

Sheffield and District Family History Society

The Flowing Stream



Spring 1979

Volume 2
Number 1

THE FLOWING STREAM

Journal of the Sheffield and District Family History Society

Volume 2 Number 1 Spring 1979

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THE SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society is open to anyone who is interested in the study of Genealogy and Local History. Regular meetings are held at the Y.M.C.A. Broomhall Road, Sheffield during the winter months, and excursions are arranged for the summer. The Society caters for those parts of South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire which are within convenient travelling distance of Sheffield.

The annual subscription is £2.00

The Officers at present are:

- Chairman: Dr. David Hey, Department of Extramural Studies, the University of Sheffield, S10 2GJ.
- Secretary: Mrs. Margaret Furey, 58, Stumperlowe Crescent Rd., Sheffield S10 3PR.
- Treasurer: Mr. George Robinson, 17, Winchester Ave, Sheffield S10 4EA.
- Editor: Mrs. Denise Marsden, "Burnside", Low Bradfield, Sheffield S6 6LB.
- Committee Members: Mr. R. Bullen, Mr. K. A. Topp, Mr. F. G. Tyack, Mr. R. Stevenson, Mr. A. Chatwin.

The Society is affiliated to 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.

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EDITORIAL

At the A.G.M., it was reported that our membership had reached 100. Welcome to all new members. We hope you will gain help and encouragement as well as new friends from joining our Society. Tangible results of society membership include the finding of a long-lost cousin through the help of an overseas member and the discovery of a whole branch of a member's family through an article in our last issue. As with any other society, the rewards depend largely on what is put into membership. If you have any suggestions for meetings or speakers or any articles or comments for the journal please do not hesitate in contacting a committee member about your ideas.

After such a long and difficult winter, all members will be looking forward to renewed activity in researching their families. With sunny summer days before us may I remind members that a year of the Federation's Five Year Plan for recording all Monumental Inscriptions in Britain has passed and there are still many graveyards in our area which are unrecorded. Perhaps members could consider spending a few hours in the vicinity of their homes doing this valuable and important task. One word of caution- before you begin, please check with the Archive Department of Sheffield City Library and with South Yorkshire County Record Office at Ellin Street, Sheffield, that the work has not already been done. A brief guide on how and what to record can be found in this journal.

The Society hopes, shortly to produce a directory of members' interests. To this end, there is enclosed in this journal, a form, which you are asked to fill in and return so that names being recorded can be included. The directory will be sent to all other family history societies with which we exchange literature, so that your interests will be seen by people all over the country.

Members of the Society will be pleased to learn of the publication of a new book "The Making of South Yorkshire" by our Chairman Dr. David Hey. Details are to be found in the "Book List".

My thanks are given to all members who have sent in articles and news items for this copy of "The Flowing Stream". Please continue to send your contributions for the journal. Copy day for Vol.2. no. 2 is 30th September 1979.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

We welcome the following new members to the Society.

Mr. & Mrs D.A. Barnett, 98, Meadowhead Ave, S8 7RX.
Mr. A.J.M. Burton, 40, Tithe Walk, Mill Hill, London NW7 2QA.
Mrs. B. Coombs, 24, Ansell Road, S11.
Mrs. A. Dakin, 114, Broom Road, Rotherham.
Mrs. D. Darby, 67, Windsor Rise, Anston, S31 OER.
Mr. L.G. Drinkall, 26, Brooklands Ave, S10 4GD.
Mr. M.R. Hammond, Rosary Cottage, Hollow Meadows, S6 6GL.
Mrs. D. Harrop, 116, Broom Road, Rotherham.
Mrs. G.H. Kidgell, 190, Springvale Road, S6 3NU.
Mr. M.P. Lane, 49, Charnley Ave, S11 9FR.
Mr. A. Mappin, 23A, Fin Street, S6.
Miss S.E. Marsden, "Burnside", Low Bradfield, S6 6LB.

Mr. J. E. Marshall, 8, Derwent Drive, Brooklands, Sale, Cheshire.
 Mr. D. J. Memmott, Willowside, 47, Yarburgh Way, Badger Hill, York YO1 5HD.
 Mrs. M. Morewood, 5, Leabrook Road, Dronfield, Woodhouse, S18 5YS.
 Mr. & Mrs. Overend, 42, Kirkby Drive, Gleadless, S12 2LX.
 Miss F. M. Sanderson, 16, Egerton Road, Dronfield S18 6LG.
 Mr. J. Silverwood, 497, Arbourthorne Road, S2 2FL.
 Mr. B. J. Sirrell, 243, Dobcroft Road, S11 9LG.
 Dr. J. McTighe, 34, Ringstead Crescent, S10.
 Miss V. Walker, 99, Bushey Wood Road, Dore, S17 3QD.
 Mr. R. P. Woof, 188, Hunter House Road, S11 8TZ.
 Mrs. P. H. Woof " " " " " "
 Mr. & Mrs. V. J. Wood, 59, Sandycroft, Wath-on-Deerne, Rotherham.

Resignations:

Mrs. J. Blanksby
 Mrs. M. Stopford
 Mrs. R. Blyth

Erratum:

Mrs. A. Bamford's address should have read WOKINGHAM not Wokington.
 Our apologies!

NEWS AND NOTES

A Special Thank You.

The Society would like to express their great appreciation to Mr. Roy Bullen's secretary Janet Bowley for the help she gave him in the duplication of Volume 1 of "The Flowing Stream". We wish her every happiness and good fortune in her new life in Australia.

Thanks are also due to Mr. Hugh Neal and Mr. Michael Stone of the Department of Continuing Education for the help they have given to the Society in the production of the journal.

Seth Cadman.

According to the Registrar's Indexes Transcripts in Sheffield Archives Department Seth Cadman died in Ecclesall Bierlow on 18th November 1849. If he started his book as he recorded in 1807, he could have made his notes over a period of some 40 years! The writer of the press article (Volume 1 Number 3) stated that he lived in Young Street. Mr. R. Bullen, who provided the above information is fairly certain that Young Street was in Ecclesall Bierlow, so it is likely that that is where he died.

A Birthday Present?

One of our members paid a friend's subscription for Society membership as a Christmas present. If you need an original gift, perhaps you could do the same.

Ecclesall, Sheffield.

Please note the spelling of ECCLESALL in Sheffield. It is easily confused with ECCLESHALL in Staffordshire.

Requests for details of the Society.

Our Secretary Mrs. E. M. Furey asks that anyone wishing to make a routine enquiry about membership should do so by letter, enclosing an S.A.E., as telephone calls about purely routine matters encroach heavily on her already busy day.

St. Catherine's House Searches.

With costs of obtaining certificates at St. Catherine's House now being £6.50 by post, Mr. David Wright, 33, Queen's Road, Tankerton, Whitstable, Kent, is prepared to offer the following service.

Make a search over a five year period, obtain certificate and return to inquirer for £3.50 (overseas 25); multiple searches as follows:

3 certificates £ 9.50 (overseas £12)
5 certificates £15.50 (overseas £18)
10 certificates £28.50 (overseas £32)

Cash with order, payable in sterling. A charge of 50p will be made for each unsuccessful search. U.K. applicants should enclose an S.A.E. All applicants should state acceptable spelling variants.

Editor's Note: Mr. Wright is a member of Kent Family History Society.

William Thomas Williams.

Mrs. Joan M. Thomas, "Hillcroft", Squashley Bank, Roston near Ashbourne, Derbyshire has family notes about her grandfather's uncle William Thomas Williams, a doctor in Sheffield, (son of a surgeon William Williams of Nottingham). He was educated at Repton and died, probably young, in 1825, and probably in Sheffield. There may be a Monumental Inscription or an obituary in Sheffield which someone would like to account for. Mrs. Thomas, a member of the Nottinghamshire Family History Society, would be glad to hear from anyone who is interested in him or his family.

Post Office Telephone Directories.

The Post Office have, at 207, Old Street, London EC1, a collection of British Telephone Directories from 1884, to the present day. Telephone Number 01-739-3467.

Fanny Atkinson - an Ancestor of Yours?

Mr. Peter Wilkinson of 13, Beech Hill Road, Sheffield S10 2SA, has recently purchased a collection of cabinet photographs and cartes-de-visite, mostly by local photographers. The most important acquisition has been a photograph album inscribed to "Fanny Atkinson, A present from her dear sisters, November 21st 1884". The photographs are almost exclusively unascrbed and there are reasons to believe that some, if not many, are additions for sale purposes. However, some at least are probably family photographs and would have added interest, if the specific family could be identified. Can any member help?

An Index of Sheffield Victorian Photographers.

Mr. Peter Wilkinson (see note above), has compiled, from directories and Index of Sheffield Victorian Commercial photographers, their addresses and the years that they were operative (as far as directories reveal). He has reached the 1890's. In certain cases, the information he has, can be a very helpful supplement in dating undated photographs.

Letters to the Secretary.

Any one requiring an answer from the Secretary, Mrs. E.M. Furey, MUST enclose an S.A.E. with their correspondence.

Stamp Donors.

The Society thanks the following members for their donations of stamps:- Mrs.C.M.Dawson, Mr.J.Silverwood, Mr.A.J.M.Burton, Mr.J.E.Shortland, Mrs.S.M.Mitchell. Thanks also to Mr.Waller for his donation to Society funds.

Success Story.

As a result of the article "From a Family Prayer Book", in Vol.1. No.4 of "The Flowing Stream" Mr.W.A.Dale, distantly related by marriage to the Jermyn Shephards, has traced a descendant William Alfred Shephard in Bedford and has spoken to him. The Thomas Hounsfield mentioned had a son James who died as recently as 1971 aged 96. He has two surviving sons whom Mr.Dale is trying to contact.

From other Societies Journals.

The East Surrey Family History Society Vol.1. no.2. has an article "Certified Correctly" by Patrick Stanbridge. This is a history of registration and how it was organised. It warns of the pitfalls to avoid and describes how to make the best use of registration and the information that a certificate contains. In Vol.1. No.3. of the same society's journal, Patrick Stanbridge has written an article on "Superintendent Registrar's Districts". He explains how the districts were made up and named. As in the previous article, he warns readers of pitfalls and common errors. A complete list of all the Registration districts which had come into being by 1849-51 is given.

The next issue of the East Surrey Family History Society Journal is planned to contain a supplementary article on the contents of the Miscellaneous Indexes at St.Catherine's House.

The Buckingham Family History Society Journal, "Origins" Vol.2. No.4. has an article on "Talking to Aunt Fanny", which gives advice on how to extract information from elderly, little-known relatives and details the pitfalls to avoid.

The above mentioned articles are in the Society Library.

New Fees at the General Register Office, London.

As from 1st April 1979, the cost of a standard full certificate of birth, marriage and death will be £2.75. The full cost of a certificate applied for by post will be £6.50.

Family History News and Digest.

Have you heard about Family History News and Digest? It is the official publication of the Federation of Family History Societies formed in 1974 to serve all the local and one-named groups. Although the main purpose of F.H.N. & D. is to keep readers informed of meetings, projects and news from other societies, it is an ideal way of bringing your own family history society into the limelight - F.H.N. & D. reaches several thousand readers in many countries. In addition to the news section, the Digest is an index of all genealogical articles published in the family history journals in the preceding months, brought up-to-date with each issue. It is arranged in definitive categories as well as by county and is extensively cross-indexed - a useful aid to research. Family History News and Digest appears twice a year and costs 75p per copy. Contact the Secretary, Mrs.E.M.Furey, if you are interested in receiving a copy.

Pedigree Forms.

Will members who have recently joined the Society and who have not received a copy of the pedigree form to fill in, please contact the Editor.

Can You Type?

As the Society grows, so does its paperwork. If we are to produce publications in addition to the Journal, help is needed from a competent typist. Anyone able to help is asked to contact the Editor (Mrs.D.Marsden) for further details.

Extramural Courses.

Reading Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Documents.

Ruth Harman and Margaret Walker will again put on this popular course at the Archives Division of Sheffield Central Library. There will be 10 meetings, beginning on Wednesday 3rd October. Pre-enrolment is advisable.

Tracing Your Family Tree.

A six week course for beginners, taken by Dr.David Hey, will probably be held at Stocksbridge on Thursday evenings.

SHEFFIELD CATHEDRAL MARRIAGE INDEXES

An index of marriages solemnised at Sheffield Cathedral between 1754 and 1813 will soon be completed, thanks to Mr.Keith Blagden, helped by Mrs.E.M.Furey and Mr.T.E.Shortland. The index is complete for 1754 to 1783 and the Society copy is held by the Secretary, Mrs. E.M.Furey. There is also a copy in Sheffield City Library Archive Department. Mrs.Furey is willing to search the indexes she holds but requests MUST be sent by post and MUST include a stamped addressed envelope. Searches can be made for non-members at a cost of 10p per name. It is emphasised that the index is only of the names of bride and groom and the year of marriage. Further details must be obtained by a personal search at the Cathedral.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Meeting on Thursday 19th October 1978

Miss.Mather gave a well-informed and fascinating account of the Wilson family in Sheffield. As well as being very involved in the industrial life of the city, various members of the family were closely connected with the political, religious and philanthropic life of Sheffield.

They were in the main a liberal family. On the radical wing of the party, they were always attracted by a good "cause" particularly if it was concerned with the improvement of social conditions.

The Sheffield Smelting Company was started by John Read and continued by his son Joseph. One of Josephs daughters, Elizabeth, married William Wilson, who helped the business when it almost collapsed in a slump, and gave the Company its name.

When William died, his two sons, Henry Joseph and John Wycliffe took over and expanded the business. They were very enlightened employers and instituted a 48 hour working week, holidays with pay and bonuses.

Henry Joseph became MP for Holmfirth in 1885. He was also involved in Sheffield public life as a deacon of Nellier Chapel. He became mayor in 1902.

All the descendents of Henry Joseph and John Wycliffe were congregationalists or Quakers, both being sects which had much freedom of conscience and not much interference by ministers.

Henry Joseph's son Cecil Henry went in to the family firm. At first he was a congregationalist but later became a Quaker. He too was interested in politics and represented Attercliffe on the City Council. In 1916, he moved from the Liberal to the Labour party, and eventually became its leader. In 1922 he became an MP.

In the second half of the 19th century and the first part of the 20th century, the Wilsons were a family of note who did much for the poor and underprivileged of Sheffield.

Meeting on Thursday 23rd November 1973.

The Society enjoyed a memorable visit from Mr. Henry Baker who prefaced a talk on his family with a modest expression of surprise that a history of the Bakers of Rotherham, which he wrote for private circulation twenty years ago, should have been noticed and requested for libraries as far afield as Pittsburgh, U.S.A. None of us present was in the least surprised!

The record goes back to the registers of a country church, now overshadowed by Players' building in Nottingham. In 1813, during the shortage of metal due to the Napoleonic Wars, Mr. William Baker, employer of craftsmen making boots and shoes, was in line with other manufacturers in issuing copper tokens to his work-people, for local use in place of coins of the realm. Of his children, the elder son, George became a Midland Railway goods agent and in 1843 a grandson, John was born. He went to school locally, left in 1855 to be apprenticed to a firm of locomotive engineers, thus starting a family connection with the manufacture of rolling stock which lasts to the present day. After two moves, to Preston and Derby, he became fired with the ambition to become his own master, saved £300 and borrowed £800 from an uncle and set up plant at Conisborough for the assembly of locomotive wagons with the prospect of handing it on to his second son, John William, who married in to an established family named Bingley.

Here, Mr. Baker was able to back-track with obvious pleasure, to a very different concern, the Swinton pottery, which had been operating in a very small way since 1745 on the edge of the Marquis of Rockingham's estate at Wentworth Woodhouse, making everyday household ware. It was taken over in 1763 by the owner of the pot works at Kilnhurst, which had access by water to the port of Hull. In 1778, a Mr. Bingley had invested in it and it went through a period of domination by the Leeds Pottery until the working potter, John Brameld, and his three sons, engaged the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam and produced the exquisite china of the "Rockingham China Works", bearing the red and puce griffin marks between the years 1826 and 1842. Currency troubles and bad debts put an end to it, but some activity continued at Kilnhurst.

When John William Baker married a descendant of Thomas Bingley, he stepped into the living tradition of "Rockingham" and Mr. Baker had much to recall.

His concentration of the family of Rotherham and the pleasant villages around, spanned the years when steel-making was indeed earning the title of heavy industry. Large quantities of special steels were now, in the railway and steamship age, needed for special purposes, and

steel-makers kept a watchful, if not at first, dubious eye, on experiments being made by Henry Bessemer.

Bessemer was confident enough in his Converters by 1858, to establish his own works; by 1862 he was supplying guns to Woolwich Arsenal and soon after formed a public company and started making axles. Ultimately, the two firms went into partnership as John Baker and Bessemer and remained as such under the Chairmanship of Mr. Baker until the steel industry was nationalised.

Mr. Baker, himself, tells of how "Grandfather" Baker determined to set up plant to make the tyres, wheels and axles, which they had previously bought from other manufacturers, for assembly, and to use the old site at Kilnhurst. On a day in 1904, he took a hand himself in clearing out the old buildings, caught a chill and died within three days. Other events, tragic, or very harassing at the time, come into the tale of the Bakers with much topical interest. In 1910, in the new works at Kilnhurst, they would have liked to adopt assembly line methods but came to think that the time was not yet ripe and gave up the idea.

In World War 1 they deserted traditional jobs in order to make shell cases, took on female labour, and a side product of this was the unique pictures painted at the works by Stanhope Forbes.

In the General Strike of 1926, two young men, Henry Baker and his working partner, Mr. Beever, knowing something of locomotive engines, presented themselves to Sir Nigel Presley as embryo engine drivers (the very cream of the voluntary workers) and in two days were handling locomotives on the London to Edinburgh line. It was an uncomfortable experience when a break-down occurred half an hour before the Royal Scot was due!

In World War II, when the tide of war was turning in our favour, in North Africa there was terrible trouble when the new Churchill tanks took to the desert straight from factory and shipment with track wheels which were not adequate. Another job for Bakers.

Still in World War II, in 1943, when the works air-raid shelters had been in use since the beginning of the war, there was an argument with the ministry about the safety of the lighting. Put down in writing, it looks just too farcical, but my fellow listeners will, I am sure, cherish the left-hand-right-hand story of how, after months of consultation and re-equipment, the firm was told that candles would do.

Dr. Hey expressed from the chair our lively appreciation of this fascinating account of one of our much-respected local families, and thanked Mr. Baker, and also Mr. and Mrs. Topp, who arranged the visit and provided the refreshments.

Meeting on Saturday 13th January 1979.

A group of Society members met at South Yorkshire Archives for a guided tour given by Mrs. C. Short, the Archivist. The South Yorkshire Archive Department is open from 9am to 5pm each weekday except Friday, when it closes at 4pm. It is generally advisable to ring in advance and request the archive required. (tel. no. Sheffield 29191)

Until local government re-organisation in 1974, there was no County Record Office for the West Riding. In 1974, two offices were established, the West Yorkshire Record Office at Wakefield and the South Yorkshire Office at Barnsley. The latter has now moved to Sheffield. All local public records for the whole county, go to the County Record Office.

After an introductory talk by Mrs. Short, on the types of archives available members were introduced to Mr. A. J. Willis, the well-known writer on Genealogy and Fellow of the Society of Genealogists, who was a special guest at the meeting. He has very generously donated his collection of books on genealogy to South Yorkshire Archives. The books are on open shelves and may be consulted at any time. Mr. Willis very kindly spoke to members for a few minutes and suggested that members should write a brief autobiography for the benefit of future generations.

Members were encouraged to inspect examples of the various archives available. The visit was rounded off by refreshments in the staff common room. The Society's grateful thanks go to Mrs. Short for such an excellent meeting and one which was of great value to all the members who attended.

South Yorkshire Archives Department contains the following records which may be of particular use to family historians.

Marriage registers from 1870 of Methodist Chapels which are now closed for all South Yorkshire.

Those parish registers which are available on microfilm or in print for the diocese of Sheffield and Wakefield.

Burial registers for Wombwell from 1880.

Microfilm of the General Cemetery Registers from 1836 to 1856 (the first 10 years are particularly informative).

Some rate books and valuation books from superseded local authorities.

Various lists of electors e.g. for the Drainage Board.

Estate records for the Duke of Leeds' estate at Kiveton.

Tithe records for Barnsley.

Militia lists for the 1790's and 1800's.

Petitions of inhabitants.

List of members of various associations in the county in the 18th and 19th Centuries.

A copy of the Home Guard casualty list.

There are also many reference books e.g.

Topographical works.

Directories.

Parish Registers.

Archives in print.

The Willis Collection.

Records of graveyard surveys e.g.

High Hoyland - plan & inscriptions.

Stainton - plan, photographic record & cards.

Wentworth - plan, photographic record & cards.

Bradfield - plan, cards, and an incomplete photographic record.

Warmsworth - inscriptions, but no plan.

A few private surveys.

An Ordinary - a complete collection of all coats of arms of England, with an index.

Census returns for the whole county for 1841, 1851 and 1861.

Annual General Meeting on Thursday 25th January 1979.

Members at the well-attended A.G.M. heard a brief summary of the Society's affairs during 1978. The Society now has over 100 members and quite a healthy bank balance. Members were cautioned that this was largely due to a great deal of free "labour and parts" in the production of the journal.

After the business meeting Mr.F.G.Tyack gave a brief description of the working of the Public Record Office at Kew where the 5 story building is modern, and handling is by computers. A list of which records are at Kew and which are at Chancery Lane, can be found in the journal.

The meeting concluded with some time being devoted to attempting to solve members problems.

Meeting on Thursday 1st March 1979.

Many and varied were the comments, stories and queries at this open meeting. Mr.R.Stevenson described how he traced a cousin in Sheffield via a Society member in the U.S.A. Mr.Philbedge told the often amusing story of his search for ancestors with such an unusual name. It should have been easy, but his name seems to be almost uniquely his! There were questions answered on university records, military records, divorce lists and a variety of other records. Mr. P.Young brought along photocopies of memorial cards and Mr.Flather allowed us to see and examine an old Bible found in an attic, in which the details one would expect to find on the fly leaf, were instead written on the back of the illustrations.

OTHER PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

Mr.L.M.J.Turton, 16, Norton Park Drive, Norton, Sheffield S8 8GP, would appreciate any information from the South of England in respect of:

WOMBLE THOMAS BLAND. - Maternal grandfather. Greenwich area
1840/1920.

FRANCES HARRIET HAWKES - Maternal grandmother. Faversham area
1840/1920.

SIR JOHN PENN)
HON THANKFUL STURDY) - Early 1800 onwards.

It is believe that the two titled gentlemen could have connections with my maternal grandparents.

Also any information on TURTONS outside Yorkshire would be appreciated.

Mr.A.J.Burton, 40, Tithe Walk, Mill Hill, London NW7 2QA, is interested in the families of DEARDEN, WOOLHOUSE and WRAGG in the Sheffield area and in the families of BRONGER, BRIGDEN and THORNTON in the South.

Mr.W.Laycock, "Levens", Priory Road, West Kirby, Wirral, Merseyside, L48 7EU, is studying the LAYCOCK family in Sheffield and elsewhere. He would be pleased to exchange information with anyone also interested. Mr.Laycock would particularly appreciate any help in tracing the birthplaces of William, John and Enoch who first appeared in Sheffield records in 1729/30.

Mr.F.Bateman, 203, Stanstead Road, Bishops Stortford, Herts CM23 2AP, would like information on the BATEMAN family, especially in connection with Joseph BATEMAN born 1742, a butcher of Barnburgh, married at Hickleton in 1770 (Mary EYRE), died at Clayton-cum-Frickley in 1882.

Mrs. Sheila M. Mitchell, Coley Mill Cottage, Norwood Green, Halifax, HX3 8RD, is interested in the families of DRABBLE, especially James Edward, Robert Charles, Luther who were dentists, bank manager, silver smiths etc., and also DOVER, HOLROYD, HEATON, GRABADUNKEL.

Mr.R.Maleham, 17, Albert Road, Peel Common, Fareham, Hants., would like to know of any references to the name MALEHAM in the Sheffield area. He offers to help members who require information in his area. He visits the Hampshire County and Portsmouth Record Offices regularly.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Additions to list of Journals received from other Societies.

FFHS News & Digest Spring 1979, Vol.2.No.1.
North Middlesex FHS } recently formed societies.
West Middlesex FHS }
Windsor, Flough & District FHS.

Other items.

X111 International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences
1976 proceedings.
Sheffield & District FHS, "A Cochrane Family Tree".
Pellisons' Researcher - A Comprehensive Historical Research Directory.

BEGINNERS MEETING

Thursday, 19th July 1979. There will be a meeting at 7.30, at 18, Furniss Avenue, Dore (the home of Mr.Roy Bullen) at which beginners can ask questions and discuss their research problems. The No.17 Totley Brook bus from High Street, passes the door.

"THE FAMILY PAST & PRESENT"

The Local Population Studies Society and SSRC Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure are holding a Residential Weekend at Clare College Cambridge from Friday 29th June to Sunday 1st July 1979, on "The Family Past & Present". Details can be obtained from Mrs.D.Marsden (Editor) or Beatrice Shearer, Cambridge Group, 27, Trumpington St., Cambridge.

INDEXES COMPILED BY MR. J. E. SHORTLAND.

Yorkshire Pedigrees (Fosters) Vol.1.
 " " " Vol.2.
 " " " Vol.3.
 Jackson Collection Pedigrees Ref JC1108
 " " " " JC1110
 " " " " JC1109
 " " " " JC1100
 " " " " JC1104
 " " " " JC1162
 " " " " JC1245
 " " " " JC1213
 " " " " JC1149
 " " " " JC1098
 " " " " Small items various Ref numbers
 " " " " T.Walter Hall 1st Book 929.06SQ
 " " " " 2nd " "

Hunters Pedigrees Ref 929.06SQ
 Local Pedigrees 1st batch Ref 929.24274SF
 " " 2nd " " "
 " " 3rd " " "
 Familiae Minorum Gentium Pedigrees Vol.1 Ref 929.06SQ
 " " " " Vol.2 " "
 " " " " Vol.3. " "
 " " " " Vol.4. " "

History of Yorkshire by Marshall Plantagenet Harrison Ref 942.74STE
 (120 Pedigrees)

Sheffield Area Wills, Various Ref numbers
 Parish Settlements " " "
 " " " " mainly employers & wives, various Ref numbers
 History of the Cutlers list of apprentices Ref 338.6SF.

Monumental Inscriptions

Attercliffe Church, Sheffield Ref JC1051
 St.Paul's " " " "
 Upper Chapel " " "
 Nether Chapel " " "
 Mount Zion " " "
 St.Peter & Paul " " JC1050
 " " " " added later " "
 " " " " inside the church " JC1299
 St.George's Church " " 283-4274SQ
 " " " " entered after cleaning " "
 St.John's " " Park " 4/4
 " " " " " CA32
 St.Mary's, Bramall Lane " " CA31/1 CA31/2
 St.Philip's Church " " 10/57
 Ecclesall " " section 1 " 929.34274SQ
 " " " " 2 " "
 " " " " 4 " "
 " " " " never deposited, section 3
 Ecclesfield " " section 1 Ref MD 3583/1
 " " " " 2 " " /2
 " " " " 3 " " /3
 Carver Street " " 287.1SQ
 St.Maries (Catholic) " " ?
 Midhope Chapel " " RC 176
 Bolsterstone Church " " RC 175
 Howard Street " " CA36

Queen Street Congs, Sheffield	Ref MP 1868M
Owlerton Meths "	" 929.34274SQ
Riggs.High Rd, Stannington (Quakers)	" MP1556S
Greaseborough Church, Rotherham	" 929.34274SQ
Christ Church, Gleadless, Sheffield	" PR4/2
" " Pitsmoor "	" PR4/3
Wadlsey Church "	" PR4/5
Loversall	" PR4/12
Brampton Bierlow	" PR4/9
Balne	" PR4/8
Adlingfleet	" PR4/6
Armthorpe	" PR4/7
Thorne	" PR4/13
Goole	" PR4/10

Our thanks go to Mr.J.E.Shortland who has compiled the above indexes for Society members and to Mrs. P.M.Field who has typed them all.

THE ENROLMENT LISTS OF THE LOYAL INDEPENDENT SHEFFIELD VOLUNTEERS
1794 & 95 (cont)

253 Fairbairn	Geo		St James s Place
56 Fanshawe	Tho ^s		West Bar-green
295 Fayrham	John	Filesmith	Bridghouses
57 Feltrup	Gerard And ^w		Campo Lane
87 Fenney	Josiah	Silversmith	
3 Fenton	Fra ^s	Merchant	Church Street
225 Fenton	John		Norfolk Street
21 Firth			Market Place
401 Fisher	John ^t	Button Maker	Burges Street
82 Fisher	Rob ^t		Church Street
431 Fletcher	Jn	Table Cutler	Portobello
221 Forster	Geo ^o		Fargate
132 Frith	John		Snig Hill
178 Frith	W ^m Geo ^d		Norfolk Row
222 Frogatt	Edw ^d		West Bar Green
29 Fromess	Mark		Sheff.Park
165 Frost	Thos		High Street
39 Furbisher	John		Church Lane
154 Furniss	John		Castel Fould
292 Furniss	John	Shoemaker	West Barr
282 Fox	Richard	Edge toolmaker	Fargate

to be continued

STRAYS FOUND BY BRISTOL & AVON (M.I's)

John Sykes BRAMHALL of this neighbourhood, formerly of Sheffield, d. 21st April 1843 aged 48. = Eliza, d. 29th November 1863 aged 60. 3rd dau, Louise, b. 22nd November 1832, d. 11th September 1869. son, Sykes, b. 20th April 1837, d. 8th January 1889, eld. dau Frances of above, John & Eliza, b. 13th December 1828, d. 26th May 1912. Found Bristol, (Westbury).

Mary, widow of Jas.SPURR of Firbeck, Yorks, d. 25th May 1931 aged 87. Sarah HAMILTON, sister of above, d. 24th January 1940 aged 86. Found Bristol, (Fitton)

Edwin SUTCLIFFE, master builder, Mexborough. (no other details) Found Priston?

Lydia Ann LAW, late of Rotherham, b. 8th January 1846, d. 6th October 1925 aged 79. Found Clevedon.

Arthur Dykes MITCHELL, d. 6th November 1956, aged 84 = late Christina M. of Rotherham. Found Clevedon?

THREE FORK-GRINDERS OF SHIREGREEN.

Joseph Wilkinson:	Mary Hellewell:	John Philips:	Eunice Thacker:	William Brown
b.1826	^m b.1829	^m b.1827	^m b.1817	^m b.1811
d.1871	1843 d.1913	1876 d.1886	1848 d.1867	1834 d.1844
(46)	(84)	(59)	(51)	(34)
Fork grinder		Fork grinder		Fork grinder
.....	
	10 children		6 children	
				5 children

In 1834, Eunice Thacker aged 17, married William Brown, a fork-grinder who was 23. Eunice's parents were William, a shoemaker, who later ran a beerhouse on Pismire Hill.

Eunice, now Mrs. William Brown lived at Bellhouses and she and William soon had five children. During this time, William also had an apprentice called John Philips who was 13 in 1841 and who lived with the family.

Fork-grinding was a common occupation in the Shiregreen area; it was a lowly form of the cutlery trade and poorly paid, it was also dangerous, particularly from the metal dust which the grinders inhaled and which too frequently lead to consumption and an early death. William Brown was one of the unlucky ones and he died of consumption in April 1844 when he was 34. Eunice was left, aged 27, with five children under ten and a lodger, who was only 17. It was more or less inevitable that the lodger, John Philips, now the man about the house, should marry Eunice, although he was ten years her junior. they did wait four years until John was 21. They lived at Pismire Hill and John's earnings at the grinding wheel had to support Eunice and the Brown children and a second family which soon arrived, six more children, including two sets of twins. However, the older boys were soon fork-grinders themselves and the younger ones soon followed in due course.

In the same year, 1848, another wedding took place. This time, it was between Joseph Wilkinson and Mary Hellewell, both just about 20. Joseph was also a forkgrinder, the son of a forkmaker, and his two younger brothers were also grinders, although their grandfather had been a farmer. Mary's father was a woodman and her ancestors were country folk, in fact to trace them, one has to work northwards, about 20 miles for each generation.

Mary and Joseph lived in Lowshire Green and in 23 years they had ten children. Surprisingly, for a Victorian family, they all lived and grew up; maybe Mary's country background was a good heritage for her grandmother had lived to be 99! Mary's last child was born in April 1871 and in June, her husband died, another victim of industrial disease; she was left with five children still at home.

John Philips was now a widower, Eunice had died in 1867. In 1876, he and Mary married. John was now 49 and his children were more or less adult, just as well, as he already had 5 Brown step-children; 6 of his own and now 10 Wilkinson step-children, but there were only two sons who were not yet earning. Jane Wilkinson was only five but Theresa was twelve, so out to work she had to go, out into service like her brothers and sisters. Theresa soon got tired of taking her earnings home, had a great row with her parents and ran off to Sheffield. She didn't exactly make her fortune, but she did meet my grandfather and had over 50 years of married life! Theresa claimed that her step-father bullied her and maybe she was right because when John died, his death certificate said "Disease of the brain - 5 years".

Mary (nee Hellewell late Wilkinson) Philips outlived them all. She lived to be 84, dying in 1813, outliving most of her step-children but not her own children. Her children were healthy, well built and of determined character (none became fork-grinders) - a fair inheritance to bequeath to ones descendants.

Mona Harrison.

ED'S NOTE: The Theresa Wilkinson mentioned in the above article married Mazzini Cadman and was the grandmother of Miss Mona Harrison who gave such a fascinating lecture to the Society in October 1978.

POSSIBLE ORIGINS OF THE COE FAMILY OF WHISTON.

A family having the name Coe has lived in the parish of Whiston at least since the reign of Queen Mary, in the 16th Century, to the present time. Since this family has never been wealthy or owned land, the possibilities of tracing further generations beyond the parish register period are very remote. However, one may speculate on the possible origins of the earliest known members of this line.

Thomas Koo, (this being the normal spelling in early records), made out his Will in 1555, but mentioned no relatives other than children and grandchildren. The Will was proved at York in 1558. Meanwhile, in the adjoining parish of Rotherham, there existed, during this same period, another family having the name Coe. References to this family appear in the earliest of Rotherham's parish registers.

10th April 1542 John s John Coo bapt.
 25th Sept. 1549 Richard Coo appears as godfather
 to Thomas s Rye Mariett
 20th 1549 John Coo bur.

Other references to the Rotherham's Coo's are the Will of John Coo of Dalton, 1549, who mentions brother Thomas; John Coo also appears in the rentals of the Chantry of Our Lady at Rotherham Parish Church, 1549; the Will of Richard Coo of Greasbrooke 1582, who also mentions brother Thomas, along with his landlord, Thomas Wombwell. In a rental of Greasbrooke for 1516, there appears Willm Colle, who pays rent for land to Hug Wombell.

Despite many occurrences in both the Rotherham and Whiston families of the forenames Thomas and John, there is no evidence connecting the two families together, other than that they share adjoining villages.

The surname also occurs in Nottinghamshire as early as 1380, when Robert Cooe is a juror at an I.P.M. taken at Bingham, and it can be shown to have ramified, with many occurrences in Nottingham, Newark, Warsop and their surrounding districts. An interesting link, which may connect the Coo's of Notts. with the Yorks Coo's, can be found in the Munuments of Viscount Allandale, Bretton Park, Wakefield.

Here in 1417, Dame Alice, Wid. of John Tannesley of Nottingham, (whose d & Heir Cecilia, married Rich. Wentworth of Everton & Bretton) appointed Robert Povey as attorney to deliver seisin to Sir Richard Coo, chaplain, Sir Robert Thaper, chaplain, John Irland of Nottingham, and Nicholas Sandycroft, of all her lands etc., which had descended to her by hereditary right after the death of John Wentworth and Clemencia, his wife, in the villis of Roderham and Merksworth; and all her lands etc., in Bradmere Co. Notts. which had formerly belonged to Henry Martenev, her great grandfather...

So here in Richard Coo, one could find a possible bridge between a locality in which the name of Coo has ramified strongly and an area in which the name may have not yet appeared.

In support of the suggestion that the surname Koo, may have originated somewhere in the Vale of Belvoir, or even further south, during the late 13th Century, and spread northwards, arriving in Yorkshire during the 15th Century, is the origin of the name itself. In the midland counties of England, the word Koo was applied to the Jackdaw and Chough, small kinds of crow. This use of the word is now obsolete. As numerous names of birds have supplied family names, then the Koo could equally have done so. Coe is also an obsolete English word, used especially in Norfolk for an odd or eccentric person. The counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex are also the home of many families bearing the name Coe, also using the early form Koo. These families spread throughout the East of England, and eventually branches settled in America.

However, all the above superstitions may be rendered useless by information contained in the 1379 Poll Tax. In the returns of the Vill of Bradfield, there is recorded a Ricardus Koo, this being the only occurrence of the name in the West Riding returns. Two further references to the name occurring in Ecclesfield or its Chapelry of Bradfield, are William s Henry Coo, who appears as a parishoner in the Presentments from Inquisitions Nonarum of Edward III (1342); and John Coo of Bradfield, who is fined for brewing ale illegally in the Sheffield Court Roll 19 Henry VI (1440)

No evidence of this family having ramified has yet been discovered, although such evidence is going to be very difficult to obtain. The possibility that his name has been derived from the family of Ka or Kar, which has spread from Wardsend in to Bradfield during the 14th Century, should not be overlooked.

Mr. J. L. Coe.

NOTES FROM "THE MERCHANT & TRADESMAN'S DAILY COMPANION
& TRAVELLER'S AND COUNTRYMAN'S TRUE INSTRUCTOR"

This book was found at Heywood House, Grindleford, by the present owner, Mr. Frank Colley. It was printed for Edward MIDWINTER at the Looking Glass on London Bridge, 1729.

It contains the following genealogical information:

Hannah FAULKNER was Born: Jan^y y^e 1b, 1737.8 at 40^m past 4^h in the morning. Birmingham.

John FAULKNER was Born: Jan y^e 13, 1738.9 at 12^h none.... Wolverhampton.

The book itself apparently belonged to Jeremiah FAULKNER who seems to have tried out newly cut pens by signing his name in the margins in 1734 (twice) and 1739, with several other false starts of 'Je'..

A badly eaten page has:

"...ks (books?) Shawes ?
Laws ?
Hobsons Justes of Peace".

And on another page:

"the Last Cathartic powder of Quinsy".

Jeremiah also entered extra information about Fair & Market Days etc.

Halesowen, Shrop. ?	day; Easter Mon; June 11: M.
Albrighton, "	July 7
Bewdley, Worcest.	April 23
Cambden, Glos.	April 23 Nov. 30.
Solihull, War.	April 18 Aug 1: 10
Stratford on Avon, War.	May 3 (altered in into from May 1)
Wolverhampton, Staff	June 29.

Margaret Furey.

SINS OF OMISSION.

The problem of tracing my South Yorkshire ancestors, the family of my great grandmother on my mother's father's side, was their inclination to spurn the services of the Registrar General in matters of birth and marriage. Even before 1837, they had a casual attitude to the proprieties of marriage.

To start with, I had three pieces of information. First, my mother told me that my great grandfather, John Machin, who had been

born in the Potteries, left his wife in favour of my great grandmother, Jane Wagstaff. The couple settled for a time in Birmingham, where my grandfather was born. Second, a piece of paper passed down from Jane, states:

"Eliza Wagstaff went to London in 1830
Jane Wagstaff borne April 2 1833
at the house of Mr. Smith
Roberts Street, Saint Pancrass
Hampstead Road, London
Baptised 1834 at Saint
Pancrass New Church
Agnes Wagstaff borne May 17 1840"

Finally, there was a childhood recollection of my mother's; an occasion before 1910 when she was taken from home at Leeds for the day to a cottage in Kexbrough to see 'Granny Brook', whom she supposed to be a relative.

I followed these leads. There was no record of any marriage between John and Jane and they did not register the birth of my grandfather or his brother under the name of either Machin or Wagstaff; so we cannot be sure of the real status of the family. Jane Wagstaff's baptismal registration at St Pancrass Parish Church confirmed her illegitimacy and London birth. Her sister, Agnes was born after 1837 and her birth was registered in London, no father being given. Mr. Smith remains a mystery. The telephone directory revealed that a Mr. Brook was living in Kexbrough and a letter to him led to a reply indicating that he was not related to Granny Brook though he remembered a Jane Brook who had once lived nearby. I obtained a birth certificate of Jane Brook (1867) and it showed that her mother's maiden name was Matilda Wagstaff; Matilda was almost certainly Granny Brook.

I looked for Wagstaffs at Kexbrough in the Census returns of 1841 and 1851 and found that Jane Wagstaff was living with her grandmother Mary Wagstaff. Matilda Wagstaff was Jane's aunt and, being three years younger, more like a sister. The register of Darton, the parish containing Kexbrough, showed that Mary Wagstaff's maiden name was Norbury but there was no sign of her presumed daughter, Eliza Wagstaff. Knowing that genealogists must not be squeamish, especially in dealing with a family like this one, I searched the register for the years preceding Mary's marriage (1809) and found Eliza the illegitimate daughter of Mary Horbury baptized in 1807. It looked; therefore, as though Wagstaff was not a true ancestral name. I traced back the Horbury line and found the ancestral names Deardon (George at Darton in the 1640's), Hinchliffe (Thomas in the 1860's) and Cawthorne (Elizabeth at Darton in the 1680's).

Then out of the blue came the sort of letter which genealogists dream of. It was from a Mr. Willie Wagstaff of Surrey asking if I was the Mrs. Kent of Stourbridge who was making enquiries about the Kexbrough Wagstaffs from whom he was descended. I replied that I was and that now I believed that I had nothing more than a "step-relationship" with the Wagstaffs. In turn he replied with a photocopy of a Wagstaff family record from the fly leaf of a devotional work. Heading the entries for the children of Mary and her husband, Benjamin Wagstaff, was that of Eliza Horbury Wagstaff. We took this as confirming that Benjamin was Eliza's father. The practice, common in this situation, of adding the father's surname after the mother's following the parents' marriage had occurred. Willie had been given this book and also the family Bible many years ago, when he visited

Jane Brook at her cottage in Kexbrough. Shortly before it was demolished, my mother and I visited this cottage. She recognised it as being the one she had visited as a child. It had been the home of the Kexbrough Wagstaffs since the 18th Century and there was still a Brook living there.

An entry in the family Bible showed that the family was from Glossop in North Derbyshire. Willie had employed the services of the College of Arms, to obtain a family tree of the Wagstaff(e)s going back to the 16th Century. The tree was like the Curate's Egg and the descent of our line of Wagstaffes was one of the bad parts, The source of the trouble was the common one of too many Johns, Williams and Georges at the same time, coupled with gaps in the register and scrappily recorded Bishops Transcripts. Fortunately, most of the Glossop Wagstaffes were well-to-do and they left several Wills, so that we have now sorted them out. Moral; D.I.Y. is the best policy in genealogy. Many of the Wagstaffes had interests in South Yorkshire and some settled there; William a clothier at Overthong in 1684, Robert the Vicar with property at Cawthorne in 1702 and William a grocer at Barnsley in 1710. Another William was my last Glossop ancestor; he married Tabitha Denton of Barnsley at Glossop in 1756. It was his son William who settled in Kexbrough, marrying Sarah Botheroyd at Darton in 1784. A gravestone in Darton churchyard has Botheroyds listed on one face and Wagstaffs on the other. Sarah's father, Benjamin married Ann Fleetwood at Darton in 1760 and Benjamin's father, John, my earliest known Botheroyd, married Sarah Wilkery at Kirkburton in 1730. The name gets many spellings including Boothroyd, Batheroyd, Batherherd, Broadroyd and perhaps even Broadhead.

The Glossop Wagstaffes are an interesting family. Originally, yeomen and blacksmiths, some rose in the world to become the local clergy and gentry, numbering Florence Nightingale and all but the first Bonham-Carter among their descendants. Others declined. Eliza's father was a shoemaker and her widowed mother became a dealer in second-hand shoes. If only my grandfather's birth had been registered, then I could be sure of my connections with them.

MISS-TAKES:

From the Cathedral Registers.

29th February 1794.

William HEWITT - Ann ROEBUCK.

"Father of the bride came forward to forbid marriage, in consequence of which, ceremony was not performed". (note in register)

29th April 1794.

John WATERFALL - Ann LINFITT.

"Father of the bride stopped the marriage, almost at the end of the ceremony, she being under age". (note in register)

28th March 1796.

Joseph FIRTH b.otp. - Elizabeth SHAW 'widow'

No marriage because "Elizabeth Shaw, by her own confession has a husband living". (note in register)

8th December 1823.

James PASHLEY m Mary DYSON sp.otp.

Note in margin dated January 1824.

"The Vicar of Tinsley states that James Pashley now has three wives living".

NEW NOOK.

New Nook is a picturesque old-world hamlet near to Bradwell in Derbyshire. Generations of people have lived and died there. An entry for the year 1666 in the Hope Parish Register shows the birth of a son Edward to Hugh and Ales Bradwell. Edward's wife was also named Alice and they had children named Maria (1709) and Hugo (1710). A daughter, Martha died at New Nook in 1718. Two other families - the Mellors and the Charlesworths - are recorded at New Nook in the latter part of the 17th Century. In 1687, George Mellor married Alice Charlesworth, and in 1691, we have the marriage of a neighbour, Thomas Hallom of Outland Head to Maria Charlesworth of New Nook. Other neighbours in the late 17th Century were the Slaters at Hartlemoor and Cheethams, Maltbys, Halloms and a Martin Middleton and his family at Berrisstall. In 1720/21, George Mellor, Junior, married Isabella Hallom, the daughter of neighbours, Thomas and Maria Hallom (nee Charlesworth) of Outland Head. The last recorded Charlesworth at New Nook died in 1711, whereas the last Mellor died in 1746. In 1714/15, however, an Alice Charlesworth married a Thomas Hall, but both she and her baby died at Berrisstall in 1716.

Thomas apparently soon consoled himself with another wife, for we read of the birth of a son Robert in 1720, to Thomas and Ann Hall (now at New Nook). The death of Thomas Hall occurred in April 1750 and that of the widow, Ann in 1757. Halloms also appear to have lived at New Nook all through the 18th Century. We have the record of the birth of a son Martin to Andrew and Mary Hallom at New Nook in 1728. (In 1722/23, an Andrew Hallom had married a Mary Slater (neighbour from Hartlemoor)). Andrew died in 1735. There were also at New Nook, George and Mary Hallom, Robert and Ellen Hallom and a Thomas and Sarah. Robert lost his wife in 1746. Sarah died 20 years later. Thomas lived until 1805, and there were still some Halloms there in the 1841 Census.

There were Walkers and also Burrows living at New Nook in the 18th Century. In 1709/10, it is recorded that Robert Burrows of New Nook married Elizabeth Wragg of Hazelbadge. Neighbours in the early 18th Century were still the Slaters at Hartlemoor. In several instances, the Slaters married Middletons and in 1738, a Richard Middleton was living at Hartlemoor. The later Jennings appear to be descendants of a Thomas Jennings who married Martha Middleton in 1751. There were also Middletons at Hazelbadge at this period. A newcomer, George Marshall, had married an Alice Hallom and settled at Outland Head.

Going back to the Halls, John and Elizabeth Hall of New Nook had six daughters and one son in the period 1761-1779. John Hall died in 1790. A son John and his wife Hannah had mostly daughters also. The third John Hall and his wife Mary were living at New Nook in the 1841 Census. Their children were John, Hannah, Samuel and Joseph. They were commemorated in a plaque on the wall of the Bethlehem Chapel. Mary died in 1848, aged 56. John died in 1870, aged 78. It is their names which are inscribed on the extension (1837) to the Georgian house (built 1767) which was the residence in recent times

of the family of the late Mr. Sidney Wilson. New Nook was the birthplace, in the year 1885, of the late Mr. Marmaduke Eyre, one of the principals of the family corn-milling establishment, Messrs. William Eyre & Son of Brough. To the end of his life, Mr. Eyre retained a great affection for his birthplace. His family was related by marriage to the Halloms of New Nook. We have also been given to understand that the late Mrs. Violet Sanderson of Cross Lanes, Bradwell was related, through her mother, to the Halls of New Nook.

Elinor Broadbent.

GRAVE HUMOUR.

A memorial in Bakewell Church commemorates Philip Roe, who died in 1812, as follows:

The Vocal Powers here let us mark
Of Philip, our late Parish Clerk;
In church none ever heard a Layman,
With a clearer voice say Amen.
Who now with Hallelujah's Sound
Like Him can make the Roof rebound?
The Choirs lament his Choral Tones,
The Town - so soon, lie here his Bones.
Sleep undisturbed within thy peaceful shrine
Till Angels wake thee with such notes as thine.

WHAT WAS A.....?

- Cordwainer:** a shoemaker; originally one who worked with Spanish leather (from Cordova)
- Mercer:** a shopkeeper specialising in fabrics, especially silks, though in practice most mercers sold a wide range of goods.
- Currier:** one who dresses and colours leather that has been tanned.
- Baxter:** used in the middle ages for baker; originally the feminine form of the word.

SOURCES IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE:

1. Census Returns.

It may be useful to summarise exactly what returns are available on microfilm as follows:

- 1841 Census The whole of the County of South Yorkshire except some small part of Finningley.
- 1851 Census The whole of South Yorkshire.
- 1861 Census The whole of South Yorkshire.

We shall order the 1871 Census returns for the whole County in April and the microfilm should be available by the end of the summer.

2. Boyd's Marriage Index for Yorkshire.

Following a suggestion at one of our meetings, I approached the Society of Genealogists and asked if I could purchase a microfilm copy of the Index. The Society was willing and the work was put in hand. However, I am sorry to have to report that the project had to be abandoned because many of the sheets of the Index were not filming well and some volumes were so tightly bound that they could not be filmed at all. So, the Index is available only at the Society of Genealogists and there is a copy also at York Public Library, but this, I understand, is difficult to read in parts.

Cynthia Short.

A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE RECORDS: V, EARLY PARISH REGISTERS.

The earliest parish registers date from 1538, late in the reign of Henry VIII, when Thomas Cromwell ordered that baptisms, marriages and burials should be recorded. Perhaps Cromwell had a new tax in mind, but in fact, the registers were only used for that purpose much later, for a short period after 1695; then, duties were charged at the rate of 4s.0d. per burial, 2s.6d. per marriage and 2s.0d. per baptism, and bachelors over twenty years old and widowers without children faced a tax of 1s.0d. per annum as long as they remained unmarried. The tax was in force for five years, and, needless to say, was very unpopular.

In his original order, Cromwell did not lay down any standard form of entry, so the arrangement of parish registers is often disorderly and dependent upon the whim of the minister or clerk. Few registers survive from 1538 for at first they were normally kept on loose sheets of paper. A new Act of 1597 ordered that henceforth all entries should be kept in a bound volume and that previous entries should be copied out and signed at the foot of each page by the minister and two churchwardens. Early registers therefore are normally in the same hand until at least 1597.

The 1597 Act also directed that each year, at Ladyday (25th March) copies of the entries for the preceding year should be sent to the bishop. Known as bishop's transcripts, these are now kept at the record offices of the ancient dioceses. The Yorkshire transcripts are kept at the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research at York, the Nottinghamshire ones have recently been moved to the County Record Office in High Pavement, Nottingham, the Lincolnshire ones are kept at the Lincolnshire Record Office in Lincoln Castle, and the Derbyshire ones are at the record office in Bird Street, Lichfield. In practice, these transcripts rarely survive as far back as 1597, but they may be invaluable in plugging gaps in the original registers, and sometimes it may be more convenient to consult transcripts rather than originals, especially if several parishes are being searched at the same time.

From January 1st 1979, increasing numbers of registers and other parish records are being deposited at the record offices of modern dioceses, e.g. Sheffield Central Library for the diocese of Sheffield, the County Record Office at Matlock for the diocese of Derby, the West Yorkshire Record Office for the diocese of Wakefield. Microfilms of many registers are kept by the Society of Genealogists in their London library, by the Mormon Church, and sometimes by local record offices. If you are tracing an ancestor from another part of the country, it is always worth checking whether any registers for that

county have been printed. Yorkshire has a great number of registers in print, Derbyshire has very few; the national cover is patchy.

A different system of registration operated during the Commonwealth period after the Civil War. An Act of 1653 ordered that births should be registered instead of baptisms, that a lay clerk should write the entries instead of the minister, and that marriages should be performed by Justices of the Peace. The old system was renewed upon the Restoration in 1660. Many registers have gaps during the Civil War and Commonwealth period; the Vicar of Hooton Pagnell wrote in his register, "1647. In this year was imprisoned and in trouble; and the clerk was negligent". However, many local registers were unaffected.

It is clear that a great number of events are not recorded as they should have been, largely because of negligence. It has been estimated that baptisms are under-recorded by ten to fifteen per cent and burials by five to ten per cent. Obviously, this varies from place to place and over time. On the other hand, some registers are unusually informative. Many local registers, including those for Sheffield, often record the occupations of fathers or of men who have been buried. Occasionally, a bishop issued a directive as to the form of entry. Many Yorkshire registers are very informative in the late 1770's and early 1780's, until the ministers became tired of making such lengthy entries. An entry in the Kirkburton baptism registers for 11th October 1777, for example, records the christening of Robert Hey, the son of Abraham Hey of Thorncliffe, clothier, the son of George Hey; Robert's mother was Sarah, the daughter of John Sikes of Lepton by Esther, the daughter of Abraham Hey of Thorncliffe. (another Abraham, the great grandfather of Robert!) Tracing one's family tree would be much easier, though not as interesting, if all registers were as informative as this.

Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act, which came into force in 1754, ordered that marriages should be on printed forms, bound in a volume. Baptism and burial entries were not standardised until 1813 (see Vol.1 No.4 of this Journal). The problem of Nonconformist registers will be dealt with later.

BOOKS ON GENEALOGY

The following books may be consulted at the library of the University's Division of Continuing Education (formerly the Department of Extramural Studies), and in some cases, they may be borrowed. Of course, at certain times of year, they will be in book-boxes issued to classes. The following list does not include the numerous works on local and national history.

- J. Bestall and D.V. Fowkes, ed., Chesterfield Wills and Inventories, 1521-1603.
- A.J. Camp, Wills and their Whereabouts.
- J.C. Cox, The Parish Registers of England.
- J.C. Cox, Churchwardens Accounts.
- V.S. Doe, ed., The Diary of James Clegg, 1708-55, part 1.
- G. Hamilton Edwards, In Search of Ancestry.
- G. Hamilton Edwards, In Search of Scottish Ancestry.
- F.G. Emmision, Archives and Local History.
- F.G. Emmision, Introduction to Archives.

Friendly Societies, Registry of (FS)
 General Registry Office (RG) except Census Returns and Non-Parochial
 Registers and Records.
 Government Actuary's Department (ACT)
 Health & Social Security, Department of (BN)
 Health, Ministry of (MH)
 Historical Manuscripts Commission (HMC)
 Home Office (HO) except Census Returns (HO 107)
 Housing and Local Government, Ministry of (HLG)
 Information, Central Office of (INF)
 Inland Revenue Office (IR) except Estate Duty Registers IR 26 and 27
 Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust (AP)
 Iron & Steel Board (BE)
 Labour, Ministry of (LAB)
 Land Registry (LAR)
 Lands Tribunal (LT)
 Law Commission (BC)
 Local Government Boundary Commission for England (AX)
 Location of Offices Bureau (AH)
 Lord Chancellor's Office (LCO)
 Meteorological Office (BJ)
 Metropolitan Police Force (MEPO)
 Monuments, Ancient & Historic in Wales & Monmouthshire, Royal
 Commission on, (MONW)
 Monuments, Historic (England), Royal Commission on (AE)
 Munitions, Ministry of (MUN)
 National Assistance Board (AST)
 National Coal Board (COAL)
 National Debt Office (NDO)
 National Incomes Commission (NICO)
 National Insurance Audit Department (NIA)
 National Savings, Depart for (NSC)
 National Service, Ministry of (NATS)
 Ordnance Survey Department (OS)
 Overseas Development, Ministry of (OD)
 Parliamentary Boundary Commissions (AF)
 Paymaster General's Office (PMG)
 Pensions & National Insurance, Ministry of (PIN)
 Pensions Appeal Tribunal (PF)
 Power, Ministry of (POWE)
 Prime Minister's Office (PREM)
 Prison Commission (PCOM)
 Public Building & Works, Ministry of (WORK)
 Public Record Office (PRO) except certain PRO 30 classes
 Public Trustee Office (PT)
 Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)
 Reconstruction, Ministry of (RECO)
 Research Institutes (AY)
 Royal Mint (MINT)
 Scientific & Industrial Research, Department of (DSIR)
 Stationery Office (STAT)
 Supply, Ministry of (SUPP)
 Tithe Redemption Commission (TITH)
 Trade, Board of (BT)
 Transport, Ministry of (MT)
 Treasury (T)
 United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (AB)
 University Grants Committee (GC)
 Wallace Collection (AR)
 War Office (WO)
 Welsh Office (BD)

RECORDS AT CHANCERY LANE

Admiralty, High Court of (HCA)
Alienation Office (A)
Assise, Clerks of (ASSI)
Bankruptcy, Court of (B)
Central Criminal Court (CRIM)
Chancery (C)
Chester, Palatinate of (CHES)
Common Pleas, Court of (CP)
County Court (AK)
Crown Estate Commissioners (CRES)
Delegates, Court of (DEL)
Durham, Palatinate of (DURH)
Exchequer (E;LR)
General Register Office (Non-Parochial Registers)(RG)
General Register Office (Census Returns 1861 to 1871) (RG)
Home Office (Census Returns 1841 and 1851) (HO)
Inland Revenue (Estate Duty Office) (IR 26 & 27 only)
Judicature, Supreme Court of (J)
Justices Itinerant (JUST)
King's Bench, Court of (KB)
King's Bench Prison (PRIS)
Lancaster, Duchy of (DL)
Lancaster, Palatinate of (PL)
Land Revenue Record Office (LRRO)
Law Officer's Department (LO)
Lord Chamberlain's Department (LC)
Lord Steward's Office (LS)
Palace Court (PALA)
Peveril, Court of the Honour of (PEV)
Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PROB)
Privy Council, Judicial Committee of the (PCAP)
Privy Council Office (PC)
Privy Purse Office (PP)
Privy Seal Office (PSO)
Public Prosecutions, Director of (DPP)
Public Record Office (Gifts and Deposits) certain PRO classes only (PRO)
Queen Anne's Bounty (QAB)
Requests, Court of (REQ)
Signet Office (SO)
Special Collections (SC)
Star Chamber, Court of (STAC)
State Paper Office (SP)
Treasury Solicitor (TS)
Wales, Principality of (WALE)
Wards & Liveries, Court of (WARD)

MONUMENTS IN WORSBROUGH CHURCHYARD.

Mr. William Morton of 67, Coronation Drive, Birdwell, Barnsley, has recently produced a schedule of the monuments in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Worsbrough. He has transcribed the inscriptions on the 127 tombstones in the main part of the churchyard and the 64 tombstones in the bottom part. The names are then indexed alphabetically, with a reference number, the age at death and the year of death. The schedule, which may be consulted at the church, is set out clearly and concisely and is a model of its kind.

RECORDING MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Is there a burial ground in your area that is unrecorded? If so, perhaps you could spend some time during the summer doing this very worthwhile and often urgent task. For those who have not previously done the recording of monumental inscriptions, the following notes may be of value.

1. Check with the Archive Department at Sheffield City Library and also with South Yorkshire Archives at Ellin Street, Sheffield, that the graveyard is in fact not recorded.
2. If possible make a scale diagram of the burial ground with reference numbers for all graves.
3. Make a written record of all inscriptions. Personal names should be written in block capitals. Lines should be recorded as they appear. e.g. In
Loving Memory of
JOHN SMITH etc.

Only abbreviate where the inscription is abbreviated. Use square brackets to indicate parts of an inscription which are unreadable. Give a brief description of the tomb, if possible. Remember to record footstones, mason's names and iron grave number plates. Ask someone else to check your recordings.

A detailed, but brief, account of how to record M.I.'s is to be found in the Society Library under the title, "Notes on the recording of Monumental Inscriptions", by L.J.Rayment. This monograph sets out clearly how to go about making a recording and what to record. It is recommended that this booklet be read before embarking on a recording scheme for the first time as it gives sound advice for all recorders and many helpful tips.

HE WOULDN'T BE TOLD.

August 6th 1732.....Jacob, the ostler, found dead in bed in the morning, after a long illness, occasioned by drinking, and a suficit of cold by going out in a rainy morning.

(The Journal of Mr. John Hobson, Surtees Society,
Vol. LXV, 1875, p. 316)

THAT ELUSIVE ANCESTOR?

An entry in the baptism registers of Brotherton (West Yorkshire) reads:

1651. Roger the sonne of I know-not-who was baptized I know not when.

BOOK LIST

"The Making of South Yorkshire " by David Hey.

Published by Moorland Publishing Co. Ashbourne, Derbyshire, this is a book about the history of the everyday surroundings of South Yorkshire and the way which places and institutions have come to be what they are. It provides valuable background information for those with ancestors in the area.

"A Popular History of Sheffield", by Edward J. Vickers.

Published by E.P. Publishing Limited, as its title indicates, the book gives an easy-to-read history of Sheffield from earliest times. Much of the book, however, concerns the period from the 17th Century onwards and describes all aspects of Sheffield's development. Anyone with ancestors in Sheffield will learn much about their life style and work surroundings.

"The Village of Ecclesfield", by David Hey.

Published by The Advertiser Press Limited, Huddersfield, the book uses original sources to portray the history of the ordinary people of the village.

"Chesterfield Wills and Inventories"; 1521-1603.

The Derbyshire Record Society, which was formed in 1977, has now produced two volumes of interest to genealogists and local historians. The first volume, edited by the late J.M. Bestall and D.J. Fowkes, is entitled "Chesterfield Wills and Inventories, 1521-1603. It contains an introduction by David Hey, full transcripts of the surviving 215 probate inventories for the parish of Chesterfield, synopses of the surviving Wills, and a glossary compiled by Mrs. Rosemary Millward.

"The Diary of James Clegg of Chapel-en-le-Frith"; 1708-55.

This is the second volume of the book "Chesterfield Wills and Inventories" produced by the Derbyshire Record Office, and is edited and introduced by Vanessa S. Doe. Clegg was the minister of Chinley Chapel and the local apothecary. He travelled widely throughout north Derbyshire and has many interesting comments to make about illness and medical treatment. It is hoped to publish the two remaining parts of this diary within the next two or three years. Part 1 costs £8. Enquiries about the volumes or membership of the society should be directed to Mrs. D. Riden, 18, Mill Lane, Wingerworth, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.