson). She married my grandfather Joseph William Mason (known as Billy) at the Wesleyan Mission Hall, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield on 22 Jun 1929 and her father Walter Hayward (a hot water fitter) was one of the witnesses. My father and uncle had two different photos of this event, and although we have most of the names of the people pictured there are several names missing or only known as "Great Aunt Neville", etc. Evelyn died in March 1982 and Joseph William died in 1998, a few weeks from his 99th birthday!

Douglas Hayward, Evelyn's older brother, was born 18 April 1893 at 97 Liverpool Street, Attercliffe and died unmarried, just after the First World War in Cairo on 9 Mar 1919, whilst serving with the Royal Army Medical Corps as a private. His death from pneumonia is even mentioned in despatches. Douglas is my family's only casualty of war, to date, as most of my family appear to have been in a "reserved occupation", e.g. coal miner or train driver.

Sydney, Evelyn's younger brother was, according to his death certificate, born 23 May 1901, so was not present on the 1901 census record, which shows the family had moved yet again to 84 Alfred Road, Sheffield. This proved very interesting when trying to trace the family further back. The whole family were down as Hayward, though and Evelyn was down as Evelynne.

Harriet's birthplace was given as Derby although her entry in the 1881 census at 6 court, 3 house, Brunswick Road, Brightside Bierlow gave her birthplace as Sheffield, like her sisters Clara and Charlotte. I have obtained a copy of her birth certificate, which gives her birthplace as 6 Hope Street, Derby on 1 Jun 1872.

Walter Hayward had married Harriet Bilson on 25 Dec 1891 at Brightside Parish Church, Sheffield. Walter was the son of Thomas Hayward, platelayer and she was the daughter of Francis Bilson, fitter. Neither had been married before. The wedding certificate stated that Walter was living at 96 Alfred Road, Sheffield and Harriet was living at 40 Dane Street, Sheffield.

I had earlier tried tracing Walter Hayward in the 1881 census, which gave a possible match of 90 Alfred Road, Sheffield. This means that Walter has lived at 3 separate addresses on the same road, unless of course the house numbers altered? Walter was living with his parents, Thomas and Eliza (maiden name not known) and two brothers, Arthur born circa 1874, Sheffield and Harry born circa 1875, also Sheffield. Walter was born circa 1869, Sheffield according to this census, but the 1901 census lists him as being born in Worcestershire, but no town was given!

Thomas Hayward was born circa 1835 in Oxfordshire and the 1881 census listed his birthplace as Chippenmorton, which I believe was probably a corruption of Chipping Norton. Eliza, his wife was born in Worcestershire. Again no town was listed. I found a possible match on the IGI for a christening for Thomas of 14 May 1835 at Chipping Norton, son of Joseph and Jane (nee Nurdin or Nurden) but I dare not claim it as mine until I can find a marriage certificate. Eliza was according to the census details born circa 1833 and their marriage would be expected to be between about 1854 and 1869, but I have yet to find it - but then again I do have 3 counties in which to search.

The 1901 census has Eliza aged 66, living with son Harry, a steam pipe fitter, and his wife Sarah (maiden name not known) and their son Arthur aged 7, daughter Gladys aged 5 and Harry's niece Hilda Hayward aged 2, at 272 Don Road, Sheffield, but does not record her as being a widow, it states she is

married. All the people listed at this address give their birthplace as Sheffield, with the exception of Eliza who again only states Worcestershire. We have found a photograph of Doris (daughter of Arthur who married Polly maiden name not known) and Hilda from the 1950's.

There is a possible match on the 1901 census for Thomas Hayward aged 65, at 105 Guildford Road, Sheffield but the birth place is Over Norton, Oxfordshire (which is a village not far from Chipping Norton) and his occupation appears to be Fruiterer, which is a big change from railway plate layer. He was living with a servant Susannah Darby and her two children Lydia 15 and son Ernest 12.

I have been unable to find a birth for Walter Hayward in the Sheffield area and am also struggling to find a birth for either of his brothers in the Sheffield area. Walter Hayward was still alive in 1929 and believed to be alive in 1931 when my uncle was born, but may have died before my father was born in 1937. However, I have not yet found a death certificate for Walter. I have checked the lists for births as Walter Haywood, too, as I can tell it could possibly have been written down incorrectly as it is difficult to differentiate the spelling from the pronunciation.

Walter and his family eventually moved to 46 Station Road, Darnall and his wife Harriet died in 1949 at her daughter's home in Staveley and is listed as a widow. Walter is according to family legend supposed to have installed central heating at the old Methodist church in Staveley, which given the details I have found out so far could be true. However, if anyone can help me find out where and when he was born or died, it would be much appreciated, especially as I am trying to prepare a tree as a present for my uncle's Golden Wedding this September (2004).

Yvonne Mason, 66 Station Road, North Wingfield, Derbyshire S42 5JB

A LOOK AT ECCLESALL

Looking at the Godfrey map of Ecclesall village in 1902 it is mostly agricultural. The baptism records for the local church "All Saints" which start in 1784 reflects this in the professions of the parents who brought their children to be baptised; farmer, miller, woodman, wheelwright, laborer, collier, saw smith, sythe - grinder, blacksmith cutler, shoumaker, joyner, table knife manufacturer, button maker, carpenter.

The same surnames kept re-appearing; Dungworth, Osborne, Needham, Taylor, Tyzack, Revitt or Revill, Vicars. The Christian names were very biblical; Sarah, Jonathan, Ruth, Mary, Joseph, Isaack, Martha, Samuel, Hantnah, Thomas, Rebecckah. There were unusual names; Keziah and Keturah.

It is a journey through local society reading the entries in 1807. A Mr Bingham, schoolmaster, brought his son to be baptised Thomas. John Elliott, a farmer, brought his son Abraham Birtles. William and Ann Moore described as servants to General Murray brought their children. One, Joshua, born Sept 1815 had to wait until January 1816 for his baptism.

From 1813 the entries had the addresses, Bents Green, Dobbin Hill, Upper Hallam, Sharrow Moor, Greystones, Whitelow Woods, Totley, Abbey Dale, Fulwood as well as Ecclesall.

People came from far away places like Homesfield, Stannington, Totley and Dronfield. George and Grace Ward, colliers from Stannington brought their son William in June 1821. In the same year Mr Edwin Sorby, merchant, brought his daughter to be christened Mary Elizabeth Edwina. Mr Wainwright from Dronfield, described as a gent, brought his daughter Sharlot on the 24th August 1823. Mr Edward Ollerenshaw, a gent, brought his son Edward to be christened on August 20th 1823, the date of birth given as July 15th 1821. Mr Broomhead Ward, gentleman, brought his children at intervals. Thomas Peacock a gamekeeper from Totley brought his children. Thomas and Mary Booker, described as a clerk, brought three children on the 4th Sept 1825. Their ages ranged from 2 months to 10 years. John Shirt, a farmer, came from Homesfield with his son Joseph Twells on Aug 13th 1826. William Deakin, a merchant, came from Norton Hammer bringing George Frederick in Aug 1827. Edward Smith, publican, made the journey from Birchett near Dronfield with his daughter Sarah in October 1833. George Downs, clerk of works at Redmires Reservoir, brought his daughter Caroline in July 1834. James Mappin, engraver, brought his son in 1836 to be christened Theophilus

The vicar seemed concerned about the feelings of his respectable parishioners and the spinsters brought their babies on a different day to the married couples.

I wonder what happened to Sarah Jane Carver baptised on Jan 2nd 1842? The entry says this child was found on Carver St. having been deserted by its parents.

Anne Diver, 4 Highcliffe Court, Greystones Drive, Sheffield S11 7JR

STRAYS

From Upper Haugh Wesleyan Methodist Church – Baptisms

Apr 17 1864 Born Mar 19 1864 Elizabeth Ann d/o Robert & Mary Dickins of Sheffield

May 12 1867 Born May 18 1866 John William s/o Robert & Mary Dickins of Sheffield

May 9 1869 Born May 15 1868 Eleanor d/o Robert & Mary Dickins of Sheffield

Jan 21 1877 Born Aug 28 1870 Sarah Annie d/o Robert & Mary Dickins of St George's Parish, Sheffield

Aug 25 1876 Joseph s/o Robert & Mary Dickins of Sheffield

A CENSUS FIND

Earlier this year I was involved with organising a series of events to commemorate the 140th anniversary of the Great Sheffield Flood of 1864. Much new information came from this event but one of the luckiest perhaps was the finding of several names in the 1861 Census which are not included in the FHS 1861 Sheffield Index. Nor could they be found in the film of the original census.

How this discovery came may be of interest as it demonstrates that just because something isn't in an index nor in the original it doesn't necessarily mean it does not exist.

One of the things we did when preparing for the commemoration was to draw together histories for many families who were directly involved in the Flood. Two such families were the Horsfields and the Fountains. Now we wanted to know more about them and an obvious place to look was in the 1861 census starting with the FHS index. They were not there, nor had they been found in the film of the census. Now this was strange because Horsfields are known to be from Bradfield (part of Malcolm Nunn, Bradfield Parish Archivist's, family).

However, by chance, it was noticed that part of folio 17 of piece 3460 seemed to have been missed when filmed. This was confirmed by the fact that there was a gap in the schedule numbers. A later digital copied version did however include the missing folio (17 f) and there, where they should be, were not only the Horsfields but, living only a few houses away, the Fountains.

There are other names on folio 17 which may be of interest and the following lists all those missing from not only the FHS index but from the film of the 1861 census held in Sheffield Archives. The following list can also be found on the Society website.

Surname	Forename	Age	Place born	County
Rolberts	John	28	Slanly?	Carmardenshire
Sanderson	Octavius	32	Bradfield	Yorkshire
Sanderson	Rachel	30	Bradfield	Yorkshire
Sanderson	William	10	Bradfield	Yorkshire
Sanderson	Levi	8	Bradfield	Yorkshire
Sanderson	Agar	3	Bradfield	Yorkshire
Sanderson	Charlotte	1	Bradfield	Yorkshire
Horsfield	William	45	Bradfield	Yorkshire
Horsfield	Ann	20	Bradfield	Yorkshire
Horsfield	John	12	Bradfield	Yorkshire
Horsfield	George	10	Bradfield	Yorkshire
Horsfield	Joel	6	Bradfield	Yorkshire
Hammerton	Samuel	33	Bradfield	Yorkshire
Hammerton	Joseph	73	Bradfield	Yorkshire

Hammerton	Ann Adlington	30	Bradfield	Yorkshire
Bishop	Elizabeth	14	Barnsley	Yorkshire
Turner	Joseph	14	Huddersfield	
Marples	Thomas	11	Eyam	Derbyshire
Fountain	Stephen	48	Belper	Derbyshire
Fountain	Rachel	48	Wakefield	Yorkshire
Fountain	Mary	27	Normanton	Yorkshire
Fountain	Martha	19	Stanley	Yorkshire
Fountain	Joseph	17	Stanley	Yorkshire
Fountain	Rachel	12	Stanley	Yorkshire

John F Bailey, Glenwood, 8 Rippon Road, Sheffield S6 4ND

SHEFFIELD LOCAL REGISTER

The Sheffield Local Register to 1908 is now available on CD following collaboration between Sheffield Local Studies Library and Archive CD Books.

In the absence of full newspaper indexes, the Register's always provided a useful chronological listing of events in the Sheffield area but searching could be a long and tedious process. The CD version is fully searchable, which opens up new opportunities for anyone trying to find those elusive facts such as the opening of a building, a mysterious death or a heinous crime. As the Register was compiled from local press coverage, there is usually more information to be found in the newspapers once the date is known.

The original volume was an ambitious project which listed events from 200 AD – 'Municipal colony of Roman legionaries settled within the Manor of Hallam.' – to 1829. It was compiled by John Thomas and published in October 1830 by Robert Leader, proprietor of the Sheffield Independent. Annual continuations were subsequently published each January in the Independent and issued in book form to subscribers. The Sheffield Local Register ceased publication with the annual volume for 1908 but by that time a rival publication, the Sheffield Annual Record, was being produced by the Sheffield Daily Telegraph. This was incorporated into the Sheffield Yearbook and Record in 1905 and the listing continued almost uninterrupted, although much abbreviated in later years, until the final Sheffield Yearbook Q\ 1974/75.

The printed volumes of the Sheffield Local Register and the Sheffield Yearbook and the new CD version of the Register are available in Local Studies. Local newspapers are also available on microfilm.

The Archive CD Books Project exists to make reproductions of old books, documents and maps available on CD to genealogists and historians, and to co-operate with libraries, museums and record offices in providing money to

renovate old books in their collection, and to donate books to their collections, where they will be preserved for future generations.

It is a user-supported project, intended to be non-profit making. They have over 2000 CDs in their collection details of which can be found on their website www.archivecdbooks.org

The Society is grateful to the Sheffield Reporter for permission to publish the above article:

TER-CENTENARY (OF HUNTSMAN)

One man laid the foundations for the industrial city of Sheffield. Without him the cutlery and edge tool industries would have stayed cottage-based and Sheffield might have remained an industrial backwater.

Benjamin Huntsman was born on 4th June 1704 at Epworth in North Lincolnshire, to Quaker parents and Quaker principles were to underpin his life and business practices. Very little is known about his early life and indeed little is known of the man himself.

At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a clockmaker in Epworth and seven years later he was working in his own right as a clockmaker in Doncaster. By 1741 he had purchased a house there for £210. He gained a reputation as someone able to fix machinery but he found that the steel he needed to make tools was of inferior quality. He pondered over the problem and came to a startling conclusion. If he could melt raw steel in a crucible rather than just cooking the outside layers at red heat, he could produce steel of more uniform quality. This was already done with brass and as a clockmaker he was familiar with the process.

He moved to Handsworth on the outskirts of Sheffield, where he started to experiment in steel making. The work was carried out in great secrecy.

By 1751 he had perfected his 'crucible steel' process and built his first factory at Worksop Road, Attercliffe. The problems he faced in trying to master the process were great. To melt steel meant using a very high temperature which in turn meant using crucibles that could withstand such heat.

Huntsman's process relied on keeping the crucible and its contents at a very high temperature for several hours. The secret of doing this was simplicity itself. Huntsman designed a furnace consisting of a hearth, known as a hole with a special flue leading out to a tall chimney. This required no powered blowing aids such as bellows or fans. The crucible was covered with a lid and sat on a bed of coke. The lid was to prevent contamination of the steel. The fire was lit

and more coke was placed around the crucible. The chimney provided enough natural draught to keep the coke incandescent whilst the melt took place.

His steel making prospered, yet Huntsman did little to make his fortune. He sought no personal recognition for his invention, nor did he patent it. The cutlers of Sheffield initially rejected crucible steel as it was hard to forge but with increasing competition from the continent they were forced to adapt to new methods.

The process had one limitation, the weight of the crucible plus its steel content had to be lifted by manpower alone. The total weight was anything up to 601b of metal plus 251b of crucible plus the lifting tongs weighing about 201b, yet even this was overcome and the steel ingots produced in crucible steel gradually increased in size until ingots of 25 tons could be poured - requiring around 670 crucibles of molten steel being poured into the same mould, one after another, over a period of about an hour.

Crucible steel making was gradually adopted by most manufacturers in the city and became the principal method until Bessemer introduced his converter in the 1850s. At that time there were about 3,000 individual crucible 'holes' in the city. Even then it took 12 years before the output of Bessemer steel exceeded the output of crucible steel, and for certain applications crucible steel was still preferred.

Crucible steel manufacture continued to decline throughout the earlier part of the twentieth century, but some crucible plants were re-instated during World War II to cope with demand for special tool steels in small quantities, the previously abandoned Abbeydale Works was pressed into service and produced around 500 tons of steel before being mothballed once again and finally becoming a museum (Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet).

Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet is the best preserved example of a crucible furnace. Benjamin Huntsman died in 1776 and is buried in the Graveyard of Attercliffe Hilltop chapel.

Further reading:

Barraclough, Kenneth C *Benjamin Huntsman 1704-1776*: Sheffield City Libraries, Local Studies Leaflet: 1976.

(The leaflet is the text of the bi-centenary lecture given by the author.)

The leaflet is out of print, but can be used for reference only at the Local Studies Library.

The Society is grateful to the Sheffield Reporter for permission to publish the above article.

BOOK LIST

Sheffield: Armourer to the Empire by Stewart Dalton

This book examines the Sheffield and Rotherham areas in the first half of the last century. It details the region's major industrial achievements in supplying Britain and her Empire with arms and military hardware, arms used to great effect during two world wars. So important was the area's contribution that Germany attempted to neutralise its industry in both conflicts, bringing the frontline to the streets of Sheffield.

ISBN 1 903425 13 1 Illustrated paper back. Price £9.99

SHEFFIELD STRAYS IN SOUTHAMPTON, 1871 – NEW CD-ROM

368 other people born in Yorkshire were living in or passing through Southampton and its neighbouring parishes on census night, and it is now possible to search for them on a new CD-ROM, published by Southampton City Council, and produced by the Southampton City Libraries Family History Club. The CD-ROM contains a full transcript of the census returns for the town of Southampton, and the neighbouring parishes of South Stoneham, North Stoneham, Millbrook, Hound, St Mary Extra, and Chilworth.

The database is searchable on all significant fields (including place of birth, occupation etc). Copies are available from Southampton Libraries for £20, or by post (home and abroad, with p&p) at £22.99 (sterling cheques only made payable to "Southampton City Council".) For further details, contact

The Special Collections Library
Southampton Reference Library
Civic Centre
Southampton
SO14 7LW
Tel 023 8083 2205
e-mail local.studies@southampton.gov.uk.

STOP PRESS – NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX

The Second Edition of the National Burial Index will be published at the end of August. The new CD incorporates the material from the first CD and will retail at £45. An upgrade will be available for purchasers of the First Edition at a cost of £25. A special 10% discount is being given for all advance orders received before 26th August 2004 accompanied by the appropriate payment.

See the Society website www.sheffieldfhs.org.uk for full details.

Sheffield and District Family History Society
SEARCH SERVICE.

The Society provides a Search Service for the following:

- **1861 Sheffield, Rotherham and Bradfield Census surname index**
- **Sheffield Churchyards Transcripts**

This search covers burials in most of the churchyards in Sheffield, and also includes All Saints' Rotherham (1830 - 1854) and St Mary, Greasbrough (1813 - 1858), in total over 250,000 records.

- **Sheffield Cemeteries Transcripts**

This search covers burials in Attercliffe Municipal Cemetery Nov 1859-Nov 1960, Darnall Cemetery (Aug 1859-July 1901), Revel Lane Cemetery, Woodhouse (1875-1949) and Tinsley Park Cemetery (June 1882-July 1973)

Cost of service

Sheffield and District FHS members .- the fee is £1 per surname *per type of search* (for non - Society members the fee is £3 per surname)

If you require a search of variant spelled forms of a surname please enclose an additional £1 fee per variant, Please state which variants you want searched. We are not able to think of them for you.

If you require a search for a common surname eg *Green* you are advised to provide the forename(s) if possible. This is to limit the cost to you -there are 25 pages of entries with the surname Green in the Census index!

You will receive a print-out of the surname 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.

How to order

Send your order to the address below. If you are a Society member, remember to quote your membership number or you will be charged at the higher rate. Payment may be by cheque/postal order/bankers draft in £ sterling only, payable to Sheffield & District Family History Society.

Please enclose a large stamped self addressed envelope, at least size DL (110 mm by 220 mm).

For more than one surname search please enclose an extra 20p stamp per name to cover postage.

Send your order with your SAE and payment to:

1861 Census & Burials Search Service

Mrs J. Connell, 170 Abbey Lane, Sheffield S8 0BQ

